Symantec NetBackup™ Appliance Command Reference Guide

Release 2.6.0.3

Symantec™

Symantec NetBackup Appliance Commands Reference Guide

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- Hardware information

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- Version and patch level
- Network topology
- Router, gateway, and IP address information
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- Information about the Symantec Buying Programs
- Advice about Symantec's technical support options
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Europe, Middle-East, and Africa	semea@symantec.com
North America and Latin America	supportsolutions@symantec.com

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Chapter 1

Overview

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About NetBackup appliance commands
- Logging into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu
- About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage
- About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu
- About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu command views

About NetBackup appliance commands

The NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu is an interactive shell that is available on the appliances through SSH. This menu interface enables you to perform most of the administration functions that are necessary to administer the NetBackup appliances. You can use the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu in place of the NetBackup Appliance Web Console for many operations. In addition, anyone who is limited to only SSH because of firewall restraints should use this shell menu.

This document contains detailed information about the NetBackup Appliance commands. Each command contains a brief description of the primary function of the command, a synopsis, and descriptions of the options that are listed in the synopsis. Some commands also contain notes and usage examples.

Note: It is possible that changes may occur after the documents have been initially released. The electronic versions of these documents on the Support website contain the most up-to-date information. You should refer to these documents for the latest information about the appliance. The documents are provided so that you can download and print them at any time.

http://www.symantec.com/docs/DOC2792

Logging into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu

The following procedure explains how to log into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu.

To log into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu

1. Connect to the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu.
2. Enter the user name and password for the NetBackup appliance. By default, the user name `admin` has the password, `P@ssw0rd`.

   Caution: For security reasons, you should change this password after you have installed the NetBackup appliance.

3. After a successful logon, the cursor is alongside the **Main_Menu** prompt.
4. Press the `?` key to display the available commands and shell views that are available for you to use.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu command views" on page 17.

About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage

This section details the use, options, and organization of the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu.

The initial view outlines the various categories of tasks you can perform from the command-line interface.

All the commands are auto-completed. You can press **Tab** or **Enter** to complete a command.

The following is a list of helpful tips on how to use the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu:

- When you press the `?` key more information about the commands or sub-views that are available under that view. If you press `?` after you enter a command, the format and usage of the parameters for that command appear.
- When you press the space bar key the next parameter that needs to be entered is displayed.
- When you press the Enter key the next "mandatory" parameter that needs to be entered is displayed. A "mandatory" parameter is one that does not have default values.

Note: Command parameters in square brackets ([]) are optional. For example, in the `Main > Appliance > Add ApplianceName [AdminPassword]` command, where *`ApplianceName`* is a mandatory variable and `[AdminPassword]` is an optional parameter.

About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu

When you enter the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu, you enter on the `Main_Menu` view. This view is the starting point from which you can configure, manage, monitor, and support your appliance using the command line. The following table describes the views and commands that are available for you to use.

Table 1-1 NetBackup appliance commands and views from the `Main_Menu` view

Command	Explanation
`Appliance`	Use this command to enter the `Appliance` view to manage your master and media appliances. See "About the commands under the Appliance view " on page 17.
`Exit`	Use this command to exit the current shell and log out.
`Manage`	Use this command to enter the `Manage` view to manage your appliance. See "About the commands under the Manage view" on page 18.
`Monitor`	Use this command to enter the `Monitor` view to monitor NetBackup appliance activities. See "About the commands under the Monitor view " on page 24.
`Network`	Use this command to enter the `Network` view to be able to administer your network. See "About the commands under the Network view" on page 25.
`Reports`	Use this command to enter the `Reports` view to examine the running and historical state of the host. See "About the commands under the Reports view " on page 28.
`Settings`	Use this command to enter the `Settings` view to change the NetBackup appliance settings See "About the commands under the Settings view" on page 28.

Table 1-1 NetBackup appliance commands and views from the `Main_Menu` view *(continued)*

Command	Explanation

`Shell`	This command appears on all of the other command views. Use the following commands to display reference manual help, command line history information, and to return to the main menu.
	■ `Shell Help`
	Displays the online reference manuals of the command line interface.
	■ `Shell History`
	Displays the command-line history of the current session. You can set a limit with this command that defines the size of the history list. A limit of zero means the list has no boundaries.
	Example of history output:
	`Main_Menu> history`
	`1`
	`2 History 0`
	`3 Support`
	`4 Help`
	`5 Return`
	`6 History 4`
	`7 Exit`
	■ `Shell Main`
	Returns you to the main menu.

`Support`	Use this command to enter the `Support` view to enable and administer support capabilities on your NetBackup appliance. See "About the commands under the Support view" on page 30.
`Return`	This command is not present on the `Main_Menu` view, however, it appears on all other views. Use this command to return you to the previous menu.

See "About NetBackup appliance commands" on page 13.

See "Logging into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu " on page 14.

About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu command views

The following sections detail the commands and views that are available for your appliance.

About the commands under the Appliance view

From within the Appliance view you can perform the following functions:

- Status of the appliance.
- Decommission an existing media appliance.
- View the NetBackup deduplication password.

The following table summarizes the commands that are available to you in the Appliance view depending on the role that you chose your appliance to take during the initial configuration.

Table 1-2

Command	Explanation
`Master`	Use this command to configure your appliance as a NetBackup master appliance. See Appliance > Master on page 35.
`Media`	Use this command to configure the appliance as NetBackup media server. See Appliance > Media on page 36.
`Remove`	Use this command to decommission an existing media appliance. See Appliance > Remove on page 37.
`ShowDedupPassword`	Use to display the NetBackup deduplication password of the domain. See Appliance > ShowDedupPassword on page 38.
`Status`	Use this command to display the current appliance status information. See Appliance > Status on page 39.

About the commands under the Manage view

From the appliance management view, **Manage**, you can perform the following functions:

- Administer the Fibre Transport HBA cards.
- Configure and inventory robotic tape libraries.
- Add, remove, and list license keys.
- Manage software updates.
- List and resize Storage Disk Pool Volumes of NetBackup.
- Manage the tape media for the appliance.
- Make the appliance logs available through a network share or network unshare. You can also set the debug logging level of the appliance logs.
- Run NetBackup commands.
- Manage OpenStorage plugins.
- Manage remote mount points.

The following table summarizes the commands that are available for you to use in the Main > Manage view.

Table 1-3 Main > Manage view commands

Commands	Explanation
`FibreChannel`	Use this command to administer the Fibre Transport HBA cards. You can perform the following administrative functions: ■ `Clean` - Clean stale SCSI information about unresponsive Fibre Channel devices from the system. See Manage > FibreChannel > Clean on page 42. ■ `Configure` - Configure supported FC HBA cards. See Manage > FibreChannel > Configure on page 43. ■ `Reset` - Reset Fibre Channel initiator ports on this appliance. See Manage > FibreChannel > Reset on page 44. ■ `Scan` - Scan the Fibre Channel HBA initiator ports on this appliance. See Manage > FibreChannel > Scan on page 45. ■ `Show` - Show the Fibre Channel cards in this appliance and configuration. See Manage > FibreChannel > Show on page 46. ■ `Statistics` - Display utilization statistics for the Fibre Channel HBA initiator ports on this appliance. See Manage > FibreChannel > Statistics on page 47.

Table 1-3 Main > Manage view commands *(continued)*

Commands	Explanation
`Libraries`	The `Libraries` command takes you into the NetBackup Library view. From the **Libraries** view you can configure and inventory robotic tape libraries in addition to the following functions: ■ `Advanced > ACS` - Configure or edit the ACSLS network configuration entries in the `vm.conf` file. ■ `Configure` - Configure attached libraries for a media server. See Manage > Libraries > Configure on page 49. ■ `Deny` - Deny a pending tape request. See Manage > Libraries > Deny on page 50. ■ `Down` - Take drive offline. See Manage > Libraries > Down on page 51. ■ `Inventory` - Inventory libraries for volumes. See Manage > Libraries > Inventory on page 52. ■ `List` - List the attached libraries and tape drives for a media server. See Manage > Libraries > List on page 53. ■ `Requests` - List any pending tape requests. See Manage > Libraries > Requests on page 54. ■ `Reset` - Reset a drive. See Manage > Libraries > Reset on page 55. ■ `Resubmit` - Resubmit a pending tape request. See Manage > Libraries > Resubmit on page 56. ■ `Up` - Bring a drive online. See Manage > Libraries > Up on page 57.
`License`	Use this command to enter into the License administration view, where you can add, remove, and list license keys. ■ `Add` - Add a license key. See Manage > License > Add on page 70. ■ `List` - List the currently installed licenses. See Manage > License > List on page 71. ■ `ListInfo` - List the detailed information of the installed licenses. See Manage > License > ListInfo on page 72. ■ `Remove` - Remove a license key. See Manage > License > Remove on page 73.

Table 1-3 Main > Manage view commands *(continued)*

Commands	Explanation
`MountPoints`	Use this command to ■ `List` - List existing mount points on the appliance. See Manage > MountPoints > List on page 75. ■ `Mount` - Mount a remote NFS drive. See Manage > MountPoints > Mount on page 76. ■ `Unmount` - Unmount a previously mounted NFS drive See Manage > MountPoints > Unmount on page 78.
`NetBackup CLI`	Use this command ■ `Create` - Create a NetBackup user account. See Manage > NetBackupCLI > Create on page 80. ■ `Delete` - Delete a NetBackup user account. See Manage > NetBackupCLI > Delete on page 82. ■ `List` - View a list of NetBackup users. See Manage > NetBackupCLI > List on page 83. ■ `PasswordExpiry` - Use to manage the NetBackup command-line password. See Manage > NetBackupCLI > PasswordExpiry on page 84.
`OpenStorage`	■ `Install` - Install an OpenStorage plug-in. See Manage > OpenStorage > Install on page 87. ■ `List` - View list of available or installed OpenStorage plug-ins. See Manage > OpenStorage > List on page 89. ■ `Share` - Share or unshare directory for uploading a plug-in See Manage > OpenStorage > Share on page 93. ■ `Uninstall` - Uninstall the OpenStorage plug-in. See Manage > OpenStorage > Uninstall on page 94.

Table 1-3 Main > Manage view commands *(continued)*

Commands	Explanation
`Software`	Use the `Software` commands you can do the following: ■ `Cancel` - Cancel the download of a software patch. See Manage > Software > Cancel on page 96. ■ `Delete` - Delete a software update. See Manage > Software > Delete on page 97. ■ `Download` - Download a software update. See Manage > Software > Download on page 98. ■ `DownloadProgress` - View the progress of an online patch download. See Manage > Software > DownloadProgress on page 99. ■ `Install` - Install a release update. See Manage > Software > Install on page 100. ■ `List` - List the available software information. See Manage > Software > List on page 101. ■ `LiveUpdateClients` - Use LiveUpdate to update client software. See Manage > Software > LiveUpdateClients on page 103. ■ `Readme` - View the Readme to obtain the event sequence for installing a release update. See Manage > Software > Readme on page 104. ■ `Rollback` - Roll back the last installed release update. See Manage > Software > Rollback on page 106. ■ `Share` - Share or unshare a directory for uploading a software update. See Manage > Software > Share on page 108. ■ `UpgradeStatus` - View the version of your appliance. See Manage > Software > UpgradeStatus on page 109.

Table 1-3 Main > Manage view commands *(continued)*

Commands	Explanation
`Storage`	Use this command to enter into the Storage view. From this view you can do the following: ■ `Add` - Add new storage expansion unit. ■ `Monitor` - Monitor storage tasks. See Manage > Storage > Monitor on page 112. ■ `Move` - Move storage partition from one device to another. See Manage > Storage > Move on page 113. ■ `Remove` - Remove a storage expansion unit. See Manage > Storage > Remove on page 115. ■ `Resize` - Resize NetBackup storage partitions. See Manage > Storage > Resize on page 117. ■ `Scan` - Refresh the storage disks and devices information. See Manage > Storage > Scan on page 119. ■ `Show` - View NetBackup storage information. See Manage > Storage > Show on page 121.

Table 1-3 Main > Manage view commands *(continued)*

Commands	Explanation
`Tapes`	The `Tapes` command takes you into the NetBackup Tapes view. The **Tapes** view contains the commands that enable you administer the media that is configured to your appliance. The following list identifies some of the functions that you can perform when you use these Tape-view commands: ■ `Cleaning` - Designate which tape is the cleaning tape See Manage > Tapes > Cleaning on page 124. ■ `Delete` - Delete media from a NetBackup database See Manage > Tapes > Delete on page 125. ■ `Eject` - Eject media from a tape library See Manage > Tapes > Eject on page 126. ■ `Freeze` - Freeze media in a NetBackup database See Manage > Tapes > Freeze on page 127. ■ `Inventory` - Inventory all of the libraries for the volumes that have been added or removed See Manage > Tapes > Inventory on page 128. ■ `List` - Show a list of the available media See Manage > Tapes > List on page 129. ■ `ListNetBackupMedia` - Show a list of the media that NetBackup uses See Manage > Tapes > ListNetBackupMedia on page 130. ■ `Suspend` - Suspend media in a NetBackup database See Manage > Tapes > Suspend on page 131. ■ `Unfreeze` - Unfreeze the media that has been frozen in a NetBackup database See Manage > Tapes > Unfreeze on page 132. ■ `Unsuspend` - Unsuspend the media that has been suspended in a NetBackup database See Manage > Tapes > Unsuspend on page 133.

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

About the commands under the Monitor view

From the Monitor view, you can perform the following functions:

- Monitor the appliance hardware.
- Display backup jobs and network statistics.

- Display top process information and uptime statistics for the host.
- Display current logon sessions.

The following table summarizes the commands that are available in the Monitor view.

Table 1-4 Main > Monitor view commands

Command	Explanation
`Beacon`	Flash lights on storage expansion unit disk drives.
`Hardware`	Monitors various components of the appliance hardware. The 5230 appliances have additional options for the Monitor > Hardware commands.
`MemoryStatus`	Displays the memory usage statistics of the appliance in KB. See Monitor > MemoryStatus on page 139.
`NetBackup`	Displays and controls backup jobs. This command is available only for a master appliance. See Monitor > NetBackup on page 142.
`NetworkStatus`	Displays the network statistics for the appliance. See Monitor > NetworkStatus on page 143.
`SCSP`	Monitors the connection to Symantec Critical System Protection. See Monitor > SCSP on page 144.
`Top`	Display the top process information. See Monitor > Top on page 147.
`Uptime`	Display the uptime statistics for the current host. See Monitor > Uptime on page 148.
`Who`	Display current logon sessions on the current host. See Monitor > Who on page 149.

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

About the commands under the Network view

From the Network administration view, you can perform the following operations:

- Administer the network settings and link aggregation of the appliance.

- Set the time zone and the system time.
- Display the uptime statistics for the appliance.

The following table summarizes the commands that are available for you to use in the Network view.

Table 1-5 Main > Network view commands

Command	Explanation
`Configure`	Configure the IPv4 or IPv6 address of a network interface with the default gateway. See Network > Configure on page 162.
`Date`	Use to set or show the computer system time. See Network > Date on page 164.
`DNS`	Configure the DNS information. See Network > DNS on page 165.
`Gateway`	Add a new default gateway or delete an existing one for an interface. See Network > Gateway on page 167.
`Hostname`	Use this command to set or get the host name of an appliance. See Network > Hostname on page 169.
`Hosts`	Add or delete a host entry from the hosts' file or view the hosts configuration information. See Network > Hosts on page 170.
`IPv4`	Change the IPv4 address of a network interface. See Network > IPv4 on page 171.
`IPv6`	Change the IPv6 address of a network interface. See Network > IPv6 on page 172.

Table 1-5 Main > Network view commands *(continued)*

Command	Explanation
`LinkAggregation`	`LinkAggregation` - The **LinkAggregation** command provides you with the following commands options. ■ `Create` - Create a bond with or without assigning an IP to it. ■ `Delete` - Delete a bond. ■ `Disable` - Disable link aggregation. ■ `Enable` - Enable link aggregation and select a bonding mode. ■ `Show` - Show the status of link aggregation. ■ `Status` - Check the status of the link aggregation. See Network > LinkAggregation on page 173.
`NetStat`	Examine network statistical information. See Network > NetStat on page 176.
`NTPServer`	Use this command to manage the NTP servers. You can add, delete, and show current NTP servers. See Network > NTPServer on page 177.
`Ping`	An attempt to reach a host or IP address with `ICMP ECHO_REQUESTs` See Network > Ping on page 178.
`Security`	Use this command to manage IPsec policies.
`SetProperty`	Use to set the Ethernet interface property. See Network > SetProperty on page 179.
`Show`	You can use this command to show the network properties. See Network > Show on page 180.
`Timezone`	Use to set or reset the time zone. See Network > TimeZone on page 181.
`TraceRoute`	Displays the network packet route. See Network > TraceRoute on page 182.
`Unconfigure`	Removes the IP address and shuts down the interface. See Network > Unconfigure on page 183.

Table 1-5 Main > Network view commands *(continued)*

Command	Explanation
`VLAN`	Manages VLAN operations The **VLAN** command provides you with the following options. ■ `Delete` - Deletes a VLAN interface. ■ `Show` - Displays properties and status of VLAn interfaces. ■ `Tag` - Tags a VLAN over a physical or bonded interface. See Network > VLAN on page 184.
`WANOptimization`	Manages WANOptimization. See Network > WANOptimization on page 187.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu command views" on page 17.

About the commands under the Reports view

From the Reports view, you can perform the following functions:

- View deduplication statistics.
- View the status of current process.

The following table summarizes the commands that are available in the Reports view.

Table 1-6 Main > Reports view commands

Command	Explanation
`Deduplication`	Display deduplication statistics for the appliance. See Reports > Deduplication on page 199.
`Process`	View the status of the current processes on the appliance. See Reports > Process on page 200.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

About the commands under the Settings view

From the Main > Settings view you can perform the following functions:

- Enable or disable Call Home.
- Adjust deduplication parameters.

- Add, delete, hardware, and manage email accounts.
- Administer the Fibre Transport features.
- Change backup image life cycle parameters settings.
- Configure a LiveUpdate server.
- Change your user password.
- Administer the SNMP-related settings.
- Adjust NetBackup settings.
- Configure a media share.
- Modify sysctl parameters.

The following table summarizes the commands that are available for you to use in the Main > Settings view.

Table 1-7 Main > Settings view commands

Command	Explanation
`Alerts`	The `Alerts` commands let you manage your alerts for Call Home, SNMP, and error acknowledgment settings. The following commands are available under the `Alerts` submenu: ■ AcknowledgeErrors ■ CallHome ■ ClearAcknowledgedErrors ■ Email ■ ShowAcknowledged ■ SNMP See "*Main > Settings > Alerts view commands*" on page 237.
`Deduplication`	Use this command to adjust deduplication parameters. See Settings > Deduplication on page 202.
`FibreTransport`	Administer Fibre Transport settings. This command is available only for a master appliance. See Settings > FibreTransport on page 210.
`LifeCycle`	Change backup image life cycle parameters settings. This command is available only for a master appliance. See Settings > LifeCycle on page 212.

Table 1-7 Main > Settings view commands *(continued)*

Command	Explanation
`LiveUpdateServer`	Configure a LiveUpdate server. See Settings > LiveUpdateServer on page 216.
`NetBackup`	Use this command to do the following: ■ Add/delete/show additional servers to the server list. ■ Tune NetBackup data buffers. ■ Show the NetBackup additional server list. See Settings > NetBackup on page 217.
`Password`	Use this command to change the administrator's user password on the current host. See Settings > Password on page 221.
`Sysctl`	Use this command to modify your sysctl parameters. See Settings > Sysctl on page 234.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

About the commands under the Support view

From the Main > Support view you can perform the following functions:

- Collects appliance logs and data for support interactions through the `DataCollect` command.
- Manage system checkpoints and IPMI operations.
- Gather disk information.
- Display NetBackup errors.
- Resets the appliance to factory default settings.
- Show the appliance logs.
- Display the messages file.
- Restart your appliance.
- Turn off your appliance.
- Share, unshare, and set the level of debug logs.
- Display debugging information from the Vxlog files.
- Restart a service on a host.

- Upload a set of log files that are based on a timed duration of four hours.
- Create and send a .tar file of the logs based on the job ID.
- Create and send a .tar file of the logs based on the time the log files were created.

The following table summarizes all of the commands that are available for you to use in the NetBackup Support view.

Table 1-8 Main > Support view commands

Command	Explanation
`CheckPoint`	Manages system checkpoints. See Support > Checkpoint on page 262.
`DataCollect`	Gathers the device logs. See Support > DataCollect on page 265.
`Disk`	Gathers and displays information about the local disk layout and usage. See Support > Disk on page 267.
`Errors`	Displays the problem entries from the previous day in the NetBackup logs. See Support > Errors on page 268.
`FactoryReset`	Resets the appliance to factory default settings. See Support > FactoryReset on page 269.
`iostat`	Monitors the system input and output device loading See Support > iostat on page 274.
`IPMI`	Manages the IPMI operations. See Support > IPMI on page 276.
`KillRemoteCall`	Terminates remote calls on peer compute nodes. See Support > KillRemoteCall on page 279.

Table 1-8 Main > Support view commands *(continued)*

Command	Explanation
`Logs`	From this command you can perform the following tasks: ■ Browse the different NetBackup appliance logs. ■ Set the level of debug logs ■ Export or remove CIFS and NFS shares for the logs. ■ Upload the NetBackup log files for your appliance to Support. The files that you send can be based on the job ID, the time that the log files were taken, or the default-based duration. ■ Display debugging information from the VXlog files. See Support > Logs on page 280.
`Maintenance`	Enables you to open an interactive shell menu that you can use to troubleshoot or manage underlying operating system tasks. See Support > Maintenance on page 285.
`Messages`	Displays the message file. See Support > Messages on page 287.
`NBDNA`	Create and remove network traces with the NetBackup Domain Network Analyzer (NBDNA) utility. See Support > NBDNA on page 288.
`Nbperfchk`	Measures the read and write speeds of a disk array. See Support > nbperfchk on page 289.
`NBSU`	Manage NetBackup supported data files. See Support > NBSU on page 293.
`Processes`	Displays the status of the current processes. See Support > Processes on page 294.
`Reboot`	Use this command to restart the system. See Support > Reboot on page 295.
`RecoverStorage`	View or purge any storage recovered during a reimage. See Support > RecoverStorage on page 296.
`Service`	Stops or restarts a service on a SuSe Linux host. See Support > Service on page 297.

Table 1-8 Main > Support view commands *(continued)*

Command	Explanation
`Shutdown`	Use this command to power the system off. See Support > Shutdown on page 302.
`Test`	Test the current status of the various appliance components. See Support > Test on page 306.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

Appendix A

Main > Appliance view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Appliance > Master
- Appliance > Media
- Appliance > Remove
- Appliance > ShowDedupPassword
- Appliance > Status

Appliance > Master

`Appliance > Master` – Configure the appliance as a NetBackup master appliance

SYNOPSIS

`Master`

DESCRIPTION

This command configures your appliance as a NetBackup master appliance. You can also configure your appliance as a master appliance during the initial configuration of the appliance from the NetBackup Appliance Web Console.

Note: This command is available only when the appliance is in a factory-install mode. The command is not available after the appliance is configured.

OPTIONS

`Master`

Use this command to configure your appliance as a NetBackup master appliance.

See Appliance > Media on page 36.

See "About the commands under the Appliance view " on page 17.

See "About NetBackup appliance commands" on page 13.

Appliance > Media

`Appliance > Media` – Configure an appliance as a media server.

SYNOPSIS

`Media` *`MasterServer`*

DESCRIPTION

This command is used to configure the appliance as a media server to an existing NetBackup master server. If the master server is in a clustered environment, Symantec recommends that you enter the cluster name first, followed by the names of the nodes within the master server cluster. You should use the comma character as a delimiter between the node names.

Note: This command is available only during the initial configuration of the appliance. After the appliance is configured, the `Appliance > Media` command is not available.

OPTIONS

`Media` *`MasterServer`*

Use to configure the appliance as a media server to an existing NetBackup master server.

MasterServer is the master server host name. You can provide the following information in this field:

- If the master server is a multi-homed server, make sure that the appliance and the host name are on the same network.
- If the master server is a clustered environment, enter the cluster name first followed by the names of the nodes within the master server cluster. You should use the comma character as a delimiter between the node names.

See “About the commands under the Appliance view ” on page 17.

See “About NetBackup appliance commands” on page 13.

See “Logging into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu ” on page 14.

See “About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage” on page 14.

Appliance > Remove

`Appliance > Remove` – Decommission an existing media server.

SYNOPSIS

`Remove` *`MediaServer TargetMediaServer`*

DESCRIPTION

You can use the `Remove` command to decommission a media appliance from your configuration. When you go through the process of decommissioning an appliance you can move your tape media to another appliance. This appliance is your *target appliance*. The other appliance that you must name is the appliance that you want to decommission.

OPTIONS

`Remove` *`MediaServer TargetMediaServer`* `[Force]`

Use to decommission a media appliance. The *MediaServer* variable is the name of the appliance that you want to decommission. The *TargetMediaServer* variable is the name of the new appliance where the tapes are moved during the decommissioning of the original media server. If you do not want to move tape media, then specify **NONE** for this variable.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

Appliance > ShowDedupPassword

`Appliance > ShowDedupPassword` – Display the NetBackup deduplication password of the domain.

SYNOPSIS

```
ShowDedupPassword
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to display the NetBackup deduplication password of the domain. Simply type `ShowDedupPassword` at the command prompt to see the password.

Note: If you change the password for MSDP, the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu does not display the new password. The `ShowDedupPassword` option displays the original password that was created during the installation process.

OPTION

`ShowDedupPassword`

Use to display the NetBackup deduplication password of the domain.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

Appliance > Status

`Appliance > Status` – Use to show status information about the appliance.

SYNOPSIS

`Status`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to show status information about the appliance, such as the appliance role and master server information.

OPTIONS

`Status`

Use to show the status information about the appliance.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Appliance > Status` command

```
abc123.Appliance> Status

Wed Jul 10 04:43:00 UTC 2013
============================

Appliance Model is NetBackup Appliance 5230.

Appliance Version is 2.6.

Appliance is configured as master appliance.

All storage partitions are below watermark.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Network Settings
-------------------------------------------------------------------------

BONDING [Disabled]
-------

PHYSICAL DEVICE STATUS
```

```
------------------------
eth0   : 1Gb/s    TP  UNPLUGGED|UP       192.168.229.233  -- None --
eth1   : 1Gb/s    TP  UNPLUGGED|UP       -- None --       -- None --
eth2   : 1Gb/s    TP    PLUGGED|UP       10.182.20.242    -- None --
eth3   : 1Gb/s    TP  UNPLUGGED|UP       -- None --       -- None --
eth4   : 10Gb/s   FC  UNPLUGGED|UP       -- None --       -- None --
eth5   : 10Gb/s   FC  UNPLUGGED|UP       -- None --       -- None --
eth6   : 10Gb/s   FC  UNPLUGGED|UP       -- None --       -- None --
eth7   : 10Gb/s   FC  UNPLUGGED|UP       -- None --       -- None --

ROUTING STATUS
-------------
default         10.182.1.1      eth2

**VNIC=Virtual Interface TP=Twisted Pair FC=Fibre channel 1G/10G=1/10 Gigabit Ethernet
INFO:Only a single cabled network card detected. Cabling other ports is recommended to
make use of Link aggregation.

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Appendix B

Main > Manage > FibreChannel view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > FibreChannel > Clean
- Manage > FibreChannel > Configure
- Manage > FibreChannel > Reset
- Manage > FibreChannel > Scan
- Manage > FibreChannel > Show
- Manage > FibreChannel > Statistics

Manage > FibreChannel > Clean

`Manage > FibreChannel > Clean` – Use this command to clean stale SCSI information about unresponsive FibreChannel devices from the system.

SYNOPSIS

```
Clean
```

DESCRIPTION

SCSI devices may become unresponsive because these devices might have been removed from the system. However, the operating system keeps a stale reference to these SCSI devices. This command is used to remove the operating system references to these devices that are not relevant anymore.

OPTIONS

`Clean`

Use to remove stale SCSI information.

Manage > FibreChannel > Configure

`Manage > FibreChannel > Configure` – Use this command to configure the QLogic Fibre Channel HBA ports for use by SAN Client (if the SAN Client feature is enabled).

SYNOPSIS

```
Configure [Force]
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to configure the QLogic Fibre Channel HBA ports for use by SAN Client (if the SAN Client feature is enabled).

For a 5220 appliance, use the top ports of the QLogic HBA in slot 2 or slot 4 as the target mode driver.

For the 5230 use top ports of the QLogic HBA in slot 5 and slot 6 as the target mode drivers.

Symantec configures the QLogic FC HBAs that are installed in your appliance. In normal circumstances, you should not need to use this command. However, if configuration has failed, this command with the `Force` option tries to configure the HBAs again. If successful, you must then restart the appliance.

OPTIONS

`Configure [Force]`

Initializes the QLogic FC HBAs with the appropriate drivers.

The `Force` parameter reinitializes the QLogic FC HBAs. Use this parameter if a previous attempt failed.

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

Manage > FibreChannel > Reset

`Manage > FibreChannel > Reset` – Use to reset the links between the appliance FC HBA ports that are in initiator mode and any ports connected to its initiator mode ports.

SYNOPSIS

`Reset`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to reset the links between the appliance FC HBA ports that are in initiator mode and any ports that are connected to its initiator mode ports.

This command is most useful when the FC links are not up as expected. Link status can change because of SAN zoning changes. If a reset does not reset the links, either force a reload of the FC drivers (first disable the FT services and then enable them afterwards) or restart the appliance.

OPTIONS

`Reset`

Reset the Fibre Channel card ports that are in the initiator mode. This option re-initializes the ports by issuing a Link Initialization Protocol reset.

See Settings > FibreTransport on page 210.

Manage > FibreChannel > Scan

`Manage > FibreChannel > Scan` – Use to scan the devices that are visible from the FC card initiator ports on the appliance.

SYNOPSIS

```
Scan
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to scan the devices that are visible from the FC card initiator ports on the appliance.

By default, the operating system should detect the devices that are connected to the appliance HBA initiator mode ports automatically. If the OS does not detect devices, use this command to try to detect them. If that fails, test the FC links by using the `Reset` command.

This command is most useful during zoning changes.

OPTIONS

`Scan`

Scan for target mode drivers that are visible from the FC card initiator ports on the appliance.

See Settings > FibreTransport on page 210.

Manage > FibreChannel > Show

`Manage > FibreChannel > Show` – Use to view the FC HBA card port and device configuration.

