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Veritas Services and Operations Readiness Tools (SORT) is a website that provides information and tools to automate and simplify certain time-consuming administrative tasks. Depending on the product, SORT helps you prepare for installations and upgrades, identify risks in your datacenters, and improve operational efficiency. To see what services and tools SORT provides for your product, see the data sheet:

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Introduction

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About NetBackup commands
- Navigating multiple menu levels
- NetBackup command conventions
- NetBackup Media Manager command notes

About NetBackup commands

This document contains all of the NetBackup man page commands. You can find a printable version of the command quickly and easily without searching through multiple books in the NetBackup Library.

This document contains detailed information on commands that run on UNIX systems as well as on Windows systems. Information that is pertinent only for UNIX systems versus Windows systems is noted accordingly.

Each command contains a brief description of the primary function of the command, a synopsis, and descriptions of each of the options listed in the synopsis. Some commands also contain notes, return values, examples, etc.

Included in this document are the NetBackup Server and NetBackup Enterprise Server commands. In most cases, a command pertains to both NetBackup products. However, there are instances where portions or options within a command apply specifically to one product such as NetBackup Enterprise Server. In these situations, a note has been inserted in the text to identify the information as information that only applies to one NetBackup product.
Navigating multiple menu levels

When navigating multiple menu levels, a greater-than sign (>) is used to indicate a continued action. The following example shows how the > is used to condense a series of menu selections into one step:

Start > Programs > Veritas NetBackup > NetBackup Administration Console.

The corresponding actions can be described in more steps as follows:

1. Click **Start** in the task bar.
2. Move your cursor to **Programs**.
3. Move your cursor to the right and highlight **Veritas NetBackup**.
4. Move your cursor to the right. First highlight and then click **NetBackup Administration Console**.

NetBackup command conventions

This document uses the following conventions when describing commands that are specific to NetBackup.

Run the following commands in the "Command Prompt" to see the results.

- The **-help** (-h) option prints a command line usage message when it is the only option on the command line. For example:

  bpclient -help

- Brackets [ ] indicate that the enclosed component of the command line is optional.

- Curly braces {} indicate an association between the enclosed options. For example, {opt1 [opt2 ... optn]} means that if the command contains opt1, then the command may optionally contain opt2 ... optn.

- A vertical bar (or the pipe symbol) | separates optional arguments from which the user can choose. For example, if a command has the following format, you can choose **arg1** or **arg2** (but not both):

  command [ arg1 | arg2 ]

- Italics indicate that the information is user supplied. For example, the user supplies policy, schedule, and filename in the following command:

  bpbackup -p policy -s schedule filename
An ellipsis (...) means that you can repeat the previous parameter. For example, consider the following command:

```
bpbackup [-S master_server [,master_server,...]] filename
```

Here, the -S option requires the first master server name. Additional names can be added, separated by commas and followed by a file name as in:

```
bpbackup -S mars,coyote,shark,minnow memofile.doc
```

---

**NetBackup Media Manager command notes**

In addition, Media Manager supports the following sets of commands that are used for device management; the NetBackup Device Manager service (ltid) starts or stops these commands as needed.

- `tpreq` and `tpunmount` are user commands for requesting tape mounts and unmounts for configured drives.
- `tpautoconf`, `tpclean`, `tpconfig`, and `vmoprcmd` are administrative commands for device management.
- `vmadd`, `vmchange`, `vmcheckxxx`, `vmdelete`, `vmpool`, `vmquery`, `vmrule`, and `vmupdate` are administrative commands for media management.
NetBackup Commands

This appendix includes the following topics:

- acsd
- add_media_server_on_clients
- backupdbtrace
- backuptrace
- bmrc
- bmrcconfig
- bmrepadm
- bmrprep
- bmrs
- bmrstadm
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- bparc
- bparchive
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- bpbackupdb
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- bpcatres
- bpcatrm
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- vmquery
- vmrule
- vmupdate
- vnetd
- vxlogcfg
- vxlogmgr
- vxlogview
- W2KOption
acsdf

ACS daemon (UNIX) or process (Windows)

SYNOPSIS

`acsdf [-v]`

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
`/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/`

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
`<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\`

DESCRIPTION

`acsdf` interfaces with Media Manager to mount and unmount tapes automatically that are under Automated Cartridge System (ACS) control. If the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console shows drives in an ACS robot, the `ltid` NetBackup Device Manager daemon or service (Windows) runs `acsdf`. Stopping `ltid` stops `acsdf`.

On UNIX systems, start or stop `acsdf` independently of `ltid` by using
`/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmps` or your server’s `ps` command to identify the `acsdf` process ID. Then enter the following commands:

```
kill `acsdf_pid`
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/acsdf [-v] &
```

`acsdf` performs its tasks by sending requests to the ACS storage server Interface process (`acsssi`). It communicates with the server that controls the ACS.

On Windows systems, `acsdf` performs its tasks by sending requests to the STK LibAttach service, which communicates with the server that controls the ACS.

When the connection is established, `acsdf` puts the ACS robot in the UP state and can mount and unmount tapes. If the connection cannot be established or ACS errors exist, `acsdf` changes the robot to the DOWN state. In this state, `acsdf` still runs and returns the robot to the UP state when the problem no longer exists.

Use the following to address and define drives in the Media Manager: ACS number, LSM number, Panel number, and Drive number.
Configure drive cleaning for ACS robots by using ACS library software. You cannot define the cleaning volumes by using Media Manager. In addition, you cannot use the tpclean command for cleaning operations on drives under ACS robotic control.

On UNIX systems, the Internet service port number for acsd must be in /etc/services. If you use NIS (Network Information Service), place the entry in this host’s /etc/services file in the master NIS server database for services. The default service port number is 13702.

On Windows systems, the Internet service port number for acsd must be in %SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services. The default service port number is 13702.

**Note:** This command applies only to the NetBackup Enterprise Server.

### OPTIONS

- **-v** This option is used on UNIX systems only. It logs debug information using syslogd. If you start ltid with -v, acsd also starts with -v.

### ERRORS

On UNIX systems, acsd returns an error message if a copy of acsd is in operation. Media Manager logs ACS and network errors to syslogd. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN. acsssi logs to a log file in the /usr/openv/volmgr/debug/acsssi directory.

On Windows systems, Media Manager logs ACS and network errors to the Windows application event log. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

### SEE ALSO

See ltid on page 493.

See tpconfig on page 755.
add_media_server_on_clients

add_media_server_on_clients – add media server on clients

SYNOPSIS

add_media_server_on_clients

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/
On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

Run the add_media_server_on_clients command from a NetBackup server to synchronize the server list from the server’s configuration with the server lists on the known clients.

