

# Symantec NetBackup™ Appliance Commands Reference Guide

Release 2.6.1.2

NetBackup 52xx and 5330



# Symantec NetBackup™ Appliance Commands Reference Guide

Documentation version: 2.6.1.2

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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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  - Troubleshooting that was performed before contacting Symantec
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- Latest information about product updates and upgrades
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Europe, Middle-East, and Africa [semea@symantec.com](mailto:semea@symantec.com)

North America and Latin America [supportsolutions@symantec.com](mailto:supportsolutions@symantec.com)

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# 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.

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**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>

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# 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.

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- 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 variables that are *italicised* or in angular brackets (<>) are mandatory variables; whereas command parameters that are 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 <code>Appliance</code> view to manage your master and media appliances.  See <a href="#">“About the commands under the Appliance view”</a> on page 17.
Exit	Use this command to exit the current shell and log out.
Manage	Use this command to enter the <code>Manage</code> view to manage your appliance.  See <a href="#">“About the commands under the Manage view”</a> on page 18.
Monitor	Use this command to enter the <code>Monitor</code> view to monitor NetBackup appliance activities.  See <a href="#">“About the commands under the Monitor view”</a> on page 24.
Network	Use this command to enter the <code>Network</code> view to be able to administer your network.  See <a href="#">“About the commands under the Network view”</a> on page 25.
Reports	Use this command to enter the <code>Reports</code> view to examine the running and historical state of the host.  See <a href="#">“About the commands under the Reports view”</a> on page 28.

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

Command	Explanation
Settings	<p>Use this command to enter the <code>Settings</code> view to change the NetBackup appliance settings</p> <p>See <a href="#">“About the commands under the Settings view”</a> on page 28.</p>
Shell	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>Shell Help</code> Displays the online reference manuals of the command line interface.</li> <li>■ <code>Shell History</code> 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:   <pre>Main_Menu&gt; history 1 2 History 0 3 Support 4 Help 5 Return 6 History 4 7 Exit</pre> </li> <li>■ <code>Shell Main</code> Returns you to the main menu.</li> </ul>
Support	<p>Use this command to enter the <code>Support</code> view to enable and administer support capabilities on your NetBackup appliance.</p> <p>See <a href="#">“About the commands under the Support view”</a> on page 30.</p>
Return	<p>This command is not present on the <code>Main_Menu</code> view, however, it appears on all other views. Use this command to return you to the previous menu.</p>

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 <a href="#">Appliance &gt; Master</a> on page 35.
Media	Use this command to configure the appliance as NetBackup media server.  See <a href="#">Appliance &gt; Media</a> on page 36.
Remove	Use this command to decommission an existing media appliance.  See <a href="#">Appliance &gt; Remove</a> on page 37.
ShowDedupPassword	Use to display the NetBackup deduplication password of the domain.  See <a href="#">Appliance &gt; ShowDedupPassword</a> on page 38.
Status	Use this command to display the current appliance status information.  See <a href="#">Appliance &gt; Status</a> 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	<p>Use this command to administer the Fibre Transport HBA cards. You can perform the following administrative functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>Clean</code> - Clean stale SCSI information about unresponsive Fibre Channel devices from the system. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; FibreChannel &gt; Clean</a> on page 42.</li> <li>■ <code>Configure</code> - Configure supported FC HBA cards. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; FibreChannel &gt; Configure</a> on page 43.</li> <li>■ <code>Reset</code> - Reset Fibre Channel initiator ports on this appliance. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; FibreChannel &gt; Reset</a> on page 45.</li> <li>■ <code>Scan</code> - Scan the Fibre Channel HBA initiator ports on this appliance. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; FibreChannel &gt; Scan</a> on page 46.</li> <li>■ <code>Show</code> - Show the Fibre Channel cards in this appliance and configuration. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; FibreChannel &gt; Show</a> on page 47.</li> <li>■ <code>Statistics</code> - Display utilization statistics for the Fibre Channel HBA initiator ports on this appliance. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; FibreChannel &gt; Statistics</a> on page 49.</li> </ul>

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

Commands	Explanation
Libraries	<p>The <code>Libraries</code> command takes you into the NetBackup Library view. From the <code>Libraries</code> view you can configure and inventory robotic tape libraries in addition to the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>Advanced &gt; ACS</code> - Configure or edit the ACSLS network configuration entries in the <code>vm.conf</code> file.</li> <li>■ <code>Configure</code> - Configure attached libraries for a media server. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Libraries &gt; Configure</a> on page 51.</li> <li>■ <code>Deny</code> - Deny a pending tape request. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Libraries &gt; Deny</a> on page 52.</li> <li>■ <code>Down</code> - Take drive offline. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Libraries &gt; Down</a> on page 53.</li> <li>■ <code>Inventory</code> - Inventory libraries for volumes. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Libraries &gt; Inventory</a> on page 54.</li> <li>■ <code>List</code> - List the attached libraries and tape drives for a media server. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Libraries &gt; List</a> on page 55.</li> <li>■ <code>Requests</code> - List any pending tape requests. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Libraries &gt; Requests</a> on page 56.</li> <li>■ <code>Reset</code> - Reset a drive. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Libraries &gt; Reset</a> on page 57.</li> <li>■ <code>Resubmit</code> - Resubmit a pending tape request. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Libraries &gt; Resubmit</a> on page 58.</li> <li>■ <code>Up</code> - Bring a drive online. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Libraries &gt; Up</a> on page 59.</li> </ul>
License	<p>Use this command to enter into the License administration view, where you can add, remove, and list license keys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>Add</code> - Add a license key. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; License &gt; Add</a> on page 72.</li> <li>■ <code>List</code> - List the currently installed licenses. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; License &gt; List</a> on page 73.</li> <li>■ <code>ListInfo</code> - List the detailed information of the installed licenses. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; License &gt; ListInfo</a> on page 74.</li> <li>■ <code>Remove</code> - Remove a license key. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; License &gt; Remove</a> on page 75.</li> </ul>

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

Commands	Explanation
MountPoints	<p>Use this command to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>List</b> - List existing mount points on the appliance. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; MountPoints &gt; List</a> on page 77.</li> <li>■ <b>Mount</b> - Mount a remote NFS drive. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; MountPoints &gt; Mount</a> on page 78.</li> <li>■ <b>Unmount</b> - Unmount a previously mounted NFS drive. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; MountPoints &gt; Unmount</a> on page 80.</li> </ul>
NetBackup CLI	<p>Use this command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Create</b> - Create a NetBackup user account. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; NetBackupCLI &gt; Create</a> on page 82.</li> <li>■ <b>Delete</b> - Delete a NetBackup user account. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; NetBackupCLI &gt; Delete</a> on page 84.</li> <li>■ <b>List</b> - View a list of NetBackup users. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; NetBackupCLI &gt; List</a> on page 85.</li> <li>■ <b>PasswordExpiry</b> - Use to manage the NetBackup command-line password. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; NetBackupCLI &gt; PasswordExpiry</a> on page 86.</li> </ul>
OpenStorage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Install</b> - Install an OpenStorage plug-in. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; OpenStorage &gt; Install</a> on page 89.</li> <li>■ <b>List</b> - View list of available or installed OpenStorage plug-ins. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; OpenStorage &gt; List</a> on page 91.</li> <li>■ <b>Share</b> - Share or unshare directory for uploading a plug-in See <a href="#">Manage &gt; OpenStorage &gt; Share</a> on page 95.</li> <li>■ <b>Uninstall</b> - Uninstall the OpenStorage plug-in. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; OpenStorage &gt; Uninstall</a> on page 96.</li> </ul>