SYNOPSIS

`Show`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to view the FC HBA card port and device configuration for this appliance.

OPTIONS

`Show`

Use this command to view the following FC HBA card port and device configuration for this appliance:

- Configuration state of the HBA cards
- Card names
- Whether the drivers are loaded
- Port information
- Device information

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

See Settings > FibreTransport on page 210.

Manage > FibreChannel > Statistics

`Manage > FibreChannel > Statistics` – Use to display usage statistics for the FC card ports that are in the standard initiator mode.

SYNOPSIS

```
Statistics [Interval] [Count]
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to display usage statistics for the FC card ports that are in the standard initiator mode.

OPTIONS

`Statistics [Interval] [Count]`

Display usage statistics for the FC card ports that are in the standard initiator mode. The `[Interval]` and `[Count]` parameters are optional. The `[Interval]` parameter can be used to specify the time interval in seconds between updates. The default value of this parameter is one second. The `[Count]` parameter can be used to specify the number of times to display statistics. The default value of this parameter is 3.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

See Settings > FibreTransport on page 210.

Appendix C

Main > Manage > Libraries view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > Libraries > Configure
- Manage > Libraries > Deny
- Manage > Libraries > Down
- Manage > Libraries > Inventory
- Manage > Libraries > List
- Manage > Libraries > Requests
- Manage > Libraries > Reset
- Manage > Libraries > Resubmit
- Manage > Libraries > Up

Manage > Libraries > Configure

`Manage > Libraries > Configure` – Use to configure attached robotic tape libraries for a media server.

SYNOPSIS

`Configure` *`MediaServer`*

DESCRIPTION

This command enables you to configure the attached libraries for a media server.

OPTIONS

`Configure` *`MediaServer`*

Use this command to configure the attached libraries for a media server.

MediaServer is the name of the media server.

Manage > Libraries > Deny

`Manage > Libraries > Deny` – Deny a pending tape request.

SYNOPSIS

`Deny` *`RequestID`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to deny a pending tape request.

OPTIONS

`Deny` *`RequestID`*

Use this command to deny a pending tape request.

RequestID is the ID for the pending tape request. You must run the `Libraries > Requests` command to retrieve the request ID.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Manage > Libraries > Down

`Manage > Libraries > Down` – Use to stop a drive.

SYNOPSIS

`Down` *`DriveName`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to stop a drive that you identify by a drive name.

OPTIONS

`Down` *`DriveName`*

Use this command to stop a drive.

DriveName defines the name of the drive that you want to stop.

Manage > Libraries > Inventory

`Manage > Libraries > Inventory` – Inventory libraries for volumes.

SYNOPSIS

`Inventory` *`MediaServer`*

DESCRIPTION

This command enables you to inventory libraries for volumes for a designated media server.

OPTIONS

`Inventory` *`MediaServer`*

Use this command to inventory libraries for volumes for a media server.

MediaServer is the name of the media server.

Manage > Libraries > List

`Manage > Libraries > List` – List attached libraries and tape drives for the media server.

SYNOPSIS

```
List
```

DESCRIPTION

This command enables you to list the attached libraries and the tape drives for the media server in the form of a Drive Status output. This output provides pertinent information such as the drive name, label, drive type, the host, drive path, and the current status.

OPTIONS

`List`

Configure the attached libraries for the media server.

EXAMPLES

The following drive status and robots information is produced when you run the `List` command.

```
                      DRIVE STATUS

Drive Name Label Ready RecMID ExtMID Wr.Enbl. Type Host DrivePath Status
==========================================================================

Libraries> List
               ROBOTS

Robot:         ROBOT0
Robot Type:    TLD(8)
Media Server:  ascm2
Serial Number: RBD31A0008
Inquiry:       ATL     M2500           3.07
```

Manage > Libraries > Requests

`Manage > Libraries > Requests` – List the pending tape requests.

SYNOPSIS

```
Requests
```

DESCRIPTION

This command enables you to list all pending tape requests.

OPTIONS

`Request`

Lists the pending tape requests.

EXAMPLES

To view the pending tape requests, type the following in the NetBackup Libraries view:

```
Requests
```

The result shows the pending requests. If there are no pending requests, the following appears.

```
PENDING REQUESTS

<NONE>
```

Manage > Libraries > Reset

`Manage > Libraries > Reset` – Use to reset a drive.

SYNOPSIS

`Reset` *`DriveName`*

DESCRIPTION

This command enables you to reset a specific drive.

OPTIONS

`Reset` *`DriveName`*

Use this command to reset a drive.

DriveName is the name of the drive. Run the `Manage > Libraries > List` to retrieve the *DriveName*.

Manage > Libraries > Resubmit

`Manage > Libraries > Resubmit` – Use to resubmit a pending tape request.

SYNOPSIS

`Resubmit` *`RequestID`*

DESCRIPTION

This command enables you to resubmit a pending tape request.

OPTIONS

`Resubmit` *`RequestID`*

Use to resubmit a pending tape request.

RequestID contains the RequestID for the pending request.

See "Logging into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu " on page 14.

Manage > Libraries > Up

`Manage > Libraries > Up` – Use to start a drive.

SYNOPSIS

`Up` *`DriveName`*

DESCRIPTION

This command enables you to start a drive and to bring it back online for use.

OPTIONS

`Up` *`DriveName`*

Use this command to start a drive.

DriveName contains the name of the drive.

Appendix D

Main > Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_CSI_HOSTPORT
- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SEL_SOCKET
- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SSI_HOSTNAME
- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SSI_INET_PORT
- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SSI_SOCKET
- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_TCP_RPCSERVICE
- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_UDP_RPCSERVICE
- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > API_BARCODE_RULES
- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > TestACS
- Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ViewVMconf

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_CSI_HOSTPORT

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_CSI_HOSTPORT` – Use to add or remove the ACS CSI host name and the socket name in the `vm.conf` file.

SYNOPSIS

`ACS_CSI_HOSTPORT` *`Operation SSIHOSTNAME PORTNAME`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add or remove the ACS library software host name and the socket name in the `vm.conf` file.

OPTIONS

`ACS_CSI_HOSTPORT` *`Operation SSIHOSTNAME PORTNAME`*

Use this command to add or remove the ACS CSI host name and socket name in the `vm.conf` file. The `vm.conf` entry specifies the port where the `acsssi` process sends its ACSLS requests on the ACSLS server. The ACSLS CSI must use this port to accept inbound ACSLS requests from `acsssi` processes.

Operation is Add or Remove.

SSIHOSTNAME contains the name of the SSI host name of the ACS library host. Do not use the IP address of the ACS library host for this parameter.

PORTNAME contains a value of 1024 - 65535, or 0. The value must match the one on the ACSLS server for the port that the CSI uses for inbound packets. If 0 (zero), NetBackup uses the previous behavior of CSI and `acsssi` (no specific ports).

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SEL_SOCKET

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SEL_SOCKET` – Use to add or remove the ACS SEL socket name in the `vm.conf` file on the specified host.

SYNOPSIS

`ACS_SEL_SOCKET` *`Operation SOCKETNAME`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add or remove the ACS SEL socket name in the `vm.conf` file on the specified host.

OPTIONS

`ACS_SEL_SOCKET` *`Operation SOCKETNAME`*,

Use this command to add or remove the ACS SEL socket name in the `vm.conf` file on the specified host.

Operation is Add or Remove.

SOCKETNAME defaults to 13740. If the `ACS_SEL_SOCKET` entry is specified in the `vm.conf` file, the default can be changed.

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SSI_HOSTNAME

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SSI_HOSTNAME` – Use to add or remove the ACS SSI host name in the `vm.conf` file on the local host.

SYNOPSIS

`ACS_SSI_HOSTNAME` *`Operation SSIHOSTNAME`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add or remove the ACS SSI host name in the `vm.conf` file on the local host.

OPTIONS

`ACS_SSI_HOSTNAME` *`SSIHOSTNAME`*

Use this command to add or remove the ACS SSI host name in the `vm.conf` file on the local host.

Operation is Add or Remove.

SSIHOSTNAME contains the host name to which RPC return packets from ACS library software are routed for ACS network communications. By default, the local host name is used. Do not use the IP address of the host for this parameter.

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SSI_INET_PORT

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SSI_INET_PORT` – Use to add or remove the ACS SSI INET PORT host name and the socket name in the `vm.conf` file.

SYNOPSIS

`ACS_SSI_INET_PORT` *`Operation SSIHOSTNAME PORTNAME`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add or remove the host name of the ACS library host in the `vm.conf` file.

OPTIONS

`ACS_SSI_INET_PORT` *`Operation SSIHOSTNAME PORTNAME`*

Use this command to add or remove the host name of the ACS library host in the `vm.conf` file.

Operation is Add or Remove.

SSIHOSTNAME contains the host name of the ACS library host. Do not use the IP address of the ACS library host for this parameter.

PORTNAME contains the port that `acsssi` uses for incoming ACSLS responses. Valid values are 1024 - 65535 and 0. This value must be unique for each `acsssi` process. A value from 1024 - 65535 indicates the number to be used as the TCP port on which `acsssi` accepts ACSLS responses.

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SSI_SOCKET

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_SSI_SOCKET` – Use to add or remove the host name of the ACS library host in the `vm.conf` file.

SYNOPSIS

`ACS_SSI_SOCKET` *`Operation SSIHOSTNAME SOCKETNAME`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add or remove the host name of the ACS library host in the `vm.conf` file.

OPTIONS

`ACS_SSI_SOCKET` *`Operation SSIHOSTNAME SOCKETNAME`*

Use this command to add or remove the host name of the ACS library host in the `vm.conf` file.

Operation is Add or Remove.

SSIHOSTNAME contains the host name of the ACS library host. Do not use the IP address of the ACS library host for this parameter.

SOCKETNAME defaults to 13741. If the `ACS_SSI_SOCKET` entry is specified in the `vm.conf` file, specify socket names on an ACS library software host basis.

See "About the commands under the Manage view" on page 18.

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_TCP_RPCSERVICE

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_TCP_RPCSERVICE` – Use to add or remove the ACS_TCP_RPCSERVICE entry in the `vm.conf` file on the specified host.

SYNOPSIS

`ACS_TCP_RPCSERVICE` *`Operation`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add or remove the `ACS_TCP_RPCSERVICE` entry in the `vm.conf` file.

OPTIONS

`ACS_TCP_RPCSERVICE` *`Operation`*

Use this command to specify the method over which `acsssi` communicates with ACSLS servers: TCP or UDP.

Operation is Add or Remove.

Only one entry should be entered into the `vm.conf` file. NetBackup uses UDP if both entries are found or if neither entry is found. For `acsssi` firewall support, `ACS_TCP_RPCSERVICE` must be entered in the `vm.conf` file.

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_UDP_RPCSERVICE

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ACS_UDP_RPCSERVICE` – Use to add or remove the ACS_UDP_RPCSERVICE entry in the `vm.conf` file on the specified host.

SYNOPSIS

`ACS_UDP_RPCSERVICE` *`Operation`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add or remove the `ACS_UDP_RPCSERVICE` entry in the `vm.conf` file.

OPTIONS

`ACS_UDP_RPCSERVICE` *`Operation`*

Use this command to specify the method over which `acsssi` communicates with ACSLS servers: TCP or UDP.

Operation is Add or Remove.

Only one entry should be entered into the `vm.conf` file. NetBackup uses UDP if both entries are found or if neither entry is found. For `acsssi` firewall support, `ACS_TCP_RPCSERVICE` must be entered in the `vm.conf` file.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > API_BARCODE_RULES

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > API_BARCODE_RULES` – Use to enable or disable NetBackup barcode rule support for API robots.

SYNOPSIS

`API_BARCODE_RULES` *`Operation`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to enable or disable NetBackup barcode rule support for API robots.

NetBackup barcode rules allow default media mappings to be overridden. Barcode rules are especially useful when multiple generations of the same tape drive use the same type of media.

OPTIONS

`API_BARCODE_RULES` *`Operation`*

Use this command to enable or disable NetBackup barcode rule support for API robots.

Operation is Add or Remove.

Use Add to enable NetBackup barcode rule support for API robots. Use Remove to disable NetBackup barcode rule support for API robots.

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > TestACS

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > TestACS` – Use to test ACSLS communications.

SYNOPSIS

`TestACS` *`ACSLSHOSTNAME`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to test the ACSLS communications based on the ACS settings in the `vm.conf` file.

OPTIONS

`TestACS` *`ACSLSHOSTNAME`*

Tests the ACSLS communications.

ACSLSHOSTNAME is the ACSLS host name.

Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ViewVMconf

`Manage > Libraries > Advanced > ACS > ViewVMconf` – Use to view the `vm.conf` file entries.

SYNOPSIS

```
ViewVMconf
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to view the entries in the vm.conf file.

OPTIONS

`ViewVMconf`

Use to view the `vm.conf` file entries.

Appendix E

Main > Manage > License view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > License > Add
- Manage > License > List
- Manage > License > ListInfo
- Manage > License > Remove

Manage > License > Add

`Manage > License > Add` – Use to add a license key.

SYNOPSIS

`Add`

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to add a license key.

OPTIONS

`Add`

Use to add a license key.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Manage > License > List

`Manage > License > List` – Use to list the installed licenses.

SYNOPSIS

```
List
```

DESCRIPTION

You use this command to list the installed licenses.

OPTIONS

`List`

Use to list the installed licenses.

Manage > License > ListInfo

`Manage > License > ListInfo` – Use to list detailed information about the installed licenses.

SYNOPSIS

`ListInfo`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to list detailed information about the installed licenses.

OPTIONS

`ListInfo`

Use to list detailed information about the installed licenses.

Manage > License > Remove

`Manage > License > Remove` – Use to remove a license key.

SYNOPSIS

```
Remove
```

DESCRIPTION

You use this command to remove a license key.

OPTIONS

`Remove`

Use to remove a license key.

Appendix F

Main > Manage > MountPoints view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > MountPoints > List
- Manage > MountPoints > Mount
- Manage > MountPoints > Unmount

Manage > MountPoints > List

`Manage > MountPoints > List` – Use to list all the existing mount points on the current appliance.

SYNOPSIS

```
List [Type]
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use the `List` command to list all the existing mount points on your appliance.

OPTIONS

`List [Type]`

The `List` command does not require an option. Here Type is an optional parameter that displays the mount points of specified type.

EXAMPLE

The following example demonstrates the displayed output when you run the `MountList` command.

```
MountList /mymounts/moun1
```

Manage > MountPoints > Mount

`Manage > MountPoints > Mount` – Use to mount a remote NFS drive.

SYNOPSIS

`Mount` *`RemotePath MountPoint`* `[FileSystemType] [Options]`

DESCRIPTION

Mount command is used to mount an NFS drive.

OPTIONS

`Mount` *`RemotePath MountPoint`* `[FileSystemType] [Options]`

Use to mount a remote NFS device. Use the parameters *RemotePath*, *MountPoint*, [FileSystemType], and [options] to specify the details of NFS drive. This command includes the following parameters:

`RemotePath`	Provide the address of device or directory to be mounted. You should use the format `HOST:DIRECTORY` to write the device name.
`MountPoint`	Provide name of the target directory where the device should be mounted. The directory name must start with `/` and must have the correct directory name.
`[FileSystemType]`	Identify the type of device to be mounted.
`[Options]`	Specify comma-separated list of parameters to be passed to the appliance along with the `Mount` command. You can only use options specific for mounting the NFS drive.

EXAMPLE

The following example demonstrates the displayed output when you run the `Mount` command.

```
Mount RemotePath MountPoint [FileSystemType] [Options]
Mount a remote device

RemotePath    : Address of device/directory to be mounted
MountPoint    : Name of the target directory where the device
                should be mounted
FileSystemType: Identify the type of device to be mounted for
```

```
                 e.g. nfs
Options        : Enter optional parameters to be passed to the
                 mount command
```

Manage > MountPoints > Unmount

`Manage > MountPoints > Unmount` – Use to unmount a previously mounted NFS drive.

SYNOPSIS

`Unmount` *`MountPoint`*`[Force]`

DESCRIPTION

Use the `Unmount` command to unmount a previously mounted NFS drive. If the directory name is specified correctly the following process takes place:

- The NFS is unmounted successfully.
- The directory is removed from the file system.
- In case the directory is on a nested path, only that directory is removed.

OPTIONS

You can use this command to unmount a previously mounted NFS drive. The following options are used to identify the NFS drive to be unmounted:

`MountPoint` Provide the name of the directory that is to be un-mounted. The directory name must start with `/` and must have the correct directory name.

`[Force]` Specify this parameter to unmount the NFS forcibly.

Appendix G

Main > Manage > NetBackup CLI view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > NetBackupCLI > Create
- Manage > NetBackupCLI > Delete
- Manage > NetBackupCLI > List
- Manage > NetBackupCLI > PasswordExpiry

Manage > NetBackupCLI > Create

`Manage > NetBackupCLI > Create` – Use to create a NetBackup user account.

SYNOPSIS

`Create` *`UserName`*

DESCRIPTION

The `Create` command is used to create NetBackup user account.

Symantec recommends that you use a mix of upper and lower case letters, digits, and other characters. The rules for creating the password are defined for you during this operation.

OPTIONS

`Create` *`UserName`*

Use to create a NetBackup user account. Use the *user_name* parameter to define the user that you want to create.

EXAMPLE

The following example demonstrates the displayed output when you run the `Create` command.

To create a new user account

1. Enter `Create <test_user>`

```
Changing password for test_user.

You can now choose the new password or passphrase.

A valid password should be a mix of upper and lower case letters,
digits, and other characters.  You can use an 8 character long
password with characters from at least 3 of these 4 classes, or
a 7 character long password containing characters from all the
classes.  An upper case letter that begins the password and a
digit that ends it do not count towards the number of character
classes used.

A passphrase should be of at least 3 words, 12 to 40 characters
long and contain enough different characters.

Enter new password:
```

2. Enter a password.

```
Re-type new password:
```

3. Enter the same password a second time to validate the first entry.

```
Password changed.
- [info] User test_user created successfully
```

Manage > NetBackupCLI > Delete

`Manage > NetBackupCLI > Delete` – Use to delete a NetBackup user account.

SYNOPSIS

`Delete` *`UserName`*

DESCRIPTION

The `Delete` command is used to delete a NetBackup user account.

Options

`Delete` *`UserName`*

Use to delete a NetBackup user account. Use the *user_name* parameter to define the user that you want to delete.

EXAMPLE

The following example demonstrates the displayed output when you run the `Delete` command.

To delete a user account

- Enter `Delete` *`test_user`*

```
- [info] User test_user deleted successfully
```

Manage > NetBackupCLI > List

`Manage > NetBackupCLI > List` – Use to view a list of NetBackup users.

SYNOPSIS

```
List
```

DESCRIPTION

List command is used to view a list of NetBackup users.

Options

`List`

Use to view a list of NetBackup users.

EXAMPLE

The following example demonstrates the displayed output when you run the `List` command.

```
List of NetBackupCLI users:
myuser
test_user
test_user1
test_user2
```

Manage > NetBackupCLI > PasswordExpiry

`Manage > NetBackupCLI > PasswordExpiry` – Use to manage the NetBackup command-line password.

SYNOPSIS

```
PasswordExpiry Age UserName Days
PasswordExpiry Now UserName
PasswordExpiry Show [UserName]
PasswordExpiry Warn UserName Days
```

DESCRIPTION

When you create a `NetBackupCLI` user account, you can manage the password of that account through the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu. You have the ability to do the following:

- Set the age of the password in days, for one or more users.
- Force the expiration of a password for one or more users.
- Configure a warning of when a password is set to expire for one or more users.
- Show the current expiry password information of one or more users.

OPTIONS

`PasswordExpiry Age UserName Days`

Use this command to specify a maximum number of days that a password is valid for a user or users.

Use the *`Days`* variable to set the number of days the password is valid. In addition, use the *`UserName`* variable to specify the user or users that you want this setting to apply. Enter `All` if you want this setting to apply to all users.

`PasswordExpiry Now UserName`

Use this command to force a password to expire immediately for one or more users.

Use the *`UserName`* variable to specify the user or users whose password is about to expire. Enter `All` if you want to expire the password for all users.

`PasswordExpiry Show [UserName]`

Use this command to view the password expiry information.

Use the `[UserName]` variable to specify the user or users. Enter `All` if you want to expire the password for all users. You can also enter `Default` to view the default settings.

`PasswordExpiry Warn` *`UserName Days`*

Use this command to configure a warning period in which you receive a warning before the password expires. You can also configure one or more users to receive the warning.

Use the *`Days`* variable to set the number of days or warning before the password expires. In addition, you use the *`UserName`* variable to specify the user or users who receive the warning. Enter `All` if you want this setting to apply to all users. You can also enter `Default` to specify the default settings.

Appendix H

Main > Manage > OpenStorage view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > OpenStorage > Install
- Manage > OpenStorage > List
- Manage > OpenStorage > Readme
- Manage > OpenStorage > Share
- Manage > OpenStorage > Uninstall

Manage > OpenStorage > Install

`Manage > OpenStorage > Install` – Use this command to install an OpenStorage plug-in

SYNOPSIS

`Install` *`plugin_name`*

DESCRIPTION

Before the installation of the OST the appliance performs the following steps:

1. Untars the `tar.gz` file and extract its contents.
2. Checks and verifies if the plug-in exists in the install directory.
3. Checks and verifies if the plug-in directory path is correct. The default path is `/usr/openv/lib/ost-plugins`.
4. Checks if `nbrmms` is running and terminates it.

   Note: The nbrmms process should be terminated for the installation to proceed. The installer exits if nbrmms does not terminate.

5. Copies `libstspi<vendor_name>.so` and `libstspi<vendor_name>MT.so` into a plug-in directory `/usr/openv/lib/ost-plugins`

   Note: If the plug-in already exists, you are prompted with the following message: `A plugin already exists, do you want to proceed with the installation.` Type `Y` to proceed.

6. After the installation is completed, the appliance restarts the `nbrmms` process.

OPTIONS

`Install` *`plugin_name`*

Use this command to install the *plugin_name*.tar.gz.

EXAMPLE

The following online procedure is executed after you run the `Install` command.

```
Open storage > Install plugin_name.tar.gz

Welcome to the installation of plugin plugin_name.tar.gz

- [Info] Checking if upgrade is being run from the console... failed

WARNING: Symantec recommends that this upgrade is run from the
         appliance console.
>> Are you sure you want to continue? (yes/no) yes
- [Info] Extracting the contents of the tar file              ok
- [Info] Terminating the nbrmms process before proceeding
  with the installation.                                      ok
- [Info] Executing the install script
- [Info] Install script exited successfully!
- [Info] Restarting nbrmms                                     ok
- Successfully installed the plugin plugin_name.tar.gz
```

Manage > OpenStorage > List

`Manage > OpenStorage > List` – Use to list software information.

SYNOPSIS

```
List Available
List Installed
```

DESCRIPTION

This command displays all the installed OpenStorage plug-ins and their details.

EXAMPLE

The following example demonstrates the displayed output when you run the `List Available` command.

```
Validating the plugin plugin_name.tar.gz   ok
List of plugins downloaded on the appliance:
plugin_name.tar.gz
```

The following example demonstrates the displayed output when the `List Installed` command is run.

```
OpenStorage> List Installed

Details of the installed OpenStorage plugin:

Plugin Info:
        Plugin Name: libstspiDataDomainMT.so
        Prefix: DataDomain:
        Label: Data Domain Plugin
        Build Version: 11
        Build Version Minor: 1
        Operating Version: 11
        Vendor Version: 2.4.0.0-246426

        Plugin Name: libstspiQuantumMT.so
        Prefix: Quantum
        Label: Quantum OST plugin
        Build Version: 11
```

```
Build Version Minor: 1
Operating Version: 11
Vendor Version: 2.6.0.2088 Quantum MT plugin
```

Manage > OpenStorage > Readme

`Manage > OpenStorage > Readme` – Use this command to view the instructions for installing the OpenStorage plug-ins.

SYNOPSIS

`Readme`

DESCRIPTION

The `Readme` command displays the instructions to install the OpenStorage plug-in.

OPTIONS

Use this command to view the instructions to install the OpenStorage plug-in.

EXAMPLE

The following example displays the instructions that are provided when you run the `Readme` command.

```
OpenStorage> readme

Plugin Readme
=============
The following procedures explain how to copy an OpenStorage
plugin on to the NetBackup 52xx appliance and install
the plugin.

  To copy the plugin from a local computer:

  1. Login as the user 'admin' to the appliance.

  2. Use the 'Share Open' command to open the NFS and CIFS
     shares so the appliance can receive the plugin.

     For NFS: (nbapp133:/inst/plugin/incoming)

     For CIFS: (\\nbapp133\incoming plugins)

  3. On the local computer, perform the following steps:
```

```
   a. Mount/Map the appropriate NFS/CIFS share.
      For CIFS, you must map using the appliance
      'admin' user's credentials.

   b. Download the OpenStorage package from the
      appropriate source.

   c. Upload the package to the mounted share.

   d. Unmap/Unmount the mounted share.

4. Use the 'Share Close' command to close the NFS and CIFS shares.

5. Use the 'List Available' command to list the available packages.
   Note the name of the plugin to install.

To install an OpenStorage plugin on the NetBackup 52xx:

1. Use the 'Install' command to install the plugin.

   Use the name of the plugin that you noted in the procedure

   above when you entered the 'List Available' command.
```

Manage > OpenStorage > Share

`Manage > OpenStorage > Share` – Use this command to share or to stop sharing directory for uploading plug-in.

SYNOPSIS

```
Share Open
Share Close
```

DESCRIPTION

The `Share Open` command enables you to share a directory for uploading the OST plug-in. You can then use the `Share Close` command to stop sharing the directory. This operation is accomplished by opening and closing the Network File System (NFS) and Common Internet File System (CIFS) protocol shares.

EXAMPLE

The following example displays the output when you run the `Share Open` command.

```
OpenStorage> Share open

The CIFS share \server_name\incoming plugins

and the NFS share server_name:/inst/plugin/incoming

have been opened on this appliance.
```

The following example displays the output when you run the `Share Close` command.

```
OpenStorage> Share close

The plugin share closed successfully.
```

Manage > OpenStorage > Uninstall

`Manage > OpenStorage > Uninstall` – Use this command to uninstall the OpenStorage plug-in

SYNOPSIS

```
Uninstall
```

DESCRIPTION

The OST plug-ins can be uninstalled by deleting the shared libraries in `/usr/open/lib/ost-plugins` directory.

EXAMPLE

The following example demonstrates the process that you need to follow when you run the `Uninstall` command.

```
OpenStorage> Uninstall plugin_name.tar.gz
```

Displays the following message:

```
- [Info] Checking for the installed OpenStorage plugin ...

>> The plugin package plugin_name.tar.gz is currently installed
on the system. Do you want to continue uninstalling it? (yes/no) yes

>> There might be some existing backups on the storage server.

Are you sure you want to continue uninstalling the plugin? (yes/no) yes

- [Info] Uninstalling the plugin package plugin_name.tar.gz ..... ok

- [Info] Successfully uninstalled the plugin package plugin_name.tar.gz
```

Appendix I

Main > Manage > Software view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > Software > Cancel
- Manage > Software > Delete
- Manage > Software > Download
- Manage > Software > DownloadProgress
- Manage > Software > Install
- Manage > Software > List
- Manage > Software > LiveUpdateClients
- Manage > Software > Readme
- Manage > Software > Rollback
- Manage > Software > Share
- Manage > Software > UpgradeStatus

Manage > Software > Cancel

`Manage > Software > Cancel` – This command cancels the download process of a software update or the software patch, which can be in either of the stages - downloading or stopped or finished, or postcheck.

SYNOPSIS

`Cancel` *`update_name`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to cancel a patch download. The downloading can be in one of the following stages:

- Downloading - The software update is in the process of being downloaded.
- Stopped - The downloading process stops abruptly and so, the download cannot be completed.
- Finished - The software update is downloaded completely. However, you must run the `Software > List Downloaded` command to view the software updates that are available for installation.
- Postcheck - During downloading, the software update splits into several files. Once the split files are downloaded, they need to be merged into the software update. The merging is termed as Postcheck.

OPTIONS

`Cancel` *`update_name`*

This command cancels downloading of patch. Here, *update_name* is the name of the software patch update.

Manage > Software > Delete

`Manage > Software > Delete` – Delete a software update.

SYNOPSIS

`Delete` *`update_name`*

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to delete a specific software release update, sometimes referred to as a patch.

OPTIONS

`Delete` *`update_name`*

Type this command to delete a specific release update. Here *update_name* is the specific name of the update that you want to delete.

Manage > Software > Download

`Manage > Software > Download` – Download a software update.

SYNOPSIS

`Download` *`update_name`*

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to download a specific release update.

OPTIONS

`Download` *`update_name`*

Type this command to download a specific update, where *update_name* is the name of the update that you want to download.

Manage > Software > DownloadProgress

`Manage > Software > DownloadProgress` – This command shows the progress of an online patch download.

SYNOPSIS

```
DownloadProgress
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to display the download progress of a software patch.

OPTIONS

`DownloadProgress`

This command displays the download progress of a software patch.

Manage > Software > Install

`Manage > Software > Install` – Use to install a software release update.

SYNOPSIS

`Install` *`update_name`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to install a new or an existing software update or an engineering binary (EEB) to an appliance that you designate.

To use this command you must know the name of the software update or EEB that you want to install. To see a list of the software updates and EEB that are available for you to install, run `Software > Check`. This command checks the Symantec site for the latest software update. Once you find the software update or EEB that you want to install, you must run the `Software > Download` *`update_name`* `command`, where *`update_name`* is the name of the software update.

After you have downloaded the software update, you can now run the `Software > Install` *`update_name`* command.

OPTIONS

`Install` *`update_name`*

Use this command option to install a software release update.

update_name is the name of the update that you want to install.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Manage > Software > List

`Manage > Software > List` – Lists the available patch information.

SYNOPSIS

```
List AddOns
List AvailablePatch
List Details All
List Details Base
List Downloaded
List EEBs
List Version
```

DESCRIPTION

This command shows the patches that have been applied to a particular appliance. In addition, you can use this command to show the patches that are available for installation for a particular appliance.

OPTIONS

`List AddOns`

Use this command to list software add-ons that are installed on the appliance.

`List AvailablePatch`

Use this command to check the Symantec site for any software updates that are available.

`List Details All`

Use this command to view all of the release updates that are available.

`List Details Base`

Use this command to view all the release updates that were applied to your appliance during the factory installation.