The add_media_server_on_clients command tries to connect to all configured clients (clients that are listed in backup policies).

For each client to which it can connect, add_media_server_on_clients updates the client’s configuration (if necessary) to include all the servers from the server’s configuration.
backupdbtrace

backupdbtrace – trace debug logs of backupdb (image catalog backup) jobs

SYNOPSIS

backupdbtrace [-server name] [-job_id number] [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy ...]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The backupdbtrace utility consolidates the debug log messages for the specified backup database jobs and writes them to standard output. It then sorts them by time. backupdbtrace tries to compensate for time zone changes and the clock drift between remote servers and clients.

At a minimum, you must enable debug logging for the administrator on the master server and for bptm and bpbkar on the media server. For best results, set the verbose logging level to 5. Then enable the debug logging for the following in addition to the processes already identified:

- bpdbm on the master server
- bpcd on all servers

backupdbtrace uses the -job_id option as the sole criterion for selecting the backupdb job to trace. If -job_id is not used, then backupdbtrace selects all the backupdb jobs that started on the days that the day stamps (mmddyy) specified.

Use the -start_time and -end_time options to examine the debug logs on the specified time interval.

The backupdbtrace utility writes error messages to standard error.

OPTIONS

-server

Name of the media server where the backupdb command is initiated. The default is the local host name.
-job_id
   Job ID number of the backupdb job to analyze. Default is any job ID.

-start_time
   Earliest timestamp to start analyzing the logs. Default is 00:00:00.

-end_time
   Latest timestamp to finish analyzing the logs. Default is 23:59:59.

mmddyy
   One or more day stamps. This option identifies the log file names (log.mmddyy
   for UNIX, mmddyy.log for Windows) to analyze.

OUTPUT FORMAT

The following is the format of an output line:
<daystamp>.<millisecs>.<program>.<sequence> <computer> <log_line>

daystamp
   The day that the log is generated in yyyyymmdd format.

millisecs
   The number of milliseconds since midnight on the local computer.

program
   The name of the program (for example, BPBKAR) being logged.

sequence
   Line number within the debug log file.

computer
   The name of the NetBackup server or client.

log_line
   The line that appears in the debug log file.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Analyze the log of a backupdb job with job ID 5 that is run on May 6, 2013.
# backupdbtrace -job_id 5 050613

Example 2 - Analyze the log of all the backupdb jobs that were run on August 5, 2012 and August 17, 2013.
# backupdbtrace 080512 081713
backuptrace

backuptrace – consolidate the debug logs for a NetBackup job

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is:/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is:<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The backuptrace utility consolidates the debug logs for specified NetBackup job or jobs. The debug log messages relevant to the specified backup jobs are written to standard output. Then the messages sort by time. The backuptrace utility tries to compensate for time zone changes and the clock drift between remote servers and clients. The output is formatted so that you can more easily sort or group by timestamp, program name, server name, or client name.

At a minimum, you must enable debug logging for the following:

- nbjm on the master server
- bpbrm, bptm, and bpdm on the media server
- bpbkar on the client

For best results, set the verbose logging level to 5 and enable debug logging for the following in addition to the processes already identified:

- bpdbm and bprd on the master server
- bpcd on all servers and clients

Use the backuptrace utility for regular file system, database extension, and alternate backup method backup jobs.
OPTIONS

-master_server name
   Name of the master server. Default is the local host name.

-job_id number
   Job ID number of the backup job to analyze.

-birth_time number
   Birth time (seconds since 1970) of the backup job to analyze.

-policy_name name
   Policy name of the jobs to analyze.

-client_name name
   Client name of the jobs to analyze.

-start_time hh:mm:ss
   Earliest timestamp to start analyzing the logs.

-end_time hh:mm:ss
   Latest timestamp to finish analyzing the logs.

mmddyy [mmddyy]
   One or more day stamps. This option identifies the log file names (log.mmddyy for UNIX, mmddyy.log for Windows) to analyze.

NOTES

Media Manager logs are not analyzed.

EXAMPLES

/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/backuptrace -job_id 289
041105 > /tmp/job.log.289

C:\Program Files\VERITAS\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\backuptrace
policy weekly_bkups 051205 >/tmp/jobs.weekly_bkups

Use this utility to consolidate logs for all jobs that are started for the policy weekly_bkups on the specified date. Use the -start_time/-end_time arguments to limit the window for which the jobs are to be evaluated.
bmrc

bmrc – submit requests to the Bare Metal Restore server daemon

SYNOPSIS

bmrc -operation change -resource { restoretask | discovertask } [-client clientName] -state numericCode -progress numericCode

bmrc -operation complete -resource { restoretask | discovertask } [-client clientName] -state numericStateCode

bmrc -operation create -resource log [-client clientName]

bmrc -operation create -resource message [-client clientName] -msg messageText

bmrc -operation pull -resource { info | procedure } [-client clientName] -source sourceFileName -destination destinationFileName

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin

DESCRIPTION

The bmrc client program runs on a Bare Metal Restore (BMR) client and submits requests to the BMR server daemon. The operation and resource are specified as arguments.

When you initiate bmrc from an external procedure in the repair environment on a restoring client, specify the path to the bmrc command as follows:

On UNIX systems, /usr/openv/netbackup/bin

On Windows systems, %SystemDrive%\BMR\NBU\bin

On Windows systems, at the first boot external procedure point, bmrc is in install_path\NetBackup\bin.
OPTIONS

-client clientName

    Name of the Bare Metal Restore client.

    On UNIX systems, -client is optional if CLIENT_NAME is defined in
    /usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf on the client system.

-destination destinationFileName

    On pull operation, the pathname of the file to be created on the local host.

-msg messageText

    Text message to be added to the log on the server.

-operation operationName

    An operation to perform:

    change
    complete
    create
    pull

-progress numericCode

    A numeric progress code that is used internally by Bare Metal Restore.

-resource resourceName

    A resource on which to perform the operation:

    discovertask
    info
    log
    message
    procedure
    restoretask

-source sourceFileName

    On pull operation, name of file to retrieve from database.