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

Commands	Explanation
Software	<p>Use the <code>Software</code> commands you can do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>Cancel</code> - Cancel the download of a software patch. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; Cancel</a> on page 98.</li> <li>■ <code>Delete</code> - Delete a software update. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; Delete</a> on page 99.</li> <li>■ <code>Download</code> - Download a software update. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; Download</a> on page 100.</li> <li>■ <code>DownloadProgress</code> - View the progress of an online patch download. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; DownloadProgress</a> on page 101.</li> <li>■ <code>Install</code> - Install a release update. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; Install</a> on page 102.</li> <li>■ <code>List</code> - List the available software information. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; List</a> on page 103.</li> <li>■ <code>LiveUpdateClients</code> - Use <code>LiveUpdate</code> to update client software. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; LiveUpdateClients</a> on page 105.</li> <li>■ <code>Readme</code> - View the <code>Readme</code> to obtain the event sequence for installing a release update. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; Readme</a> on page 106.</li> <li>■ <code>Rollback</code> - Roll back the last installed release update. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; Rollback</a> on page 108.</li> <li>■ <code>Share</code> - Share or unshare a directory for uploading a software update. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; Share</a> on page 110.</li> <li>■ <code>UpgradeStatus</code> - View the version of your appliance. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Software &gt; UpgradeStatus</a> on page 111.</li> </ul>

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

Commands	Explanation
Storage	<p>Use this command to enter into the Storage view. From this view you can do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Add - Add new storage expansion unit. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Storage &gt; Add</a> on page 113.</li> <li>■ Monitor - Monitor storage tasks. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Storage &gt; Monitor</a> on page 114.</li> <li>■ Move - Move storage partition from one device to another. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Storage &gt; Move</a> on page 115.</li> <li>■ Remove - Remove a storage expansion unit. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Storage &gt; Remove</a> on page 117.</li> <li>■ Resize - Resize NetBackup storage partitions. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Storage &gt; Resize</a> on page 119.</li> <li>■ Scan - Refresh the storage disks and devices information. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Storage &gt; Scan</a> on page 121.</li> <li>■ Show - View NetBackup storage information. See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Storage &gt; Show</a> on page 123.</li> </ul>

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

Commands	Explanation
Tapes	<p>The <code>Tapes</code> command takes you into the NetBackup Tapes view. The <code>Tapes</code> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>Cleaning</code> - Designate which tape is the cleaning tape See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; Cleaning</a> on page 129.</li> <li>■ <code>Delete</code> - Delete media from a NetBackup database See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; Delete</a> on page 130.</li> <li>■ <code>Eject</code> - Eject media from a tape library See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; Eject</a> on page 131.</li> <li>■ <code>Freeze</code> - Freeze media in a NetBackup database See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; Freeze</a> on page 132.</li> <li>■ <code>Inventory</code> - Inventory all of the libraries for the volumes that have been added or removed See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; Inventory</a> on page 133.</li> <li>■ <code>List</code> - Show a list of the available media See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; List</a> on page 134.</li> <li>■ <code>ListNetBackupMedia</code> - Show a list of the media that NetBackup uses See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; ListNetBackupMedia</a> on page 135.</li> <li>■ <code>Suspend</code> - Suspend media in a NetBackup database See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; Suspend</a> on page 136.</li> <li>■ <code>Unfreeze</code> - Unfreeze the media that has been frozen in a NetBackup database See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; Unfreeze</a> on page 137.</li> <li>■ <code>Unsuspend</code> - Unsuspend the media that has been suspended in a NetBackup database See <a href="#">Manage &gt; Tapes &gt; Unsuspend</a> on page 138.</li> </ul>

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. See <a href="#">Monitor &gt; Beacon</a> on page 142.
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 <a href="#">Monitor &gt; MemoryStatus</a> on page 144.
NetBackup	Displays and controls backup jobs. This command is available only for a master appliance. See <a href="#">Monitor &gt; NetBackup</a> on page 147.
NetworkStatus	Displays the network statistics for the appliance. See <a href="#">Monitor &gt; NetworkStatus</a> on page 148.
SCSP	Monitors the connection to Symantec Critical System Protection. See <a href="#">Monitor &gt; SCSP</a> on page 149.
Top	Display the top process information. See <a href="#">Monitor &gt; Top</a> on page 152.
Uptime	Display the uptime statistics for the current host. See <a href="#">Monitor &gt; Uptime</a> on page 153.
Who	Display current logon sessions on the current host. See <a href="#">Monitor &gt; Who</a> on page 154.

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 <a href="#">Network &gt; Configure</a> on page 170.
Date	Use to set or show the computer system time. See <a href="#">Network &gt; Date</a> on page 172.
DNS	Configure the DNS information. See <a href="#">Network &gt; DNS</a> on page 173.
Gateway	Add a new default gateway or delete an existing one for an interface. See <a href="#">Network &gt; Gateway</a> on page 175.
Hostname	Use this command to set or get the host name of an appliance. See <a href="#">Network &gt; Hostname</a> on page 177.
Hosts	Add or delete a host entry from the hosts' file or view the hosts configuration information. See <a href="#">Network &gt; Hosts</a> on page 178.
IPv4	Change the IPv4 address of a network interface. See <a href="#">Network &gt; IPv4</a> on page 179.
IPv6	Change the IPv6 address of a network interface. See <a href="#">Network &gt; IPv6</a> on page 180.

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

Command	Explanation
LinkAggregation	<p>LinkAggregation - The <b>LinkAggregation</b> command provides you with the following commands options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Create - Create a bond with or without assigning an IP to it.</li> <li>■ Delete - Delete a bond.</li> <li>■ Disable - Disable link aggregation.</li> <li>■ Enable - Enable link aggregation and select a bonding mode.</li> <li>■ Show - Show the status of link aggregation.</li> <li>■ Status - Check the status of the link aggregation.</li> </ul> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; LinkAggregation</a> on page 181.</p>
NetStat	<p>Examine network statistical information.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; NetStat</a> on page 185.</p>
NTPServer	<p>Use this command to manage the NTP servers. You can add, delete, and show current NTP servers.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; NTPServer</a> on page 186.</p>
Ping	<p>An attempt to reach a host or IP address with ICMP ECHO_REQUESTs</p> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; Ping</a> on page 187.</p>
Security	<p>Use this command to manage IPsec policies.</p>
SetProperty	<p>Use to set the Ethernet interface property.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; SetProperty</a> on page 188.</p>
Show	<p>You can use this command to show the network properties.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; Show</a> on page 189.</p>
Timezone	<p>Use to set or reset the time zone.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; TimeZone</a> on page 190.</p>
TraceRoute	<p>Displays the network packet route.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; TraceRoute</a> on page 191.</p>
Unconfigure	<p>Removes the IP address and shuts down the interface.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; Unconfigure</a> on page 192.</p>

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

Command	Explanation
VLAN	<p>Manages VLAN operations</p> <p>The <b>VLAN</b> command provides you with the following options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>Delete</code> - Deletes a VLAN interface.</li> <li>■ <code>Show</code> - Displays properties and status of VLAN interfaces.</li> <li>■ <code>Tag</code> - Tags a VLAN over a physical or bonded interface.</li> </ul> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; VLAN</a> on page 193.</p>
WANOptimization	<p>Manages WANOptimization.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Network &gt; WANOptimization</a> on page 196.</p>

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	<p>Display deduplication statistics for the appliance.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Reports &gt; Deduplication</a> on page 208.</p>
Process	<p>View the status of the current processes on the appliance.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Reports &gt; Process</a> on page 209.</p>

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	<p>The <code>Alerts</code> commands let you manage your alerts for Call Home, SNMP, and error acknowledgment settings. The following commands are available under the <code>Alerts</code> submenu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>AcknowledgeErrors</code></li> <li>■ <code>CallHome</code></li> <li>■ <code>ClearAcknowledgedErrors</code></li> <li>■ <code>Email</code></li> <li>■ <code>ShowAcknowledged</code></li> <li>■ <code>SNMP</code></li> </ul>
Deduplication	<p>Use this command to adjust deduplication parameters.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Settings &gt; Deduplication</a> on page 211.</p>
FibreTransport	<p>Administer Fibre Transport settings. This command is available only for a master appliance.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Settings &gt; FibreTransport</a> on page 219.</p>
LifeCycle	<p>Change backup image life cycle parameters settings. This command is available only for a master appliance.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Settings &gt; LifeCycle</a> on page 221.</p>
LiveUpdateServer	<p>Configure a LiveUpdate server.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Settings &gt; LiveUpdateServer</a> on page 225.</p>