`List Downloaded Details`

Lists the detailed information of a downloaded software update.

`List EEBs`

Shows a detailed listing of all of the factory-installed Emergency Engineering Binaries (EEBs).

`List Version`

Use this command to view the version of your appliance.

See “About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage” on page 14.

Manage > Software > LiveUpdateClients

`Manage > Software > LiveUpdateClients` – Use to update client software on configured clients using LiveUpdate.

SYNOPSIS

```
LiveUpdateClients
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use the NetBackup LiveUpdate feature to support upgrades to major releases and minor releases for NetBackup clients. To use the LiveUpdate feature, you must first define a NetBackup LiveUpdate server. This server can be either a Web server or a shared disk. The only requirement is that it must be accessible by all of the NetBackup hosts that you want to update.

This server is used to download and store NetBackup release update files, and to store the client packages that are included with major and minor releases. From this server, the files are distributed and installed on the computers in your NetBackup environment. More information is available on the NetBackup LiveUpdate functionality.

See, *Symantec NetBackup LiveUpdate Guide*.

You can use this command to update the client software on the clients that are configured with your appliance.

Note: This command is available only for a 52xx master appliance.

OPTIONS

`LiveUpdateClients`

Use to update the client software on the clients that are configured with your appliance using LiveUpdate.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

Manage > Software > Readme

`Manage > Software > Readme` – Defines the NetBackup patch process.

SYNOPSIS

`Readme`

DESCRIPTION

This command defines the NetBackup patch process.

OPTIONS

`Readme`

This command defines the NetBackup patch process.

EXAMPLE

This command contains the following patch information.

To install a release update on the NetBackup 5200:

1. Use the `Share Open` command to open the `NFS (${CLUSTER_NAME}:/inst/patch/incoming)` and `CIFS (\\\\${CLUSTER_NAME}\\incoming patches)` shares so the appliance can receive release updates.
2. On a different computer, perform the following steps:
   - Mount the appropriate NFS/CIFS share.
   - Download the release update from the Symantec Support Web site.
   - Unzip the release update and review the README file in the zipped folder.
   - Upload the unzipped release update to the mounted share.
   - Unmount the mounted share.
3. Use the `Share Close` command to close the NFS and the CIFS shares.
4. Use the `List Available` command to list all available release updates.

   Note the name of the updated release updated.
5. Use the `Install` command to install the uploaded release update. Use the name that you noted in step 4.

For more detailed information about this process, please consult the *Symantec NetBackup Appliance Administrator's Guide*.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Manage > Software > Rollback

`Manage > Software > Rollback` – Rollback to the last applied software release update.

SYNOPSIS

`Rollback` *`eeb_name`*

DESCRIPTION

If the current version of NetBackup on your appliance has the Rollback feature enabled, you can use this command to go from your current version to the previously installed version. In addition, if you want to revert back to the previous version immediately after you have installed a software update, then you must log off and then back on to your appliance to see this command in the command line interface. You cannot roll back to a version that is greater that one release back. To roll back to the last version installed, use the following command.

```
Software> Rollback
```

To roll back to the previous software version, you would not specify a value for *eeb_name*. Leaving that value empty means you want to roll back to the last software version.

You can also use this command rollback any Emergency Engineering Binaries (EEBs) that are installed on your appliance. You can use the `List Applied` command to view the software version and all installed EEBs. You can then specify which EEB you want to roll back in the *`eeb_name`* field to roll back that particular EEB. For example, you can enter the following command to roll back EEB SYM_ABC5200_EEB_1-1.2.3.4.

```
Software> Rollback SYM_ABC5200_EEB_1-1.2.3.4
```

You can only specify one EEB at a time with this command. However, you can use this command multiple times to roll back as many installed EEBs as you want.

OPTIONS

`Rollback` *`eeb_name`*

Rollback to the last applied software update or specified EEB, where *eeb_name* is the name of the EEB to rollback to. Do not specify a value for *eeb_name* to roll back to the previous software update.

EXAMPLE

To roll back to a previous software version of NetBackup

1. Make sure that you have logged off and logged on to the appliance. That ensures that the `Rollback` command is present in the command line interface.
2. From the command line interface, enter the following command:

   ```
   Main_Menu> Support> Software> Rollback
   ```

3. At the following prompt, press the Y key to answer yes.

   ```
   Do you want to rollback to x.x.x.x? (y/n)
   ```

   Where x.x.x.x is the previous version number.

   This process requires various processes to be stopped and started. In addition, the previous version that is found, is displayed for you to see.
4. After the Rollback has completed, log off and then log back on to your appliance.

To roll back an installed EEB

1. Make sure that you have logged off and logged on to the appliance. That ensures that the `Rollback` command is present in the command line interface.
2. From the command line interface, enter the following command:

   ```
   Main_Menu> Support> Software> Rollback SYM_ABC5200_EEB_1-1.2.3.4
   ```

   Where *SYM_ABC5200_EEB_1-1.2.3.4* is the name of the EEB that you want to roll back.
3. At the following prompt, press the Y key to answer yes.

   ```
   Do you want to rollback the EEB SYM_ABC5200_EEB_1-1.2.3.4? (y/n)
   ```

4. After Rollback has completed, log off and then log back on to your appliance.

Manage > Software > Share

`Manage > Software > Share` – Share or unshare a directory for incoming patches

SYNOPSIS

```
Share Open
Share Close
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to share or not share the directory that is used to receive incoming patches for your appliance. This operation is accomplished by opening and closing the Network File System (NFS) and Common Internet File System (CIFS) protocol shares.

OPTIONS

`Share Open`

Open the NFS and the CIFS shares for the directory that receives incoming patches.

`Share Close`

Close the NFS and the CIFS shares for the directory that receives incoming patches.

Manage > Software > UpgradeStatus

`Manage > Software > UpgradeStatus` – Use this command to see the version of your appliance

SYNOPSIS

```
UpgradeStatus
```

DESCRIPTION

This command displays the version and the upgrade status of the appliance.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Manage > Software > UpgradeStatus` command:

```
abc123.Software> UpgradeStatus

The appliance version is 2.6.x and not in upgrade state.
```

Appendix J

Main > Manage > Storage view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > Storage > Add
- Manage > Storage > Monitor
- Manage > Storage > Move
- Manage > Storage > Remove
- Manage > Storage > Resize
- Manage > Storage > Scan
- Manage > Storage > Show

Manage > Storage > Add

`Manage > Storage > Add` – Use this command to add a new disk.

SYNOPSIS

```
Add [Disk ID]
```

Description

This command enables you to add a storage disk. The total capacity of the disk gets added to the `Unallocated` space.

Options

`Add [Disk ID]`

Use to add storage disk, where `[Disk ID]` is the ID of the disk. The Disk ID appears when you run the `Show Disk` command. For example, `S0001FB3BC00000A62501ABDA009`. After a disk is added, the total capacity of the disk gets added to the `Unallocated` space.

Note: If the disk ID is not specified with the `Add` command, the appliance lists the disks that can be added. Only a disk in `New Available` state can be added.

Example

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Add [Disk ID]` command.

```
Storage > Add S0001FB3BC00000A62501ABDA009
- Performing sanity check on disks and partitions... (5 mins approx)
- Checking whether storage configuration exists
- Checking the state of the 'S0001FB3BC00000A62501ABDA009' disk
- Initializing the 'S0001FB3BC00000A62501ABDA009' disk
- Configuring the S0001FB3BC00000A62501ABDA009 disk storage...
- Adding the 'S0001FB3BC00000A62501ABDA009' disk space to 'Unallocated' space
- Succeeded
```

Manage > Storage > Monitor

`Manage > Storage > Monitor` – Use to monitor storage tasks.

Description

This command enables you to monitor the current status of storage tasks currently in progress.

Options

`Monitor`

Use to monitor the current status of storage tasks currently in progress.

Example

The following example displays the initiated procedure when you run the `Monitor` command, during a resize operation.

```
Storage > Monitor


 Press 'CTRL + C' to quit.

Resizing the AdvancedDisk storage partition...

The estimated time to resize the partition is 2 to 5 minutes.
Stopping NetBackup processes... (2 mins approx)
```

Manage > Storage > Move

`Manage > Storage > Move` – Use to move storage partition from one disk to another.

SYNOPSIS

`Move` *`Partition SourceDiskID TargetDiskID`* `[Size] [Unit]`

Description

This command lets you move a storage partition from one disk to another.

Options

`Move` *`Partition SourceDiskID TargetDiskID`* `[Size] [Unit]`

Use to move a partition from one storage disk to another, where:

- *`Partition`* refers to the storage partition like AdvancedDisk, Configuration, MSDP etc.
- *`SourceDiskID`* refers to the disk ID of the source disk. Use `Show Distribution` to view the disk ID and the partitions on it. A sample disk ID is S0001FB362501ABDA0000009se.
- *`TargetDiskID`* refers to the disk ID of the target disk. Use `Show Distribution` to view the disk ID and the partitions on it. A sample disk ID is S2301FB362501ABDA0000009se.
- `[Size]` refers to the partition size. Partition size must be greater than 0. If you specify a partition size that is greater than the actual partition size, appliance moves the whole partition. The default value is `[1]`.
- `[Unit]` refers to unit size (GB/TB/PB). The default value is `[PB]`.

Examples

The following example displays the initiated procedure when you run the `Move` command.

```
Storage > Move AdvancedDisk S0001FB362501ABDA0000009se
           S2301FB3BC00540A62501ABDA0000009se 5 GB
- [Info] Performing sanity check on disks and partitions...(5 mins approx)
- [Warning] Do not reboot the appliance while the partition move is in
  progress.
- [Info] The estimated time to move the partition can range from
```

```
   0 hours, 1 minutes to 0 hours, 2 minutes depending on the
   system load.
  The greater the system load the longer it takes to complete the
  move operation.
>> Do you want to continue? (yes/no) yes
   Moving part '1/1' disks...   Done
- [Warning] No recipients are configured to receive software
   notifications.
   Use 'Settings->Alerts->Email Software Add' command to configure
   the appropriate Email address.
- [Info] Succeeded.
```

Manage > Storage > Remove

`Manage > Storage > Remove` – Use this command to remove a storage disk.

SYNOPSIS

`Remove` *`DiskID`*

Description

The command removes a storage disk, and changes the state to `New Available`. You can remove disks with status **In Use** that do not contain any partitions. You can also remove disks with status **Foreign**.

If a disk with status **In Use** has partitions and you want to remove it, you must first move the partitions to other disks. Use the `Show Distribution` command to see the partitions that are on the disk and then use the `Move` command to move the partitions to another disk. Once the partitions have been moved, try removing the disk again.

A disk with status **Foreign** may have data. If you try to remove such a disk, any data present on it is also removed.

Options

`Remove` *`DiskID`*

Use to remove an existing disk and changes the state to `New Available`. The Disk ID can be retrieved by running the `Show Disk` command. For example, a sample Disk ID is `S0001FB3BC00000A62501ABDA0000009se`.

Warning: After removing a storage disk, if the appliance reboots it can hang and display the Symantec **Boot splash** screen. Press the `ESC` key to proceed. The RAID controller firmware provides step-by-step instructions to help you boot the appliance

---

Example

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Remove` *`Disk ID`* command.

```
Storage > Remove S000162501ABDA000009se
- [Info] Performing sanity check on disks and partitions...(5 mins approx)
- [Info] Checking the type of 'S000162501ABDA000009se' disk...
```

```
- [Info] Checking the state of 'S000162501ABDA000009se' disk...
- [Info] Removing the 'S000162501ABDA000009se' disk space
         from 'Unallocated'...
- [Info] Succeeded.
```

The following output displays the updated status of the removed storage expansion unit, after using the `Show Disk` command.

```
Storage> Show Disk
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
Disk ID                |   Type         |Total |Unallocated| Status
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
SE000000000000000000se|Operating System|150 GB|     -     |In Use
S0001FB3BC00A0000009se|Base            |150 GB| 33.968 GB |In Use
S000162501ABDA000009se|Expansion       | 35 TB|     -     |New Available

You cannot issue commands for disks with the status 'n/a'.
```

Manage > Storage > Resize

`Manage > Storage > Resize` – Use to create, resize, or delete a selected partition.

SYNOPSIS

`Resize` *`Partition Size Unit`*

Description

This command enables you to create, resize, or delete the storage partitions in your appliance. The `Resize` command can be used for a single storage partition at a time. You can use this command to resize the storage capacity of a partition to a higher or a lower value. The disk storage cannot be expanded to a size that is greater than the unallocated space.

Review the following considerations:

- You can create a partition using Resize only if the Appliance is configured as a master or a media server.
- You can resize a partition to a higher or lower value depending on the type of partition. The size is expanded by using the unallocated space.
- You can delete a partition using Resize only if the Appliance is in a factory state (when it is not configured as a master or media server).

Review the **Resizing a storage partition** section in the Administrator's Guide before resizing a partition.

An informational message like the following is displayed when you resize a partition:

```
The estimated time to resize the partition can range from
0 hours, 2 minutes to 0 hours, 5 minutes depending on the
system load. The greater the system load the longer it takes
to complete the resize operation.
```

Options

`Resize` *`Partition Size Unit`*

Use to resize the storage partitions, where:

- *`Partition`* refers to the name of the partition like AdvancedDisk, Catalog, Configuration, MSDP etc.
- *`Size`* refers to the size to which you want to resize the partition
- *`Unit`* refers to the unit for resizing the partition in (GB/TB/PB)

Example

The following example displays the initiated procedure when you run the `Resize` command.

```
Storage > Resize AdvancedDisk 1 TB
- [Info] Performing sanity check on disks and partitions...(5 mins approx)
- [Info] The estimated time to resize the partition can range from
0 hours, 2 minutes to 0 hours, 5 minutes depending on the system load.
The greater the system load the longer it takes to complete the
resize operation.

 Do you want to continue? (yes/no) yes
- [Info] Shrinking the 'AdvancedDisk' storage partition...
- [Warning] No recipients are configured to receive software notifications.
Use Main > Settings > Email Software Add command to configure the
appropriate email address.
- [Info] Succeeded.
```

Manage > Storage > Scan

`Manage > Storage > Scan` – Use this command to refresh the storage disks and devices information.

SYNOPSIS

```
Scan
```

Description

This command enables you to refresh the storage disks and devices information.

Note: Whenever a storage device is connected or disconnected, use this command to detect the storage device, or refresh its status. If the disks of the connected storage device are in a foreign state, import the RAID group, and run the `Scan` command. If the `Scan` command does not display the updated storage device information, then restart the appliance to refresh the storage device information.

Options

`Scan`

Use to refresh the storage disks and devices information.

Example

The following example displays the initiated procedure when you run the `Scan` command.

```
Storage > Scan
- [Info] Performing sanity check on disks and partitions...(5 mins approx)
- [Info] The Scan operation can take up to 15 minutes to complete.
- [Info] Initiating refresh of the storage devices...
- [Info] Succeeded.

NOTE: If you perform a 'Main-Manage-Storage Show Disk' command
and the device information does not appear in the output, verify
if the disk drives are in a foreign state. If the disk drives are
in foreign state, import them and then perform a
'Main > Manage > Storage Scan' operation to refresh the device
information. The device information may appear properly.
```

```
If the device information still does not appear, then restart
the appliance to refresh the device information.
```

Manage > Storage > Show

`Manage > Storage > Show` – Use this command to view NetBackup storage information.

Description

The `Show Distribution` command enables you to view the distribution of partitions on a device.

Options

`Show [Type]`

Use to view the disk, distribution, and partition information. Where `[Type]` refers to the storage type information to be displayed. For example, you can use `[All]`, `[Disk]`, `[Partition]`, or `[Distribution]`

Example

The following example displays a sample output for the `Show [All]` command.

The following example displays the initiated procedure when you run the `Show [Disk]` command on a 52xx appliance.

```
Storage> Show Disk
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Disk ID         |     Type        |   Total    | Unallocated | Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------
SE00000000000se | Operating System| 930.39 TB |    -        | n/a
S0001FB35CC3F2B | Base            |   2.24 TB |    300 GB   | In Use
S00ABDD0000001s | Expansion       | 4.5421 TB |   840.92 GB | In Use

You cannot issue commands for devices with the status 'n/a'.
```

The following example displays the initiated procedure when you run the `Show [Partition]` command on a 52xx appliance.

```
Storage> Show Partition

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Partition        |   Total     | Available |  Used     | %Used| Status
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
AdvancedDisk     |   1 TB      | 1001.1 GB | 22.876 GB | 3    | Optimal
MSDP             |   3.6343 TB | 3.4868 TB | 151.04 GB | 4    | Optimal
```

```
Configuration    |   1 GB      | 956.87 MB | 67.125 MB | 7    | Optimal
Unallocated      |   53.683 TB |      -    |      -    | -    |  -
```

Note: The Available and Used Size values displayed for the MSDP partition on the **Manage > Storage > Partitions** page or by using the **Manage > Storage > Show** command on the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu may not be the full space available or used by the MSDP partition. This is because space is reserved by the file system and also by MSDP. The file system reserves space for it's own use. In addition, MSDP reserves 4 percent of the storage space for the deduplication database and transaction logs.

Check the MSDP disk pool sizes displayed on the NetBackup Administration Console to know the MSDP statistics.

Appendix K

Main > Manage > Tapes view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > Tapes > Cleaning
- Manage > Tapes > Delete
- Manage > Tapes > Eject
- Manage > Tapes > Freeze
- Manage > Tapes > Inventory
- Manage > Tapes > List
- Manage > Tapes > ListNetBackupMedia
- Manage > Tapes > Suspend
- Manage > Tapes > Unfreeze
- Manage > Tapes > Unsuspend

Manage > Tapes > Cleaning

`Manage > Tapes > Cleaning` – Designate that a tape is the cleaning tape.

SYNOPSIS

`Cleaning` *`mediaid`*

DESRIPTION

Use this command to designate which tape in a tape library is the cleaning tape.

OPTIONS

`Cleaning` *`mediaid`*

Use to indicate which tape is the cleaning tape.

mediaid is the media identifier.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Manage > Tapes > Delete

`Manage > Tapes > Delete` – Delete media from a NetBackup database.

SYNOPSIS

`Delete` *`mediaid`*

DESRIPTION

Use this command to identify a piece of media to delete from a NetBackup database.

OPTIONS

`Delete` *`mediaid`*

Use to delete media from a NetBackup database.

mediaid is the media identifier.

See "About the commands under the Manage view" on page 18.

See "About NetBackup appliance commands" on page 13.

See "Logging into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu " on page 14.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Manage > Tapes > Eject

`Manage > Tapes > Eject` – Eject media from a tape library.

SYNOPSIS

`Eject` *`mediaid`*

DESRIPTION

Use this command to identify and eject media from a tape library.

OPTIONS

`Eject` *`mediaid`*

Use to eject media from a tape library.

mediaid is the media identifier.

Manage > Tapes > Freeze

`Manage > Tapes > Freeze` – Freeze media in a NetBackup database.

SYNOPSIS

`Freeze` *`mediaid`*

DESRIPTION

Use this command to select a piece of media to freeze in a NetBackup database.

OPTIONS

`Freeze` *`mediaid`*

Use to freeze media in a NetBackup database.

mediaid is the media identifier.

Manage > Tapes > Inventory

`Manage > Tapes > Inventory` – Inventory all of the libraries for the volumes that have been added or removed.

SYNOPSIS

```
Inventory
```

DESRIPTION

Use this command to inventory all of the libraries for the volumes that have been added or removed.

OPTIONS

`Inventory`

Inventory all libraries for added or removed volumes.

Manage > Tapes > List

`Manage > Tapes > List` – Show a list of the media.

SYNOPSIS

```
List
```

DESRIPTION

Use this command to list the media. This command provides the following types of information about the media:

- Media ID
- Media type
- Robot type
- Robot number
- Robot slot
- Side/face
- Optical partner
- Number of mounts and cleanings
- Last mount time

OPTIONS

`List`

Lists the media.

Manage > Tapes > ListNetBackupMedia

`Manage > Tapes > ListNetBackupMedia` – Show a list of the media that NetBackup uses.

SYNOPSIS

```
ListNetBackupMedia
```

DESRIPTION

Use this command to show a list of the media that NetBackup uses.

OPTIONS

`ListNetBackupMedia`

List the media that NetBackup uses.

Manage > Tapes > Suspend

`Manage > Tapes > Suspend` – Suspend media in a NetBackup database.

SYNOPSIS

`Suspend` *`mediaid`*

DESRIPTION

Use this command to select and suspend media in a NetBackup database.

OPTIONS

`suspend` *`mediaid`*

Use to suspend media in a NetBackup database.

mediaid is the media identifier.

Manage > Tapes > Unfreeze

`Manage > Tapes > Unfreeze` – Unfreeze the media that has been frozen in a NetBackup database.

SYNOPSIS

`Unfreeze` *`mediaid`*

DESRIPTION

Use this command to unfreeze the media that has been frozen in a NetBackup database.

OPTIONS

`Unfreeze` *`mediaid`*

Unfreeze the frozen media in a NetBackup database.

mediaid is the media identifier.

Manage > Tapes > Unsuspend

`Manage > Tapes > Unsuspend` – Unsuspend the media that has been suspended in a NetBackup database.

SYNOPSIS

`Unsuspend` *`mediaid`*

DESRIPTION

Use this command to unsuspend the media that had been suspended in a NetBackup database.

OPTIONS

`Unsuspend` *`mediaid`*

Unsuspend media in a NetBackup database.

mediaid is the media identifier.

Appendix L

Manage > vCenter

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Manage > vCenter

Manage > vCenter

`Manage > vCenter` – Use the vCenter commands to manage the vCenter client credentials.

SYNOPSIS

`Credential`

DESCRIPTION

Use the vCenter command to create new credentials or to delete existing credentials for the vCenter client on the NetBackup Appliance.

OPTIONS

`Credential Create` *`vClient`*

Use this command option to create new credentials for the vCenter client. Here, *vClient* is the host name of the vCenter client plug-in.

`Credential Delete` *`vClient`*

Use this command option to delete existing credentials for the vCenter client. Here, *vClient* is the host name of the vCenter client plug-in.

Appendix M

Main > Monitor view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Monitor > Beacon
- Monitor > MemoryStatus
- Monitor > NetBackup
- Monitor > NetworkStatus
- Monitor > SCSP
- Monitor > Top
- Monitor > Uptime
- Monitor > Who

Monitor > Beacon

`Monitor > Beacon` – This command flashes or stops flashing lights on your appliance.

SYNOPSIS

```
Beacon Duration
Beacon Stop
```

DESCRIPTION

The Beacon command enables you to flash the disk drive lights or to stop flashing the lights on the specified storage shelf (or enclosure) or hard disk drives of a 52xx appliance. When two storage shelves are attached to a 5220 or 5230 appliance, you can use the `Beacon` command to identify a specific storage shelf.

OPTIONS

`Beacon Duration Enclosure` *`EnclosureID`* `[Minutes]`

Use this command to specify an amount of time to allow all the disk drives lights of an enclosure to flash. Here, *EnclosureID* is the device ID of the enclosure and [Minutes] is the duration of time, in minutes, that lights can flash. [Minutes] is an optional parameter. If you do not enter a value for this parameter, it takes the default value of 10 minutes.

`Beacon Duration HDD` *`EnclosureID SlotNo`* `[Minutes]`

Use this command to specify an amount of time to allow a disk drive light to flash. Here, *EnclosureID* is the device ID of the enclosure and *SlotNo* is the slot number of the disk. [Minutes] is the duration of time, in minutes, that lights can flash. [Minutes] is an optional parameter. If you do not enter a value for this parameter, it takes the default value of 10 minutes.

`Beacon Duration WWID [WWID] [Minutes]`

Use this command to specify an amount of time to allow all the disk drives lights of an expansion unit to flash. Here, [WWID] is the device ID of the expansion unit and [Minutes] is the duration of time, in minutes, that lights can flash. [Minutes] is an optional parameter. If you do not enter a value for this parameter, it takes the default value of 10 minutes.

`Beacon Stop Enclosure` *`EnclosureID`*

Use this command to stop flashing the lights of all the disk drives of an enclosure. Here, *EnclosureID* is the device ID of the enclosure.

`Beacon Stop HDD` *`EnclosureID SlotNo`*

Use this command to stop flashing the light of a disk drive. Here, *EnclosureID* is the device ID of the enclosure and *SlotNo* is the slot number of the disk.

`Beacon Stop WWID [WWID]`

Use this command to stop flashing the lights of the disk drives of an expansion unit. Here, [WWID] is the device ID of the expansion unit. If you do not enter a value for this parameter, it displays a list of available expansion WWIDs.

Monitor > MemoryStatus

`Monitor > MemoryStatus` – Displays memory usage statistics of the appliance in KB.

SYNOPSIS

```
MemoryStatus
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to report memory usage statistics in KB.

OPTIONS

Use this command to report memory usage statistics in KB.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Monitor > MemoryStatus` command.

```
abc123.Monitor> MemoryStatus
             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached

Mem:       8065028    6617948    1447080          0     347384    5111668
-/+ buffers/cache:    1158896    6906132
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6617948   12440736

             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6617940    1447088          0     347384    5111664
-/+ buffers/cache:    1158892    6906136
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6617940   12440744

             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6617940    1447088          0     347384    5111664
-/+ buffers/cache:    1158892    6906136
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6617940   12440744
```

```
             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6618328    1446700          0     347384    5111712
-/+ buffers/cache:    1159232    6905796
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6618328   12440356

             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6618320    1446708          0     347384    5111716
-/+ buffers/cache:    1159220    6905808
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6618320   12440364

             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6618320    1446708          0     347384    5111716
-/+ buffers/cache:    1159220    6905808
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6618320   12440364

             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6618304    1446724          0     347384    5111716
-/+ buffers/cache:    1159204    6905824
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6618304   12440380

             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6618148    1446880          0     347384    5111712
-/+ buffers/cache:    1159052    6905976
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6618148   12440536

             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6617636    1447392          0     347384    5111720
-/+ buffers/cache:    1158532    6906496
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6617636   12441048

             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6617636    1447392          0     347384    5111724
-/+ buffers/cache:    1158528    6906500
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6617636   12441048
```

```
             total       used       free     shared    buffers     cached
Mem:       8065028    6618212    1446816          0     347384    5111724
-/+ buffers/cache:    1159104    6905924
Swap:     10993656          0   10993656
Total:    19058684    6618212   12440472
```

Monitor > NetBackup

`Monitor > NetBackup` – Display and control various aspects of backup jobs

SYNOPSIS

```
NetBackup Jobs All
NetBackup Jobs Failed
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main > Monitor` view. Use this command to display all of the backup jobs that are configured for your appliance or the failed jobs.

Note: This command is available only for a Master appliance.

OPTIONS

`NetBackup Jobs All`

Display backup job information.

`NetBackup Jobs Failed`

Display the failed backup job IDs.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Monitor > NetworkStatus

`Monitor > NetworkStatus` – Displays the network statistics for the appliance.

SYNOPSIS

`NetworkStatus`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to view network statistics for the appliance.

OPTIONS

Use this command to view the network statistics for the appliance.

EXAMPLE

The following example display information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Manage > NetworkStatus` command.

```
abc123.Monitor> NetworkStatus
       eth0                 eth1                 eth2                 eth3
 KB/s in  KB/s out   KB/s in  KB/s out   KB/s in  KB/s out   KB/s in  KB/s out
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     18.27      0.42      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     19.11      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      5.40      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     14.69      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     11.07      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     21.99      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     15.97      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     22.95      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      7.91      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     15.99      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     16.54      0.58      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     10.63      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      4.43      0.26      0.00      0.00
    0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00     16.60      0.26      0.00      0.00
```

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

Monitor > SCSP

`Monitor > SCSP` – Monitors the connection to Symantec Critical System Protection for the 52xx appliances.

SYNOPSIS

```
SCSP
SCSP > Audit
SCSP > Audit Search <SearchString>
SCSP > Audit SetSettings FileNumber <NumFiles>
SCSP > Audit SetSettings RetentionPeriod <Days>
SCSP > Audit ShowSettings
SCSP > Audit View
SCSP > Audit View Date <ToDate> [FromDate]
SCSP > Audit View EventID <EventID>
SCSP > Audit View EventType <EventType>
SCSP > Audit View EventTypeCodes
SCSP > Audit View Filter <Severity> <EventType> <ToDate> <FromDate>
<SearchString>
SCSP > Audit View Severity <Severity>
SCSP > Audit View SeverityCodes
SCSP > ServerInfo
SCSP > ServerInfo GetServerCert Hostname [Port]
SCSP > ServerInfo Set <Hostname> <CertFileName> [Port]
SCSP > ServerInfo Show
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to view and make changes to the Symantec Critical System Protection (SCSP) configuration on the deduplication appliance.

OPTIONS

The `SCSP > Audit` menu is used to make changes to audit related functions. It includes the following options:

`SCSP > Audit Search <SearchString>`

Used to search the audit log for the specified string. Use quotation marks if your search string contains multiple words.

`SCSP > Audit SetSettings FileNumber <NumFiles>`

Used to configure the SCSP audit settings. The available option is `filenumber`, it sets the number of audit files maintained.

`SCSP > Audit SetSettings RetentionPeriod <Days>`

Used to configure the SCSP audit settings. The available option is `retentionperiod`, it determines the number of days the audit files are retained.

`SCSP > Audit ShowSettings`

Used to display the audit file size and number and the retention period settings.

`SCSP> Audit View`

This command has the following options:

`SCSP> Audit View Date`

Used to view audit records using the `FromDate` to `ToDate` parameters. If `FromDate` is omitted, it equals `ToDate` with hh:mm:ss set to zeroes.

`SCSP> Audit View EventID`

Used to retrieve the detailed view of the audit record with give `EventID`.

`SCSP> Audit View EventType`

Used to view the audit records that match the given event type.

`SCSP > Audit View EventTypeCodes`

Used to view audit event type codes and their brief description.

`SCSP > Audit View Filter`

Used to view the audit records that match the filter criteria.

`SCSP > Audit View Severity`

Used to view the audit records that match the given severity.

`SCSP > Audit View SeverityCodes`

Used to view audit severity codes and their brief description.

`SCSP > ServerInfo`

The `SCSP > ServerInfo` menu is used to set and display SCSP server information to make the appliance a managed agent. It includes the following options:

`SCSP > ServerInfo GetServerCert Hostname Port`

Used to get an SCSP server certificate. The *Hostname* parameter is the fully qualified domain name of the SCSP server. The *port* is the port number of the SCSP server. The default port is 443.

`SCSP > ServerInfo Set`

Used to define the SCSP server information to make the appliance a managed agent.

`SCSP > ServerInfo Show`

Used to display the SCSP management server setting information.

See "About the commands under the Monitor view " on page 24.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

Monitor > Top

`Monitor > Top` – Display the top process information.

SYNOPSIS

`Top`

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main > Monitor` view. You can use this command to view the top process information.

OPTIONS

`Top`

Use to display the top process information.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of process information that is displayed for the `Main > Monitor > Top` command.