-state numericCode

    A numeric state code that is used internally by Bare Metal Restore.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Change the status of a discovery task:

    # bmrc -operation change -resource discovertask -client clientName
    -state numericCode -progress numericCode
Example 2 - Change the status of a restore task:

```bash
# bmrc -operation change -resource restoretask -client clientName -state numericCode -progress numericCode
```

Example 3 - Complete a discovery task and set a final status code:

```bash
# bmrc -operation complete -resource discovertask -client clientName -status numericStatus
```

Example 4 - Complete a restore task and set a final status code:

```bash
# bmrc -operation complete -resource restoretask -client clientName -status numericStatus
```

Example 5 - Create a log on the server from standard input to this command:

```bash
# bmrc -operation create -resource log -client clientName
```

Example 6 - Create a message, which is added to a log on the server:

```bash
# bmrc -operation create -resource message -client clientName -msg message text
```

Example 7 - Pull a file from the server:

```bash
# bmrc -operation pull -resource info -client clientName -source sourceFileName -destination destinationFileName
```

Example 8 - Pull an external procedure from the server:

```bash
# bmrc -operation pull -resource procedure -client clientName -source sourceFileName -destination destinationFileName
```

**NOTES**

If you use NetBackup Access Management, and the user credentials and computer credentials expire, renew them before you perform prepare-to-restore operations. Use the `bpnbat -Login` command to renew your user credentials. Use the `bpnbat -LoginMachine` command to renew the computer credentials.

Specify `-?` to display the command’s usage statement when it is the only option on the command line.
bmrconfig

bmrconfig – change configuration settings

SYNOPSIS

bmrconfig -help [-resource resourceType [-platform win | hp | aix | solaris | linux] [-manager ldm | lvm | native | sfw | svm | vxvm | zfs] [-operation add | change | clearALL | delete | display | list | map]]

bmrconfig -operation verify -client clientName -configuration configName

bmrconfig -operation initialize -resource disk | network | device | all -client clientName -configuration configName -sourceconfiguration discovered_configName

bmrconfig -operation initialize -resource disk | network | device | all -client clientName -configuration configName -sourceclient source_clientName -sourceconfiguration source_configName

bmrconfig -operation initialize -resource driver -client clientName -configuration configName

bmrconfig -operation add | change | clearALL | delete | display | list | map -resource resourceType [-name resourceName] [-manager ldm | lvm | native | sfw | svm | vxvm] -client clientName -configuration configName [-attributes "key=value" ["key=value" ...]]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The bmrconfig command changes the configuration of the system, network, volume, driver, and NetBackup settings. The read-only current configuration and discovered configuration cannot be changed. Use the bmrsc command to create a copy of a configuration that you can change.
OPTIONS

-attributes
Attributes of the resource are specified as name-value pairs. The name is always an alphanumeric string. The value is free form but must be double quoted if it contains white space or a shell-interpreted characters. To determine the specific set of attributes that apply to a resource, use `bmrconfig -operation list -resource resourceType`.

The following are some attributes specific to Solaris ZFS:

- `cache device` - Cache device if used.
- `copies number of copies` - Applies only to the mirror layout.
- `devtype` - The possible device types are the following:
  - `concat` - Concatenation layout
  - `mirror` - Mirror layout
  - `raidz1` - Raidz1 layout
  - `raidz2` - Raidz2 layout
  - `raidz3` - Raidz3 layout
- `disk disk name` - Disk name to be used. Provide a disk name for every disk used.
- `log device` - Log device if used.
- `slice slice name` - Slice name to be used. Provide a slice name for every slice used.
- `spare` - Spare device if used.
- `storagepool ZFS storage pool name` - Provides a ZFS storage pool name during ZFS and volume operations.

- `client clientName`
  The NetBackup client name.

- `configuration configName`
  The configuration to operate on.

- `force`
  Forces the removal of a resource and all of its dependent resources.

- `initialize`
  Initializes BMR configuration on a specified client.
-manager

The volume manager that controls the resource. Volume managers are as follows:

- ldm - Windows Logical Disk Manager
- lvm - AIX or HP-UX Logical Volume Manager
- native - the volume manager native to the operating system
- sfw - Veritas Storage Foundation for Windows
- svm - Solaris Volume Manager
- vxvm - Veritas Volume Manager
- zfs - ZFS Volume Manager

-name resourceName

The name of the resource to act on. The various volume managers determine the valid characters in a resource name.

-operation operation_name

The operation to perform. Operations are as follows:

- add - adds a resource to the configuration
- change - changes specific attributes of a resource
- clearALL - removes all resources except disks from a disk group
- delete - removes a resource from the configuration
- display - prints high-level information about the resource
- help - prints the required resources and the optional attributes and values
- initialize - initializes a configuration’s hardware from a discovered configuration
- list - prints all the instances of the specified resource type
- map - maps a resource that includes dependent resources, from the original configuration to the working configuration
- verify - checks that a config has sufficient data for a restore to succeed

-platform win | hp | aix | solaris | linux

The platform of the specified resource. Used with -help only.

-resource resourceType

The type of the resource on which the operation is performed. Resource types are as follows:
all - all resources
accesspath - a Windows access path
disk - a physical storage device
diskgroup - a logical grouping of disks
diskset - a Solaris Volume Manager disk set
driveletter - a Windows drive letter
esm - backup client identity
filesystem - a file system for UNIX and Windows
gateway - a network gateway
host - a network server
hotfix - a Windows hotfix
hotsparepool - a set of the slices that are used for SVM failover
ip - network identity
license - a product license key
logicaldrive - a Windows extended partition; first one implicitly adds container
logicalvolume - an AIX or HP-UX logical volume
metadb - an SVM database replica slice
mountpoint - a path that serves as an access point to a volume
msd - a mass storage driver
multidevice - a Linux multidevice
nativedisk - Solaris Native disk resource
nativepart - Solaris Native partition resource
network - a sub network
nic - a network interface card
nicpkg - a network interface card driver
partition - Windows primary partition
physical volume - an AIX or HP-UX physical volume
slice - a Solaris slice; equivalent to volume
softpart - an SVM soft partition
volume - a logical division of a disk or a disk group
volumegroup - an AIX or HP-UX volume group
zfsfilesystem - ZFS file system
zfsstoragepool - ZFS storage pool
zfsvolume - ZFS volume

-sourceconfiguration source_configName
The configuration that is the source in an initialized configuration operation.