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

Command	Explanation
NetBackup	<p>Use this command to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Add/delete/show additional servers to the server list.</li> <li>■ Tune NetBackup data buffers.</li> <li>■ Show the NetBackup additional server list.</li> </ul> <p>See <a href="#">Settings &gt; NetBackup</a> on page 226.</p>
Password	<p>Use this command to change the administrator's user password on the current host.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Settings &gt; Password</a> on page 230.</p>
Sysctl	<p>Use this command to modify your sysctl parameters.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Settings &gt; Sysctl</a> on page 232.</p>

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 <a href="#">Support &gt; Checkpoint</a> on page 283.
DataCollect	Gathers the device logs. See <a href="#">Support &gt; DataCollect</a> on page 286.
Disk	Gathers and displays information about the local disk layout and usage. See <a href="#">Support &gt; Disk</a> on page 288.
Errors	Displays the problem entries from the previous day in the NetBackup logs. See <a href="#">Support &gt; Errors</a> on page 289.
FactoryReset	Resets the appliance to factory default settings. See <a href="#">Support &gt; FactoryReset</a> on page 290.
iostat	Monitors the system input and output device loading See <a href="#">Support &gt; iostat</a> on page 295.
IPMI	Manages the IPMI operations. See <a href="#">Support &gt; IPMI</a> on page 297.
KillRemoteCall	Terminates remote calls on peer compute nodes. See <a href="#">Support &gt; KillRemoteCall</a> on page 300.

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

Command	Explanation
Logs	<p>From this command you can perform the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Browse the different NetBackup appliance logs.</li> <li>■ Set the level of debug logs</li> <li>■ Export or remove CIFS and NFS shares for the logs.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ Display debugging information from the VXlog files.</li> </ul> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; Logs</a> on page 301.</p>
Maintenance	<p>Enables you to open an interactive shell menu that you can use to troubleshoot or manage underlying operating system tasks.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; Maintenance</a> on page 306.</p>
Messages	<p>Displays the message file.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; Messages</a> on page 308.</p>
NBDNA	<p>Create and remove network traces with the NetBackup Domain Network Analyzer (NBDNA) utility.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; NBDNA</a> on page 309.</p>
Nbperfchk	<p>Measures the read and write speeds of a disk array.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; nbperfchk</a> on page 310.</p>
NBSU	<p>Manage NetBackup supported data files.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; NBSU</a> on page 314.</p>
Processes	<p>Displays the status of the current processes.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; Processes</a> on page 315.</p>
Reboot	<p>Use this command to restart the system.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; Reboot</a> on page 316.</p>
RecoverStorage	<p>View or purge any storage recovered during a reimage.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; RecoverStorage</a> on page 317.</p>
Service	<p>Stops or restarts a service on a SuSe Linux host.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Support &gt; Service</a> on page 318.</p>



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

Command	Explanation
Shutdown	Use this command to power the system off. See <a href="#">Support &gt; Shutdown</a> on page 325.
Test	Test the current status of the various appliance components. See <a href="#">Support &gt; Test</a> on page 329.

See “[About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu](#)” on page 15.

# 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.

-----



# 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]
```

```
Configure [2, 4]
```

## DESCRIPTION

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

Use this command to configure the number of 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 a 5220 appliance, use only Port 1 or both Port 1 and Port 2 of the QLogic HBA in slot 2 and slot 4 as the target mode drivers.

For a 5330 appliance, use only Port 1 or both Port 1 and Port 2 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.

```
Configure [2, 4]
```

Configures the number of FC HBA target ports for use with the SAN Client feature. For new appliances or for appliances that have been factory reset, the configuration default is 2.

The available options are as follows:

- 2  
Sets Port 1 to the target mode on the following FC HBA cards:  
NetBackup 5220 - cards in slots 2 and 4  
NetBackup 5230 and 5330 - cards in slots 5 and 6
- 4  
Sets Ports 1 and 2 to the target mode on the following FC HBA cards:  
NetBackup 5220 - cards in slots 2 and 4  
NetBackup 5230 and 5330 - cards in slots 5 and 6

Changing this option restarts the appliance, but it does not change the state of the SAN Client feature.

By default, the SAN Client feature is disabled on new appliances or on appliances that have been factory reset. If the SAN Client feature is disabled, changes to this setting only mark the ports as ready for target mode use. To enable the SAN Client feature, go to the `Settings` view and run the `FibreTransport SANClient Enable` command.

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 219.

## 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 219.

# Manage > FibreChannel > Show

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

## SYNOPSIS

Show [Ports]

## 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
  - Bus ID
  - Slot location
  - Port WWN
  - Status (online or offline)
  - Mode (initiator or target)
  - Speed
- Device information

Show Ports

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

- Port information
  - Bus ID

- Slot location
- Port WWN
- Status (online or offline)
- Mode (initiator or target)
- Speed

See [“About the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu”](#) on page 15.

See [Settings > FibreTransport](#) on page 219.



# 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 219.

# 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.

# 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.

# 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.

# 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:

<i>RemotePath</i>	Provide the address of device or directory to be mounted. You should use the format <code>HOST:DIRECTORY</code> to write the device name.
<i>MountPoint</i>	Provide name of the target directory where the device should be mounted. The directory name must start with <code>/</code> and must have the correct directory name.
[ <i>FileSystemType</i> ]	Identify the type of device to be mounted.
[ <i>Options</i> ]	Specify comma-separated list of parameters to be passed to the appliance along with the <code>Mount</code> 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
```

Options                    e.g. nfs  
                             : 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.



# 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.

# 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: (nbuappliance:/inst/plugin/incoming)
```

```
For CIFS: (\\nbuappliance\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
```



## 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 any of these installation 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. Use the `Main_Menu > Manage > Software > List Downloaded` command to obtain the list of software release updates that are downloaded.

## 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 > List AvailablePatch` command. 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 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. For example, you may roll back to a specific EEB or to a specific software release version.

## 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 than 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 to 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 roll back 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 and the software upgrade status 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.

# 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. It also displays the disks that are in a `New Available` state and can be added.

## 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.  
The NetBackup Catalog partition cannot be moved.
- *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  
-----  
SE00000000000000000000se|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'.

```
Storage> Show Disk
```

```
-----  
Disk ID          |   Type          |Total |Unallocated| Status  
-----  
SE00000000000000000000se|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.

**For 5330 appliances, the connected devices are scanned and the following output may be displayed:**

```
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] Refreshing the storage devices...
- [Info] Created 14 new disks (RAID groups) on External Storage.
- [Info] Succeeded.

- [Info] The new disks are being initialized. The disk initialization
happens in the background and may take up to 56 hours depending on the
system load. You can continue to use the appliance during this time.
However, if one or more of the new disks are used by partitions during
the disk initialization process, the performance of backup and restore
operations on the specific disks degrades by up to 30%.
```

NOTE: If you run the 'Manage->Storage->Show Disk' command and the device information does not appear in the output, run the 'Manage->Storage->Scan' to import and refresh the device information. If the device information still does not appear, 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.

For a 5330 platform, the appliance displays the storage information as shown in the following example:

```
- [Info] Performing sanity check on disks and partitions..
(5 mins approx)
```