```
abc123.Monitor> Top
top - 10:44:02 up 1 day, 23:05,  5 users,  load average: 0.01, 0.03, 0.05
Tasks: 576 total,   1 running, 575 sleeping,   0 stopped,   0 zombie
CPU(s):  0.1%us,  0.2%sy,  0.0%ni, 99.7%id,  0.0%wa,  0.0%hi,  0.0%si,  0.0%st
Mem:    128636M total,     9053M used,   119583M free,      251M buffers
Swap:    66671M total,        0M used,    66671M free,     2762M cached

   PID USER     PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR S %CPU %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 58718 root     20   0 1315m  43m  11m S    1  0.0  21:11.19 nbappdbsrv
119378 root     20   0  9176 1604  868 R    1  0.0   0:00.12 top
 60796 root     20   0  490m  42m  25m S    1  0.0   3:37.96 nbsl
  1937 root     20   0     0    0    0 S    0  0.0   0:01.33 kdmflush
  2046 root     20   0     0    0    0 S    0  0.0   0:06.31 flush-253:9
  4285 root     39  19     0    0    0 S    0  0.0  11:14.74 kipmi0
 11254 root     20   0  9268  964  476 S    0  0.0   1:49.97 irqbalance
 57836 root     20   0 63.3g  84m 9.9m S    0  0.1  34:30.40 NB_dbsrv
 57892 root     20   0  652m  21m  12m S    0  0.0   1:06.68 nbevtmgr
```

Monitor > Uptime

`Monitor > Uptime` – Display the uptime statistics for the current host.

SYNOPSIS

```
Uptime
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to display the uptime statistics for the current host.

OPTIONS

`Uptime`

Display the uptime statistics for the current host.

See “About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage” on page 14.

Monitor > Who

`Monitor > Who` – Display current logon sessions on the current host.

SYNOPSIS

```
Who
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to display current logon sessions on the current host.

OPTIONS

`Who`

Display current logon sessions on the current host.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Monitor > Who` command.

```
abc123.Monitor> Who
 10:44:37 up 1 day, 23:05,  5 users,  load average: 0.01, 0.02, 0.05
USER     TTY        LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
admin    tty1       Mon11   46:59m  0.11s  0.01s login -- admin
admin    pts/0      Mon11   46:41m  0.09s  0.18s sshd: admin [priv]
admin    pts/1      Mon12   46:40m  0.11s  0.18s sshd: admin [priv]
admin    pts/2      09:43    1:01m  0.11s  0.02s sshd: admin [priv]
admin    pts/3      10:17    0.00s  0.14s  0.01s sshd: admin [priv]
```

See “About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage” on page 14.

Appendix N

Main > Monitor > Hardware view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Monitor > Hardware CallHomeNow
- Monitor > Hardware ShowComponents
- Monitor > Hardware ShowErrors
- Monitor > Hardware ShowHealth
- Monitor > Hardware ShowPreviousRun
- Monitor > Hardware ShowPreviousRunErrors

Monitor > Hardware CallHomeNow

`Monitor > Hardware CallHomeNow` – Use this command to send or receive the Call Home information on request.

SYNOPSIS

`CallHomeNow`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to send the hardware heartbeat of your appliance to Symantec. If Call Home is disabled, this command gathers hardware information and uploads it to the Call Home server.

OPTIONS

`CallHomeNow`

This command sends the heartbeat (information) to Call Home server.

EXAMPLE

When you run the `Main > Monitor > Hardware CallHomeNow` command, the following message is displayed:

```
abc123.Monitor> Hardware CallHomeNow
Gathering hardware information. It might take about a minute...
```

The task is complete when the following message appears:

```
Successfully finished the operation.
```

See “About the commands under the Manage view” on page 18.

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

Monitor > Hardware ShowComponents

`Monitor > Hardware ShowComponents` – Use this command to display the hardware components of an appliance.

SYNOPSIS

```
ShowComponents
```

DESCRIPTION

This command displays the appliance hardware components, such as the appliance and the storage shelf, and the items that are associated with these components.

The fan, disk, temperature, etc. are the items that are associated with the components.

OPTIONS

`ShowComponents`

Use this command to display all the hardware components and items of an appliance.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Monitor > Hardware ShowComponents` command.

```
Compute Node abc123
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Component|                                    Item                                       |
|---------+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|appliance|power,fan,cpu,...,fibrechannel,product,adapter,network,pci,firmware,partition,msdp|
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|   Component    |                            Item                           |
|----------------+-----------------------------------------------------------|
|enclosure       |product,disk,temperature,fan,power                          |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

Monitor > Hardware ShowErrors

`Monitor > Hardware ShowErrors` – Use this command to view the errors that are related to the hardware components.

SYNOPSIS

```
ShowErrors
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to view the errors that are related to the hardware components of an appliance. You can use this information to acknowledge errors, or clear the acknowledge errors, or to notify Symantec Support of the errors.

OPTIONS

`ShowErrors`

This command displays all the errors that are related to hardware status.

EXAMPLE

When you run the `Main > Monitor > Hardware ShowErrors` command, the following information is displayed.

```
Node abc123

Time Monitoring Ran: Wed Aug 1 07:11:49 2012

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                          Power Supply Information                                   |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||ID |        Status        |   Wattage    |  HighWaterMark   |  State  |Acknowledge ||
||---+----------------------+--------------+------------------+---------+------------||
||2  |Failure detected      |0.00 Watts    |920.00 Watts      |Warning  |No          ||
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

See “About the commands under the Manage view” on page 18.

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

Monitor > Hardware ShowHealth

`Monitor > Hardware ShowHealth` – Use this command to view the health of various hardware components.

SYNOPSIS

```
ShowHealth Appliance [Item]
ShowHealth StorageShelf [Item]
```

DESCRIPTION

This command displays the performance and status of various hardware components such as the appliance and the storage shelf.

OPTIONS

`ShowHealth Appliance [Item]`

Use this command to view the performance and status of various hardware components of the appliance, where [Item] defines the name of the hardware part for which the data is queried. You can select any of the following options for the [Item] parameter:

```
(All/Fan/CPU/Disk/Fibrechannel/RAID/Power/Temperature/Product/
PCI/Network/Firmware/Adapter/Partition/MSDP) [all]
```

`ShowHealth StorageShelf [Item]`

Use this command to view the performance and status of various hardware components of the storage shelf that is attached to a 52xx appliance. Here, [Item] defines the name of the hardware part for which the data is queried. You can select any of the following options for the [Item] parameter:

```
(All/Fan/Disk/Power/Temperature/Product) [all]
```

Note: The [Item] parameter is optional. If you do not enter a value for the [Item] parameter, the data is displayed for all of the items that are associated with the hardware component.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Monitor > Hardware ShowHealth Appliance [Partition]` command, where *Partition* is the value for the [Item] parameter.

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                       Partition Information                           |
|+----------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||ID | Partition   |   Total   | Used  |  Status | State |Acknowledge||
||---+-------------+-----------+-------+---------+-------+-----------||
||1  |MSDP         |982.0 GB   |1 % *  |Optimal  |OK     |N/A        ||
||---+-------------+-----------+-------+---------+-------+-----------||
||2  |Configuration|25 GB      |2 %    |Optimal  |OK     |N/A        ||
||---+-------------+-----------+-------+---------+-------+-----------||
||3  |AdvancedDisk |1 TB       |1 %    |Optimal  |OK     |N/A        ||
||---+-------------+-----------+-------+---------+-------+-----------||
||4  |System       |92 GB      |8 %    |Optimal  |OK     |N/A        ||
||---+-------------+-----------+-------+---------+-------+-----------||
||5  |Log          |367 GB     |2 %    |Optimal  |OK     |N/A        ||
||-----------------------------------------------------------------------||
||  * The value displayed here may be different from the backup space||
||  that is available or used on the MSDP partition. The backup space||
||  MSDP partition can be obtained by checking the MSDP disk pool    ||
||  sizes from statistics for the NetBackup Administration Console.  ||
|+----------------------------------------------------------------------+|
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

To determine the serial number of your appliance, run the `Monitor > Hardware ShowHealth Appliance [Product]` command, where [Product] is the value for the [Item] parameter.

```
abc123.Monitor> Hardware ShowHealth Appliance

Hardware ShowHealth Appliance [Item]
 Show Appliance Hardware Health.

  Item   Appliance items to query for data.

(All/Fan/CPU/Disk/Fibrechannel/RAID/Power/Temperature/Product/
PCI/Network/.../MSDP) [all]
```

```
abc123.Monitor> Hardware ShowHealth Appliance Product


Gathering hardware information. It might take about a minute...


Compute Node abc123.engba.symantec.com

Time Monitoring Ran: Thu Mar 21 2013 04:47:09 PDT

Node does not have any errors.

+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                     Hardware monitor information                      |
|+----------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||           name       |     manufacturer      |         serial         ||
||----------------------+-----------------------+------------------------||
||NetBackup 5230        |Symantec               |abc123serno             ||
|+----------------------------------------------------------------------+|
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Monitor > Hardware ShowPreviousRun

`Monitor > Hardware ShowPreviousRun` – Use this command to display hardware status information from the previous scheduled run.

SYNOPSIS

```
ShowPreviousRun
```

DESCRIPTION

This command displays information about the hardware status from the previous scheduled run. The information includes the timestamp that helps you determine the exact date and time of the previous scheduled run.

OPTIONS

`ShowPreviousRun`

Use this command to display hardware status information from the previous scheduled run.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Monitor > Hardware ShowPreviousRun` command.

```
Node abc123

Time Monitoring Ran: Wed Aug 1 07:09:02 2012
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                         Hardware monitor information                                    |
|+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+        |
||             manufacturer             |                serial                 |        |
||--------------------------------------+---------------------------------------|        |
||Symantec                              |abc123serno                            |        |
|+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+        |
|                             Firmware Information                                        |
|+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+        |
||ID |      Name      |                        Version                          |        |
||---+----------------+-------------------------------------------------------|        |
||1  |BIOS            |SE5C600.86B.01.02.0006.032920121341                    |        |
||---+----------------+-------------------------------------------------------|        |
||2  |Intel_X520      |0x61c10001                                             |        |
```

```
|+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+        |
|                                Disk Information                                        |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||ID| Slot  |  Status  |Foreign |   Serial   |Capacity|Type|Enclosure|State|Acknowledge||
||  |Number |          | State  |   Number   |        |    |   ID    |     |           ||
||--+-------+----------+--------+------------+--------+----+---------+-----+---------- ||
||1 |0      |Online,   |None    |0002Z1P13ZCF|1.817TB |SAS |99       |OK   |N/A        ||
||  |       |Spun Up   |        |            |        |    |         |     |           ||
||--+-------+----------+--------+------------+--------+----+---------+-----+---------- ||
||2 |1      |Online,   |None    |0002Z1P1453W|1.817TB |SAS |99       |OK   |N/A        ||
||  |       |Spun Up   |        |            |        |    |         |     |           ||
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
|                                RAID Information                                        |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||ID|Name|Status |Capacity| Type |Disks|  Write  |Enclosure|HotSpare |State|Acknowledge||
||  |    |       |        |      |     | Policy  |   ID    |Available|     |           ||
||--+----+-------+--------+------+-----+---------+---------+---------+-----+-----------||
||1 |VD-0|Optimal|1.817TB |RAID-1|0 1  |WriteBack|99       |no       |OK   |N/A        ||
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
|                                Fan Information                                         |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+ |
|| ID |  Status   |       Speed        |     LowWaterMark     |  State  | Acknowledge | |
||----+-----------+--------------------+----------------------+---------+-------------| |
||1   |OK         |5292.00 RPM         |1715.00 RPM           |OK       |N/A          | |
||----+-----------+--------------------+----------------------+---------+-------------| |
||2   |OK         |5390.00 RPM         |1715.00 RPM           |OK       |N/A          | |
||----+-----------+--------------------+----------------------+---------+-------------| |
||3   |OK         |5292.00 RPM         |1715.00 RPM           |OK       |N/A          | |
||----+-----------+--------------------+----------------------+---------+-------------| |
||4   |OK         |5341.00 RPM         |1715.00 RPM           |OK       |N/A          | |
||----+-----------+--------------------+----------------------+---------+-------------| |
||5   |OK         |5292.00 RPM         |1715.00 RPM           |OK       |N/A          | |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+ |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

See “About the commands under the Manage view” on page 18.

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

Monitor > Hardware ShowPreviousRunErrors

`Monitor > Hardware ShowPreviousRunErrors` – Use this command to display hardware-related errors from the previous run.

SYNOPSIS

```
ShowPreviousRunErrors
```

DESCRIPTION

This command displays all the hardware-specific errors that occurred from the previous run. This information might help you in determining whether you encounter a particular error frequently and report it to Symantec Support.

OPTIONS

`ShowPreviousRunErrors`

Use this command to view the hardware health errors from the previous run.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Monitor > Hardware ShowPreviousRunErrors` command.

```
Compute Node abc123

Time Monitoring Ran: Fri May 2 2014 18:15:08 UTC

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                          Power Supply Information                             |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||ID|        Status        |  Wattage  | HighWaterMark | State  |Acknowledge ||
||--+----------------------+-----------+---------------+--------+------------||
||2 |Power Supply AC lost  |0.00 Watts |920.00 Watts   |Warning |No          ||
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Appendix O

Main > Network view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Network > Configure
- Network > Date
- Network > DNS
- Network > Gateway
- Network > Hostname
- Network > Hosts
- Network > IPv4
- Network > IPv6
- Network > LinkAggregation
- Network > NetStat
- Network > NTPServer
- Network > Ping
- Network > SetProperty
- Network > Show
- Network > TimeZone
- Network > TraceRoute

- Network > Unconfigure
- Network > VLAN
- Network > WANOptimization

Network > Configure

`Network > Configure` – Use to configure the NetBackup appliance to a network.

SYNOPSIS

`Configure` *`IPAddress Netmask GatewayIPAddress`* `[InterfaceNames] [BondingMode]`

DESCRIPTION

During the initial configuration of the appliance, you can use the `Configure` command to configure the IP address of a single interface on the network that you want to connect your appliance to. After the initial configuration, you can use this command to change the IP address and connect your appliance to a different network. When you use this command, you need to define the IP address, the netmask address, and the gateway address. If multiple interfaces with separate IP addresses are used, use the `Network > IPv4` or the `Network > IPv6` commands to configure each network interface individually.

Use the `Network > Gateway` command to add the routing information for default route or to add route for VLAN interfaces.

OPTIONS

`Configure` *`IPAddress Netmask GatewayIPAddress`* `[dev]`

You can use this command to configure the IP address and default gateway for the appliance. The command configures the IP address and sets the default gateway.

Where *IPAddress* is the IPv4 or IPv6 address, *Netmask* is the netmask, *GatewayIPAddress* is the default gateway IP address, and `[dev]` is the name of the device.

This device can be a physical interface, or a bond, or a VLAN interface.

Remember that you should not use both IPv4 and IPv6 address in the same command. For example, you cannot use `Configure 9ffe::9 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.1.`. You should use `Configure 9ffe::46 64 9ffe::49 eth1` to configure an interface using IPv6 address.

In the `[InterfaceNames]` field the following applies:

- If you enter a single interface name, then the IP address is configured on that device.

- If you enter a comma-separated list of interface names, then a bond is created and the IP address is configured on the bonded device. You must ensure that the interfaces that comprise the list are of same type, either **FIBRE** or **COPPER**). In addition, the interfaces must support the same speed and at least one of the interfaces in the list is cabled.
- If you do not enter an interface name, the best possible interface or interfaces are selected based on the port type (**FIBRE** or **COPPER**), speed, and the link status.

You define the bonding mode in the `BondingMode` field. You can enter one of the following modes:

- balance-rr
- active-backup
- balance-xor
- broadcast
- 802.3ad
- balance-tlb
- balance-alb (This bonding mode is the default value.)

EXAMPLES

The following examples show how to configure your appliance using the Auto selection, specifying a specific interface, or multiple interfacing and creating a bond.

- Specify explicit interfaces such as `eth2` and `eth3` to create a bond. For this example, you provide the IPAddress, NetMask, Gateway IPAddress, interface names, and the bonding mode, in that order.

  ```
  Network > Configure 10.180.2.3   255.255.255.0   eth2, eth3    balance-alb
  ```

  You can also create a bond and configure it using IPv6 addresses:

  ```
  Network > Configure 9ffe::207  64 9ffe::49 eth,eth3
  ```

See “About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage” on page 14.

Network > Date

`Network > Date` – Use to set or show the computer system time.

SYNOPSIS

```
Date Set Month Day HHMMSS Year
Date Show
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to set or show the system time.

OPTIONS

`Date Set Month Day HHMMSS Year`

Use this command to set the system time.

Where *Month* is the name of the month. *Day* is the day of the month and has a range of zero to 31. The variable *HHMMSS* is the hour, minute, and seconds in a 24-hour format and the fields are separated by semi-colons, for example, HH:MM:SS. The variable *Year* is the current year and the range for this field is 1970 through 2037.

The following is sample entry for this command:

```
Date Set Apr 29 23:44:34 2011
```

`Date Show`

Use this command to show the system date and time.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Network > DNS

`Network > DNS` – Use to configure the DNS information for the appliance.

SYNOPSIS

```
DNS Add NameServer IPAddress
DNS Add SearchDomain DomainName
DNS Delete Domain
DNS Delete NameServer IPAddress
DNS Delete SearchDomain DomainName
DNS Domain Name
DNS Show
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to perform the following tasks:

- Add or delete a name server to the DNS configuration.
- Add or delete a domain name to the DNS search list.
- Set the appliance DNS domain name.
- Show the current DNS information.

OPTIONS

`DNS Add NameServer IPAddress`

Use to add a DNS nameserver to the DNS configuration.

Where *IPAddress* is the IP address of the DNS name server.

`DNS Add SearchDomain DomainName`

Use to add a DNS search domain to the configuration.

Where *DomainName* is the target domain to add for searching.

`DNS Delete Domain`

Use to delete a DNS domain name.

`DNS Delete NameServer IPAddress`

Use to delete a DNS named server from the configuration.

Where *IPAddress* is the IP address of the DNS name server.

`DNS Delete SearchDomain DomainName`

Use to delete a DNS search domain from the configuration.

Where *IPAddress* is the IP address of the DNS name server.

`DNS Domain Name`

Use this command to set the appliance domain name, where *Name* is the domain name of the appliance

`DNS Show`

Use to show the current DNS information.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Network > Gateway

`Network > Gateway` – Use this command to add or delete routing information.

SYNOPSIS

```
Gateway Add GatewayIPAddress [TargetNetworkIPAddress] [Netmask]
[InterfaceName]
Gateway Delete TargetNetworkIPAddress
Gateway Show [IPVersion]
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add or delete a route from the kernel routing table. With this command you can also view the kernel routing table. Refer to Linux route man page for more advanced use cases.

With this command you can define the IPv4 or IPv6 address that you plan to add or delete as well as display the current gateway information. If multiple networks are added to the appliance configuration, you can use the Gateway Add command to add the gateway to all of the destination networks.

Remember that you should not use both IPv4 and IPv6 address in the same command. For example, you cannot use `Gateway Add 9ffe::3 255.255.255.0 eth1`. You should use `Gateway Add 9ffe::3 6ffe:: 64 eth1`.

OPTIONS

`Gateway Add GatewayIPAddress [TargetNetworkIPAddress] [Netmask] [InterfaceName]`

Use this command to add a route to a kernel routing table.

Where the *GatewayIPAddress* variable is the new IPv4 or IPv6 gateway address. The *TargetNetworkIPAddress* is the target network IPv4 or IPv6 address. The *Netmask* variable is the target network netmask, and `InterfaceName` is the interface name. The *TargetNetworkIPAddress*, *Netmask*, and `InterfaceName` are optional when you set up the default gateway. After the default gateway has been added, you must use these fields to add any additional gateways

`Gateway Delete TargetNetworkIPAddress`

Use this command to delete the route from the kernel routing table.

Where *TargetNetworkIPAddress* is the target network address.

`Gateway Show [IPVersion]`

Use to display the gateway and the route information. Here, [IPVersion] parameter is an optional parameter. It defines the IP protocols - IPv4 and IPv6. If you do not enter a value for the [IPVersion] parameter, the information is displayed for IPv4.

To know the gateway information for a VLAN interface, enter the VLAN interface ID for the [IPVersion] parameter.

EXAMPLE

Use the following example to set the default gateway.

```
Gateway Add 10.180.1.1
```

Use the following example to add a route to the destination network 192.168.2.0.

```
Gateway Add 191.168.2.1 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

```
Gateway Add 9ffe::49 6ffe:: 64 eth1
```

Use the following example to delete the default gateway.

```
Gateway Del default
```

Use the following example to delete a route to the destination network, 10.180.0.0 or 6ffe::/64.

```
Gateway Delete 10.180.0.0
```

```
Gateway Delete 6ffe::/64
```

See “About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage” on page 14.

Network > Hostname

`Network > Hostname` – Use to set or show the hostname for your appliance.

SYNOPSIS

```
Hostname Set Name
Hostname Show
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to set the host name of the appliance.

OPTIONS

`Hostname Set Name`

Set the host name.

The *Name* variable contains the fully qualified name of the host.

`Hostname Show`

Display the hostname.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Network > Hosts

`Network > Hosts` – Use to manage the IP address and host name mapping.

SYNOPSIS

```
Hosts Add IPAddress FQHN ShortName
Hosts Delete IPAddress
Hosts Show
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to view the hosts configuration information, such as the IP address and host name mapping. You can also use this command to add or delete an IP address from the hosts file.

OPTIONS

`Hosts Add IPAddress FQHN ShortName`

Use to add a IP address to the host name mapping.

IPAddress is the IPv4 or IPv6 address to add.

FQHN is the fully qualified host name. And *ShortName* is the short host name.

`Hosts Delete IPAddress`

Use to delete IP address to the host name mapping.

IPAddress is the IPv4 or IPv6 address to add.

`Hosts Show`

Use to display the IP address and host name mapping.

Network > IPv4

`Network > IPv4` – Use to change the IPv4 address of a network interface.

SYNOPSIS

`IPv4 IPAddress NetMask [InterfaceNames]`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to change the IPv4 address of a network interface. You can use this command to configure multiple network interfaces. To do that, you repeat the command for each network that you want to add.

OPTIONS

`IPv4 IPAddress NetMask [InterfaceNames]`

Use to change the IPv4 address of a network interface.

Where *IPAddress* is the name of the new IPv4 address. The *NetMask* variable is the name of the netmask. The [InterfaceNames] parameter is a comma-separated list of interface names. The [InterfaceNames] field is optional. If an interface name is not provided, the command searches for an interface and configures it.

You may enter a VLAN interface ID for the [InterfaceNames] parameter. However, unlike the physical interface or bond interface, if you do not provide a value for the for the [InterfaceNames] parameter, the command does not search for VLAN interfaces.

Network > IPv6

`Network > IPv6` – Use to add IPv6 address without specifying a gateway address.

SYNOPSIS

`IPv6 IP Address Prefix [InterfaceNames]`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to configure the IPv6 address of a network interface. You cannot use this command to configure multiple interfaces.

OPTIONS

`IPv6 IPAddressPrefix [InterfaceNames]`

Use to change the IPv6 address of a network interface.

Where *IPAddress* is the IPv6 address, *Prefix* is the prefix length, and [InterfaceNames] is the name of the device.

The [InterfaceNames] parameter is a comma-separated list of interface names. The [InterfaceNames] parameter is an optional field. If an interface name is not provided, the command searches for an interface and configures it.

You may enter a VLAN interface ID for the [InterfaceNames] parameter. However, unlike the physical interface or bond interface, if you do not provide a value for the for the [InterfaceNames] parameter, the command does not search for VLAN interfaces.

EXAMPLE

Use the following example to assign an IPv6 address to a specific interface:

```
IPv6 9ffe::9 64 eth1
```

Use the following example to create a bond when multiple interfaces are given:

```
IPv6 9ffe::9 64 eth2,eth3
```

Network > LinkAggregation

`Network > LinkAggregation` – Use to manage link aggregation.

SYNOPSIS

```
LinkAggregation Create Slaves [BondingMode]
LinkAggregation Delete InterfaceNames
LinkAggregation Disable [InterfaceName]
LinkAggregation Enable [Slaves] [BondingMode]
LinkAggregation Show [InterfaceNames]
LinkAggregation Status
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to manage link aggregation.

You can use this command to enable bonding (link aggregation), across the available network cards. If only one port is configured, bonding is not available. If multiple ports are configured on your appliance, they are identified automatically.

You have the ability to bond multiple ports or define specific ports to bond by what you enter in the [Slaves] option. To bond multiple ports, you must use a comma to separate the device names. In addition, you should ensure that all of the ports that participate in a bond are connected to the same switch. And make sure that is no additional port configuration is done at the switch.

There are eight different bond modes that you can choose from. Some of the bond modes require additional configuration on the switch or the router. You should take additional care when you select a bond mode.

For more information about the bond modes and any required switch configuration, see the following documentation:

http://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/networking/bonding.txt

You can also use this command to do the following:

- To create a bond without associating an IP address to it.
- To delete a existing bond.
- To display the status of the link aggregation.
- To show the link aggregation properties of one or more interfaces.
- To turn off the link aggregation.

OPTIONS

`LinkAggregation Create` *`Slaves`* `[BondingMode]`

Use this command to create a bond.

Here, the *Slaves* variable defines the device name that you want to bond and the [BondingMode] parameter is used to define the bond mode in which to configure bonding, or link aggregation. The eight available modes are, balance-rr | active-backup | balance-xor | broadcast | 802.3ad |balance-tlb | balance-alb. The default mode is balance-alb.

Conform to following guidelines to create a bond:

- Ensure that the interfaces that participate in bond formation have the same port speed (i.e. either 1GB or 100GB).
- At least one of the interfaces that participates in bond formation must be plugged.
- Ensure that none of the interfaces that are selected for creating the bond have any VLANs tagged to them.
- Verify that any of the selected interfaces are not, already, a part of another bond.

You can create this bond with or without assigning an IP address to it. The criteria for assigning or not assigning an IP address to the bond depends solely on the interfaces that are selected for creating the bond.

Consider the following two cases to understand IP address assignment to a bond:

- IP address is assigned to a newly created bond, if any of the interfaces that are selected for creating a bond already have an IP address assigned to them.
- IP address is not assigned to a newly created bond, if the interfaces that are selected for creating a bond do not have IP addresses assigned to them. A bond without an IP address associated to it is prerequisite for tagging a VLAN to a bonded interface.

  If the selected interfaces are configured with IP addresses, an error message is displayed to indicate that a single interface must be configure with an IP address to create the bond.

Note: You may use the `Create` and `Enable` commands to configure a bond over a private interface, forexample, eth0. This option is not available through the NetBackup Appliance Web Console.

`LinkAggregation Delete` *`InterfaceNames`*

Use this command to delete a bond. Here, *InterfaceNames* defines the bond device name that you want to disable.

Note: To delete a bond, ensure that the no IP address is configured on the bond. If an IP address is configured to the bond, you must first unconfigure the IP address. To unconconfigure the IP address, run the `Network > Unconfigure` command.

`LinkAggregation Disable [InterfaceName]`

Turns off the link aggregation. The [InterfaceName] option is optional. You use this option to define the bond device name that you want to disable. You can use the `LinkAggregation > Status` command to obtain the device name.

LinkAggregation cannot be turned-off if there are multiple bonds present. To turn-off link aggregation on a specific bond, you must enter the bond name in the [InterfaceName] parameter.

`LinkAggregation Enable [Slaves] [BondingMode]`

Use to turn on link aggregation. This command assigns IP address to the newly created bond.

The [Slaves] option defines the device names that you want to bond. Use a comma as a delimiter between the device names. This field is optional. The device names are identified automatically based on the current network settings and properties.

The [BondingMode] parameter is used to define the bond mode in which to configure bonding, or link aggregation. The eight available modes are, balance-rr | active-backup | balance-xor | broadcast | 802.3ad |balance-tlb | balance-alb. The default mode is balance-alb.

`LinkAggregation Status [HostName]`

Show the status of the link aggregation. If no interfaces have been configured, the following message appears:

```
No virtual interfaces have been configured.
```

`LinkAggregation Show [InterfaceNames]`

Show the link aggregation properties of one or more interfaces.

Use the [InterfaceNames] option to define the interface or interfaces that you want to view the properties of. Use a comma to separate the interface names if you want to view the properties of more than one.

Network > NetStat

`Network > NetStat` – Identify network statistical information

SYNOPSIS

```
NetStat a
NetStat an
NetStat ia
NetStat s
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Network` view. The `NetStat` command displays various network-related information such as network statistical information.

OPTIONS

`NetStat a`
: Examine network connections for all interfaces, textually.

`NetStat an`
: Examine network connections for all interfaces, numerically.

`NetStat ia`
: Examine network interface stats.

`NetStat s`
: Examine network summary stats for all interfaces, numerically.

Network > NTPServer

`Network > NTPServer` – Use to manage the NTP Servers.

SYNOPSIS

```
NTPServer Add Server
NTPServer Delete Server
NTPServer Show
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command manage the NTP servers. With this command, you can to do the following:

- Add an NTP server to the sync time.
- Delete an NTP server.
- Show the known NTP Servers.

OPTIONS

`NTPServer Add Server`

Use this command to add an NTP Server. Where *Server* is the name of the server to add.

`NTPServer Delete Server`

Use this command to delete an NTP Server. Where *Server* is the name of the server to delete.

`NTPServer Show`

Use this command to show the known NTP Servers.

Network > Ping

`Network > Ping` – An attempt to reach a host or IP address with `ICMP ECHO_REQUESTs`

SYNOPSIS

`Ping` *`Host`*

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Network` view. Use this command to test whether a particular host is reachable across an Internet Protocol (IP) network. The command sends a small packet if information to a hostname or an IP address to test network communications. It then provides information on how long the packet took to come back to its origin.

OPTIONS

`Ping` *`Host`*

Used to send a small packet of `ICMP ECHO_REQUESTs` to a host name or an IPv4 or IPv6 address of the target computer to test the network communications.

Where *Host* is the hostname or the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the target computer.