-sourceclient source_clientName
The client that serves as the source in an initialized configuration operation. If a source client is not specified, the configuration comes from the list of discovered configurations.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List the physical volumes in a configuration for client aixp31:

# bmrconfig -operation list -resource physical volume -configuration current -client aixp31

Example 2 - Map Native partitions on Solaris:

# bmrconfig -op map -re nativepart -name /dev/dsk/c1t0d0p1 -client client1 -config config1 -attributes disk=/dev/dsk/c1t1d0p0 percent=50 partid=191 active=true

Example 3 - List the volume groups in a configuration for client aixp31:

# bmrconfig -operation list -resource volume group -configuration current -client aixp31

Example 4 - Display the attributes of a volume group for client aixp31:

# bmrconfig -operation display -resource volume group -configuration current -client aixp31 -name rootvg

Example 5 - Initialize the new configuration with the discovered hardware for client aixp31:

# bmrconfig -operation initialize -resource config -configuration mynew -client aixp31 -sourceconfiguration discover

Example 6 - Add a volume group to a configuration for client aixp31:
# bmrconfig -operation add -configuration mynew -client aixp31
-resource volume group -name rootvg -attributes physical
volume=hdisk1

Example 7 - Add a disk to a volume group for client aixp31 (requires a full list of
physical volumes to be specified):

# bmrconfig -operation modify -configuration my new -client aixp31
-resource volume group -name rootvg -attributes physical
volume=hdisk1 physical volume=hdisk0

Example 8 - Remove a physical volume from a volume group for client aixp31:

# bmrconfig -operation modify -configuration my new -client aixp31
-resource volume group -name rootvg -attributes physical
volume=hdisk0

Example 9 - Map a volume group from the original configuration for client aixp31:

# bmrconfig -operation map -configuration my new -client aixp31
-resource volume group -name rootvg

Example 10 - On UNIX, map a ZFS storage pool set up in a mirrored layout that
provides three copies:

# bmrconfig -operation map -resource zfsstoragepool -client solbox
-config solconfig -namedatapool -attributes devtype=mirror copies=3
spare=/dev/dsk/c1t1d0 cache=/dev/dsk/c1t1d1 log=/dev/dsk/c1t1d2
disk=/dev/dsk/c1t1d3 disk=/dev/dsk/c1t1d4

NOTES

If you use NetBackup Access Management, and the user credentials and computer
credentials expire, renew them before you perform prepare-to-restore operations.
Use the bpnbat -Login command to renew your user credentials. Use the bpnbat
>LoginMachine command to renew the computer credentials.

SEE ALSO

See bmrcommands on page 42.
bmrepadm

bmrepadm – manage external procedures

SYNOPSIS

bmrepadm [-data] -list [pattern]
bmrepadm [-data] -delete procedureName
bmrepadm [-data] -extract procedureName
bmrepadm [-data] -add fileName

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The bmrepadm command lists, adds, extracts, or deletes external procedures from the database. The bmrepadm command is installed and runs on the NetBackup master server that is licensed for BMR.

A procedure name (procedureName) must be in the form procedureType.clientOs or clientName_procedureType.

procedureType is one of the following strings:

■ prediscover
■ preformat
■ prerestore
■ postrestore
■ firstboot

clientOs is one of following strings:

■ aix
■ hp
■ linux
■ sol
win

name is the name of a Bare Metal Restore client.

OPTIONS

-add pathName

Adds the external procedure in pathName to the database. The last component of pathName must be a valid external procedure Name.

-data

Manipulates an arbitrary user-supplied data file instead of an external procedure. This option also relaxes all of the naming convention rules for procedure and file name argument values. The names of data files can be anything except a valid external procedure name.

-delete procedureName

Deletes the procedureName external procedure from the database. The procedureName must be a valid external procedure name.

-extract procedureName

Extracts an external procedure from the database and writes it to the current directory. The procedure name must be a valid external procedureName.

-list [pattern]

Lists the entries (external procedures or user-supplied data files) in the database. Only the entries that match the pattern are listed. If no pattern is specified, all entries in the database are listed. The "*" character may be used in the pattern to match a procedureName.

NOTES

bmrepadm does not validate client names. That is, you can add an external procedure for a nonexistent client.

If you use NetBackup Access Management and your user credentials and the computer credentials expire, renew them before you perform prepare-to-restore operations. Use the bpnbat -Login command to renew your user credentials and the bpnbat -LoginMachine command to renew the computer credentials.

Specify -? to display the command usage statement when it is the only option on the command line.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Add a data file:
# bmrepadm -data -add nameNotMatchingEPname

**Example 2 - List the data files:**

# bmrepadm -data -list

**Example 3 - Add an external procedure that runs for all Solaris clients after the NetBackup restore phase of restoration:**

bmrepadm -add <pathname>postrestore.sol

**Example 4 - Add an external procedure that runs before the disks are formatted on a client that is named zanzibar:**

bmrepadm -add <pathname>zanzibar_preformat
**bmrprep**

*bmrprep* – prepare a client for restore or discovery

**SYNOPSIS**

```bash
bmrprep -restore -client clientName -config configurationName -srt srtName [-policy policyName] [-logging] [-runep] [-systemonly] [-import] [-enddate enddate] [-quickformat]
```

```bash
bmrprep -discover -newconfig configurationName -srt srtName [-client clientName -config configurationName] -address clientAddress -default defaultGateway -netmask netmask -mac clientMacAddress -server nbuServerAddress -console consoleDeviceName -architecture architectureName [-gateway serverGateway] [-logging] [-runep]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/`

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is `<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\`

**DESCRIPTION**

The *bmrprep* command prepares a Bare Metal Restore client for a restore or for a hardware discovery process. This command only runs on the Bare Metal Restore master server.

**OPTIONS**

- `-address clientAddress`
  (UNIX clients only.) IP address of the client, in dotted decimal notation. Required only for a `-discover` operation; optional if `-client` and `-config` options are specified.

- `-architecture architectureName`
  (UNIX clients only.) Architecture of the client to be discovered. Required only for a `-discover` operation; optional if `-client` and `-config` options are specified.

- `-client clientName`
  Name of the client to restore.
-config configurationName
   Name of the configuration to use.

-console consoleDeviceName
   (UNIX clients only.) Name of the console device to use during discovery.
   Required only for a -discover operation; optional if you specify the -client
   and -config options or use media boot.

-default defaultGateway
   (UNIX clients only.) Default gateway address, in dotted decimal notation.
   Required only for a -discover operation; optional if you specify the -client
   and -config options or use media boot.

-discover
   (UNIX clients only.) Perform a hardware discovery. Cannot be used with
   -restore.

-enddate enddate
   Date for point-in-time restores.
   The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies
   according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the
   install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such
   as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific
   instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.
   For more information about the locale of your system, see the NetBackup
   Administrator’s Guide, Volume II.

-gateway serverGateway
   (UNIX clients only.) Gateway to a NetBackup server, in dotted decimal notation.
   Required only for a -discover operation.

-import
   Import non-system volume groups.
   For more information about how to use this flag, see the Bare Metal Restore
   Administrator’s Guide.

-logging
   Enable logging.

-mac clientMacAddress
   (UNIX clients only.) MAC address of the client. Required only for a -discover
   operation. (Exception: Optional if the IP address is configured during initial
   program load (IPL)); optional if you specify the -client and -config options
   or use media boot.
-netmask netmask
  (UNIX clients only.) Netmask of the client, in dotted decimal notation. Required
  only for a -discover operation; optional if -client and -config options are
  specified.

-newconfig configurationName
  (UNIX clients only.) Name to be given to the discovered configuration.

-policy policyName
  Name of the policy to be used.

-quickformat
  (Windows clients only.) Quickly formats Windows partitions.

-restore
  Performs a normal restore. Cannot be used with -discover.

-runep
  Runs external procedures.

-server nbuServerAddress
  (UNIX clients only.) A NetBackup server address, in dotted decimal notation.
  Required only for a -discover operation; optional if -client and -config
  options are specified.

-srt srtName
  Name of the shared resource tree to use.

-systemonly
  Restores system volume groups only.

  For more information about how to use this option, see "Prepare to Restore
  Client dialog box" in the Bare Metal Restore Administrator's Guide.

NOTES

If you use NetBackup Access Management and your user credentials and the
computer credentials expire, renew them before you perform prepare-to-restore
operations. Use the bpnbat -Login command to renew your user credentials and
the bpnbat -LoginMachine command to renew the computer credentials.

You can specify -? to display the command usage statement when it is the only
option on the command line.
**bmrs**

**bmrs** – manage resources in the Bare Metal Restore database

**SYNOPSIS**