Disk ID	Type	Total	Unallocated	Status
5E000000000000000000000000000000	System	2.73 TB	-	n/a
5E000000001000000000000000000000	System	2.73 TB	-	n/a
50001FD36800000796537BB10F	Meta	5.46 TB	5.46 TB	In Use
50001FEE6C00000A38537BB0D5	Meta	5.46 TB	5.37 TB	In Use
50001FD3680000078A537BB0DC	Data	19.10 TB	19.10 TB	In Use
50001FD3680000078C537BB0E4	Data	19.10 TB	19.10 TB	In Use
50001FD3680000078E537BB0EC	Data	19.10 TB	0 GB	In Use
50001FD36800000790537BB0FA	Data	19.10 TB	7.30 TB	In Use
50001FD36800000792537BB102	Data	19.10 TB	19.08 TB	In Use
50001FD36800000794537BB10B	Data	19.10 TB	0 GB	In Use
50001FEE6C00000A32537BB0B4	Data	19.10 TB	19.10 TB	In Use
50001FEE6C00000A34537BB0C3	Data	19.10 TB	19.10 TB	In Use
50001FEE6C00000A36537BB0CB	Data	19.10 TB	18.20 TB	In Use
50001FEE6C00000A3A537BB0D8	Data	19.10 TB	0 GB	In Use

```
50001FEE6C00000A3C537BB0E1| Data | 19.10 TB |19.10 TB | In Use
50001FEE6C00000A3E537BB0EA| Data | 19.10 TB |19.10 TB | In Use
```

```
50001FD3680000078E537BB0EC (Data)
```

```
-----
MSDP          : 19.10 TB
- Partition 0 : 19.10 TB
```

```
50001FD36800000790537BB0FA (Data)
```

```
-----
MSDP          : 11.80 TB
- Partition 2 : 11.80 TB
```

```
50001FD36800000792537BB102 (Data)
```

```
-----
Configuration : 25 GB
- Partition 0  : 25 GB
```

```
50001FD36800000794537BB10B (Data)
```

```
-----
AdvancedDisk  : 19.10 TB
- Partition 0 : 19.10 TB
```

```
50001FEE6C00000A36537BB0CB (Data)
```

```
-----
AdvancedDisk  : 921.89 GB
- Partition 1 : 921.89 GB
```

```
50001FEE6C00000A38537BB0D5 (Meta)
```

```
-----
MSDP Catalog  : 90 GB
- Partition 0  : 90 GB
```

```
50001FEE6C00000A3A537BB0D8 (Data)
```

```
-----
MSDP          : 19.10 TB
- Partition 1 : 19.10 TB
```

```
-----
Partition      | Total |Available | Used      | %Used| Status
-----
```

Partition	Total	Available	Used	%Used	Status
AdvancedDisk	20 TB	19.84 TB	161.20 GB	1	Optimal
Configuration	25 GB	24.66 GB	346.04 MB	2	Optimal

```
-----
```



```
50001FD36800000792537BB102|Data      | 19.10 TB |19.08 TB  | In Use
50001FD36800000794537BB10B|Data      | 19.10 TB | 0 GB     | In Use
50001FEE6C00000A32537BB0B4|Data      | 19.10 TB |19.10 TB  | In Use
50001FEE6C00000A34537BB0C3|Data      | 19.10 TB |19.10 TB  | In Use
50001FEE6C00000A36537BB0CB|Data      | 19.10 TB |18.20 TB  | In Use
50001FEE6C00000A3A537BB0D8|Data      | 19.10 TB | 0 GB     | In Use
50001FEE6C00000A3C537BB0E1|Data      | 19.10 TB |19.10 TB  | In Use
50001FEE6C00000A3E537BB0EA|Data      | 19.10 TB |19.10 TB  | In Use
```

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

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

---

**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 its 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.

---

The following example displays the initiated procedure when you run the `Show [Distribution]` command on a 5330 appliance:

```
Show Distribution
5000294D6C0000214253716C3C (Data)
-----
Configuration      :    25 GB
- Partition 0      :    25 GB

5000294D6C0000214553716C47 (Data)
-----
MSDP                : 19.10 TB
- Partition 3      : 19.10 TB

5000294D6C0000214853716C4E (Data)
-----
AdvancedDisk       : 19.10 TB
```

```
- Partition 1 : 19.10 TB

5000294D6C0000214B53716C54 (Meta)
-----
MSDP Catalog : 5.46 TB
- Partition 0 : 5.46 TB

5000294D6C0000214E53716C59 (Data)
-----
AdvancedDisk : 1.80 TB
- Partition 2 : 1.80 TB

5000294D6C0000215453716C68 (Data)
-----
MSDP : 19.10 TB
- Partition 0 : 19.10 TB

5000294D8000001E0741ECBEBD (Data)
-----
MSDP : 19.10 TB
- Partition 2 : 19.10 TB

5000294D8000001E0A41ECBEC3 (Data)
-----
MSDP : 3.60 TB
- Partition 4 : 3.60 TB

5000294D8000001E1341ECBEDE (Data)
-----
MSDP : 19.10 TB
- Partition 1 : 19.10 TB
```

# 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
```

### DESCRIPTION

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*

## DESCRIPTION

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*

## DESCRIPTION

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
```

## DESCRIPTION

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`

## DESCRIPTION

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

## DESCRIPTION

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
```

### DESCRIPTION

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
```

## DESCRIPTION

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
```

## DESCRIPTION

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
```

## DESCRIPTION

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.

## Main > 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.

# 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 nbvtmgr
```



# 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.

# 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 52xx storage shelf or the 5330 primary 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 nbapp123
```

```

+-----+
|Component|                               Item|
+-----+-----+
|Appliance|fan,cpu,disk,fibrechannel,...,firmware,connection,partition,storagestatus|
+-----+-----+
|      Component      |                               Item      |
+-----+-----+
|Primary Storage Shelf|disk,network,fan,firmware,...,volume,raid,product,connection|
+-----+-----+
|      Component      |                               Item      |

```

```
|-----+-----|  
|Expansion Storage Shelf |product,temperature,power,disk,fan |  
+-----+-----+
```

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]
ShowHealth PrimaryShelf [Item]
ShowHealth ExpansionShelf [Item]
```

## DESCRIPTION

This command displays the performance and status of various hardware components of the appliance and the attached storage.

## 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:

For a 52xx appliance:

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

For a 5330 appliance:

```
(All/Fan/CPU/Disk/Fibrechannel/RAID/Power/Temperature/Product/
PCI/Network/Firmware/Connection/StorageStatus/Partition) [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.

---

The following commands options are available only for a 5330 appliance.

ShowHealth PrimaryShelf [Item]

Use this command to view the performance and status of the primary storage shelf of the NetBackup 5330. You can select any of the following options for the [Item] parameter:

(All/Fan/Disk/RAID/Power/Temperature/Product/Firmware/BBU/Controller/Volume/Connection)  
[all]

ShowHealth ExpansionShelf [Item]

Use this command to view the performance and status of an expansion storage shelf unit that is attached to a 5330 appliance. 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       |
|----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```



```

+-----+
+-----+

```

The following examples are for the command options available for a 5330 appliance.

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

Node abc122

Time Monitoring Ran: Thu Mar 27 2014 07:17:52

Compute node does not have any errors.

```

+-----+
|                                     Primary Storage Shelf Controller Information                                     |
+-----+
||ID|Location|Data Cache| Controller|NVSRAM Firmware |Status|State|Acknowl-|
||  |         |          |   Firmware |                |      |     |edge     ||
||--++-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
||1 |Tray 99 |8192 MB/ |08.10.03.00|N5501-810898-403|Online|OK   |N/A     ||
||  |Slot A  |10240 MB |          |                |      |     |         ||
||--++-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
||2 |Tray 99 |8192 MB/ |08.10.03.00|N5501-810898-403|Online|OK   |N/A     ||
||  |Slot B  |10240 MB |          |                |      |     |         ||
+-----+
+-----+

```

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

Node abc122

Time Monitoring Ran: Thu Mar 27 2014 07:20:43

Compute node does not have any errors.

```

+-----+
|                                     Expansion Storage Shelf Fan Information                                     |
+-----+
||ID| Location | Status | State | Acknowledge |
||--++-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
||1 |Tray 0 Right|Optimal |OK     |N/A         ||

```



# 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      ||
+-----+
+-----+
```

# 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 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, for example, `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 unconfigure 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 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 of 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 the NetBackup 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 > Enable
WAN Optimization > Disable
WAN Optimization > Parameters
WAN Optimization > Status
WAN Optimization > Traffic
```

## DESCRIPTION

Use this option to manage the WAN Optimization settings.

The WAN Optimization feature uses various techniques for increasing data-transfer efficiencies across wide-area networks. As a result, using WAN optimization can improve inbound and outbound data transfers to and from your appliance.

This feature includes the following benefits:

- Benefits appliances for which data is sent across slower networks. For example, such as networks with a latency greater than 20 milliseconds and packet loss rates greater than 0.01% (1 in 10,000).
- Operates on individual TCP connections. Evaluates each inbound and 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.
- No network overhead imposed. WAN optimization is non-intrusive, as it does not impose any network overhead in situations where the overall network data transfers are high. In some scenarios, when the overall network data transfer is high, the connection speed may not be optimized despite this feature being enabled.