Network > SetProperty

`Network > SetProperty` – Use to set the Ethernet interface property.

SYNOPSIS

`SetProperty` *`InterfaceName Property Value`*

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to set Ethernet interface property. You can define the name of the device, the property name such as an MTU. And you can define the property value, such as 1500 for the MTU.

OPTIONS

`SetProperty` *`InterfaceName Property Value`*

Use this command to set Ethernet interface property.

Enter the name of the interface name in the *InterfaceName* variable. An example of this value is **eth1**. The *Property* variable is the property name, such as **mtu**. The *Value* variable is the property value, for example 1500.

The following is sample entry for this command:

```
SetProperty eth1 mtu 1500
```

This command changes the Maximum transmission unit (MTU) of interface (eth1) to 1500.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Network > Show

`Network > Show` – List the network properties.

SYNOPSIS

```
Show Configuration
Show Properties [InterfaceNames]
Show Status
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to list the network properties.

OPTIONS

`Show Configuration`

This command displays the network interface properties.

`Show Properties [InterfaceNames]`

Display the network properties. The *`InterfaceNames`* option contains the interface names. Interface can be a physical interface, bonded interface, or a VLAN interface. The *InterfaceNames* is an optional parameter. If you enter multiple interface names, separate the names with a comma.

`Show Status`

Use this command to view the following network status information:

- Device status
- Routing status
- Link aggregation status
- VLAN interface status

Network > TimeZone

`Network > TimeZone` – Use to set the time zone.

SYNOPSIS

```
TimeZone Reset
TimeZone Set
TimeZone Show
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to set time zone for which your appliance is located. You can reset the time zone to the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) or show the currently configured time zone.

OPTIONS

`TimeZone Reset`

Use this command to reset the time zone to UTC.

`TimeZone Set`

Use this command to set the time zone.

`TimeZone Show`

Use this command to show the currently configured time zone.

Network > TraceRoute

`Network > TraceRoute` – Displays the network packet route

SYNOPSIS

`TraceRoute` *`Host`*

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Network` view. Use this command to display the network path of Internet routers that a packet takes as it travels from the appliance to the destination IP address or host.

OPTIONS

`TraceRoute` *`Host`*

Display the network route that a packet took to a destination host name or the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the target computer.

Where *Host* is the hostname or the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the target computer.

Network > Unconfigure

`Network > Unconfigure` – Removes the IP address and shuts down the interface.

SYNOPSIS

`Unconfigure` *`InterfaceNames`* `[IPAddress]`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to remove the IP address and shut down the interface.

This network interface can be a physical interface, a bonded interface , or a VLAN interface

OPTIONS

`Unconfigure` *`InterfaceNames`* `[IPAddress]`

Use to remove the IP address and shut down the interface. Where *InterfaceNames* is the name of the interface such as a VLAN interface, or a ethernet interface, or a bonded interface. [IPAddress] is the IPv4 or IPv6 address. [IPAddress] is an optional parameter.

Network > VLAN

`Network > VLAN` – Use the Virtual LAN (VLAN) commands to tag a VLAN, to view its properties and status, or to delete a tagged VLAN.

SYNOPSIS

```
VLAN Delete VLANID
VLAN Show Properties Interfaces InterfaceNames
VLAN Show Status Interfaces InterfaceNames
VLAN Tag VLANID InterfaceNames [IPAddress] [Netmask]
```

DESCRIPTION

Use these commands to configure and manage VLAN for your NetBackup Appliances in your existing network environments.

To tag a VLAN using a bond or a physical interface, conform to the following guidelines

- Ensure that the selected interface or ethernet device is plugged.
- Verify that the selected interface is not a part of a bond.
- The selected interface must not have an IP address configured to it. If the selected interface is configured with an IP address, you must first unconfigure the IP address and then tag a VLAN to it. To unconfigure the IP address, run the `Network > Unconfigure` command.

Note: A VLAN can be tagged to a private network interface (for example, eth0) only through theNetBackup Appliance Shell Menu and not through the NetBackup Appliance Web Console.

Use the `VLAN Show` command options to view the properties and statuses of your network interfaces.

OPTIONS

`VLAN Delete VLANID`

Use this command to delete a protocol-based VLAN. Here, *VLANID* is a numeric identifier for a tagged VLAN.

If the VLAN interface is configured with an IP address, you must first unconfigure the IP address to delete the VLAN.

`VLAN Show Properties Interfaces` *`InterfaceNames`*

Use this command to view all the properties of a VLAN, where *InterfaceNames* is the name of the interface to which a VLAN is tagged. If you do not provide a value for the [InterfaceNames] parameter, the commands displays properties for all the network interfaces that are available. Some of the properties types that are included are MAC address, speed, and port type.

`VLAN Show Status Interfaces` *`InterfaceNames`*

Use this command to view the status of a VLAN. The VLAN status can be *PLUGGED* or *UNPLUGGED*. Here, *InterfaceNames* is the name of the interface to which a VLAN is tagged.

`VLAN Tag` *`VLANID InterfaceNames`* `[IPAddress] [Netmask]`

Use this command to tag a VLAN to a physical interface or a bond. Here, *VLANID* is the VLAN identifier, which is numeric value and it can range between 1 - 4094. *InterfaceNames* is the name of the interface to which you want to tag the VLAN. [IPAddress] can be an IPv4 or an IPv6 address and [Netmask] is netmask for IPv4 or prefix length for IPv6. The *VLANID* and *InterfaceNames* are mandatory variable; whereas [IPAddress] and [Netmask] are optional parameters.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Network > VLAN Show Properties` command.

```
nb-appliance.Network> VLAN Show properties
Card: vlan12  [  PLUGGED|UP  ]
        BOOTPROTO            : |static            |
        DESCRIPTION          : |test              |
        DEVICE               : |vlan12            |
        ETHERDEVICE          : |eth4              |
        ETHTOOL_OPTIONS      : |undef             |
        IPADDR               : |10.10.10.10       |
        MTU                  : |1400              |
        NETMASK              : |255.255.255.0     |
        NETWORK              : |undef             |
        REMOTE_IPADDR        : |undef             |
        STARTMODE            : |auto              |
        USERCONTROL          : |no                |
        VLAN                 : |yes               |
        BUS_ID               : |undef             |
        FLAGS                : |RBMU              |
        ID                   : |12                |
```

```
LINK                  : |yes               |
MAC                   : |00:50:56:B5:74:13 |
MASTER                : |undef             |
MODEL                 : |undef             |
PORT_TYPE             : |Twisted Pair      |
SERIAL                : |undef             |
SKIP_ADDITIONAL_DISCOVERY : |0             |
SKIP_LINKSTATE_DISCOVERY : |0              |
SPEED                 : |1Gb/s             |
VIRTUAL_DEV           : |undef             |
VLANCOUNT             : |0                 |
ADMINPORT             : |No                |
VIRTUAL               : |No                |
IPADDR_V6             : |undef             |
```

Network > WANOptimization

`Network > WANOptimization` – Manages WAN Optimization.

SYNOPSIS

```
WAN Optimization
WAN Optimization > Disable
WAN Optimization > Enable
WAN Optimization > Parameters
WAN Optimization > Status
WAN Optimization > Traffic
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to manage the WAN Optimization settings.

The WAN Optimization feature applies various techniques to improve outbound network traffic from your appliance. This feature includes benefits such as:

- Beneficial for appliances for which the traffic is sent across on slower networks. Such as networks with a latency greater than 20 milliseconds and packet loss rates greater than 0.01% (1 in 10,0000).
- Operates on individual TCP connections. Evaluates each outbound network connection to determine whether the performance can be improved.
- Improves the network performance with minimal dependency on the outbound network traffic.
- Improves the network performance of optimized duplications.
- Improves the network performance of restores to remote clients.
- WAN optimization is non-intrusive, it does not impose any overhead in situations where the overall network traffic is already high. In some scenarios, when the overall network traffic is higher, the connection speed may not be optimized despite of this feature being enabled. In such situations the WAN Optimization is bypassed and it is not recorded in the traffic command optimized data per second report.

OPTIONS

The WAN Optimization menu includes the following options:

`WANOptimization > Disable`

Use to disable the WAN optimization settings for your appliance.

`WANOptimization > Enable`

Use to enable the WAN optimization settings for your appliance.

`WANOptimization > Parameters`

Use to view the WAN optimization version number and other values used for debugging purposes by the Symantec Support and Engineering teams. The second value, in the displayed list of parameters, is the WAN optimization version number.

`WANOptimization > Status`

Use to view the current WAN optimization status. The information includes the number of optimized and not optimized connections, and the current enable /disable setting

`WANOptimization > Traffic` *`periodlength periods`*

Use to display network throughput. Use the period and the length periods option to identify the time period for which you want to retrieve the network throughput.

Note: In the command *`periodlength`* is considered in seconds. *`Periods`* is the number of periods reported. For example, *`Traffic 10 3`* lists traffic for the periods `[0 to 10]`, `[10 to 20]`, and `[20 to 30]` seconds. The period lengths must be 10secs or more.

Appendix P

Main > Network > Security (IPsec) view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Network > IPsec > Configure
- Network > IPsec > Delete
- Network > IPsec > Export
- Network > IPsec > Import
- Network > IPsec > Provision
- Network > IPsec > Refresh
- Network > IPsec > Show
- Network > IPsec > Unconfigure

Network > IPsec > Configure

`Network > IPsec > Configure` – Configure IPsec between any two hosts.

SYNOPSIS

`Configure` *`Host1Info`* `[Host2Info]`

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to configure IPsec between any two hosts. You can define the hosts by the host name. You can also identify them by the user ID and password.

OPTIONS

`Configure` *`Host1Info`* `[Host2Info]`

Use this command to configure IPsec between any two hosts. The *Host1Info* variable can contain the following information that is separated by a comma. The host name, the user ID (optional), and the password (optional). The [Host2info] variable can contain the host name, the user ID (optional), and the password (optional).

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

Network > IPsec > Delete

`Network > IPsec > Delete` – Remove IPsec policies for a list of remote hosts on a local system.

SYNOPSIS

`Delete` *`Hosts`*

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to remove IPsec policies for a list of remote hosts on a local system.

OPTIONS

`Delete` *`Hosts`*

Remove IPsec policies for a list of remote hosts on a local system. Use the *Hosts* variable to define one or more host names. Use a comma to separate multiple host names.

Network > IPsec > Export

`Network > IPsec > Export` – Export the IPsec credentials.

SYNOPSIS

```
Export [EnterPasswd] [PathValue]
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to export the IPsec credentials to a specified location.

Note: The IPsec credentials are removed during a reimage process. The credentials are unique for each appliance and are included as part of the original factory image.

The IPsec credentials are not included on the USB drive that is used to reimage the appliance.

OPTIONS

`Export [EnterPasswd] [PathValue]`

Use this command to export the IPsec credentials. The `EnterPasswd` field is used to answer the question, "Do you want to enter a password?". You must enter a value of **yes** or **no** in this field. In addition, you must specify a path that defines where you want to place the exported credentials.

Network > IPsec > Import

`Network > IPsec > Import` – Import the IPsec credentials.

SYNOPSIS

```
Import [EnterPasswd] [PathValue]
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to import the IPsec credentials to a specified location.

OPTIONS

`Import [EnterPasswd] [PathValue]`

Use this command to import the IPsec credentials. The `EnterPasswd` field is used to answer the question, "Do you want to enter a password?". You must enter a value of **yes** or **no** in this field. In addition, you must specify a path that defines where you want to place the imported credentials.

Network > IPsec > Provision

`Network > IPsec > Provision` – Provision IPsec policies for a list of remote hosts on a local system.

SYNOPSIS

`Provision` *`Hosts`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to provision IPsec policies for a list of remote hosts on a local system.

OPTIONS

`Provision` *`Hosts`*

Provision IPsec policies for a list of remote hosts on a local system. Use the *Hosts* variable to define one or more host names. Use a comma to separate multiple host names.

Network > IPsec > Refresh

`Network > IPsec > Refresh` – Use to reload the IPsec configuration.

SYNOPSIS

```
Refresh [Auto]
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to reload the IPsec configuration. With auto-refresh, refresh the configurations on all referenced hosts. The default setting for this command is `NoAuto`.

OPTIONS

`Refresh [Auto]`

Use this command to reload the IPsec configuration. The [Auto] options defines whether the configurations on all referenced hosts are refreshed or not. You can enter **Auto** or **NoAuto**. The default value is **NoAuto**.

Network > IPsec > Show

`Network > IPsec > Show` – Display the IPsec policies for a local host or a provided host.

SYNOPSIS

```
Show [Verbose] [HostInfo]
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to display the IPsec policies for a local host or a provided host. You can define whether the output in verbose or not. And you define the host.

OPTIONS

`Show [Verbose] [HostInfo]`

Display the IPsec policies for a local host or a provided host. The `[Verbose]` options is used to define whether the output is verbose or not. The values that you can enter in this field are `VERBOSE` or `NoVERBOSE`. The default value is `NoVERBOSE`.

The `[HostInfo]` option can contain the following information that is separated by a comma. The host name, the user ID (optional), and the password (optional).

Network > IPsec > Unconfigure

`Network > IPsec > Unconfigure` – Unconfigure IPsec between any two hosts.

SYNOPSIS

`Unconfigure` *`Host1Info`* `[Host2Info]`

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to unconfigure IPsec between any two hosts.

OPTIONS

`Unconfigure` *`Host1Info`* `[Host2Info]`

Use this command to unconfigure IPsec between any two hosts. The *Host1Info* variable can contain the following information that is separated by a comma. The host name, the user ID (optional), and the password (optional). The [Host2info] variable can contain the host name, the user ID (optional), and the password (optional).

Appendix Q

Main > Reports view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Reports > Deduplication
- Reports > Process

Reports > Deduplication

`Reports > Deduplication` – Show the deduplication statistics for the appliance.

SYNOPSIS

```
Deduplication
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to show the deduplication statistics for the appliance.

Note: This command is available only for a 52xx appliance.

OPTIONS

`Deduplication`

Shows the deduplication statistics for the appliance.

EXAMPLE

The following command shows an example of how the Deduplication statistics are displayed.

```
.Reports> Deduplication

Deduplication statistics
Deduplication technology  MSDP
Deduplication rate        79.019%
Data Protected            301622 MB
Space Used For Protection 63282 MB
Physical free space       9735902 MB
Logical free space        0 MB
Total free space          9735902 MB
Maximum Disk Space        10065305 MB
Used Disk Space           329402 MB
```

Reports > Process

`Reports > Process` – Show the status of a current process.

SYNOPSIS

```
Process
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to show the status of a current process.

OPTIONS

`Process`

Show the status of a current process.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the output that appears when you run this command.

```
Reports> Process
NB_dbsrv:     Down          bpcd:       Running Responding
bpdbm:        Down          bpjobd:     Down
bprd:         Down          nbars:      Down
nbemm:        Down          nbjm:       Down
nbpem:        Down          nbrb:       Down
nbrmms:       Running       nbsl:       Running
nbstserv:     Down          nbsvcmon:   Running
postmaster:   Running       spad:       Running
spoold:       Running       vmd:        Running Responding
vnetd:        Running
```

Appendix R

Main > Settings view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Settings > Deduplication
- Settings > FibreTransport
- Settings > LifeCycle
- Settings > LiveUpdateServer
- Settings > NetBackup
- Settings > Password
- Settings > Security > Authentication
- Settings > Security > Authorization
- Settings > Security > PolicyBanner
- Settings > Share
- Settings > Sysctl
- Settings > SystemLocale

Settings > Deduplication

`Settings > Deduplication` – Use to change the deduplication parameters.

SYNOPSIS

```
Deduplication Defaults
Deduplication Show
Deduplication Tune BACKUPRESTORERANGE Addresses
Deduplication Tune BANDWIDTH_LIMITLimit
Deduplication Tune COMPRESSION Comp
Deduplication Tune DONT_SEGMENT_TYPES Append FileTypes
Deduplication Tune DONT_SEGMENT_TYPES Change FileTypes
Deduplication Tune ENCRYPTION Value
Deduplication Tune LOCAL_SETTINGSOverride
Deduplication Tune LOGLEVEL Value
Deduplication Tune MAX_IMG_MBSIZE Value
Deduplication Tune MAX_LOG_MBSIZE Value
Deduplication Tune OPTDUP_BANDWIDTH Value
Deduplication Tune OPTDUP_COMPRESSION Value
Deduplication Tune OPTDUP_ENCRYPTION Value
Deduplication Tune OPTDUP_TIMEOUT Time
Deduplication Tune WS_RETRYCOUNT Count
Deduplication Tune WS_TIMEOUT Time
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use the `Deduplication` command with the `Default` and `Show` options to display the default values for each of the `Deduplication` parameters and the current parameter values, respectively. You can use the `Deduplication Tune` command to adjust the following parameters:

Table R-1 Deduplication parameters and default values

Setting	Default value	Possible values	Action
BACKUPRESTORERANGE	N/A	Classless Inter-Domain Routing format or comma-separated list of IP addresses	Specifies the IP address or range of addresses of the local network interface card (NIC) for backups and restores.

Table R-1 Deduplication parameters and default values *(continued)*

Setting	Default value	Possible values	Action
BANDWIDTH_LIMIT	0	0 (no limit) to the practical system limit, in KBs/sec	Determines the maximum bandwidth that is allowed when backing up or restoring data between the media server and the deduplication pool. The value is specified in KBytes/second. The default is no limit.
COMPRESSION	1	0 (off) or 1 (on)	Specifies whether you want compression. By default, files are compressed. If you do not want compression, change the value to 0.
DONT_SEGMENT_TYPES	N/A	Any file extension	You can specify a list of comma-separated file name extensions. Files in the backup stream that have the specified extensions are given a single segment if smaller than 16 MB. Larger files are deduplicated using the maximum 16-MB segment size. Example: DONT_SEGMENT_TYPES = mp3,avi This setting prevents NetBackup from analyzing and managing segments within the file types that do not deduplicate globally.

Table R-1 Deduplication parameters and default values *(continued)*

Setting	Default value	Possible values	Action
ENCRYPTION	0	0 (off) or 1 (on)	Specifies whether to encrypt the data. By default, files are not encrypted. If you want encryption, change the value to 1. If you set this parameter to 1 on all hosts, the data is encrypted during transfer and on the storage.
LOCAL_SETTINGS	0	0 (allow override) or 1 (always use local settings)	Specifies whether to allow the pd.conf settings of the deduplication storage server to override the settings in the local pd.conf file.
LOGLEVEL	0	An integer, 0 to 10 inclusive	Specifies the amount of information that is written to the log file. The range is from 0 to 10, with 10 being the most logging. **Note:** Change this value only when directed to do so by a Symantec representative.
MAX_IMG_MBSIZE	50,000	0 to 50,000, in MBs	The maximum backup image fragment size in megabytes. **Note:** Change this value only when directed to do so by a Symantec representative.

Table R-1 Deduplication parameters and default values *(continued)*

Setting	Default value	Possible values	Action
MAX_LOG_MBSIZE	500	0 to 50,000, in MBs	The maximum size of the log file in megabytes.
OPTDUP_BANDWIDTH	0	0 (no limit) to the practical system limit, in KBs/sec	Determines the maximum bandwidth that is allowed for optimized duplication. The value is specified in KBytes/second.
OPTDUP_COMPRESSION	1	0 (off) or 1 (on)	Specifies whether to compress optimized duplication data. By default, files are not compressed. If you want compression, change the value to 1.
OPTDUP_ENCRYPTION	0	0 (off) or 1 (on)	Specifies whether to encrypt the optimized duplication data. By default, files are not encrypted. If you want encryption, change the value to 1. If you set this parameter to 1 on all hosts, the data is encrypted during transfer and on the storage.
OPTDUP_TIMEOUT	N/A	The value, expressed in minutes	Specifies the number of minutes before the optimized duplication times out. Indicated in minutes.

Table R-1 Deduplication parameters and default values *(continued)*

Setting	Default value	Possible values	Action
`WS_RETRYCOUNT`	`3`	Integer	This parameter applies to the PureDisk Deduplication Option only. It does not affect NetBackup deduplication. The `WSRetryCount` parameter lets you configure the amount of retries that are attempted in case the Web service fails or times out.
`WS_TIMEOUT`	`120`	Integer	This parameter applies to the PureDisk Deduplication Option only. It does not affect NetBackup deduplication. The `WSTimeout` parameter lets you increase or decrease the timeout value for Web service calls made from NetBackup media servers to PureDisk storage units.

OPTIONS

`Deduplication Defaults`

Use this command to display the default values for the Deduplication parameters.

`Deduplication Show`

Use this command to display the current values for the Deduplication parameters.

`Deduplication Tune BACKUPRESTORERANGE` *`Addresses`*

Specifies the IP addresses or range of addresses of the local network interface card for backup and restore. The *Addresses* variable contains an IP addresses list or a range of addresses.

`Deduplication Tune BANDWIDTH_LIMIT` *`Limit`*

The maximum bandwidth that is allowed when backing up or restoring data between the media server and the deduplication pool. The limit variable contains the maximum bandwidth limit. The value for this variable is in KBytes/second.

`Deduplication Tune COMPRESSION` *`Comp`*

Whether you want compression. The *Compression* variable lets you enable or disable compression. You enter either `Enable` or `Disable`.

`Deduplication Tune DONT_SEGMENT_TYPES Append` *`FileTypes`*

Use this command to append new file types to the list of file types that NetBackup does not analyze or manage segments. The *FileTypes* variable lists the file types.

`Deduplication Tune DONT_SEGMENT_TYPES Change` *`FileTypes`*

Use this command to change the whole list of file types. The *FileTypes* variable lists the file types.

`Deduplication Tune ENCRYPTION` *`Value`*

Use this command to decide whether you want to encrypt the data. Use the *Value* variable to enable or disable encryption. The values that you can enter are, `Enable`, or `Disable`.

`Deduplication Tune LOCAL_SETTINGS` *`Override`*

Whether to allow settings of the deduplication server to override the local settings. The *Override* variable determines whether to allow an override to occur. The values that you can enter in this field are, `AllowOverride`, or `UseLocalSetting`.

`Deduplication Tune LOGLEVEL` *`Value`*

The amount of information that is written to the log file. The *Value* variable sets the range from 0 to 10. A value of 10 provides the most logging.

`Deduplication Tune MAX_IMG_MBSIZE` *`Value`*

Use this command to set the maximum backup image fragment size. The *Value* variable contains the maximum size of the backup image fragment in megabytes. You can enter a value between zero and 50000.

`Deduplication Tune MAX_LOG_MBSIZE` *`Value`*

Use this command to set the maximum size of the log file. The *Value* variable contains the maximum size of the log file in megabytes. You can enter a value between zero and 50000.

`Deduplication Tune OPTDUP_BANDWIDTH` *`Value`*

The maximum bandwidth that is allowed for optimized duplication. The *Value* variable contains the maximum bandwidth in KBs/sec.

`Deduplication Tune OPTDUP_COMPRESSION` *`Value`*

Whether to compress the optimized duplication data. The *Value* variable lets you enable or disable compression. The values for this field are: `Enable` or `Disable`.

`Deduplication Tune OPTDUP_ENCRYPTION` *`Value`*

Whether to encrypt the optimized duplication data. The *Value* variable lets you enable or disable encryption. The values for this field are: `Enable` or `Disable`.

`Deduplication Tune OPTDUP_TIMEOUT` *`Time`*

The number of minutes before the optimized duplication times out. The *Time* variable is the number of minutes before the optimized duplication times out.

`Deduplication Tune WS_RETRYCOUNT` *`Count`*

The amount of retries that are attempted in case the Web service fails or times out. The *Count* variable is the amount of retries that are attempted in case the Web service fails or times out.

`Deduplication Tune WS_TIMEOUT` *`Time`*

The timeout value for Web service calls made from NetBackup media servers to PureDisk storage units. The *Time* variable is the timeout value for Web service calls made from NetBackup media servers to PureDisk storage units.

EXAMPLES

The `Defaults` command shows the values of each of the Deduplication parameters:

```
Deduplication> Defaults
BACKUPRESTORERANGE                                  : N/A
BANDWIDTH_LIMIT                                     : 0
COMPRESSION                                         : 1
DONT_SEGMENT_TYPES                                  : N/A
ENCRYPTION                                          : 0
LOCAL_SETTINGS                                      : 0
LOGLEVEL                                            : 0
MAX_IMG_MBSIZE                                      : 50000
MAX_LOG_MBSIZE                                      : 500
OPTDUP_BANDWIDTH                                    : 0
OPTDUP_COMPRESSION                                  : 1
OPTDUP_ENCRYPTION                                   : 0
OPTDUP_TIMEOUT                                      : N/A
```

```
SEGKSIZE                                          : 128
WS_RETRYCOUNT                                     : 3
WS_TIMEOUT                                        : 120
```

Settings > FibreTransport

`Settings > FibreTransport` – Administer Fibre Transport for this appliance.

SYNOPSIS

```
FibreTransport NBUAppliances Disable
FibreTransport NBUAppliances Enable
FibreTransport NBUAppliances Show
FibreTransport SANClient Disable
FibreTransport SANClient Enable
FibreTransport SANClient Show
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to administer Fibre Transport for SAN client backups and restores and for duplication to another appliance.

OPTIONS

`FibreTransport NBUAppliances Disable`

This command disables Fibre Transport for duplication to another appliance. By default, Fibre Transport to another appliance is disabled.

This option restarts the deduplication storage daemons. Therefore, any active backup, restore, or duplication jobs fail.

`FibreTransport NBUAppliances Enable`

Enables Fibre Transport for duplication to another appliance.

This option restarts the deduplication storage daemons. Therefore, any active backup, restore, or duplication jobs fail.

`FibreTransport NBUAppliances Show`

This command displays the status of the Fibre Transport services to another appliance.

`FibreTransport SANClient Disable`

Disables Fibre Transport for SAN client backups and restores to this appliance. By default, Fibre Transport for backups and restores is disabled.

This option restarts the NetBackup SAN client daemons. Therefore, any active backup, restore, or duplication jobs fail.

`FibreTransport SANClient Enable`

Enables Fibre Transport for SAN client backups and restores to this appliance.

This option restarts the NetBackup SAN client daemons. Therefore, any active backup, restore, or duplication jobs fail.

`FibreTransport SANClient Show`

Displays the status of the Fibre Transport server for SAN client backups and restores.

Settings > LifeCycle

`Settings > LifeCycle` – Use to change the backup image life cycle parameter settings.

SYNOPSIS

```
Lifecycle Defaults
LifeCycle Show
LifeCycle Tune CLEANUP_SESSION_INTERVAL Interval Unit
LifeCycle Tune DUPLICATION_GROUP_CRITERIA Criteria
LifeCycle Tune IMAGE_EXTENDED_RETRY_PERIOD Interval Unit
LifeCycle Tune JOB_SUBMISSION_INTERVAL Interval Unit
LifeCycle Tune MAX_SIZE_PER_DUPLICATION_JOB Size Unit
LifeCycle Tune MAX_TIME_TIL_FORCE_SMALL_DUPLICATION_JOB Time
LifeCycle Tune MIN_SIZE_PER_DUPLICATION_JOB Size Unit
LifeCycle Tune REPLICA_METADATA_CLEANUP_TIMER Time
LifeCycle Tune TAPE_RESOURCE_MULTIPLIER Value
LifeCycle Tune VERSION_CLEANUP_DELAY Time Unit
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use the `LifeCycle` command with the `Default` and `Show` options to display the default values for each of the LifeCycle parameters and the current parameter values, respectively.

You can use the `LifeCycle Tune` command to adjust the following parameters:

- `CLEANUP_SESSION_INTERVAL` - To define how often the deleted life cycle policies should be cleaned up.
- `DUPLICATION_GROUP_CRITERIA` - To define how batches are created.
- `IMAGE_EXTENDED_RETRY_PERIOD` - To define how long NetBackup waits before an image copy is added to the next duplication job.
- `JOB_SUBMISSION_INTERVAL` - Set the frequency of job submission for all operations.
- `MAX_SIZE_PER_DUPLICATION_JOB` - To define how large the batch of images is allowed to grow.
- `MAX_TIME_TIL_FORCE_SMALL_DUPLICATION_JOB` - To define how old any image in the group can become before the batch is submitted as a duplication job.

- `MIN_SIZE_PER_DUPLICATION_JOB` - To define the size that the batch of images should reach before one duplication job is run for the entire batch.
- REPLICA_METADATA_CLEANUP_TIMER - Set the number of days after which the Import Manager stops trying to import the image.
- TAPE_RESOURCE_MULTIPLIER - Set the multiplier for the number of concurrently active duplication jobs that can access a single storage unit.
- `VERSION_CLEANUP_DELAY` - To define how much time must pass since an inactive version was the active version.

OPTIONS

`LifeCycle Defaults`

Use this command to show the default values of each of the parameters.

`LifeCycle Show`

Use this command to show the current values of each of the parameters.

`LifeCycle Tune CLEANUP_SESSION_INTERVAL` *`Interval Unit`*

How often the deleted life cycle policies should be cleaned up. The *Interval* variable denotes the time interval after which the policies are to be cleaned. The *Unit* variable is used to provide the unit for the time interval in Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, or Years. You cannot enter a size that is less than 10 Seconds, when the unit is set as Second(s). The default value is 24 hours.

`DUPLICATION_GROUP_CRITERIA` *`Criteria`*

Use this command to define how batches are created. Batches are created based on the life cycle policy name or the duplication job priority. You enter either `PolicyName` or `JobPriority`

`LifeCycle Tune IMAGE_EXTENDED_RETRY_PERIOD` *`Interval Unit`*

How long NetBackup waits before an image copy is added to the next duplication job. The *Unit* variable is used to provide the unit for the time interval in Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, or Years. You cannot enter a size that is less than 10 Seconds, when the unit is set as Second(s). The default value is 2 hours.

`LifeCycle Tune JOB_SUBMISSION_INTERVAL` *`Interval Unit`*

Use this command to set the frequency of job submission for all operations. The *Interval* variable is defined in minutes. The *Unit* variable is used to provide the unit for the time interval in Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, or Years. You cannot enter a size that is less than 10 Seconds, when the unit is set as Second(s). The maximum interval for this variable is not identified.

`LifeCycle Tune MAX_SIZE_PER_DUPLICATION_JOB` *`Size Unit`*

How large the batch of images is allowed to grow. The *Size* variable is the size of the duplication job. The *Unit* variable is used to provide the unit for the time interval in Bytes, KB, MB, GB, TB, or PB. If you select the unit as Bytes, you cannot enter a size that is less than 1024 Bytes. The maximum value is 2147483647.