```
bmrs -operation delete -resource config -name configName -client clientName -resource client -name clientName -resource package -name packageName -resource srt -name srtName -resource discovertasklog -id idvalue -resource restoretasklog -id idvalue
```

```
bmrs -operation complete -resource discovertask -client clientName -status numericStatus -resource restoretask -client clientName -status numericStatus
```

```
bmrs -operation verify -resource srt -name srtName [-client clientName]
```

```
bmrs -operation copy -resource config -name configName -client clientName -destination newConfigName
```

```
bmrs -operation retrieve -resource config -client clientName -destination newConfigName [-enddate date] [-epochenddate eEnddate] [-policy policyName]
```

```
bmrs -operation import -resource config -path bundlePath [-client clientName] [-destination newConfigName]
```

```
bmrs -operation list -resource resourceName
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is

/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is

<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

**DESCRIPTION**

The **bmrs** command manages resources in the Bare Metal Restore database. The **bmrs** command runs only on the master server.
OPTIONS

-client clientName
   Name of the Bare Metal Restore client.

-destination newConfigName
   Name of the destination configuration to create.

-enddate date
   The date for point-in-time restore configurations. If both -enddate and
   -epochenddate are specified, -epochenddate takes precedence.

   The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies
   according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the
   install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such
   as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific
   instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

   For more information about the locale of your system, see "About specifying
   the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator’s
   Guide, Volume II.

-epochenddate eEnddate
   The date for the point-in-time restore configurations. This date is specified in
   the number of seconds since January 1, 1970. If both -enddate and
   -epochenddate are specified, -epochenddate takes precedence.

-id idvalue
   Database record ID of the resource to use for this operation. It is either
   discoverTaskLogId or restoreTaskLogId.

-name value
   Name of the resource to use for this operation: clientName, configName,
   packageName, or srtName.

-operation operationName
   Possible operations are complete, copy, delete, import, list, retrieve, and verify.

-path bundlePath
   Pathname to a bundle file that the bmrsavecfg command creates.

-policy policyName
   Name of the policy to be used.

-resource resourceName
   A resource on which to perform the operation. The allowed resources vary with
   operation specified. For -operation list, the following resources are supported:
bootserver
client
cfg
discover
package
restore
srt

-status numericStatus

A numeric completion status code, used internally by Bare Metal Restore.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List the configurations in the BMR database:

```
bmrs -operation list -resource config
```

Example 2 - Copy the current configuration (read-only) and create a new configuration (mynew) that you can edit for client aixp31:

```
bmrs -operation copy -resource config -name current -client aixp31 -destination mynew
```

Example 3 - Delete configuration mynew for client aixp31:

```
bmrs -operation delete -resource config -name mynew -client aixp31
```

Example 4 - Verify the integrity of shared resource tree aixsrt:

```
bmrs -operation verify -resource srt -name aixsrt
```

NOTES

If you use NetBackup Access Management and your user credentials and the computer credentials expire, renew them before you perform prepare-to-restore operations. Use the bpnbat -Login command to renew your user credentials and the bpnbat -LoginMachine command to renew the computer credentials.

You can specify --? to display the command usage statement when it is the only option on the command line.