## OPTIONS

The WAN Optimization menu includes the following options:

`WANOptimization > Status`

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

# 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).

# 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
nbermm:      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
```

# Main > Settings view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- [Settings > Deduplication](#)
- [Settings > FibreTransport](#)
- [Settings > LifeCycle](#)
- [Settings > LiveUpdateServer](#)
- [Settings > NetBackup](#)
- [Settings > Password](#)
- [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_LIMIT Limit
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_SETTINGS Override
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.
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.

**Table R-1** Deduplication parameters and default values (*continued*)

Setting	Default value	Possible values	Action
DONT_SEGMENT_TYPES	N/A	Any file extension	<p>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.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>DONT_SEGMENT_TYPES = mp3,avi</pre> <p>This setting prevents NetBackup from analyzing and managing segments within the file types that do not deduplicate globally.</p>
ENCRYPTION	0	0 (off) or 1 (on)	<p>Specifies whether to encrypt the data. By default, files are not encrypted. If you want encryption, change the value to 1.</p> <p>If you set this parameter to 1 on all hosts, the data is encrypted during transfer and on the storage.</p>

**Table R-1** Deduplication parameters and default values (*continued*)

Setting	Default value	Possible values	Action
LOCAL_SETTINGS	0	0 (allow override) or 1 (always use local settings)	Specifies whether to allow the <code>pd.conf</code> settings of the deduplication storage server to override the settings in the local <code>pd.conf</code> 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. <b>Note:</b> 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. <b>Note:</b> Change this value only when directed to do so by a Symantec representative.
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.

**Table R-1** Deduplication parameters and default values (*continued*)

Setting	Default value	Possible values	Action
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)	<p>Specifies whether to encrypt the optimized duplication data. By default, files are not encrypted. If you want encryption, change the value to 1.</p> <p>If you set this parameter to 1 on all hosts, the data is encrypted during transfer and on the storage.</p>
OPTDUP_TIMEOUT	N/A	The value, expressed in minutes	Specifies the number of minutes before the optimized duplication times out. Indicated in minutes.
WS_RETRYCOUNT	3	Integer	<p>This parameter applies to the PureDisk Deduplication Option only. It does not affect NetBackup deduplication.</p> <p>The <code>WSRetryCount</code> parameter lets you configure the amount of retries that are attempted in case the Web service fails or times out.</p>

**Table R-1** Deduplication parameters and default values (*continued*)

Setting	Default value	Possible values	Action
WS_TIMEOUT	120	Integer	<p>This parameter applies to the PureDisk Deduplication Option only. It does not affect NetBackup deduplication.</p> <p>The <code>WSTimeout</code> parameter lets you increase or decrease the timeout value for Web service calls made from NetBackup media servers to PureDisk storage units.</p>

## 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 Enable [2, 4]`

Enables Fibre Transport for SAN Client backups and restores to this appliance.

By default, the feature is disabled on new appliances or on appliances that have been factory reset.

The available port number settings are optional, since they are typically configured using the `Manage > FibreChannel > Configure` command. The options are as follows:

- No ports specified  
If you enter the command without specifying the number of ports, the feature is enabled but the port configuration does not change. For new appliances or appliances that have been factory reset, the port configuration remains at 2 by default.
- 2  
Sets Port 1 to the target mode on the following FC HBA cards:  
NetBackup 5220 - cards in slots 2 and 4  
NetBackup 5230 and 5330 - cards in slots 5 and 6
- 4  
Sets Ports 1 and 2 to the target mode on the following FC HBA cards:  
NetBackup 5220 - cards in slots 2 and 4  
NetBackup 5230 and 5330 - cards in slots 5 and 6

Changing 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 MAX\_TIME\_TIL\_FORCE\_SMALL\_DUPLICATION\_JOB *Time Unit*

How old any image in the group can become before the batch is submitted as a duplication job. The *Time* variable is the time of the image. The *Unit* variable is used to provide the unit for the time interval in Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, or Years. The default is 11 seconds.

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 REPLICATION\_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 AdditionalServers 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 servers.

---

**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 servers.

---

**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_PROXYDEFAULTTRECVTMO 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.

Valid passwords must include the following:

- Eight or more characters
- At least one lowercase letter
- At least one number (0-9)

Uppercase letters and special characters can be included, but they are not required.

The following describes password restrictions:

- Dictionary words are considered weak passwords and are not accepted.
- The last seven passwords cannot be reused, and the new password cannot be similar to previous passwords.

## OPTIONS

Password *UserName*

Use this command to change the password on your appliance. *UserName* is the name of the user.

# 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 CIFS and 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.eucjpc
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!
```

# 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  
 +-----+

ID	Adapter model	Adapter Status	BBU Status	Learn Cycle	Charge active	Charging Status	Voltage	Temperature	Manufacturing Date	State	Acknowledge
2	Intel (R) RAID Controller RS25SB008	OK	OK	N/A	0 J	None	Low	OK	Jun 14, 2012	Warn-	No

-----+  
 Storage Shelf 1 Power Supply Information  
 +-----+

ID	Status	State	Acknowledge
4	Unrecoverable	Warning	No

Enter the IDs of events separated 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 NBInventory Disable
CallHome NBInventory 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
- 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. Symantec uses the health status to automatically open Support cases to resolve problems faster. The functionality is enabled by default.

You can use the `CallHome NBInventory Enable` and `CallHome NBInventory Disable` commands to instruct the appliance whether or not to send installation deployment and product usage information to Symantec for use in the quality improvement program. 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. Disabling Call Home also disables the Product Improvement Program.

`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 NBInventory Disable`

This command disables the Product Improvement Program. Disabling the program prevents Symantec from capturing installation deployment and product usage information from your appliance.



CallHome NBInventory Enable

This command enables the Product Improvement Program. Enabling the program allows Symantec to capture installation deployment and product usage information. The information that Symantec receives becomes part of a continuous quality improvement program that helps Symantec understand how customers configure, deploy, and use the product.

You cannot enable the Product Improvement Program if Call Home is disabled.

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 |Disabled   |  
+-----+-----+  
|NBInventory State|Disabled   |  
+-----+-----+  
|   Proxy State  |Disabled   |  
+-----+-----+  
|   Tunnelling   |Enabled    |  
+-----+-----+  
| Proxy Server   |http://eng.symantec.com|  
+-----+-----+  
| Proxy Port     |443        |  
+-----+-----+  
| Proxy UserName |admin      |  
+-----+-----+
```

---

**Note:** NBInventory refers to the NetBackup Appliance Product Improvement Program

---

# 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 disk space 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, *Server* 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.

```
SYMANTEC-APPLIANCE-MONITORING-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
```

```
IMPORTS
```

```
DisplayString, mib-2 FROM RFC1213-MIB
enterprises, OBJECT-TYPE, NOTIFICATION-TYPE, MODULE-IDENTITY FROM SNMPv2-

applianceMonitoringMib MODULE-IDENTITY
LAST-UPDATED "201408250000Z"
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      "201408250000Z"
DESCRIPTION   "Add StorageStatus 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

symcssystemName OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX DisplayString (SIZE(0..80))
    MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "System Name"
 ::= { systems 1 }

symcxfanTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS { symcssystemName }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "Traps fan failures"
 ::= { systems 3 }

symcpowerTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS { symcssystemName }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "Traps power failures"
 ::= { systems 4 }
```

```
symcfibrechannelTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps FibreChannel failures"
::= { systems 5 }

symctemperatureTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps temperature failures"
::= { systems 6 }

symccpuTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps cpu failures"
::= { systems 7 }

symcdiskTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps disk failures"
::= { systems 8 }

symcraidgroupTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps raid failures"
::= { systems 9 }

symcenclosurefanTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps enclosure fan failures"
::= { systems 10 }

symcenclosurepowerTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps enclosure power failures"
::= { systems 11 }
```

```
symcenclosuretemperatureTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps enclosure temperature failures"
::= { systems 12 }
```

```
symcenclosurediskTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps enclosure disk failures"
::= { systems 13 }
```

```
symcadapterTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps adapter failures"
::= { systems 14 }
```