`LifeCycle Tune MIN_SIZE_PER_DUPLICATION_JOB` *`Size Unit`*

The size that the batch of images should reach before one duplication job is run for the entire batch. The *Size* variable denotes the size of the duplication job. The *Unit* variable denotes unit of size in Bytes, KB, MB, GB, TB, or PB. You cannot enter a size that is less than 1024 Bytes, when the unit is set as Bytes.

`LifeCycle Tune REPLICA_METADATA_CLEANUP_TIMER` *`Time`*

Use this command to set the number of days after which the Import Manager stops trying to import the image. The *Time* variable is defined in the number of days. You turn this parameter off if you enter a value of zero.

`LifeCycle Tune TAPE_RESOURCE_MULTIPLIER` *`Value`*

Use this command to set the multiplier for the number of concurrently active duplication jobs that can access a single storage unit. The *Value* variable contains the multiplier value that is between 1 to 2147483647. The default value is 2.

`LifeCycle Tune VERSION_CLEANUP_DELAY` *`Time Unit`*

How much time must pass since an inactive version was the active version. The *Time* variable denotes the time that must pass since an inactive version was the active version. The *Unit* variable is used to provide the unit for the time interval in Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, or Years. You cannot enter a size that is less than 10 Seconds, when the unit is set as Second(s). The default value is 14 hours.

Examples

The `Defaults` command shows the values of each of the LifeCycle parameters:

```
LifeCycle > Defaults
CLEANUP_SESSION_INTERVAL                 : 24 hours
DUPLICATION_GROUP_CRITERIA               : 1
IMAGE_EXTENDED_RETRY_PERIOD              : 2 hours
JOB_SUBMISSION_INTERVAL                  : 5 minutes
MAX_SIZE_PER_DUPLICATION_JOB             : 100 GB
MAX_TIME_TIL_FORCE_SMALL_DUPLICATION_JOB : 30 minutes
MIN_SIZE_PER_DUPLICATION_JOB             : 8 GB
```

```
REPLICA_METADATA_CLEANUP_TIMER          : 0 hours
TAPE_RESOURCE_MULTIPLIER                : 2
VERSION_CLEANUP_DELAY                   : 14 days
```

See “About the commands under the Settings view” on page 28.

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

Settings > LiveUpdateServer

`Settings > LiveUpdateServer` – Use to configure the LiveUpdate server.

SYNOPSIS

```
LiveUpdateServer Set Name
LiveUpdateServer Show
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to define and show the LiveUpdate server.

OPTIONS

`LiveUpdateServer Set Name`

Use this command to configure the LiveUpdate Web server. The *Name* variable contains the name of the Web server that contains the LiveUpdate files.

`LiveUpdateServer Show`

Use this command to show the LiveUpdate server name.

Settings > NetBackup

`Settings > NetBackup` – Use to configure and adjust NetBackup settings.

SYNOPSIS

```
NetBackup AdditionalServers Add Servers
NetBackup AdditionalServers Delete Servers
NetBackup AdditionalServers Show
NetBackup AdditionalServers ShowAll
NetBackup DataBuffers Number Defaults
NetBackup DataBuffers Number Disk Count
NetBackup DataBuffers Number FT Count
NetBackup DataBuffers Number Restore Count
NetBackup DataBuffers Number Show
NetBackup DataBuffers Number Tape Count
NetBackup DataBuffers Size Defaults
NetBackup DataBuffers Size Disk Size
NetBackup DataBuffers Size FT Size
NetBackup DataBuffers Size Show
NetBackup DataBuffers Size Tape Size
NetBackup DataBuffers Size MULTICOPY Size
NetBackup DataBuffers Size NDMP Size
NetBackup Misc Defaults
NetBackup Misc Show
NetBackup Misc Tune DEFERRED_IMAGE_LIMIT Size
NetBackup Misc Tune DPS_PROXYDEFAULTRECVTMO Time
```

Description

You can use the `NetBackup` command to adjust various NetBackup settings. With this command, you can do the following:

- Add or delete additional servers to NetBackup on 52xx appliances in master or media server roles only.
- Show the number of NetBackup data buffers. You can also display the default numbers of the NetBackup data buffers.
- Adjust the number of NetBackup data buffers for the following:
  - Disk
  - Fibre Transport

  - Tape
- Show the current values or the default values for the following:
  - Deferred image limit, `DEFERRED_IMAGE_LIMIT`. The default value is 64.
  - The Data Protection Server (DPS), proxy timeout, `DPS_PROXYDEFAULTRECVTMO`. The default value is 800.
- Change the number of images that you want to defer.
- Change the proxy default received timeout.

Options

`NetBackup AddtionalServers Add` *`Servers`*

Add servers to NetBackup additional servers list, where *Servers* is the list of server names or IP address.

Note: Only available on 52xx appliances in master server role.

`NetBackup AdditionalServers Delete` *`Servers`*

Delete servers from NetBackup additional servers list, where *Servers* is the list of server names or IP address.

Note: Only available on 52xx appliances in master server role.

`NetBackup AdditionalServers Show`

View the list of NetBackup additional servers excluding media severs.

Note: Only available on 52xx appliances in master server role.

`NetBackup AdditionalServers ShowAll`

View the list of all NetBackup additional servers. This list includes media severs.

Note: Only available on 52xx appliances in master server role.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Number Defaults`

Use this command to view the default numbers of NetBackup data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Number Disk` *`Count`*

Tune the number of NetBackup data buffers for a disk. The parameter name is `NUMBER_DATA_BUFFERS_DISK` and the default value is 30. The *Count* variable contains the number of data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Number FT` *`Count`*

Tune the number of NetBackup data buffers for Fibre Transport. The parameter name is `NUMBER_DATA_BUFFERS_FT` and the default value is 16. The *Count* variable contains the number of data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Number Restore` *`Count`*

Use this command to tune the number of NetBackup data buffers for restore. The *Count* variable contains the number of data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Number Show`

Use this command to show the number of data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Number Tape` *`Count`*

Tune the number of NetBackup data buffers for Tape. The parameter name is `NUMBER_DATA_BUFFERS` and the default value is 30. The `Count` variable contains the number of data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Size Defaults`

Use this command to set the NetBackup default data buffer size in Bytes.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Size Disk` *`Size`*

Use this command to set the NetBackup data buffer size for disk in Bytes. The *Size* variable contains the new size for data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Size FT` *`Size`*

Use this command to set the NetBackup data buffer size for tape in Bytes. The *Size* variable contains the new size for data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Size Show`

Use this command to set the NetBackup data buffer sizes for disk and tape in Bytes.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Size Tape` *`Size`*

Use this command to set the NetBackup data buffer size for tape in Bytes. The *Size* variable contains the number of data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Size MULTICOPY` *`Size`*

Use this command to set the NetBackup data buffer size in Bytes. The *Size* variable contains the number of data buffers.

`NetBackup DataBuffers Size NDMP` *`Size`*

Use this command to set the NetBackup data buffer size for NDMP (Network Data Management Protocol) in Bytes. The *Size* variable contains the number of data buffers.

`NetBackup Misc Defaults`

Use this command to show default value for miscellaneous NetBackup settings.

`NetBackup Misc Show`

Use this command to show all of the values for miscellaneous NetBackup settings.

`NetBackup Misc Tune DEFERRED_IMAGE_LIMIT` *`Size`*

Use this command to adjust the limit by which you want to defer an image. The default value is 64.

`NetBackup Misc Tune DPS_PROXYDEFAULTRECVTMO` *`Time`*

Use this command to adjust the timeout value for the DPS proxy default. The *Time* variable contains the timeout value. The default value is 800.

Settings > Password

`Settings > Password` – Change the user password.

SYNOPSIS

`Password` *`UserName`*

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to change the user password.

New passwords can be seven or eight characters in length. Seven character passwords must include all of the following requirements, while eight character passwords must include at least three:

one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter, one number (0-9), one special character.

Note: Passwords that begin with an uppercase letter or that end with a number are acceptable. However, they are not considered to meet the minimum requirement for those characters.

OPTIONS

`Password` *`UserName`*

Use this command to change the password on your appliance. *UserName* is the name of the user.

Settings > Security > Authentication

`Settings > Security > Authentication` – Use these commands to manage user authentication.

SYNOPSIS

```
LDAP
LocalUser
ActiveDirectory
```

DESCRIPTION

The `Authentication` command lets you configure the PAM plug-in to access the LDAP server and Active Directory server. It also includes commands to manage local, LDAP, and AD users.

You can use the `Authentication LDAP` command to perform the following tasks:

- Add or Delete LDAP configuration attribute.
- Set or Show trusted LDAP server certificate.
- Set/Unset and Show Configure Command Parameters.
- Configure LDAP Authentication.
- Disable LDAP Authentication.
- Enable LDAP Authentication.
- Export LDAP configuration as xml file.
- Add/Remove one or more groups for LDAP Authentication.
- Import LDAP configuration from xml file.
- List all LDAP users or groups.
- Set or Show NSS Map attributes or object classes.
- Show configuration.
- Show the status of LDAP Authentication.
- Unconfigure LDAP Authentication.
- Add/Remove one or more users for LDAP Authentication.

You can use the `Authentication LocalUser` command to perform the following tasks:

- Clean local users.
- List Users/Groups.
- Change user password.
- Add/Remove one or more users.

You can use the `Authentication ActiveDirectory` command to perform the following tasks:

- Configure the appliance for Active Directory users authentication.
- Disable or enable the configured AD authentication.
- Add or Remove one or more groups for ActiveDirectory Authentication.
- List all ActiveDirectory Users and Groups.
- List all ActiveDirectory groups.
- List all ActiveDirectory users.
- Add or Remove one or more users.

OPTIONS

The following options are available under the `Authentication LDAP` command:

`Attribute`

Use this command to add or delete configuration attributes. Use the `Attribute Add <attribute_name>` command to add a new attribute and `Attribute Delete <attribute_name>` command to delete an existing attribute.

`Certificate`

Use this command to set, view, and disable the SSL certificate. Use the `Certificate Set <filename>` command to enable and add the SSL certificate.

Note: When you use the `ssl=StartTLS` and `ssl=Yes` options, while configuring the LDAP or Active Directory Authentication server, the initial setup is done over a non-ssl channel. After the LDAP connection and initial discover phase is over, the SSL channel is turned on. Even at this phase, established the SSL channel does not perform the server-side certificate validation. This validation starts after the server's root certificate is explicitly set using **LDAP > Certificate Set <path>**option.

Use the `Certificate Show` command to view the certificate applicable for the LDAP server.

Use the `Certificate Unset <filename>` command to disable the SSL certificate.

Note: Ensure that the SSL certificate is stored in the `/inst/patch/incoming` directory.

`ConfigParam`

Use this command to set, view, and disable the configuration parameters. Use the `ConfigParam Set <parameters>` command to enable and add the LDAP's configuration parameters. Use the `ConfigParam Show` command to view the configuration parameters for the LDAP server. Use the `ConfigParam Unset <paramenters>` command to disable the configuration parameters.

`Configure`

Use this command to configure LDAP Authentication.

`Disable`

Use this command to disable LDAP Authentication.

`Enable`

Use this command to enable LDAP Authentication.

`Export <Path>`

Use this command to export LDAP configuration as xml file. Where `<Path>` is the Path of file either `/inst/patch/incoming/<Filename>` or just `<Filename>`

`Groups`

Use the `Groups Add <groupname>` command to add a list of groups. Use the `Groups Delete <groupname>` command to delete a list of groups. These users groups belong to the LDAP directory.

`Import <Path>`

Use this command to import LDAP configuration from an xml file. Where `<Path>` is the Path of file either `/inst/patch/incoming/<Filename>` or just `<Filename>`

`List`

Use this command to list all LDAP users or groups from the LDAP directory that have been added to access the appliance.

`Map`

Use the `Map Set` command to set the NSS Map attributes or object classes. Use the `Map Show` command to view the NSS Map attributes or object classes.

`Show`

Use this command to view LDAP configuration details.

`Status`

Use this command to view the status of LDAP Authentication.

`Unconfigure`

Unconfigure LDAP Authentication.

`Users`

Use the `Users Add <username>` command to add a new user.

Use the `Users Remove <username>` command to delete existing users. These users belong to the LDAP directory.

Note: Always ensure that you delete the user from the appliance before deleting it from the LDAP or Active Directory. If the user is removed from the LDAP directory (and not removed from appliance allowed to login list), though the user is listed as LDAP authorized user, the user won't be able to login. So, this user poses no security threat.

The following options are available under the `Authentication LocalUser` command:

`Clean`

Use this command to delete all the local users. This command deletes all the local users together.

`List`

Use this command to list all the local users that are added to the appliance.

`Password`

Use this command to change the password for a local user.

`Users`

Use the `Users Add <username>` command to add a new local user. Use the `Users Remove <username>` command to delete existing local users. These users do not belong to the LDAP directory.

The following options are available under the `Authentication ActiveDirectory` command:

`Configure`

Configure the appliance for Active Directory user authentication.

`Disable`

If AD Authentication is configured, it disables the AD authentication.

`Enable`

If AD Authentication is configured, it enables the AD authentication.

`Groups`

Add/Remove one or more groups for ActiveDirectory Authentication.

`List`

List all ActiveDirectory Users/Groups.

`Status`

Displays the current status Active Directory users authentication.

`Unconfigure`

Unconfigure the appliance from authenticating Active Directory users.

`Users`

Add/Remove one or more users.

Settings > Security > Authorization

`Settings > Security > Authorization` – Use these commands to provide authorization to users or user groups.

SYNOPSIS

```
Grant Administrator Group
Grant Administrator Users
Grant NetBackupCLI Group
Grant NetBackupCLI Users
List
Revoke Administrator Group
Revoke Administrator Users
Revoke NetBackupCLI Group
Revoke NetBackupCLI Users
SyncGroupMembers AddTask
SyncGroupMembers DeleteTask
SyncGroupMembers Now
SyncGroupMembers ShowTask
```

DESCRIPTION

The Authorization commands let you manage permissions for users and user groups. The users include local users, LDAP users, and AD users. The user groups include LDAP user groups and AD user groups.

- Grant authorization to users and user groups.
- List all the users and user groups. These include local users, users and user groups added to the LDAP server, users and users groups added to the Active Directory server.
- Revoke administrative permissions for users and user groups.
- Delete existing users and user groups.

OPTIONS

`Grant Administrator Group` *`groups`*

Use this command to grant administrator access to a group. Here, *groups* is the list of groups that are added to the LDAP and Active Directory server.

`Grant Administrator Users` *`users`*

Use this command to grant administrator access to users. Here, *users* is the list of local, LDAP users and Active Directory users.

`Grant NetBackupCLI Group` *`groups`*

Use this command to grant NetBackup CLI privileges to LDAP user groups or AD user groups. Here *groups* includes the LDAP and AD user groups added to the NetBackup Appliance.

`Grant NetBackupCLI Users` *`users`*

Use this command to grant NetBackup CLI privileges to LDAP or AD users. Here *users* includes the LDAP and AD users added to the NetBackup Appliance. The Local user cannot be given the NetBackup CLI user privileges.

Note: These NetBackup CLI users are solely restricted to run NetBackupCLI and do not have access outside the scope of NetBackup software directories. Once this user logs in, they are provided a restricted access to the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu for managing NetBackup. These users do not have access to NetBackup Appliance Web Console or the other menus of the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu.

`List`

Use this command to list all the users and groups. The users include local users, LDAP users and AD users. The user groups include LDAP user groups and AD user groups.

`Revoke Administrator Group` *`groups`*

Use this command to revoke administrator access for groups. Here, *groups* is the list of groups that are added to the LDAP server and AD server.

`Revoke Administrator Users` *`users`*

Use this command to revoke administrator access for users. Here, *users* is the list of local users, LDAP users and AD users.

`Revoke NetBackupCLI Group` *`groups`*

Use this command to revoke the NetBackup CLI privileges from LDAP user groups or AD user groups. Here *groups* includes the LDAP and AD user groups added to the NetBackup Appliance.

`Revoke NetBackupCLI Users` *`users`*

Use this command to revoke NetBackup CLI privileges granted to LDAP or AD users. Here *users* includes the LDAP and AD users added to the NetBackup Appliance.

`SyncGroupMembers AddTask` *`HHMM`*

Use this command to add a daily task that is synchronized for registered groups. Here, *HHMM* is the time of the day in hours and minutes.

`SyncGroupMembers DeleteTask`

Use this command to delete the daily tasks that are synchronized for registered groups.

`SyncGroupMembers Now`

Use this command to force synchronization for registered groups now.

`SyncGroupMembers ShowTask`

Use this command to view the daily tasks that are synchronized for registered groups.

Settings > Security > PolicyBanner

`Settings > Security > PolicyBanner` – Use these commands to manage the policy banner.

SYNOPSIS

```
Remove
Set
Show
```

DESCRIPTION

The `PolicyBanner` command lets you manage the policy banner for your appliance. The 2.6.0.3 version of the NetBackup Appliance enables you to set a policy banner, which is displayed whenever any user tries to access the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu using SSH.

You can use the `PolicyBanner` command to perform the following tasks:

- Set a new policy banner.
- Show or view the current policy banner settings.
- Remove the current policy banner settings.

OPTIONS

The following options are available under the `PolicyBanner` command:

`Remove`

Use this command to remove the policy banner, if it has been set. If you remove the policy banner, the SSH settings are restored to default, where no banner is displayed. Once this command is successfully executed, the SSH services on the appliance are restarted.

`Set`

Use this command to set a new policy banner. When you enter this option, the appliance prompts you to type the text to be displayed as policy.

Note: Once the policy banner is set, the SSH services are restarted.

`Show`

Use this command to view the current policy banner.

EXAMPLES

The following messages are displayed when you run the `Security > PolicyBanner > Set` command.

```
appliance123.PolicyBanner > Set

Please enter a message for the policy banner below.

(Type "end" to indicate the end of the message.)

This is a test banner.

end


Do you want to proceed ? The existing banner

will be overwritten and Secure Shell service (SSH)

will be restarted. Type y/n?

y

Shutting down SSH daemon

done

Starting SSH daemon

done
```

Once the policy banner is set, the SSH services are restarted. Now if you or any authorized user tries to access the appliances using SSH, the login prompt is displayed as shown in the following example:

```
SymMacToolkit-C02M2B5LFD57:logs adminname$

ssh admin@appliance123.com

This is a test banner.

Password:
```

```
Last login: Wed May 14 19:11:07 2014

from 182.00.100.90
```

Settings > Share

`Settings > Share` – Use this command to configure a media share.

SYNOPSIS

```
Share ClientInstall
```

DESCRIPTION

Use these commands to configure a media share for CIFSand NFS. You may open or close the client installation using these commands.

OPTIONS

`Share ClientInstall Close`

This command closes client installation media share for CIFS and NFS.

`Share ClientInstall Open`

This command opens client installation media share for CIFS and NFS.

Settings > Sysctl

`Settings > Sysctl` – Use this command to set, view, and list the sysctl parameter value.

SYNOPSIS

```
ApplianceDefault
List
Show
Tune
```

DESCRIPTION

This command lets you modify your sysctl parameter value. Sysctl is used to modify kernel parameters at runtime.

OTIONS

`ApplianceDefault` *`Parameter`*

Use this command to set a parameter to the default value for the appliance installation. Here, *Parameter* is the name of the sysctl parameter.

`List`

Use this command to list the sysctl parameters that can be modified.

`Show` *`Parameter`*

Use this command to display the sysctl parameter value. Here, *Parameter* is the name of the sysctl parameter.

`Tune` *`Parameter Value`*

Use this command to set a sysctl parameter value. Here, *Parameter* is the name of the sysctl parameter and *Value* is the parameter value.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the `Settings > Sysctl` command.

```
abc123.Sysctl> List
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_time
vm.pagecache_limit_mb
```

See “About the commands under the Settings view” on page 28.

Settings > SystemLocale

`Settings > SystemLocale` – Use this command to change the system locale of the NetBackup Appliance to correctly display, backup, and restore the files and the folders that are named with non-7-bit ASCII characters. For example, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German Umlaut, or French accents.

SYNOPSIS

```
SystemLocale List
SystemLocale Set
SystemLocale Show
```

DESCRIPTION

Use these commands to view or change the system locale of your appliance for international support.

OPTIONS

The following options are available under the SystemLocale command:

`SystemLocale List` *`Language`*

Use this command to list all available locales for a given language. Here, *Language* is the ISO 639-1 language code in 2 letters, for example, fr, ja , zh, fr, de, es, ru, and so on. This command displays all the system locales that are available and sorts them by the language code that you have specified.

`SystemLocale Set` *`Locale`*

Use this command to change the existing system locale of the appliance to another locale. Here, *Locale* is the value for a locale string.

If you want to back up a UNIX or a Linux system, you must set the appliance locale to the locale that your UNIX or Linux client is running on. For example, if your Solaris client is running on a French locale and it supports the Euro currency (fr_FR.ISO8859 -15), you must set *fr_FR@euro* as the system locale for your appliance.

Note: The locale names vary among various operating systems. The NetBackup Appliance uses the locale naming convention same as the SUSE Linux

---

If you want to back up a Windows system, you must set an appropriate UTF-8 locale because the NetBackup client sends the path information to the

NetBackup database by converting it from the active code page to UTF-8. For example, you have installed a NetBackup client into a German Windows server and you want to back up a file named with a “ß” (Eszett) letter on it. In this case, you must set *de_DE.UTF-8* as the system locale for your appliance.

Note: Do not set the appliance system locale as per the locale that is used by the active code page on which your Windows client is running.

`SystemLocale Show`

Use this command to view the current system locale on the appliance.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Setting > SystemLocale Show` command.

```
abc123.Settings> SystemLocale Show
Current system locale is: en_US.UTF-8
```

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Setting > SystemLocale List ja` command. This command displays all Japanese locales that are currently available on the appliance.

```
abc123.Settings> SystemLocale List ja
ja_JP.UTF-8           ja_JP.eucJP         ja_JP.eucjp
ja_JP.shiftjisx0213   ja_JP.sjis          ja_JP.utf8
```

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Setting > SystemLocale Set ja_JP.UTF-8` command.

```
abc123.Settings> SystemLocale Set ja_JP.UTF-8
Updating /etc/sysconfig/language ...                                    ok
Updating /etc/init.d/netbackup ...                                      ok
Updating /etc/init.d/nbappws ...                                        ok
The appliance system locale has been set to ja_JP.UTF-8.
>> Reboot the appliance for the changes to take effect? (yes/no)yes
- [Info] Rebooting appliance ...

Broadcast message from root (pts/0) (Mon Jan 28 00:16:26 2013):

The system is going down for reboot NOW!
```

Appendix S

Main > Settings > Alerts view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Settings > Alerts > AcknowledgeErrors
- Settings > Alerts > CallHome
- Settings > Alerts > ClearAcknowledgedErrors
- Settings > Alerts > Email
- Settings > Alerts > Hardware
- Settings > Alerts > ShowAcknowledgedErrors
- Settings > Alerts > SNMP

Settings > Alerts > AcknowledgeErrors

`Settings > Alerts > AcknowledgeErrors` – Use this command to acknowledge the errors that are displayed when the appliance hardware reports issues.

SYNOPSIS

```
AcknowledgeErrors
```

DESCRIPTION

When the appliance displays the error messages that are related to hardware status, you might want to report these issues to Symantec Support. These error notifications that are sent at regular intervals can be suppressed until Symantec Support resolves the issues. The errors or warnings are automatically cleared when the issue is resolved. Use this command to stop receiving notifications for such errors and warnings.

OPTIONS

`AcknowledgeErrors`

This command lets you acknowledge the errors or warnings that are displayed when the appliance hardware reports issues.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Settings > Alerts > AcknowledgeErrors` command.

```
Compute Node abc123

Time Monitoring Ran: Thu Aug 22 2013 05:11:09 PDT

                                    RAID Information
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|  |    |       |        |      |     |            |Enclosure|   All   |       |        |
|ID|Name|Status |Capacity| Type |Disks|Write Policy|   ID    |hotspares| State |Acknowl-|
|  |    |       |        |      |     |            |         |available|       |edge    |
|--+----+-------+--------+------+-----+------------+---------+---------+-------+--------|
|  |    |       |        |      |1 2 3|            |         |         |       |        |
|  |    |       |        |      |4 5 6|            |         |         |       |        |
|1 |VD-0|Optimal|35.469TB|RAID-6|7 8 9|WriteThrough|24       |yes      |Warning|No      |
|  |    |       |        |      |10 11|            |         |         |       |        |
```

```
|  |    |       |        |      |12 13|            |         |         |       |        |
|  |    |       |        |      |14 15|            |         |         |       |        |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
                          Power Supply Information
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|ID|        Status         |  Wattage  | HighWaterMark | State  | Acknowledge |
|--+-----------------------+-----------+---------------+--------+-------------|
|3 |Power Supply AC lost   |0.00 Watts |920.00 Watts   |Warning |No           |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
                                     Adapter Information
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|  |          |       |      | BBU  |      |        |     |       |             |     |        |
|ID| Adapter  |Adapter| BBU  |Learn |Charge|Charging|Volt-|Temper-|Manufacturing|State|Acknowl-|
|  |  model   |Status |Status|Cycle |      | Status |age  |ature  |    Date     |     |edge    |
|  |          |       |      |active|      |        |     |       |             |     |        |
|--+----------+-------+------+------+------+--------+-----+-------+-------------+-----+--------|
|  |Intel (R) |       |      |      |      |        |     |       |             |     |        |
|2 |RAID      |OK     |OK    |N/A   |0 J   |None    |Low  |OK     |Jun 14, 2012 |Warn-|No      |
|  |Controller|       |      |      |      |        |     |       |             |ing  |        |
|  |RS25SB008 |       |      |      |      |        |     |       |             |     |        |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+


+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                  Storage Shelf 1 Power Supply Information                     |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
|| ID  |           Status            |     State     |      Acknowledge       ||
||-----+-----------------------------+---------------+------------------------||
||4    |Unrecoverable                |Warning        |No                      ||
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
Enter the IDs of events seperated by ',' or enter 'all': 1, 3
```

Notice that the value in the Acknowledge column is **No**. When you enter the ID of the error that you want to acknowledge, the following message is displayed:

```
Successfully acknowledged alerts.
```

Settings > Alerts > CallHome

`Settings > Alerts > CallHome` – Use this command to add appliance-specific and customer-specific information for Symantec Support. Symantec Support uses this information when your appliance encounters an issue and you require assistance to resolve the issue.

SYNOPSIS

```
CallHome Disable
CallHome Enable
CallHome Proxy Add name port [username] [passwd]
CallHome Proxy Disable
CallHome Proxy DisableTunnel
CallHome Proxy Enable
CallHome Proxy EnableTunnel
CallHome Registration ApplianceName ApplianceName
CallHome Registration City City
CallHome Registration CompanyName CompanyName
CallHome Registration ContactName Person
CallHome Registration Country Country
CallHome Registration Phone Number
CallHome Registration Setemail email
CallHome Registration Show
CallHome Registration State State
CallHome Registration Street Street
CallHome Registration ZipCode Zip
CallHome Show
CallHome Test
```

DESCRIPTION

The `CallHome` command provides important information about your appliance and yourself to Symantec Support when an issue occurs. Use this command to enable or disable Call Home. This command lets you update the following information:

- The email address that Symantec Support uses to contact you and resolve issues
- The address of the company and the phone number of the person to contact
- Add and enter details for the proxy servers.

You can use the `CallHome Enable` and `CallHome Disable` commands to instruct the appliance whether or not to send the appliance health status to Symantec Support. The functionality is enabled by default.

In addition, you can use the `CallHome Proxy` command to specify proxy server information. If your appliance environment has a proxy server between the environment and external Internet access , you must enable the proxy settings on the appliance. The proxy settings include both, a proxy server and a port. The proxy server must accept https connections from the Symantec Call Home server. This feature is disabled by default. To use this feature, the proxy server on your site must be able to handle https requests.

OPTIONS

`CallHome Disable`

This command disables the Call Home feature. You might want to disable Call Home if your appliance is under maintenance. However, Symantec Support is notified that your appliance might be under maintenance. Therefore, Call Home has been disabled.

`CallHome Enable`

This command enables the Call Home feature. Enabling the feature lets you send the health status of the appliance to Symantec Support. In case of any failure, Symantec Support uses this information to resolve the issue.

`CallHome Proxy Add` *`name port`* `[username] [passwd]`

Use this command to add a proxy server to the appliance. Here, *name* is the name of the proxy server that is either the TCP/IP address or the fully qualified name of the proxy server . *Port* is the proxy port number on the proxy server. The [username] is the name of the user for the proxy server authentication and [passwd] is the password for the proxy server authentication.

If you do not add "http(s):" at the start of the server name then by default `http://` is added to it.

`CallHome Proxy Disable`

Use this command to disable the use of the proxy server settings.

`CallHome Proxy DisableTunnel`

Use this command to disable SSL tunneling for the proxy server.

`CallHome Proxy Enable`

Use this command to enable the use of the proxy server settings.

`CallHome Proxy EnableTunnel`

Use this command to enable SSL tunneling for the proxy server.

`CallHome Registration ApplianceName` *`ApplianceName`*

Use this command to set a user name for the appliance. You must enter a value for the *ApplianceName* variable within double quotes.

`CallHome Registration City` *`City`*

Use this command to set a city for primary contact. You must enter a value for this variable within double quotes.

`CallHome Registration CompanyName` *`CompanyName`*

Use this command to set the name of your company as a primary contact. You must enter a value for this variable within double quotes.

`CallHome Registration ContactName` *`Person`*

Use this command to list a person as a primary contact. Here *Person* is the name of the person who is the first point of contact and responsible for the appliance. In case of any failure, Symantec tries to contact this person. You must enter a value for this variable within double quotes. To enter multiple contact names, separate the names with a comma.

`CallHome Registration Country` *`Country`*

Use this command set a country for primary contact. You must enter a value for this variable within double quotes.

`CallHome Registration Phone` *`Number`*

Use this command to enter the phone number of the contact person. Here, *Number* is the phone number of the contact person. You must enter a value for this variable within double quotes.

`CallHome Registration Setemail` *`email`*

Use this command to add an email address, where *email* is the email address of the contact person. To add multiple email addresses, use a semicolon as the separator.

`CallHome Registration Show`

Use this command to view registration details for the appliance.

`CallHome Registration State` *`State`*

Use this command to add a state as primary contact state. You must enter a value for this variable within double quotes.

`CallHome Registration Street` *`Street`*

Use this command to add a name or a number for street. You must enter a value for this variable within double quotes.

`CallHome Registration Zipcode` *`Zip`*

Use this command to set a ZIP code or a PIN code. You must enter a value for this variable within double quotes.

`CallHome Show`

Use this command to view the Call Home and proxy settings that are currently configured for your appliance.

`CallHome Test`

Use this command to validate whether or not the appliance is able to send Call Home information to Symantec Support.

EXAMPLES

The following example demonstrates how to add a proxy server to your appliance and the confirmation message that is returned.