```
symcfirmwareTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps firmware failures"
::= { systems 15 }
```

```
symcpciTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps pci failures"
::= { systems 16 }
```

```
symcnetworkcardTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps network card failures"
::= { systems 17 }
```

```
symcvolumeTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps volume failures"
::= { systems 18 }
```



```
symcbbuTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps BBU failures"
::= { systems 19 }

symcconnectionTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps connection failures"
::= { systems 20 }

symcpartitionTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Partition alert traps"
::= { systems 21 }

symcstoragestatusTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Traps StorageArray HealthStatus failures"
::= { systems 22 }

-- software traps

symcfailedJobsTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Job failures Trap"
::= { software 1 }

symcprocessTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Processes stopped traps"
::= { software 2 }

symcdiskSpaceTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Low disk space traps"
::= { software 3 }
```

```
symcsoftwareUpdateSuccessTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "Software update success trap"
::= { software 4 }

symcsoftwareUpdateFailedRollbackSuccessTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "Software update failed but rollback was successful trap"
::= { software 5 }

symcsoftwareUpdateFailedRollbackFailedTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "Software update and rollback failed trap"
::= { software 6 }

symcrollbackSuccessTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "Software rollback success trap"
::= { software 7 }

symcrollbackFailedTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "Software rollback failed trap"
::= { software 8 }

symcclusterStateTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "Cluster node failed trap"
::= { software 9 }

symcdiskPerfTrap NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS { symcsystemName }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION "Disk performance alert trap"
::= { software 10 }
```

END

See [“About NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu usage”](#) on page 14.

## Main > Settings > Notifications view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- [Settings > Notifications > LoginBanner](#)

# Settings > Notifications > LoginBanner

Settings > Notifications > LoginBanner – set and manage a text banner that appears before a user logs on to the appliance

## SYNOPSIS

Remove

Set

Show

## DESCRIPTION

The `LoginBanner` command lets you create a text banner message for your appliance that appears before a user logs on through one of the appliance interfaces. When you set a login banner, it appears with the following appliance login methods:

- SSH
- IPMI console session
- NetBackup Administration Console (optional)

---

**Note:** Before NetBackup Appliance 2.6.1.2, the name of this command was `PolicyBanner`.

---

## OPTIONS

Remove

Removes the current login banner from the appliance interfaces. The option is also given to remove the login banner from the NetBackup Administration Console.

Set

Set a new appliance login banner. When you use this option, the appliance prompts you to enter a login banner heading and message to be displayed when a user tries to log on to the appliance.

The banner heading and banner message are both mandatory. Typing **return** for the heading text or the message text exits the banner configuration without saving any changes.

Login banner text parameters:

- Banner heading maximum characters: 250  
Banner message maximum characters: 29,000
- Standard English alphabet

Show

View the current login banner.

## EXAMPLES

**Example 1** - set a new login banner for the appliance and NetBackup using the LoginBanner Set command:

```
appliance123.Notifications> LoginBanner Set
Enter a heading for the login banner (250 character limit) or type
'return' to exit:
```

```
This is a test banner heading
```

```
Enter the message text for the login banner (type 'end' on a new
line to indicate the end of message text):
```

```
This is a test banner message.
end
```

Preview:

```
*****
This is a test banner heading
*****
```

```
This is a test banner message.
```

```
The existing banner will be overwritten. Do you want to
proceed? [yes,no]:yes
- [Info] The login banner was saved successfully for this
appliance.
```

```
Do you want to use this banner for the NetBackup Administration
Console as well? (Any existing NetBackup login banner will be
overwritten.) [yes,no]:yes
- [Info] The login banner was saved successfully in the
NetBackup Administration Console.
```

Once the login banner is set, it displays for any authorized user that tries to access the appliance using SSH and IPMI. See the following example:

```
ssh admin@appliance123.com
*****
This is a test banner heading
*****
```

This is a test banner message.

Password:

**Example 2** - remove the login banner from the appliance and NetBackup using the LoginBanner Remove command:

```
appliance123.Notifications> LoginBanner Remove
The existing banner will be removed. Do you want to
proceed? [yes,no]:yes
```

- [Info] The login banner was removed successfully from this appliance.