```
Settings> Alerts> CallHome Proxy Add abc123.com 1234

Successfully set proxy server
```

The following example demonstrates how to disable the Call Home proxy server and the confirmation message that is returned.

```
Settings> Alerts> CallHome Proxy Disable

Successfully disabled proxy
```

The following example demonstrates how to disable SSL tunneling for the Call Home proxy server and the confirmation message that is returned.

```
Settings>  Alerts> CallHome Proxy DisableTunnel
- [Info] Successfully added proxy tunnel flag
Successfully set proxy tunneling
```

The following example demonstrates how to add a proxy server to your appliance and the confirmation message that is returned.

```
Settings> Alerts> CallHome Proxy Enable

Proxy enabled successfully
```

The following example demonstrates how to enable SSL tunneling for the Call Home proxy server and the confirmation message that is returned.

```
Settings>  Alerts> CallHome Proxy EnableTunnel
- [Info] Successfully added proxy tunnel flag
Successfully set proxy tunneling
```

The following example demonstrates how to add multiple contact names that are associated with the appliance.

```
Settings> Alerts> CallHome Registration ContactName "Jane Doe, John S"

Contact added successfully
```

To let Symantec Support know where the appliance is physically located, run the following commands to add the country, state, and street.

```
Settings> Alerts> CallHome Registration Country "USA"

Country added successfully

Settings> Alerts> CallHome Registration State "CA"

State added successfully

Settings> Alerts> CallHome Registration Street "Ellis Street"

Street added successfully
```

The following example demonstrates how to add a phone number for the contact person.

```
Settings> Alerts> CallHome Registration Phone "1-555-555-5555"

Phone number added successfully
```

The following example demonstrates how to add multiple email addresses of the contacts that administer the appliance.

```
Settings> Alerts> CallHome Registration Setemail "john@abc.com"

Email address as been added successfully
```

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Settings > Alerts > CallHome Registration Show` command.

```
 Settings> Alerts>  CallHome Registration Show
Registration Information
+--------------------------------+
|   Contact Name   |john         |
|------------------+-------------|
|     Email ID     |john@abc.com |
|------------------+-------------|
|  Contact Number  |121          |
|------------------+-------------|
```

```
|  Appliance Name  |app          |
|------------------+-------------|
|   Company Name   |Symantec     |
|------------------+-------------|
|Street Name/Number|Ellis street |
|------------------+-------------|
|       City       |Mountain View|
|------------------+-------------|
|     Zip/Pin      |9999         |
|------------------+-------------|
|      State       |CA           |
|------------------+-------------|
|     Country      |USA          |
+-----------------------------------+
```

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the `Settings > Alerts > CallHome Show` command.

```
abc123.Alerts> CallHome Show
CallHome and Proxy Settings
+----------------------------------------+
|CallHome State|Enabled                  |
|--------------+-------------------------|
| Proxy State  |Disabled                 |
|--------------+-------------------------|
|  Tunneling   |Enabled                  |
|--------------+-------------------------|
| Proxy Server |http://megami.veritas.com|
|--------------+-------------------------|
|  Proxy Port  |80                       |
|--------------+-------------------------|
|Proxy UserName|admin                    |
+----------------------------------------+
```

Settings > Alerts > ClearAcknowledgedErrors

`Settings > Alerts > ClearAcknowledgedErrors` – Use this command to clear the errors that you have previously acknowledged.

SYNOPSIS

`ClearAcknowledgedErrors`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to clear those acknowledged errors that you do not want to further acknowledge. This command is useful in cases, where an error has been mistakenly acknowledged or if you want to start receiving error notifications for acknowledged errors or warnings.

OPTIONS

`ClearAcknowledgedErrors`

This command is used to clear errors or warnings that were previously acknowledged.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Settings > Alerts > ClearAcknowledgedErrors` command.

```
Time Monitoring Ran: Wed Aug 1 07:05:49 2012

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                Fan Information                                      |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||ID |     Name     |Status |    Speed    | LowWaterMark | State | Acknowledge |     |
||---+--------------+-------+-------------+--------------+-------+-------------|     |
||1  |System Fan 1  |OK     |4459.00 RPM  |1715.00 RPM   |Failed |Yes          |     |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
|                           Power Supply Information                                  |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||ID | Status  |    Wattage    |   HighWaterMark   |  State   |  Acknowledge   |     |
||---+---------+---------------+-------------------+----------+----------------|     |
||3  |OK       |0.00 Watts     |920.00 Watts       |Warning   |Yes             |     |
```

```
|+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+  |
|                                PCI Information                                    |
|+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+ |
|| ID  |  Slot   |     Details     |      State      |       Acknowledge        | |
||-----+---------+-----------------+-----------------+--------------------------| |
||2    |4        |EMPTY            |Warning          |Yes                       | |
|+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+ |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
Enter the IDs of events separated by ',' or enter 'all':
```

Notice that the value in the Acknowledge column is **Yes**. When you enter the ID of the error that you want to acknowledge, the following message is displayed:

```
Successfully removed acknowledged alerts..
```

See “About the commands under the Manage view” on page 18.

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

Settings > Alerts > Email

`Settings > Alerts > Email` – Use to configure email support for the appliance.

SYNOPSIS

```
Email Hardware Add Addresses
Email Hardware Delete Addresses
Email NotificationInterval time
Email SenderID Reset
Email SenderID Set Address
Email Show
Email SMTP Add Server [Account] [Password]
Email SMTP Delete
Email Software Add Addresses
Email Software Delete Addresses
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add, replace, or show the email address that the appliance uses. You can use this command to define one or more emails.

OPTIONS

`Email Hardware Add Addresses`

Use to add or append a hardware administrator's email account for NetBackup to use.

Where *Addresses* is the user's email address. To define multiple emails, separate them with a semi-colon.

`Email Hardware Delete Addresses`

Use to delete a hardware administrator's email account for NetBackup to use.

Where *Addresses* is the user's email address. To define multiple emails, separate them with a semi-colon.

`Email NotificationInterval time`

Enables you to define the time span between the alert emails that are sent to the administrator.

Where *time* is the time between the alert emails that are sent to the administrator. This variable is defined in minutes.

`Email SenderID Reset`

Use this command to reset the current email ID to default email ID that is used for the emails that are received from the appliance.

`Email SenderID Set` *`Address`*

Use this command to set a sender email ID that is used for the emails that are received from appliance. Here, *Address* is the email address of the sender.

`Email Show`

Use this command to view your email or SMTP settings

`Email SMTP Add` *`Server`* `[Account] [Password]`

This command enables you to add an SMTP server that NetBackup can use.

The *Server* variable is the host name of the target SMTP server that is used to send emails. The `Account` option identifies the name of the account that was used or the authentication to the SMTP server. The `Password` option is the password for authentication to the SMTP server.

`Email SMTP Delete`

Use to delete the SMTP server that NetBackup uses.

`Email SMTP Enable`

Use to enable the SMTP server that NetBackup uses.

`Email Software Add` *`Addresses`*

Use to add or append a software administrator's email account for NetBackup to use.

Where *Addresses* is the user's email address. To define multiple emails, separate them with a semi-colon.

`Email Software Delete` *`Addresses`*

Use to delete a software administrator's email account for NetBackup to use.

Where *Addresses* is the user's email address. To define multiple emails, separate them with a semi-colon.

Settings > Alerts > Hardware

`Settings > Alerts > Hardware` – Use this command to set or view a threshold value for the disk space of any partition.

SYNOPSIS

```
Hardware DiskspaceThreshold Set
Hardware DiskspaceThreshold Show
```

DESCRIPTION

You can set a threshold value for a disk space using this command and receive alerts when the disk space of any partition passes this threshold value.

OPTIONS

`Hardware DiskspaceThreshold Set` *`DiskThreshold`*

Use this command to set a threshold value for you're the disk space. The default value for diskspace threshold is 80%. Here, the *DiskThreshold* variable defines a threshold value for the disk space in the range 1-99 in percent.

`Hardware DiskspaceThreshold Show`

Use this command to view the threshold value that is set for your disk space.

Settings > Alerts > ShowAcknowledgedErrors

`Settings > Alerts > ShowAcknowledgedErrors` – Use this command to display the errors that you have acknowledged.

SYNOPSIS

`ShowAcknowledgedErrors`

DESCRIPTION

This command displays all the errors or warnings that you have acknowledged.

OPTIONS

`ShowAcknowledgedErrors`

Use this command to display the errors or warning that you have acknowledged.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Settings > Alerts > ShowAcknowledgedErrors` command.

```
Time Monitoring Ran: Wed Aug 1 07:04:23 2012

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                        Power Supply Information                                     |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||ID |        Status      |   Wattage    |  HighWaterMark   |  State  |Acknowledge ||
||---+--------------------+--------------+------------------+---------+------------||
||1  |Failure detected    |0.00 Watts    |920.00 Watts      |Warning  |Yes         ||
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

See “About the commands under the Manage view” on page 18.

See “About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu” on page 15.

Settings > Alerts > SNMP

`Settings > Alerts > SNMP` – Add SNMP information on your media server that enables the media server to send SNMP notifications for hardware monitoring.

SYNOPSIS

```
SNMP Disable
SNMP Enable
SNMP Set Server [Community] [Port]
SNMP Show
SNMP ShowMIB
```

DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup appliance uses the SNMPv2-SMI application protocol to monitor appliance hardware. Use this command to add or change SNMP parameters on the server. You can use the following commands to display the current parameters and the changes that were made to the SNMP information. You can use this command to enable and disable SNMP notifications for hardware monitoring.

When you create and enable an SNMP community you enable hardware monitoring to occur on the appliance through the SNMP protocol. Notifications or traps are programmed to occur on the appliance hardware. In addition, you can use this command to see the notification traps that have been configured for the appliance. The following list is an example of the types of hardware notifications that are monitored through SNMP for the appliance:

- CPU
- Disk
- Fan
- Fibre Channel
- Power Supply
- RAID
- Temperature

OPTIONS

`SNMP Disable`

This command disables the ability to send SNMP notifications (traps) for hardware monitoring.

`SNMP Enable`

This command enables the ability to send SNMP notifications (traps) for hardware monitoring.

`SNMP Set` *`Server`* `[Community] [Port]`

This command lets you add information about SNMP. Here, *Sever* is the name of the SNMP server, [Community] is the SNMP community, and [Port] is the SNMP port.

Note: The NetBackup Appliance supports all the SNMP servers in the market. However, the ManageEngine™ SNMP sever and the HP OpenView SNMP server are tested and certified for version 2.6 and later.

`SNMP Show`

This command displays the parameters that are set after you have run an `SNMP Set` *`Server`* command. If you run this command before you have run a `SNMP Set` *`Server`* command, then default values for [Community] and [Port] are displayed and no value is displayed for *Server*.

`SNMP ShowMIB`

Use this command to display the contents of the Management Information Base (MIB) file. This file contains the notification traps that are configured to monitor the appliance hardware.

EXAMPLES

You can use either of the following methods to configure a public SNMP community on port 8080. The example uses the [Community] and [Port] options.

```
abc123.Alerts> SNMP Set pqr222.xyz.com public 8080
Successfully set SNMP manager
```

When you run the `Settings> Alerts > SNMP ShowMIB` command, an output similar to the following is displayed.

```
-- ApplianceVersionFile= (#) NBAPP_2.6.0.2


SYMANTEC-APPLIANCE-MONITORING-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS
DisplayString, mib-2 FROM RFC1213-MIB
enterprises, OBJECT-TYPE, NOTIFICATION-TYPE, MODULE-IDENTITY FROM SNMPv2-SMI;
```

```
applianceMonitoringMib MODULE-IDENTITY
LAST-UPDATED "201309240000Z"
ORGANIZATION "Symantec Corporation"
CONTACT-INFO "350 Ellis Street
Mountain View, CA 94043 US
Subject: appliance.mib"
DESCRIPTION "The MIB module for Symantec Appliance Monitoring"

REVISION "201312090000Z"
DESCRIPTION "Removed systemLocation object from list since it was not used or
sent in trap."

::= { products 9 }

symantecsoftware OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { enterprises 393 }
products OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { symantecsoftware 3 }

systems OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { applianceMonitoringMib 1 }
software OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { applianceMonitoringMib 2 }

-- system traps

symcsystemName OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString (SIZE(0..80))
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "System Name"
::= { systems 1 }

symcsystemMessage OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString (SIZE (0..80))
ACCESS read-only
STATUS optional
DESCRIPTION "System information"
::= { systems 2 }

symcfanTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps fan failures"
::= { systems 3 }
```

```
symcpowerTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps power failures"
::= { systems 4 }

symcfibrechannelTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps FibreChannel failures"
::= { systems 5 }

symctemperatureTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps temperature failures"
::= { systems 6 }

symccpuTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps cpu failures"
::= { systems 7 }

symcdiskTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps disk failures"
::= { systems 8 }

symcraidgroupTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps raid failures"
::= { systems 9 }


symcenclosurefanTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps enclosure fan failures"
::= { systems 10 }
```

```
symcenclosurepowerTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps enclosure power failures"
::= { systems 11 }

symcenclosuretemperatureTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps enclosure temperature failures"
::= { systems 12 }

symcenclosurediskTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps enclosure disk failures"
::= { systems 13 }

symcadapterTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps adapter failures"
::= { systems 14 }

symcfirmwareTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps firmware failures"
::= { systems 15 }

symcpciTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps pci failures"
::= { systems 16 }

symcnetworkcardTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps network card failures"
::= { systems 17 }

symcvolumeTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
```

```
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps volume failures"
::= { systems 18 }

symcbbuTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps BBU failures"
::= { systems 19 }

symcconnectionTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Traps connection failures"
::= { systems 20 }

symcpartitionTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Partition alert traps"
::= { systems 21 }

-- software traps

symcfailedJobsTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Job failures Trap"
::= { software 1 }

symcprocessTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Processes stopped traps"
::= { software 2 }

symcdiskSpaceTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Low disk space traps"
::= { software 3 }
```

```
symcsoftwareUpdateSuccessTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Software update success trap"
::= { software 4 }

symcsoftwareUpdateFailedRollbackSuccessTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Software update failed but rollback was successful trap"
::= { software 5 }

symcsoftwareUpdateFailedRollbackFailedTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Software update and rollback failed trap"
::= { software 6 }

symcrollbackSuccessTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Software rollback success trap"
::= { software 7 }

symcrollbackFailedTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Software rollback failed trap"
::= { software 8 }

symcclusterStateTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Cluster node failed trap"
::= { software 9 }

symcdiskPerfTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { symcsystemName, symcsystemMessage }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Disk performance alert trap"
::= { software 10 }

END
```

See “About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage” on page 14.

Appendix T

Main > Support view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Support > Checkpoint
- Support > DataCollect
- Support > Disk
- Support > Errors
- Support > FactoryReset
- Support > iostat
- Support > IPMI
- Support > KillRemoteCall
- Support > Logs
- Support > Maintenance
- Support > Messages
- Support > NBDNA
- Support > nbperfchk
- Support > NBSU
- Support > Processes
- Support > Reboot

- Support > RecoverStorage
- Support > Service
- Support > Show
- Support > Shutdown
- Support > Storage Reset
- Support > Storage SanityCheck
- Support > Test

Support > Checkpoint

`Support > Checkpoint` – Used to manage system checkpoints

SYNOPSIS

```
Checkpoint Create
Checkpoint Rollback
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. Use this command to create a new checkpoint or rollback the hosts to an existing appliance checkpoint.

OPTIONS

`Checkpoint Create`

Use this command to create a user-defined checkpoint.

`Checkpoint Rollback`

Use this command to rollback an appliance to a specific checkpoint that you select. You can chose from the following checkpoints:

- Pre-upgrade checkpoint
  A checkpoint that is created before you perform a software upgrade.
- Post-upgrade checkpoint
  A checkpoint that is created after you have upgraded your appliance to a newer version.
- User-directed checkpoint
  A checkpoint that you created.

EXAMPLES

The following examples demonstrate how to create a new user-defined checkpoint and to rollback to specified checkpoint.

To create a new checkpoint from the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu:

1. Log on to the appliance as an administrator and open the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu.
2. Enter the following command to

   ```
   Main_Menu > Support > Checkpoint Create
   ```

   The following interactive process begins. The NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu informs you of any existing checkpoints before you can create a new checkpoint. In the following example, no existing checkpoints exist.
3. Enter **Yes** to proceed with the creation of the new checkpoint.
4. Enter a description for your checkpoint. That is an optional field.
5. Enter **Yes** to begin the Create checkpoint process.

To roll back to an existing checkpoint from the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu

1. Log on to the appliance as an administrator and open the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu.
2. Enter the following command to

   ```
   Main_Menu > Support > Checkpoint Rollback
   ```

   The following interactive process begins. The NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu informs you of the components that are reverted during this process. It also lists all of the existing checkpoints.

   ```
   Rolling back to an Appliance Checkpoint will restore the
   system back to the checkpoint's point-in-time. This can help
   undo any misconfiguration or system failures that might have
   occured.

   Rolling back to an Appliance Checkpoint will revert the following
   components:
           1) Appliance Operating System
           2) Appliance Software
           3) NetBackup Software
           4) Clustering Software
           5) Networking Configuration
           6) Any previously applied patches
           7) Backup data is not reverted

   The existing Appliance Checkpoints in the system are:
   ------------------------------------------------------------
   (1) Checkpoint Name: User directed checkpoint
   Date Created: Fri Oct  5 09:27:32 2012
   Description: User checkpoint after configuring network
   ------------------------------------------------------------
   Please enter the checkpoint to rollback to (Available options: 1 only):
   ```

3. Enter the number of the checkpoint that you want to use for the Rollback operation.
4. Enter **Yes**, if you want to automatically restart all appliances after the rollback completes.
5. Enter **Yes** a second time to confirm that you want to restart appliances automatically after the rollback operation completes.
6. Enter **Yes** to begin the rollback to a checkpoint operation.

   The following status is provided once the Rollback operation is started.

Support > DataCollect

`Support > DataCollect` – Gather device logs.

SYNOPSIS

```
DataCollect
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. Use this command to gather NetBackup 52xx Device Logs.

OPTIONS

`DataCollect`

Use to gather NetBackup 52xx Device Logs.

EXAMPLES

The following procedure is executed after you run the `DataCollect` command.

```
abc123.Support> DataCollect
touch: cannot touch `/log/upload/APPLIANCE_SN_XYZ0000248.txt':
No such file or directory
Gathering release information
Gathering dmidecode logs
Gathering /dev/sg2 sg_ses logs
Gathering ipmitool sel list logs
Gathering fwtermlog logs
Gathering AdpEventLog logs
Gathering smartctl logs
Gathering disk performance logs
Gathering ipmiutil command output
Gathering sg_ses failure output
Gathering cpu information
Gathering memory information
Gathering sdr logs
Gathering adpallinfo logs
Gathering encinfo logs
Gathering cfgdsply logs
Gathering ldpdinfo logs
Gathering pdlist logs
```

```
Gathering fru logs
Gathering adpbbucmd logs
Gathering os logs
Gathering adpalilog logs
Gathering dfinfo logs
Gathering vxprint logs
Gathering Test Hardware logs
Gathering patch logs


All logs have been collected in /tmp/DataCollect.zip
Log file can be collected from the appliance shared folder -
 \\abc123.engba.symantec.com\logs\APPLIANCE
Share can be opened using Main->Support->Logs->Share Open

=======================End of DataCollect==========================
All logs have been collected in /tmp/DataCollect.zip
```

Support > Disk

`Support > Disk` – Gather disk information

SYNOPSIS

```
Disk info
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. Use this command to gather and display information about the local disk layout and usage.

OPTIONS

`Disk info`

Use to gather disk information and display the disk layout and usage information.

Support > Errors

`Support > Errors` – Display NetBackup error logs.

SYNOPSIS

`Errors` *`HoursAgo`*

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main > Support` view. The `Errors` command displays all the recorded problem entries in the NetBackup logs for the previous day. You can designate the number of hours that you want to go back and display.

OPTIONS

`Errors`

Displays the NetBackup error logs of the previous day. Here, *HoursAgo* specifies the number of hours in the past from the current time. *HoursAgo* is an integer. The default is 24 hours before the current time.

Support > FactoryReset

`Support > FactoryReset` – Reset the appliance to factory default settings.

SYNOPSIS

```
FactoryReset
FactoryReset NoPrompt
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. You can use this command to reset the appliance to the factory default settings. If you had changed the initial password to something else and you run this command, your password is reset to the initial default value.

OPTIONS

`FactoryReset`

Use this command to reset the appliance to the factory default settings.

`FactoryReset NoPrompt`

Use this command to reset the appliance factory installed image in non-interactive mode.

Example

To begin a factory reset from the appliance shell menu

1. Open an SSH session and log on to the appliance as an administrator.
2. Enter `Main_Menu > Support > FactoryReset`. This command shows the following messages and requires you to answer the following questions before the factory reset begins.

```
Appliance factory reset will reset the entire system
to the factory installed image. The appliance will have the following com
reset to the factory restored settings/image:
1) Appliance Operating System
2) Appliance Software
3) NetBackup Software
4) Tape media configuration on the master server
5) Networking configuration
6) Storage configuration and backup data (optionally retain)

- [Info] Running factory reset validation...please wait (approx 2 mins)
- [Info] Factory reset validation successful.

RESET NETWORK CONFIGURATION [Optional]
        -- Resets the IP and routing configuration.
        -- Resets the DNS configuration.
 >> Do you want to reset the network configuration? [yes/no] (yes) no

RESET STORAGE CONFIGURATION and BACKUP DATA [Optional]
        -- Removes all the images on the AdvancedDisk and MSDP storage po
        -- Resets the storage partitions.
        -- Resets storage expansion units, if any.
 >> Do you want to delete images and reset backup data? [yes/no] (yes)
 >> Resetting the storage configuration will remove all backup
    data on the storage partitions and any connected expansion
    units. This is not reversible. Are you sure you want to
    reset storage configuration? [yes/no] (yes)
 >> A reboot of the appliance is required to complete the factory reset.
    Reboot automatically after reset? [yes/no] (no) yes
 >> Automatically rebooting after the reset will not provide you with an
    opportunity to review the progress/final status of the reset. Are you
    you would like to automatically reboot? [yes/no] (no) yes
```

3 After you respond to these questions, the following summary information is shown:

```
FACTORY RESET SUMMARY
---------------------
Reset Appliance OS, software configuration          : [YES]
Reset Appliance network configuration               : [NO]
Reset Appliance storage configuration (REMOVE DATA) : [YES]
Auto reboot after reset?                            : [YES]

Appliance will make the following version changes:

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Appliance  |        Current Version         |        Reverted Version
|------------+--------------------------------+-------------------------
|v49         |NetBackup 7.6.0.1 Appliance     |NetBackup 7.6.0.1 Applianc
|            |2.6.0.1                         |2.6.0.1
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

4 The following warning appears. If you want to begin the factory reset operation, enter **Yes**.

```
WARNING: an Appliance Factory reset cannot be reversed!
Continue with factory reset? yes
```

The following summary messages appear as the factory reset continues:

```
- [Info] PERFORMING APPLIANCE RESET TO FACTORY STATE ON : app2.symantec.com
- [Info] Delete checkpoints (type: NON_FACT) succeeded
- [Info] Reset of the appliance to FACTORY STATE successful.
- [Info] Stopping NetBackup processes... (6 mins approx)
- [Info] Moving NetBackup Appliance Directory to ce-win21-urmi1...
- [Info] Acquired lock on the storage.
- [Info] Resetting the storage configuration...
- [Info] Checking whether the 'MSDP' storage partition exists...
- [Info] Initiating deletion of 'MSDP' storage partition...
- [Info] Unmounting the 'MSDP' partition '0'...
- [Info] Deleting the 'MSDP' partition '0'...
- [Info] Checking whether the 'Catalog' storage partition exists...
- [Info] Initiating deletion of 'Catalog' storage partition...
- [Info] Unmounting the 'Catalog' partition '0'...
- [Info] Deleting the 'Catalog' partition '0'...
- [Info] Checking whether the 'Configuration' storage partition exists...
- [Info] Initiating deletion of 'Configuration' storage partition...
- [Info] Unmounting the 'Configuration' partition '0'...
- [Info] Deleting the 'Configuration' partition '0'...
- [Info] Checking whether the 'AdvancedDisk' storage partition exists...
- [Info] Initiating deletion of 'AdvancedDisk' storage partition...
- [Info] Unmounting the 'AdvancedDisk' partition '0'...
- [Info] Deleting the 'AdvancedDisk' partition '0'...
- [Info] Removing the storage configuration...
- [Warning] Failed to query SCSI device '/dev/system/root'.

- [Warning] Failed to query SCSI device '/dev/system/root'.
 >> A reboot of the appliance is required to complete the factory reset.
    Reboot now?[yes/no] (no)yes
Rebooting the appliance now...
- [Info] Rebooting app2.symantec.com...

Broadcast message from root (Mon Nov 25 11:56:39 2013):

The system is going down for reboot NOW!
```

```
- [Info] Rebooting appliance to complete the reset.
  Please reconnect to the Appliance shell menu to continue using this appliance
```

Support > iostat

`Support > iostat` – Used to monitor system input and output device loading

SYNOPSIS

`iostat [options] [interval] [count]`

Description

The `iostat` command is a Linux command that you can use to monitor system input and output devices. The command enables you to observe the time that the devices are active in relation to their average transfer rates. This command generates reports that you can use to change the system configuration to better balance the input and the output load between physical disks. The `iostat` command generates reports continuously.

OPTIONS

`iostat`

Used to monitor system input and output device loading.

`[options]`

The following list describes the available options that are supported:

- `-c`
  Display the CPU utilization report.
- `-d`
  Display the device utilization report.
- `-N`
  Display the registered device mapper names for any device mapper devices.
- `-n`
  Display the network file system (NFS) report. This option works only with kernel 2.6.17 and later.
- `-h`
  Make the NFS report that is displayed by option `-n` easier to read.
- `-k`
  Display statistics in kilobytes per second instead of blocks per second.
- `-m`

Display statistics in megabytes per second instead of blocks or kilobytes per second.

- `-t`
  Print the time for each report displayed.
- `-V`
  Print the version number then exit.
- `-x`
  Display the extended statistics.
- `-p [ { device [,...] | ALL } ]`
  The `-p` option displays the statistics for block devices and all their partitions that the system uses. If a device name is entered on the command line, then the statistics for it and all of its partitions are displayed. The `ALL` keyword indicates that statistics have to be displayed for all the block devices and partitions defined by the system. That includes those that have never been used.
- `[device [,...] | ALL]`
  If a device name is entered on the command line, then the statistics for it and all of its partitions are displayed. The `ALL` keyword indicates that statistics have to be displayed for all the block devices and partitions defined by the system. That includes those that have never been used.

- The *`interval`* parameter specifies the amount of time in seconds between each report.
- The first report contains statistics for the time since system startup. Each subsequent report contains statistics that are collected during the interval since the previous report.

- The *`count`* parameter can be specified with the *`interval`* parameter.
- If the *`count`* parameter is specified, the value of *`count`* determines the number of reports that are generated at *`interval`* seconds apart.

Support > IPMI

`Support > IPMI` – Use these commands to manage the IPMI configuration.

SYNOPSIS

```
IPMI Network Configure<IPAddress> <Netmask> <GatewayIPAddress>
IPMI Network Show
IPMI Reset
IPMI User Add <User_name>
IPMI User Delete <User_name>
IPMI User List
```

DESCRIPTION

The IPMI commands let you configure the IPMI network and manage users accessing the appliance using the IPMI connection. Use the IPMI commands to:

- Configure IPMI sub-system
- View the current IPMI settings
- Reset the IPMI
- Add users
- Delete users
- List users

OPTIONS

`IPMI Network Configure`

This command is used to configure the IPMI sub-system using the IPMI port.

`IPMI Network Show`

This command is used to view the current IPMI port information.

`IPMI Reset`

This command is used to reset the IPMI. You must reset IPMI only if the IPMI interface stops responding or hangs.

`IPMI User Add`

This command is used to add new users to access the IPMI sub-system.

`IPMI User Delete`

This command is used to delete existing users to access the IPMI sub-system.

`IPMI User List`

This command is used to view the list of users who can access the IPMI sub-system.

The following procedure is executed after you run the `IPMI Network Configure` command.

```
Support> IPMI Network Configure 10.182.8.70 255.255.240.0 10.182.1.1
Network is configured successfully.
```

The following information is displayed when you run the `IPMI Network Show` command.

```
Support> IPMI Network Show
IP Address Source    : STATIC
IP Address           : 10.182.8.70
Subnet Mask          : 255.255.240.0
Gateway IP Address   : 10.182.1.1
```

The following information is displayed when you run the `IPMI Reset` command.

```
Resetting the IPMI disconnects all current IPMI users.
Are you sure you want to reset the IPMI? [yes, no]: yes
```

In case other users are not affected, type **yes** and press **Enter** to continue. The following message is displayed:

```
-[Info] The IPMI is being reset...
-[Info] Wait for two minutes before attempting to reconnect to the
IPMI console. If you cannot access the IPMI console, the appliance
must be shut down and then restarted. First schedule a convenient time
for the shutdown, alert all users and shut down the appliance.
Then disconnect all appliance power cables for 15 seconds, reconnect
them and turn on power to the appliance.
```

Type **no** in case other users are affected. Alert all users and schedule a convenient time for reset. Run the `IPMI Reset` command again at the scheduled time.

The following procedure is executed after you run the `IPMI User Add <User_name>` command.

```
Support> IPMI User Add abc
New password:
Confirm password:
Operation successful
```

The following procedure is executed after you run the `IPMI User Delete <User_name>` command.

```
Support> IPMI User Delete abc
User abc has been deleted successfully.
```

The following information is displayed after you run the `IPMI User List` command.

```
Support > IPMI User List

User name         : Anonymous User
User privilege    : ADMIN

User name         : sysadmin
User privilege    : ADMIN

User name         : root
User privilege    : ADMIN
```

See "About the commands under the Support view" on page 30.

See "About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu" on page 15.

See "About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage" on page 14.

Support > KillRemoteCall

`Support > KillRemoteCall` – Use to terminate remote calls on peer appliances.

SYNOPSIS

```
KillRemoteCall
```

Description

You can use this command to terminate remote calls on peer appliances. The remote calls that are terminated can be in a running or hung state.

OPTIONS

`KillRemoteCall`

Use this command to terminate remote calls on peer appliances.

Support > Logs

`Support > Logs` – Share, unshare logs files for the NetBackup appliance. Show and set debug levels for the logs.

SYNOPSIS

```
Logs Browse
Logs Delete Date LogType
Logs GetLevel
Logs SetLevel Option Level
Logs Share
Logs VXLogView JobID job_id
Logs VXLogView Minutes minutes_ago
Logs VXLogView Module module_name
Logs Upload JobID jobid case_num
Logs Upload Time start end case_num
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. You can use this command to do the following functions:

- Browse the NetBackup appliance log directories and files.
  You can use the `Browse` command to view the log directories and log files that are configured in your appliance. When you run the `Logs Browse` command the command prompt changes to `LOGROOT/>`. From the `LOGROOT/` command prompt you can run the following commands to list, view, and change directories:
  - `ls` - List the directories and files
  - `tree` - Provides a tree-view of the directories and files.
  - `cd DIR` - Use to change the directory, where `DIR` is the directory name. For example, you can use `cd .`, `cd ..`, and `cd -`.
  - `less FILE` - Provides a read-only view of a file. You must enter the letter `q` or `quit` to exit this view.
  - `exit|quit` - Enables you to exit the log shell.
  - `help|?` - Use either of these two commands to display help.

  From the `LOGROOT/>` command prompt, you can use the `ls` command to see the following log directories on your appliance:
  - `APPLIANCE`

- GUI
- NBU
- OS
- PD
- VxVM
- WEBSERVER

To see the log files from within a log directory, you must change directories to the log directory that contains the log files that you want to view. After you change directories, the same commands that were available under the `LOGROOT/` view are available for each of the log directories.

For example, to see the operating system (OS) log files, you must first enter `cd OS` at the `LOGROOT/>` command prompt. The command prompt changes to `LOGROOT/OS>/`. Then you can enter `ls` to see the file names. Finally, you can use the `less filename` command to view a read-only version of the log file.

- Set the level of debug logs

  You can use the `Logs SetLevel` command to set the NetBackup log level for an appliance component that you choose. The range begins with zero and can differ for each component. A value of zero means that logging is at its lowest level.

  In addition, you can use the `Logs GetLevel` command to get the NetBackup log level.

- Export or remove CIFS and NFS shares for the logs.

  The `Log Share` command is used to export the CIFS and the NFS shares for the logs. The `Log Unshare` command removes the CIFS and the NFS shares for the logs.

- Display debug information from the VXlog files.

  You can use the `Logs VXLogView` command to display log files for specific job or by a set duration of time.

- Upload the NetBackup log files for your appliance to Support. The files that you send can be based on the job ID, the time that the log files were taken, or the default-based duration.

  If an issue occurs and you decide you need additional support, you should call Symantec Technical Support and open a customer case. The customer support contact assigns a unique customer case number that identifies you, your company information, and your issue. To further help you diagnose the issue, the customer support contact needs to obtain a copy of your NetBackup appliance log files. You can use the `Logs Upload` command to send all of the log files that are associated with your appliance to Support.

The following procedure describes the process that you use to send the log files from your appliance to NetBackup Technical support.

To configure your appliance to upload log files using the Logs Upload command

1. Make sure that you have a customer case number assigned to your issue. If you do not have a case number, contact NetBackup Technical Support and have a customer case opened and a unique customer case number assigned to your issue. The customer case number is used to create the name of the file that you send so the Support. That helps the technical support contact identify the file that you sent.
2. Log on to your NetBackup appliance as the administrator.
3. From the shell menu command prompt, enter **Support**. That takes you into the **Support** view.
4. Enter one of the following commands to create a log set for technical support. Depending on the nature of your issue, technical support may ask you to use one of the following command to create the log set. Each of these commands creates a `.tar` file that is based on the job ID, a specific start and end time, or a default duration of four hours.
   - Type `Logs Upload Jobid` *`jobid case_num`*.
     This command creates a .tar file that contains log files that are based on the job ID.
   - Type `Logs Upload Time` *`start End case_num`*.
     This command creates a .tar file that contains log files that are based on the default duration of four hours
     Where *`case_num`* is the customer case number that was issued to you by your NetBackup Support contact. This number becomes a part of the .tar file name so your Technical Support contact can identify the files that came from your appliance.
     Where *jobid* is the job ID number that is used to collect the logs.
     Where *start* and *End* are the start date and the end date of the logs to collect.

OPTIONS

`Logs Browse`

Use the show the appliance logs.

`Logs Delete` *`Date LogType`*

Use this command to delete archived log files. Here, *Date* defines the date until which you want to delete archived log files. and *LogType* is the product

name (NetBackup/Puredisk/WebGUI/ALL) for which you want to delete the archived log files.

`Logs GetLevel`

Use to view the NetBackup log levels

`Logs SetLevel` *`Option Level`*

Use to set the NetBackup log levels. Where *Option* is the appliance component. For example, an appliance component can be NetBackup or PureDisk. In addition, *Level* is the appliance logging level. For NetBackup, you can select a level from 0 to 5 and for PureDisk, you can select a level from 0 to 10. Zero provides the lowest level of logging that is available.

`Logs Share`

Use to extract the CIFS and the NFS shares for the logs.

`Logs VXLogView JobID` *`job_id`*

Display debug information from the log files by designating a specific job ID as the criteria by which the information is parsed.

Where *job_id* is the NetBackup job that you determine you want to view from the debug information.

`Logs VXLogView Minutes` *`minutes_ago`*

Display debug information from the log files using time (in minutes) as the criteria by which the information is parsed.

Where *minutes_ago* is the amount of time, in minutes, used to determine how much of the past debug information to display.

`Logs VXLogView Module` *`module_name`*

Display debug information from the log files by designating a specific logging module as the criteria by which the information is parsed.

Where *module_name* is the module from which you want to view log files. You can select from the following modules: `All`, `CallHome`, `Checkpoint`, `Common`, `Config`, `Database`, `Hardware`, `HWMonitor`, `Network`, `RAID`, `Seeding`, `SelfTest`, `Storage`, `SWUpdate`, `Commands`, `CrossHost`, and `Trace`.

`Logs Upload JobID` *`jobid case_num`*

Upload log files for the NetBackup appliance to Support. This command creates a .tar file of the logs using the job ID. Use FTP to upload the file to Support.

Where *jobid* contains the job ID number that is used to collect the logs. The *case_num* variable is a unique number filed with Support that identifies the customer and their corresponding log files. The format of this number is `###-###-###`

`Logs Upload Time` *`start end case_num`*

Upload the logs based on the default duration. The default duration is four hours. This command creates a .tar file of the logs using the time. Use FTP to upload the file to Support.

Where *start* is the start date of the log files to send to Support. *end* is the end date of the log files to send to Support. And *case_num* is a unique number filed with Support that identifies the customer and their corresponding log files. The format of this number is `###-###-###`

Support > Maintenance

`Support > Maintenance` – Enables the user to open an interactive shell menu.

SYNOPSIS

```
Maintenance
```

DESCRIPTION

Your appliance is pre-configured with a **Maintenance** user account. When you log into this account, you open an interactive shell menu that you can use to troubleshoot or manage underlying operating system tasks.

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. The default password is, `P@ssw0rd`. Symantec recommends that you change this password at your earliest convenience. Use the following command to reset the password.

`Main > Admin > Password` *`user_name`*

In this case, the user name is `maintenance`.

If you require customer support to resolve an issue, you may be required to provide this password to your support representative. In addition, if you change this password and then run the `FactoryReset` command, this password is reset to the initial default value.

OPTIONS

`Maintenance`

Used to enter an interactive shell menu that you can use to troubleshoot or manage underlying operating system tasks.

EXAMPLES

To enter your Maintenance account, run the following command, and provide the password when you receive a prompt.

```
NBAppl.Support> Maintenance
<!--Maintenance Mode--!>
maintenance's password:
```

Run the following command to change your Maintenance password, from the default password to a new password.

```
NBAppl.Admin> Password maintenance
Changing password for user "maintenance"
Old Password     : P@ssw0rd
Password         : newpassword
Confirm password : newpassword

all authentication tokens updated successfully.
```

Support > Messages

`Support > Messages` – Display the message file.

SYNOPSIS

`Messages` *`lines`*

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. Use this command to display the messages file. With this command, you can designate the number of lines that you want to display from that file. If you do not define the number of lines the entire messages file is displayed.

OPTIONS

`Messages` *`lines`*

Display the message file. Here, *lines* is the number of lines that are to be displayed in the message.

Support > NBDNA

`Support > NBDNA` – Create and remove network traces with the NBDNA utility.

SYNOPSIS

```
NBDNA Create phase
NBDNA Remove
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. This command is used in conjunction NetBackup Domain Network Analyzer utility. The NetBackup Domain Network Analyzer (NBDNA) is a utility that analyzes the following information:

- The NetBackup domain and its configuration for network issues
- Performance
- Behavior in regards to hostname lookup and connectivity between NetBackup hosts and their role within the NetBackup domain

You can run NBDNA on a NetBackup a primary or a secondary appliance.

OPTIONS

`NBDNA Create` *`phase`*

Used to create and remove network traces with the NetBackup Domain Network Analyzer utility.

Where *phase* is used to specify which test phase to run, phase 0, phase 1, or phase 2.

Phase 0: Default mode. Name lookup test and socket connection test.

Phase 1: Includes Phase 0. Add basic NetBackup service test for the SERVER list.

Phase 2: Includes Phase 0. Add basic NetBackup service test for SERVER and CLIENT list.

`NBDNA Remove`

Use to remove all existing trace files that the NetBackup Domain Network Analyzer generates.

Support > nbperfchk

`Support > nbperfchk` – Measures a disk array's read and write speeds.

SYNOPSIS

nbperfchk -i *inputpath* -o *outputpath* [-s *filesize*] [-syncend] [-bs *buffersize*]

DESCRIPTION

The `nbperfchk` command measures the read speed and write speed of a disk array. You can use this command to test the read speed and the write speed of the disks that host deduplicated data. For example, you can measure the speeds of the disks that host deduplicated data as follows:

- In a PureDisk storage pool, use this command to measure the speed of disks attached to the content router.
- In a NetBackup media server deduplication pool (MSDP), use this command to measure the speed of the disks attached to the media server. The media server can be running any operating system that Symantec supports for media servers and MSDPs.

Note: Symantec recommends that you work with a Symantec technical support staff member when you run this command and interpret its results. Symantec recommends a minimum disk performance level of 130 MB/sec for deduplicated read and write operations.

The `nbperfchk` command is functionally equivalent to the obsolete `camel` command that was available from Symantec as a downloadable program but was not associated with any specific product release. The `camel` command is available internally from the Symantec technical support website as HOWTO47457.

The `nbperfchk` utility enables you to write a test file to a disk, read back that test file, and observe the read speeds attained during the read operation. You can use the results from `nbperfchk` to make sure that the `ReadBufferSize` parameter is set appropriately in your backup environment. The `ReadBufferSize` parameter resides in the `[CRDataStore]` section of the `contentrouter.cfg` file. You can use this command as follows:

- Use the following command to write data to the disks:
  `nbperfchk -i inputpath -o outputpath -s filesize -syncend`

- Use the following command to read data from the disks:

  `nbperfchk -i inputpath -o outputpath -bs buffersize`

OPTIONS

`-i inputpath`

For *inputpath*, specify the full path to an input file. The `nbperfchk` command reads this file and generates information about the read speed when this file is read to disk.

For example, you can specify the following to read in a file that contains all zero characters (0x00) from the `/dev/zero`:

`-o outputpath`

For *outputpath*, specify the full path to an output file. The `nbperfchk` command creates this file.

For example, on writes, specify the path to the output file that you want to create. On reads, specify `-o NUL` to discard all the output as it is generated.

`-s filesize`

For *filesize*, specify a file size that is equal to or larger than than combined memory size of your computer plus the amount in the disk array. A file of this size ensures that the data is written to disk and not to a buffer.

`-syncend`

The `syncend` parameter flushes the buffer and writes all data to disk.

`-bs buffersize`

For *buffersize*, specify the read buffer size to use when `nbperfchk` runs. For example, `64k` or `128k`.

PROCEDURES

To analyze nbperfchk results and adjust the ReadBufferSize parameter setting

1. Log in as the root user (UNIX) or the administrator (Windows) on the computer that hosts the content router.

   In PureDisk environments, log into the storage pool authority node or storage pool authority appliance.

   In NetBackup environments, log into the media server.

2. Change to a test directory.

3 Type the `nbperfchk` command in the following format to write a large test file to the content router:

```
nbperfchk -i inputpath -o outputpath -s filesize -syncend
```

For example, the following command writes a 64 GB data file that contains all zeros to the `e` drive:

```
nbperfchk -i zero: -o e:\data1 -s 64g -syncend
```

4 Type the `nbperfchk` command in the following format to read the test file and observe the read speeds in the `nbperfchk` output:

```
nbperfchk -i inputpath -o NUL -bs buffersize
```

Example 1. To observe several read speeds, with several buffer sizes, type the following series of commands:

```
nbperfchk -i e:\data1 -bs 64k -o NUL
nbperfchk -i e:\data1 -bs 128k -o NUL
nbperfchk -i e:\data1 -bs 256k -o NUL
```

Example 2. The following `nbperfchk` command reads back the data in file `data1` and uses a buffer size of 1024 K:

```
C:\Users\administrator.mymediaserver\Desktop>nbperfchk -i e:\data1 -bs 1024k -o NUL
     195 MB @   65.3 MB/sec,      194 MB @   64.9 MB/sec
     295 MB @   49.4 MB/sec,      100 MB @   33.5 MB/sec
     403 MB @   44.8 MB/sec,      108 MB @   35.8 MB/sec
     505 MB @   42.1 MB/sec,      102 MB @   34.1 MB/sec
     599 MB @   40.0 MB/sec,       94 MB @   31.3 MB/sec
     705 MB @   39.2 MB/sec,      106 MB @   35.5 MB/sec
     821 MB @   39.2 MB/sec,      116 MB @   38.8 MB/sec
     943 MB @   39.4 MB/sec,      122 MB @   40.8 MB/sec
    1024 MB @   40.1 MB/sec
```

Observe the following when you analyze the data:

- The left two columns show the amount of data read and the average read speed.
- The final line shows the overall read speed. This is the most important line in this output because it shows you how fast the total read occurred with the buffer size you specified.

- The right two columns show the average read speed in the last 3 seconds of each read. Unless these numbers vary drastically from read to read, you can disregard the right two columns.

5 Analyze your read speeds and adjust the `ReadBufferSize` parameter if necessary.

Your operating system, your disk speeds, and the `ReadBufferSize` parameter setting all affect restore and rehydration performance.

Symantec recommends that you type several `nbperfchk` commands and increase the size of the argument to the `-bs` parameter each time. Example 1 in step 4 shows this method. If you can enter ever-increasing arguments to the `-bs` parameter, you can probably increase the size of the `ReadBufferSize` parameter in the `[CRDataStore]` section of the `contentrouter.cfg` file.

By default, `ReadBufferSize=65536`, which is 64K. Symantec testing shows that `ReadBufferSize=1048576`, which is 1024 X 1024, or 1M, offers good performance on most Windows systems. On most UNIX systems, Symantec testing shows that `ReadBufferSize=65536` (the default) offers good performance.

For information about how to edit NetBackup configuration files, see your NetBackup documentation.

For information about how to edit PureDisk configuration files, see the *PureDisk Administrator's Guide*.

Support > NBSU

`Support > NBSU` – Manage NetBackup support data files

SYNOPSIS

```
NBSU Create
NBSU Remove
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. The NetBackup Support Utility (NBSU) is a Symantec utility used to gather diagnostic information about the system on which the utility is run. By default, NBSU gathers appropriate diagnostic information based on the operating system and NetBackup environment.

You can use this command to create or remove the NetBackup configuration support files that the NBSU utility uses.

OPTIONS

`NBSU Create`

Use to create NetBackup configuration support files.

`NBSU Remove`

Use to remove any NetBackup configuration support files.

Support > Processes

`Support > Processes` – Display and control the NetBackup and Administration console processes

SYNOPSIS

```
Processes AdminConsole Show
Processes AdminConsole Start
Processes AdminConsole Stop
Processes NetBackup Show
Processes NetBackup Start
Processes NetBackup Stop
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main > Support` view. You can use this command to monitor, start, and stop the NetBackup processes and the administration console processes.

OPTIONS

`Processes AdminConsole Show`

Shows the administration console processes that are currently active.

`Processes AdminConsole Start`

Used to start the administration console processes.

`Processes AdminConsole Stop`

Used to stop the administration console processes.

`Processes NetBackup Show`

Shows the NetBackup processes that are currently active.

`Processes NetBackup Start`

Used to start the NetBackup processes.

`Processes NetBackup Stop`

Used to stop the NetBackup processes.

Support > Reboot

`Support > Reboot` – Reboot the system

SYNOPSIS

```
Reboot [Force]
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to reboot the current system. You cannot use this command to restart another system remotely.

OPTIONS

`Reboot [Force]`

Use to restart the system.

The `Force` parameter forces the system to restart even if services are not able to be stopped. Use this parameter if a previous attempt failed.

Support > RecoverStorage

`Support > RecoverStorage` – View or purge any storage recovered during a reimage

SYNOPSIS

```
RecoverStorage PurgeBackups
RecoverStorage ViewBackups
```

DESCRIPTION

This command exists under the `Main_Menu > Support` view. Use this command to view or purge the data sets that were saved during the reimage.

OPTIONS

`RecoverStorage PurgeBackups`

Use this command to purge the storage that was recovered during the Appliance reimage operation.

`RecoverStorage ViewBackups`

Use this command to view the storage that was recovered during the Appliance reimage operation.

EXAMPLES

The following prompt is displayed after you run the `RecoverStorage PurgeBackups` command.

```
Are you sure you want to delete data found on disk during reimage? (yes/no)
```

Type **yes** to delete the data recovered during reimage.

Support > Service

`Support > Service` – You can use this command to restart a service on a host. When you use this command you designate the name of the service that you want to restart and the target host name.

SYNOPSIS

```
Service Restart
Service Stop
```

DESCRIPTION

You can use this command to stop or restart a service on a host. You must provide the name of the service that you want to stop or restart.

OPTIONS

`Service Restart` *`ServiceName`*

Use this command to restart a service on your SuSe Linux host. Here, *ServiceName* is the name of the service that you want to restart . For example, network.

`Service Stop` *`ServiceName`*

Use this command to stop a service on your SuSe Linux host. Here, *ServiceName* is the name of the service that you want to stop . For example, smb.

Support > Show

`Support > Show` – Displays reference table for hardware diagnosis.

SYNOPSIS

```
Show HW-DiagnosisHelp
```

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to view the reference table for hardware diagnosis. Using the reference table, you can identify the potential causes of various error states, such as critical warnings or failures, of a hardware.

Note: This command is available only for a 52xx appliance.

OPTIONS

`Show HW-DiagnosisHelp`

Use this command to display the reference table for hardware diagnosis.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Support > Show HW-DiagnosisHelp` command.

```
Reference Chart
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|ID|  Device    | State |                      Diagnosis                       |
|--+------------+-------+------------------------------------------------------|
|  |            |       |    Check if both the Power Supply Units are cabled   |
|  |Power       |       |    and is receiving power                            |
|1 |Supply      |Warning|                                                      |
|  |            |       |    * If PS is cabled and receiving power, call       |
|  |            |       |    Symantec support to replace the Power Supply Unit |
|--+------------+-------+------------------------------------------------------|
|  |            |       |    Check the status column.                          |
|  |            |       |                                                      |
|  |            |       |    * If the status is "Disabled", run the test again.|
|2 |CPU         |Failed |    (ipmitool may sometimes report incorrect CPU      |
|  |            |       |    status)                                           |
```

```
|  |           |       |                                                    |
|  |           |       |    * If the failure persists, call Symantec support  |
|  |           |       |    to replace the CPU                              |
|--+-----------+-------+----------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    Check the status column                         |
|  |           |       |                                                    |
|  |           |       |    * "Device Absent" indicates that the fan is either|
|  |           |       |    not inserted correctly or the power supply cable  |
|3 |Fan        |Failed |    for the fan is loose.                           |
|  |           |       |                                                    |
|  |           |       |    * If the fan is inserted correctly or the power   |
|  |           |       |    supply cable is inserted correctly on the       |
|  |           |       |    motherboard, call Symantec support to replace the |
|  |           |       |    fan.                                            |
|--+-----------+-------+----------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    Check the Speed column.                         |
|  |           |       |                                                    |
|  |           |       |    * Speed will be above the high water mark levels. |
|  |           |       |    Check if any other fan is in failed state. If yes,|
|  |           |       |    call Symantec support to replace the failed fan.  |
|4 |Fan        |Warning|    Once replaced, the speed will stay within water   |
|  |           |       |    mark level.                                     |
|  |           |       |                                                    |
|  |           |       |    * If none of the other fans have failed, check the|
|  |           |       |    temperature table. If the temperature of appliance|
|  |           |       |    rises, then fan speed increases unless proper     |
|  |           |       |    cooling is provided to the machine.             |
|--+-----------+-------+----------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    Check the "Slot number" column                  |
|5 |Disk       |Failed |                                                    |
|  |           |       |    * Call Symantec support to replace the drive in   |
|  |           |       |    that slot                                       |
|--+-----------+-------+----------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    Check the "Status" column                       |
|  |           |       |                                                    |
|  |           |       |    * Drive in that slot was supposed to be in      |
|  |           |       |    "Hotspare" state. It might have changed the state |
|6 |Disk       |Warning|    due to a drive failure in another slot.         |
|  |           |       |                                                    |
|  |           |       |    * If none of the other drives are in failed state,|
|  |           |       |    copyback needs to be initiated so that the drive  |
|  |           |       |    in this particular slot becomes a "hotspare"    |
|--+-----------+-------+----------------------------------------------------|
```

```
|7 |Fiber      |Failed |    * Call Symantec support to replace the FC card    |
|  |Channel    |       |                                                      |
|--+-----------+-------+------------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    * Make sure enough cooling is provided so that the|
|8 |Temperature|Warning|    temperature does not cross the high threshold     |
|  |           |       |    limit                                             |
|--+-----------+-------+------------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    Check the "status" column                         |
|9 |RAID       |Failed |                                                      |
|  |           |       |    * Multiple drive failure can result in RAID volume|
|  |           |       |    going offline                                     |
|--+-----------+-------+------------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    Check the "Write Policy" column                   |
|  |           |       |                                                      |
|  |           |       |    * If it is in "WriteThrough" mode, check the "RAID|
|  |           |       |    adapter" table. If either the "BBU learn cycle    |
|  |           |       |    active" field for that RAID adapter is "yes" OR if|
|  |           |       |    the "BBU charge" field is less than 60%, the write|
|  |           |       |    policy will temporarily remain in WriteThrough    |
|  |           |       |    mode.                                             |
|  |           |       |                                                      |
|10|RAID       |Warning|    * If "BBU learn cycle active" is not "yes" AND    |
|  |           |       |    "BBU charge" is more than 60%, change the write   |
|  |           |       |    policy for RAID-6 to "WriteBack with BBU" using   |
|  |           |       |    MegaCli                                           |
|  |           |       |                                                      |
|  |           |       |    * Status can be "Degraded" or "Partially          |
|  |           |       |    degraded". One or more drives might have failed.  |
|  |           |       |    Call Symantec support to replace the failed drive |
|  |           |       |    (s) and wait for the rebuild and copyback         |
|  |           |       |    operation to complete.                            |
|--+-----------+-------+------------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    Check "Adapter status" and "BBU status" column    |
|  |           |       |                                                      |
|  |           |       |    * Either adapter NVRAM, Memory, or Flash of the   |
|  |           |       |    adapter is absent or bad. Call Symantec support to|
|11|Adapter    |Failed |    replace the RAID card                             |
|  |           |       |                                                      |
|  |           |       |    * Either BBU,BBU voltage or BBU temperature is not|
|  |           |       |    OK, call Symantec support to replace the BBU on   |
|  |           |       |    that adapter.                                     |
|--+-----------+-------+------------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    * This is a temporary state when either the BBU   |
```

```
|12|Adapter    |Warning|    learn cycle is active or the BBU charge is less   |
|  |           |       |    than 60%                                          |
|--+-----------+-------+------------------------------------------------------|
|  |           |       |    * Warning indicates that either the PCI card in   |
|13|PCI        |Warning|    not inserted in the compatible slot or an         |
|  |           |       |    unsupported card is inserted.                     |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
lines 51-109/109 (END)
```

Support > Shutdown

`Support > Shutdown` – Turn off the system

SYNOPSIS

`Shutdown`

DESCRIPTION

Use this command to turn off the current system.

OPTIONS

`Shutdown`

Use to turn off the current system.

Support > Storage Reset

`Support > Storage Reset` – Use the `Storage Reset` command to delete the backup data and partitions from the appliance, and configures the disk status for all the disks as New Available.

SYNOPSIS

```
Storage Reset
```

DESCRIPTION

This command is available when the appliance is in a factory install state. An appliance is in a factory install state when it has not been configured as a master or media server (or the role is not configured). This command stops the NetBackup processes, deletes the backup data and partitions from the appliance, and configures the disk status for all the disks as New Available.

EXAMPLES

The following procedure is executed after you run the `Reset` command from the Support > Storage menu.

```
Support> Storage Reset

============================StorageReset========================

Resetting storage will delete any existing data and configuration.
>> Do you want to continue? (yes,no): yes

- [Info] Stopping NetBackup services ...please wait.
- [Info] Resetting the storage configuration...
- [Info] Stopping NetBackup processes... (6 mins approx)
- [Info] Checking whether the 'MSDP' storage partition exists...
- [Info] The 'MSDP' storage partition does not exist.
- [Info] Checking whether the 'Catalog' storage partition exists...
- [Info] Initiating deletion of 'Catalog' storage partition...
- [Info] Unmounting the 'Catalog' storage '0' partition...
- [Warning] Failed to unmount the 'Catalog' storage '0' partition.
  The 'Catalog' storage '0' partition may not be mounted.
- [Info] Deleting the 'Catalog' storage '0' partition...
- [Info] Checking whether the 'Configuration' storage partition exists...
- [Info] Initiating deletion of 'Configuration' storage partition...
```

```
- [Info] Unmounting the 'Configuration' storage '0' partition...
- [Warning] Failed to unmount the 'Configuration' storage '0' partition.
  The 'Configuration' storage '0' partition may not be mounted.
- [Info] Deleting the 'Configuration' storage '0' partition...
- [Info] Checking whether the 'AdvancedDisk' storage partition exists...
- [Info] Initiating deletion of 'AdvancedDisk' storage partition...
- [Info] Unmounting the 'AdvancedDisk' storage '0' partition...
- [Warning] Failed to unmount the 'AdvancedDisk' storage '0' partition.
  The 'AdvancedDisk' storage '0' partition may not be mounted.
- [Info] Deleting the 'AdvancedDisk' storage '0' partition...
- [Info] Removing the storage configuration...
- [Info] Succeeded.
- [Info] Starting NetBackup services ...
- [Info] Successfully started NetBackup services.
```

Support > Storage SanityCheck

`Support > Storage SanityCheck` – Use the `Storage SanityCheck` command if you want to disable or enable storage sanity checks.

SYNOPSIS

```
Storage SanityCheck Disable
Storage SanityCheck Enable
```

DESCRIPTION

Storage sanity check runs everyday and also runs as a part of storage manipulation operations. The Storage sanity check helps to fix some of the storage issues or reports them. The storage sanity check is enabled by default. Use the `Support> Storage SanityCheck Disable` command to disable the storage sanity check. This command can be used for debugging mostly by Support engineers. Use the `Support> Storage SanityCheck Enable` command to enable the storage sanity check.

Support > Test

`Support > Test` – Test the current status of the various appliance components.

SYNOPSIS

```
Test Hardware
Test Software
```

DESCRIPTION

The appliance runs a test at regular intervals to check the status of its hardware and software components. This ability of the appliance is referred to as self test. Use the `Test` command to verify the current status of the various appliance software components.

OPTIONS

`Test Hardware`

Use this command to view the enhanced hardware monitoring page that displays the status of various hardware components.

EXAMPLE

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the `Main > Support > Test Hardware` command.

```
abc123.Support> Test Hardware
Gathering hardware information. It might take about a minute...

Compute Node abc123.engba.symantec.com

Time Monitoring Ran: Mon Mar 25 2013 23:15:06 PDT

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                          Power Supply Information                             |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
||ID|        Status        |  Wattage  | HighWaterMark | State  |Acknowledge ||
||--+----------------------+-----------+---------------+--------+------------||
||1 |Power Supply AC lost  |0.00 Watts |920.00 Watts   |Warning |No          ||
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
|                                PCI Information                                |
|+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
```

```
|| ID  |  Slot   |    Details     |     State      |       Acknowledge       ||
||-----+---------+----------------+----------------+-------------------------||
||1    |1        |EMPTY           |Warning         |No                       ||
||-----+---------+----------------+----------------+-------------------------||
||4    |4        |EMPTY           |Warning         |No                       ||
|+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+|
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

The following is an example of information that is displayed when you run the [Main > Support > Test Software]command for a Master appliance.

```
abc123.Support> Test Software

Running Validation tests on Master Appliance nbapp230.

    Checking whether serial number is present ...                      [OK]
    Checking whether installation is successful ...                    [OK]
    Checking whether critical kernel drivers exist and can work ...    [OK]
    Checking whether SSH is enabled ...                                [OK]
    Checking whether hostname is set ...                               [OK]
    Checking whether IP address is set ...                             [OK]
    Checking whether appliance user accounts exist ...                 [OK]
    Checking whether required packages are installed ...               [OK]
    Checking whether BIOS firmware is configured and running ...       [WARNING]
    Checking whether NetBackup is configured and running ...           [OK]
    Checking whether storage units and diskpools have been created ... [OK]
    Checking whether Web Server is configured and running ...          [OK]
    Checking test backup and restore operations ...                    [OK]
    Expiring test backup images and deleting test policy ...           [OK]

Completed running tests on the appliance.
    SELF TEST RESULT :                                                 [PASS]

- [Warning] The installed version of the BIOS firmware is not correct.
Please contact your administrator to update the BIOS firmware.
```

See “Logging into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu ” on page 14.