```
Do you want to remove the banner from the NetBackup Administration
Console as well? [yes,no]:yes
```

- [Info] The login banner was removed successfully from the NetBackup Administration Console.

# Main > Settings > Security view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- [Settings > Security > Authorization](#)



# Settings > Security > Authorization

Settings > Security > Authorization – authorize users to access the appliance by assigning them various roles (permissions).

## SYNOPSIS

Grant

List

Revoke

SyncGroupMembers

## DESCRIPTION

The `Authorization` commands let you manage permissions for appliance users and user groups. The users include local users, LDAP users, Active Directory (AD) users, and NIS users. The user groups include LDAP user groups, AD user groups, and NIS user groups.

You can use the `Authorization` commands to do the following:

- Grant access privileges to the users and user groups that have been added to the appliance.
- List all of the users and user groups that have been added to the appliance, along with their designated permissions.
- Revoke access privileges from the users and user groups that have been added to the appliance.

## OPTIONS

Grant Administrator Group *groups*

Grant the Administrator role to a user group. Here, *groups* is a comma-separated list of registered user groups that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS).

Grant Administrator Users *users*

Grant the Administrator role to a user. Here, *users* is a comma-separated list of local users, or registered users that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS).

#### Grant NetBackupCLI Group *groups*

Grant the NetBackupCLI role to a user group. Here, *groups* is a comma-separated list of registered user groups that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS).

#### Grant NetBackupCLI Users *users*

Grant the NetBackupCLI role to a user. Here, *users* is a comma-separated list of registered users that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS).

---

**Note:** You cannot grant the NetBackupCLI role to an existing local user. However, you can create a local NetBackupCLI user by using the `Main_Menu > Manage > NetBackupCLI > Create` command from the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu.

---

---

**Note:** NetBackupCLI users are solely restricted to run the NetBackup CLI and do not have access outside the scope of NetBackup software directories. Once these users log in, they are provided 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

List all of the users and user groups that have been added to the appliance, along with their designated roles. The users include local users, or the registered users that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS). The user groups include those that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS).

#### Revoke Administrator Group *groups*

Revoke the Administrator role from a user group. Here, *groups* is a comma-separated list of registered user groups that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS).

#### Revoke Administrator Users *users*

Revoke the Administrator role from a user. Here, *users* is a comma-separated list of local users, or registered users that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS).

Revoke NetBackupCLI Group *groups*

Revoke the NetBackupCLI role from a user group. Here, *groups* is a comma-separated list of registered user groups that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS).

Revoke NetBackupCLI Users *users*

Revoke the NetBackupCLI role from a user. Here, *users* is a comma-separated list of local users, or registered users that have been added to the appliance from a configured remote directory service (such as LDAP, AD, or NIS).

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

Delete the daily tasks that are synchronized for registered groups.

SyncGroupMembers Now

Force synchronization for registered groups now.

SyncGroupMembers ShowTask

View the daily tasks that are synchronized for registered groups.

# Main > Settings > Security > Authentication view commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- [Settings > Security > Authentication > ActiveDirectory](#)
- [Settings > Security > Authentication > Kerberos](#)
- [Settings > Security > Authentication > LDAP](#)
- [Settings > Security > Authentication > LocalUser](#)

# Settings > Security > Authentication > ActiveDirectory

Settings > Security > Authentication > ActiveDirectory – configure and manage Active Directory (AD) user registration and authentication on the appliance.

## SYNOPSIS

Configure

Groups

List

Status

Unconfigure

Users

## DESCRIPTION

You can use the `ActiveDirectory` command to perform the following tasks:

- Configure the appliance for AD user authentication.
- Add or remove one or more AD user groups.
- List all AD users and user groups.
- Add or remove one or more AD users.
- Unconfigure AD user authentication for the appliance.

## OPTIONS

The following commands and options are available under `Authentication > ActiveDirectory`:

Configure

Configure the appliance for AD user authentication.

Groups

Add or remove one or more AD user groups. Only the user groups that already exist on the AD server can be added to the appliance.

- Use the `Groups Add <groupname>` command to add a comma-separated list of AD user groups.

- Use the `Groups Remove <groupname>` command to delete a comma-separated list of AD user groups.

#### List

List all of the AD users and user groups that have been added to the appliance.

#### Status

View the status of AD authentication on the appliance.

#### Unconfigure

Unconfigure AD user authentication for the appliance.

---

**Note:** Before you unconfigure the AD server, you must revoke the roles from all of the AD users that have been added to the appliance. Otherwise the operation fails.

---

---

**Warning:** Unconfiguring AD user authentication disables and deletes the current AD configuration. The AD users are deleted from the appliance, but not from the AD server.

---

#### Users

Add or remove one or more AD users. Only the users that already exist on the AD server can be added to the appliance.

- Use the `Users Add <username>` command to add a comma-separated list of AD users.
- Use the `Users Remove <username>` command to delete a comma-separated list of AD users.

---

**Note:** As a matter of best practice, you should delete a registered user or user group from the appliance before deleting it from the LDAP server, AD server, or NIS server. If a user is removed from the remote directory service first (and not removed from appliance), the user is listed as a registered user on the appliance but won't be able to log on.

---

# Settings > Security > Authentication > Kerberos

Settings > Security > Authentication > Kerberos – configure and manage Network Information Service (NIS) user registration with Kerberos authentication on the appliance.

## SYNOPSIS

Configure

Groups

List

Status

Unconfigure

Users

## DESCRIPTION

You can use the `Kerberos` command to perform the following tasks:

- Configure the appliance for NIS-Kerberos user authentication.
- Add or remove one or more NIS user groups.
- List all NIS users and user groups.
- Add or remove one or more NIS users.
- Unconfigure NIS-Kerberos user authentication for the appliance.

## OPTIONS

The following commands and options are available under `Authentication > Kerberos`:

Configure

Configure the appliance for NIS-Kerberos user authentication.

- Use the `Configure NIS <NIS Server FQDN or IP> <NIS Domain> <KDC Server FQDN or IP> <Kerberos Default Realm> [<Kerberos Default Domain>]` command to add and configure NIS-Kerberos user authentication.

---

**Note:** The `Kerberos Default Domain` parameter is not required to complete NIS-Kerberos configuration.

---

### Groups

Add or remove one or more NIS user groups. Only the user groups that already exist on the NIS server can be added to the appliance.

- Use the `Groups Add <groupname>` command to add a comma-separated list of NIS user groups.
- Use the `Groups Remove <groupname>` command to delete a comma-separated list of NIS user groups.

### List

List all of the NIS users and user groups that have been added to the appliance.

### Status

View the status of NIS-Kerberos authentication on the appliance.

### Unconfigure

Unconfigure NIS-Kerberos user authentication for the appliance.

---

**Note:** Before you unconfigure the NIS-Kerberos server, you must revoke the roles from all of the NIS users that have been added to the appliance. Otherwise the operation fails.

---

---

**Warning:** Unconfiguring NIS-Kerberos user authentication disables and deletes the current NIS-Kerberos configuration. The NIS users are deleted from the appliance, but not from the NIS server.

---

### Users

Add or remove one or more NIS users. Only the users that already exist on the NIS server can be added to the appliance.

- Use the `Users Add <username>` command to add a comma-separated list of NIS users.
- Use the `Users Remove <username>` command to delete a comma-separated list of NIS users.

---

**Note:** As a matter of best practice, you should delete a registered user or user group from the appliance before deleting it from the LDAP server, AD server, or NIS server. If a user is removed from the remote directory service first (and not removed from appliance), the user is listed as a registered user on the appliance but won't be able to log on.

---



# Settings > Security > Authentication > LDAP

Settings > Security > Authentication > LDAP – configure and manage Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) user registration and authentication on the appliance.

## SYNOPSIS

Attribute  
Certificate  
ConfigParam  
Configure  
Disable  
Enable  
Export  
Groups  
Import  
List  
Map  
Show  
Status  
Unconfigure  
Users

## DESCRIPTION

You can use the `LDAP` command to perform the following tasks:

- Add or delete LDAP configuration attributes.
- Set or show the trusted LDAP server certificate.
- Set, unset, or show the various LDAP configuration parameters.
- Configure the appliance for LDAP user authentication.
- Disable LDAP user authentication.
- Enable LDAP user authentication.

- Export LDAP configuration as an XML file.
- Add or remove one or more LDAP user groups.
- Import LDAP configuration from an XML file.
- List all LDAP users and user groups.
- Add, delete, or show NSS map attributes or object classes.
- Show the LDAP configuration.
- Show the status of LDAP authentication.
- Unconfigure LDAP user authentication for the appliance.
- Add or remove one or more LDAP users.

## OPTIONS

The following commands and options are available under `Authentication > LDAP`:

### Attribute

Add or delete LDAP configuration attributes.

- Use the `Attribute Add <parameter_name> <attribute>` command to add a new attribute.
- Use the `Attribute Delete <attribute_name>` command to delete an existing attribute.

### Certificate

Set, view, or disable the SSL certificate.

- Use the `Certificate Set <filename>` command to enable and add the SSL certificate. The SSL certificate must be stored in the `/inst/patch/incoming` directory.

---

**Note:** When you use the `ssl=StartTLS` and `ssl=Yes` options during LDAP or AD configuration on the appliance, 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, establishing the SSL channel does not perform the server-side certificate validation. This validation starts after the server's root certificate is explicitly set using the **LDAP > Certificate Set <path>** option.

---

- Use the `Certificate Show` command to view the certificate applicable for the LDAP server.

- Use the `Certificate Unset` command to disable the SSL certificate.

#### ConfigParam

Set, view, and unset the LDAP configuration parameters.

---

**Note:** The `ConfigParam` command is only used to set the various LDAP configuration parameters. Once you set all of the necessary parameters, use the `Configure` command to enable the LDAP configuration and establish a connection with the LDAP server.

---

- Use the `ConfigParam Set` command to add or change the following LDAP configuration parameters:
  - \* Required parameters
    - `*ConfigParam Set base <base_DN>`  
Enter the base directory name which is the top level of the LDAP directory tree.
    - `ConfigParam Set binddn <bind_DN>`  
Enter the bind directory name. The bind DN is used as an authentication to externally search the LDAP directory within the defined search base.
    - `ConfigParam Set bindpw <password>`  
Enter the password to access the LDAP server.
    - `ConfigParam Set groupList <group_name(s)>`  
Enter the name of an existing LDAP user group that resides on the LDAP server. To enter multiple groups, separate each group name with a comma (,).
    - `*ConfigParam Set host <server_name or IP>`  
Enter the FQDN or IP address of the LDAP server.

---

**Note:** The specified LDAP server should comply with RFC 2307bis. The RFC2307bis specifies that hosts with IPv6 addresses must be written in their preferred form, such that all components of the address are indicated and leading zeros are omitted.

---

- `*ConfigParam Set ssl <No|Yes|StartTLS>`  
Enable SSL certificate for the LDAP server.

---

**Note:** When you use the `StartTLS` and `Yesoptions` during LDAP configuration, 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, the established SSL channel doesn't do the server-side certificate validation. This validation starts after the server's root certificate is explicitly set using the `LDAP > Certificate Set` command.

---

- `ConfigParam Set userList <user_name(s)>`  
Enter the name of an existing LDAP user that resides on the LDAP server. To enter multiple users, separate each user name with a comma (,).
- Use the `ConfigParam Show` command to view the existing LDAP configuration parameters.
- Use the `ConfigParam Unset <parameters>` command to unset the LDAP configuration parameters.

#### Configure

Configure the appliance for LDAP user authentication.

After setting the LDAP parameters using the `ConfigParam` command, run the `Configure` command to complete the configuration and enable LDAP authentication on the appliance.

#### Disable

Disable LDAP user authentication on the appliance. This command does not remove the configuration and you can reenble it using the `Enable` command.

#### Enable

Enable a disabled LDAP configuration on the appliance.

#### Export <file\_name>

Export the existing LDAP configuration as an XML file. The file is saved at `/inst/patch/incoming/<file_name>`. This file can be imported to configure LDAP on other appliances.

#### Groups

Add or remove one or more LDAP user groups. Only the user groups that already exist on the LDAP server can be added to the appliance.

- Use the `Groups Add <groupname>` command to add a comma-separated list of LDAP user groups.

- Use the `Groups Remove <groupname>` command to delete a comma-separated list of LDAP user groups.

#### Import <path>

Import the LDAP configuration from an XML file. The XML file must reside at `/inst/patch/incoming/<file_name>`.

#### List

List all of the LDAP users and user groups that have been added to the appliance.

#### Map

Add, delete, or show NSS map attributes or object classes.

- Use the `Map Add` command to set the NSS map attributes or object classes.
- Use the `Map Delete` command to delete the NSS map attributes or object classes.
- Use the `Map Show` command to view the NSS map attributes or object classes.

#### Show

View the LDAP configuration details.

#### Status

View the status of LDAP authentication on the appliance.

#### Unconfigure

Unconfigure LDAP user authentication for the appliance.

---

**Note:** Before you unconfigure the LDAP server, you must revoke the roles from all of the LDAP users that have been added to the appliance. Otherwise the operation fails.

---

---

**Warning:** Unconfiguring LDAP user authentication disables and deletes the current LDAP configuration. The LDAP users are deleted from the appliance, but not from the LDAP server.

---

#### Users

Add or remove one or more LDAP users. Only the users that already exist on the LDAP server can be added to the appliance.

- Use the `Users Add <username>` command to add a comma-separated list of LDAP users.

- Use the `Users Remove <username>` command to delete a comma-separated list of LDAP users.

---

**Note:** As a matter of best practice, you should delete a registered user or user group from the appliance before deleting it from the LDAP server, AD server, or NIS server. If a user is removed from the remote directory service first (and not removed from appliance), the user is listed as a registered user on the appliance but won't be able to log on.

---

## EXAMPLES

**Example 1** - Configure an association between the appliance and an LDAP directory server to enable the appliance to import users and user groups.

```
appliance123.LDAP > ConfigParam Set host ldap.example.com
appliance123.LDAP > ConfigParam Set base dc=sample,dc=com
appliance123.LDAP > ConfigParam Set ssl no
appliance123.LDAP > Configure
- [Info] Configure Successful. Continuing with Post-Configure Processing!
Configure Successful. Continuing with Post-Configure Processing!
```

Command was successful!

**Example 2** - Register a user or user group from the LDAP directory server so that those users can be authorized and authenticated on the appliance.

```
appliance123.LDAP> Users Add ldapuser1,ldapuser2
Command was successful!
appliance123.LDAP> Groups Add ldapgroup01
Command was successful!
appliance123.Authorization> List
```

```
+-----+
|Principal Type|Name/login |Access | Role |Principal Source|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|User          |ldapuser1  |Allowed|NoRole|Ldap           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|User          |ldapuser2  |Allowed|NoRole|Ldap           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Group        |ldapgroup01|Allowed|NoRole|Ldap           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| -Member     |ldapuser3  |Allowed|      |                |
```

+-----+

Command was successful!

**Example 3** - Export the current LDAP configuration into an XML file that can be imported on other appliances.

```
appliance123.LDAP> Export ldapconfig1  
- [Info] Exporting LDAP configuration  
Exporting LDAP configuration
```

Command was successful!

**Example 4** - Import an LDAP configuration from an XML file.

```
appliance123.LDAP> Export ldapconfig1  
- [Info] Exporting LDAP configuration  
Exporting LDAP configuration
```

Command was successful!

# Settings > Security > Authentication > LocalUser

Settings > Security > Authentication > LocalUser – create and manage local users on the appliance.

## SYNOPSIS

Clean

List

Password

Users

## DESCRIPTION

You can use the `LocalUser` command to perform the following tasks:

- Delete all local users.
- List all local users.
- Change local user password.
- Add or remove one or more local users.

## OPTIONS

The following commands and options are available under `Authentication > LocalUser`:

Clean

Delete all of the local users.

List

List all of the local users that have been added to the appliance.

Password

Change the password of a local user.

Users

Add or remove one or more local users.

- Use the `Users Add <username>` command to add a comma-separated list of local users.
- Use the `Users Remove <username>` command to delete a comma-separated list of local users.



# 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 > ServiceAllowed
- 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 choose 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 occurred.

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 adpbucmd 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 components
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 partitions.
```

```
-- 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
sure 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 Appliance         |  
|           |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-urmil...  
- [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.



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, FTMS, 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.

```
NBApl.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 > ServiceAllowed

Support > ServiceAllowed – Use the `ServiceAllowed` commands to set specific components of a Primary or an Expansion Storage Shelf to the Service Allowed mode so that service can be performed on those units.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ServiceAllowed Set PrimaryShelf
```

```
ServiceAllowed Set ExpansionShelf
```

## DESCRIPTION

The `ServiceAllowed` command options let you set specific components of a Primary or an Expansion Storage Shelf to the Service Allowed mode so that service can be performed on those units.

Symantec requires that you perform this procedure only with assistance from Symantec Technical Support. Before you attempt to run these commands, refer to the following documents:

*Symantec NetBackup Appliance Administrator's Guide*

*Symantec NetBackup Appliance Troubleshooting Guide*

## OPTIONS

The following command options are available for the `ServiceAllowed Set PrimaryShelf` command:

```
ServiceAllowed Set PrimaryShelf Controller location flag
```

Use this command to set the Service Allowed flag for a Primary Shelf controller.

Where *location* is A or B, and *flag* is on or off.

```
ServiceAllowed Set PrimaryShelf FanCanister location flag
```

Use this command to set the Service Allowed flag for a Primary Shelf fan canister.

Where *location* is Left or Right, and *flag* is on or off.

```
ServiceAllowed Set PrimaryShelf HDD DrawerID SlotNo Flag
```

Use this command to set the Service Allowed flag for a Primary Shelf hard disk drive.

Where *DrawerID* is 1-5, *SlotNo* is 1-12, and *flag* is on or off.

`ServiceAllowed Set PrimaryShelf PowerCanister location flag`

Use this command to set the Service Allowed flag for a Primary Shelf power canister.

Where *location* is Top or Bottom, and *flag* is on or off.

The following command options are available for the `ServiceAllowed Set ExpansionShelf` command:

`ServiceAllowed Set ExpansionShelf ExpansionCanister location flag`

Use this command to set the Service Allowed flag for an Expansion Shelf canister.

Where *location* is Top or Bottom, and *flag* is on or off.

`ServiceAllowed Set ExpansionShelf FanCanister location flag`

Use this command to set the Service Allowed flag for an Expansion Shelf fan canister.

Where *location* is Left or Right, and *flag* is on or off.

`ServiceAllowed Set ExpansionShelf HDD DrawerID SlotNo Flag`

Use this command to set the Service Allowed flag for an Expansion Shelf hard disk drive.

Where *DrawerID* is 1-5, *SlotNo* is 1-12, and *flag* is on or off.

`ServiceAllowed Set ExpansionShelf PowerCanister location flag`

Use this command to set the Service Allowed flag for an Expansion Shelf power canister.

Where *location* is Top or Bottom, and *flag* is on or off.



# 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 |
+-----+
| 1 | Power  | Warning | Check if both the Power Supply Units are cabled and is receiving power |
|  | Supply |         | * 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 for the fan is loose.
3	Fan	Failed	
			* 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. Once replaced, the speed will stay within water mark level.
4	Fan	Warning	
			* 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 due to a drive failure in another slot.
6	Disk	Warning	
			* 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 Channel	Failed	* Call Symantec support to replace the FC card
8	Temperature	Warning	* Make sure enough cooling is provided so that the temperature does not cross the high threshold limit
9	RAID	Failed	Check the "status" column * 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.
11	Adapter	Failed	Check "Adapter status" and "BBU status" column * Either adapter NVRAM, Memory, or Flash of the adapter is absent or bad. Call Symantec support to 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.

```
xyz123.Support> Test Software
```

```
Running Validation tests on Master Appliance xyz123.
```

```
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 compatible with the software ... [NA]
Checking whether registration information is properly set ... [OK]
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]
```

See [“Logging into the NetBackup Appliance Shell Menu ”](#) on page 14.