SEE ALSO

See bmrc on page 27.
**bmrsrtadm**

*bmrsrtadm* — create and manage SRTs and create bootable CD images

**SYNOPSIS**

```
bmrsrtadm
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
```
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/
```

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
```
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\
```

**DESCRIPTION**

On UNIX systems, the *bmrsrtadm* command interactively manages shared resource trees.

On Windows systems, the *bmrsrtadm* command launches the Create Shared Resource Tree wizard.

Use *bmrsrtadm* on a BMR boot server (UNIX) or the Create Shared Resource Tree wizard on a BMR boot server (Windows) to do the following:

- Create a new shared resource tree.
- Create a bootable CD image that contains a copy of an existing shared resource tree.
- Install additional software into an existing shared resource tree.
- Copy an existing shared resource tree to a new location.
- Delete an existing shared resource tree.
- List available shared resource trees (UNIX).
- Enable and disable a shared resource tree for exclusive use (UNIX).

**NOTES**

UNIX: If you use NetBackup Access Management and your user credentials and the machine credentials expire, renew them before you perform prepare-to-restore operations. Use the *bpnbat -Login* command to renew your user credentials. Use the *bpnbat -LoginMachine* command to renew the machine credentials.
bp

bp – start NetBackup menu interface for users

SYNOPSIS

bp [-a | -ra | -b | -r | -rr | -o | -ro | -s | -rs | -i | -ri | -k | -rk | -rti | -p | -rp | -2 | -r2] [-verbose]

bp [-b | -a | -r | -ra] [-verbose]

The directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

The `bp` command starts a menu interface that lets users archive, back up, and restore files, directories, or raw partitions from their client workstations. You can run this interface from any character-based terminal (or terminal emulation window) where you have a `termcap` or a `terminfo` definition.

The `bp` online Help provides detailed operating instructions.

OPTIONS

The startup menu depends on the options that are used with the `bp` command. If you run the `bp` command without specifying an option, the utility starts at the main menu. To start the utility at a secondary menu, specify one of the following options:

-a Starts `bp` in the Archive of Files and Directories menu.

-ra

Starts `bp` in the Restore Archives menu.

-b Starts `bp` in the Backup of Files and Directories menu.

-r Starts `bp` in the Restore Backups menu.

-rr

Starts `bp` in the Restore Raw Partitions Backups menu.

-o Starts `bp` in the Backup Oracle DB menu.

-ro

Starts `bp` in the Restore Oracle DB menu.
-s Starts bp in the Backup Sybase DB menu.
-rs
   Starts bp in the Restore Sybase DB menu.
-i Starts bp in the Backup Informix DB menu.
-ri
   Starts bp in the Restore Informix DB menu.
-rti
   Starts bp in the Restore True Image Backups menu.

Note that the following options apply only to the NetBackup Enterprise Server.
-p Starts bp in the Backup SAP DB menu.
-rp
   Starts bp in the Restore SAP DB menu.
-2 Starts bp in the Backup DB2 DB menu.
-r2
   Starts bp in the Restore DB2 DB menu.
-k Starts bp in the Backup SQL-BackTrack DB menu.
-rk
   Starts bp in the Restore SQL-BackTrack DB menu.
-verbose
   Provides a verbose response.

FILES

/usr/openv/netbackup/help/bp/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bp/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf

SEE ALSO

See bparchive on page 48.
See bpbackup on page 53.
See bprestore on page 361.
bparchive

bparchive – archive files to the NetBackup server

SYNOPSIS

bparchive [-p policy] [-s schedule][-L progress_log [-en]] [-S master_server [,master_server,...]] [-t policy_type] [-w [hh:mm:ss]] [-k "keyword_phrase"] -f listfile | filenames

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/
On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

bparchive processes the files that are listed on the command line or in the file that is specified by the -f listfile option. Any file path that is entered can be a file name or a directory name. If the list of files includes a directory, it archives all files and subdirectories of that directory and starts at the directory itself.

By default, you return to the system prompt after bparchive is successfully submitted. The command works in the background and does not return completion status directly to you. Use the -w option to change bparchive to work in the foreground and to return completion status after a specified time period.

bparchive writes informative and error messages to a progress-log file if the file is created. Create the file before you run the bparchive command and specify it with the -L progress_log option. If bparchive cannot archive any of the requested files or directories, use the progress log to determine the reason for the failure.

If you create a directory with write access, bparchive creates a debug log file in this directory to use for troubleshooting.

On Windows systems, <nbu_dir_path> is <install_path>\NetBackup\logs\bparchive\n
On UNIX systems, the directory is /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bparchive/

NetBackup sends mail on the archive completion status to mail_address if USEMAIL = mail_address. It is entered as follows: non-administrator users specify it on the
The following restrictions apply to this command:

- **On UNIX systems**: To archive a file with `bparchive`, you must be the root or the owner and a member of the primary group (as owner) to delete. Also, the file must not be read only. Otherwise, NetBackup saves the files but cannot reset their access time (`utime`) and does not delete them from the disk.

- **On Windows systems**, to archive a file with `bparchive`, you must have permission to delete the file and the file must not be read only. Otherwise, NetBackup saves the files but does not delete them from the disk.

- **On UNIX systems**: If you specify a UNIX file that is a link, `bparchive` archives only the link itself, not the file to which it links.

- `bparchive` does not archive the "." or ".." directory entries, and does not archive disk-image backups.

### OPTIONS

- **-p policy**
  
  Names the policy to use for the user archive. If it is not specified, the NetBackup server uses the first policy it finds that includes the client and a user archive schedule.

- **-s schedule**
  
  Names the schedule to use for the user archive. If it is not specified, the NetBackup server uses the first user archive schedule it finds in the policy it currently uses. (See the `-p` option.)

- **-S master_server**
  
  On UNIX systems, this option specifies the name of the NetBackup master server. The default is the first `SERVER` entry in the `/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf` file.

  On Windows systems, this option specifies the name of the NetBackup master server. The default is the server designated as current on the Servers tab of the Specify NetBackup Machines dialog box. To display this dialog box, start the Backup, Archive, and Restore user interface on the client. Then click Specify NetBackup Machines on the File menu.

- **-t policy_type**
  
  Specifies one of the following numbers that correspond to the policy type. The default for Windows clients is 13. The default for all others is 0:

  - **0 = Standard**
The following policy types apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

- DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
- SAP
- DB2
- FlashBackup
- Split-Mirror
- Enterprise-Vault

-L progress_log [-en]

Specifies the name of an existing file in which to write progress information.

On UNIX systems, the file name must begin with /.

For example: `netbackup/logs/user_ops/proglog`

On Windows system, an example is `NetBackup\logs\user_ops\proglog`

The default is to not use a progress log.

Include the -en option to generate a progress log that is in English. The name of the log contains the string _en. This option is useful to support personnel in a distributed environment where different locales may create logs of various languages.

With NetBackup 7.7.2 and later, only default paths are allowed for this option and Veritas recommends to use the default paths. If you cannot use the NetBackup default path in your setup, you should add custom paths to the NetBackup configuration.

For more information on how to add a custom path, see the “BPCD_WHITELIST_PATH option for NetBackup servers and clients” topic in the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.
-w [hh:mm:ss]
Causes NetBackup to wait for a completion status from the server before it returns you to the system prompt.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

You can optionally specify a wait time in hours, minutes, and seconds. The maximum wait time you can specify is 23:59:59. If the wait time expires before the archive is complete, the command exits with a timeout status. The archive, however, still completes on the server.

If you use -w without specifying the wait time or if you specify a value of 0, NetBackup waits indefinitely for the completion status.

-k keyword_phrase
Specifies a keyword phrase that NetBackup associates with the image created by this archive operation. You then can restore the image by specifying the keyword phrase with the -k option on the bprestore command.

The keyword phrase is a textual description of the archive that is a maximum of 128 characters in length. All printable characters are permitted including space (" ") and period (".").

Enclose the phrase in double quotes ("...") or single quotes ('...').

The default keyword phrase is the null (empty) string.

-f listfile
Specifies a file (listfile) that contains a list of files to be archived and can be used instead of the filenames option. In listfile, place each file path on a separate line.

The required file list format depends on whether the files have spaces, newlines, or returns in the names. To archive the files that do not have spaces or newlines or returns in the names, use the following format:

filepath

The path to the file you want to archive. Some examples on UNIX systems are:/home, /etc, and /var. Some examples on Windows systems are: c:\Programs and c:\documents\old_memos
To archive the files that have spaces or newlines or returns in the names, use this format:

```
filepathlen filepath
```

*filepath* is the path to the file you want to archive and *filepathlen* is the number of characters in the file path.

The path to the file you want to archive. Some examples on UNIX systems are: `/home`, `/etc`, and `/var`. Some examples on Windows systems are: `c:\Programs` and `c:\documents\old_memos`

Examples on UNIX systems are the following:

```
5 /home
4 /etc
4 /var
19 /home/abc/test file
```

Examples on Windows systems are the following:

```
11 c:\Programs
8 c:\winnt
22 c:\documents\old memos
```

*filenames*

Names one or more files to be archived and can be used instead of the `-f` option. Any files that you specify must be listed at the end, after all other options.

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - Archive a single file:

- **UNIX systems:** `bparchive /usr/user1/file1`
- **Windows systems:** `bparchive c:\usr\user1\file1`

Example 2 - Archive the files that are listed in a file that is named `archive_list`:

```
barchive -f archive_list
```

Example 3 - Associate keyword phrase "Archive My Home Directory 02/02/10" to the archive of a directory named `kwc` and use a progress log that is named arch.log:

- **UNIX systems:** `bparchive -k "Archive My Home Directory 02/02/10" \-L /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/arch.log /home/kwc`
- **Windows systems:** `bparchive -k "Archive My Home Directory 02/02/10" \-L c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops\arch.log c:\home\kwc`
bpbackup

bpbackup – back up files to the NetBackup server

SYNOPSIS

bpbackup -f listfile | filenames [-p policy] [-s schedule] [-S master_server...] [-t policy_type] [-L progress_log [-en]] [-w [hh:mm:ss]] [-k "keyword_phrase"]

bpbackup -i [-p policy] [-h hostname [-instance instance_name] [-database database_name]] [-s schedule] [-S master_server...] [-t policy_type] [-L progress_log [-en]] [-w [hh:mm:ss]] [-k "keyword_phrase"]

bpbackup -dssu DSSUname [-S master_server]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpbackup command can start a backup process on clients and master servers. When you use an Oracle policy, bpbackup lets you back up an instance. When you use a SQL Server policy, bpbackup lets you back up an instance or a database in an instance.

On clients:

The -f option of bpbackup starts a user backup equivalent to what is performed by using the interface on the client. This type of backup can be started from any NetBackup client to back up files from that client.

bpbackup processes the files that you list on the command line or in the file that you specify with the -f listfile option. A file path can be a file name or a directory name. If the named files include a directory, bpbackup backs up all files and subdirectories of that directory; it starts at the directory itself.
Note: In addition to listing individual files or directories, bpbackup can also use directives to indicate the files to be backed up. For example: bpbackup "/Shadow Copy Components/" or bpbackup "/System State/". Clients can enter the directive in the listfile using the bpbackup -f <listfile> option.

On master servers:

The -i option of bpbackup starts an immediate manual backup of a client. The bpbackup option is available only to the administrator on the master server. It is equivalent to when you start a manual backup from the NetBackup Administration Console. Use the -h option to specify the host.

Because progress logs are written only on clients and this form of bpbackup is run from the master server only, the -L option is undefined.

The following restrictions apply to this command:

- You must be the owner of the file or an administrator to back up a file with bpbackup.
- You can back up files and the directories that other users own if you have the necessary permissions.
- On UNIX systems: If you specify a file that is a link, bpbackup backs up only the link itself, not the file to which it links.
- bpbackup does not back up the "." or ".." directory entries.

By default, you return to the system prompt after bpbackup is successfully submitted. The command works in the background and does not return completion status directly to you. The -w option lets you change this behavior so the command works in the foreground. It returns completion status after a specified time period.

If you create the file before you run the bpbackup command and then specify the file with the -L progress_log option, the following occurs: bpbackup writes informative and error messages to a progress-log file. If bpbackup cannot back up the requested files or directories, use the progress log to determine the reason for the failure.

Note: The -L option is not supported for NDMP clients.

If you create the following directory with public-write access, bpbackup creates a debug log file in the directory that you can use for troubleshooting:

On Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\bpbackup\

On UNIX systems: usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bpbackup/
NetBackup sends mail on the backup completion status when the backup process is complete to `mail_address` when users specify the following:

- A nonroot user specifies `USEMAIL = mail_address` in the `$HOME/bp.conf` file
- A root user specifies `USEMAIL = mail_address` in the `/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf` file

**OPTIONS**

`-dssu DSSUname`

NetBackup immediately runs the schedule that is associated with the disk staging storage unit. The `-i` option is the implied behavior and is not necessary.

`-f listfile`

Specifies a file (`listfile`) that contains a list of files to back up. You can use this option instead of the `filenames` option, but you cannot use it with the `-i` option. List each file on a separate line.

The format that is required for the file list depends on whether the files have spaces, newlines, or returns in the names.

To back up the files that do not have spaces, newlines, or returns in the names, use the following format:

```
filepath
```

Where `filepath` is the path to the file you want to back up.

On UNIX systems, examples are `/home`, `/etc`, and `/var`.

On Windows systems, examples are `c:\Programs`, `c:\winnt`, and `c:\documents\old_memos`

To back up the files that have spaces, newlines, or returns in the names, use the following format:

```
filepathlen filepath
```

Where `filepath` is the path to the file you want to back up and `filepathlen` is the number of characters in the file path.

Examples on UNIX systems are the following:

```
5 /home
4 /etc
```
Examples on Windows systems are the following:

11 c:\Programs
8 c:\winnt
22 c:\documents\old memos

filenames
Names one or more files to back up. You can use this option instead of the \-f option, but you cannot use it with the \-i option. You must list any files that you specify at the end, following all other options.

\-h hostname
Names the client host on which to run the backup. If it is not specified, NetBackup runs the backup on all clients in the policy.

\-i
Starts an immediate manual backup. This operation is equivalent to starting a manual backup from the NetBackup administrator interface. You must be the administrator on the master server to use the \-i option.

\-instance instance_name [-database database_name]
Specifies the name of an Oracle or SQL Server instance that you want to back up. The policy type (-t) must be set to 4 (Oracle) or 15 (SQL Server). You must use this option with the \-h option, and you must be the administrator on the master server.

[-database database_name] specifies the name of a SQL Server database in an instance that you want to back up.

\-k keyword_phrase
Specifies a keyword phrase that NetBackup associates with the image that this backup operation creates. You then can restore the image by specifying the keyword phrase with the \-k option on the bprestore command.

If you use the \-i option with \-k, NetBackup establishes an association between the keyword phrase and the backup policy and image.

The keyword phrase is a textual description of the backup that is a maximum of 128 characters in length.

On UNIX systems, all printable characters are permitted including space (" ") and period ("."). Enclose the phrase in double quotes ("...") or single quotes ( '...' ) to avoid conflict with the UNIX shell.
On Windows systems, all printable characters are permitted including space (" ") and period ("."). Enclose the phrase in double quotes ("...") or single quotes ('...').

The default keyword phrase is the null (empty) string.

-L progress_log [-en]

Specifies the name of a file in which to write progress information. NetBackup creates the file if it does not exist.

On Windows systems, for example: NetBackup\logs\user_ops\proglog

On UNIX systems, for example: netbackup/logs/user_ops/proglog

The default is not to use a progress log.

The -L option is not supported for NDMP clients.

Include the -en option to generate a progress log that is in English. The name of the log contains the string _en. This option is useful to support personnel in a distributed environment where different locales may create logs of various languages.

With NetBackup 7.7.2 and later, only default paths are allowed for this option and Veritas recommends to use the default paths. If you cannot use the NetBackup default path in your setup, you should add custom paths to the NetBackup configuration.

For more information on how to add a custom path, see the “BPCD_WHITELIST_PATH option for NetBackup servers and clients” topic in the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

-p policy

Names the policy to use for the backup.

If this option is not specified, NetBackup uses the first policy it finds that includes the client and a user backup schedule.

This option is required for an immediate-manual backup (-i option).

-s schedule

Names the schedule to use for the backup. If it is not specified, the NetBackup server uses the first user backup schedule it finds for the client in the policy currently in use.

See the -p option.

-S master_server [,master_server, ...]

On UNIX systems, -S specifies the name(s) of the NetBackup master server(s). The default is the first SERVER entry that is found in the /usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf file.
On Windows systems, \(-s\) specifies the name(s) of the NetBackup master server(s). The default is the server designated as current on the Servers tab of the **Specify NetBackup Machines** dialog box. To display this dialog box, start the Backup, Archive, and Restore user interface on the client. Then click **Specify NetBackup Machines** on the File menu.

\[-t\] **policy_type**

Specifies one of the following numbers that correspond to the policy type. The default for Windows clients is 13, and the default for all others is 0:

- 0 = Standard
- 4 = Oracle
- 6 = Informix-On-BAR
- 7 = Sybase
- 8 = MS-SharePoint
- 13 = MS-Windows
- 15 = MS-SQL-Server
- 16 = MS-Exchange-Server
- 19 = NDMP

Note that the following policy types apply only to the NetBackup Enterprise Server.

- 11 = DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
- 17 = SAP
- 18 = DB2
- 20 = FlashBackup
- 21 = Split-Mirror
- 39 = Enterprise-Vault

\[-w\] [\(hh:mm:ss\)]

Causes NetBackup to wait for a completion status from the server before it returns you to the system prompt.

You can optionally specify a wait time in hours, minutes, and seconds. The maximum wait time you can specify is 23:59:59. If the wait time expires before the backup is complete, the command exits with a timeout status. The backup, however, still completes on the server.
The `bpbackup -w` option causes the shell to wait for a return code. The operating system shell can only return one return code. Therefore, if you use `-w` without specifying a wait time or you specify a value of 0, NetBackup waits indefinitely for the completion status.

You can start a manual or an administrative backup using `bpbackup -i` along with the `-w` function. This type of backup has the potential to start multiple jobs because it is based on policy attributes. If the manual backup starts multiple jobs, the `-w` function still only returns one return code to the shell.

If you use `-i` with `-w` and more than one job begins, NetBackup waits until all jobs complete before it returns a completion status. However, because NetBackup only returns one status code to the shell, the job ID that the status code belongs to is unknown.

If multiple jobs are due to multiple clients and **Allow Multiple Data Streams** is not selected, use `-h` to restrict the operation to one client. However, if **Allow Multiple Data Streams** is selected in the policy and the selected client has multiple jobs, the returned status code is again unknown.

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - Perform a user backup of a single file.

On UNIX systems:
```
# bpbackup /usr/user1/file1
```

On Windows systems:
```
# bpbackup c:\users\user1\file1
```

Example 2 - Start a user backup of the files that are listed in a file that is named `backup_list`.
```
# bpbackup -f backup_list
```

Example 3 - Start an immediate-manual backup (all on one line) of the client host named `diablo` in the policy named `cis_co`. The policy type is `Standard policy` and is in the configuration on the master server named `hoss`.

UNIX:
```
# bpbackup -p cis_co -i -h diablo -S hoss -t 0
```

Windows:
```
# bpbackup -p cis_co -i -h diablo -S hoss -t 0
```

Example 4 - On Windows systems: Associate the keyword phrase "Backup My Home Directory 01/01/01" to the user backup of the directory `C:\home\kwc`. (Enter the command on one line.)
```
# bpbackup -k "Backup My Home Directory 01/01/01"
-L c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops\bkup.log \
C:\home\kwc
```
On UNIX systems: The following command associates the keyword phrase “Backup Home Dir 01/01/01” to the user backup of the directory /home/kwc. (Enter the command on one line or use the backslash continuation character.)

```
# bpbackup -k "Backup Home Dir 01/01/01" -L /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/bkup.log /home/kwc
```

Example 5 - Associate the keyword phrase “Policy Win 01/01/01” to the immediate-manual backup of the client host named slater in the policy named win_nt_policy. (Enter the command all on one line.)

**UNIX:**
```
# bpbackup -k "Policy Win 01/01/01" -i -h slater -p win_nt_policy -t 13
```

**Windows:**
```
# bpbackup -k "Policy Win 01/01/01" -i -h slater -p win_nt_policy -t 13
```

Example 6 - Perform a manual backup of the Oracle instance orac11g on client host hookvm2 by using the ora policy.
```
# bpbackup -i -p ora -h hookvm2 -t 4 -instance orac11g
```

Example 7 - Perform a manual backup of the SQL Server database HRDB1 in instance HR on client host winvm2 by using the sql policy.
```
# bpbackup -i -p sql -h winvm2 -t 15 -instance HR -database HRDB1
```

**FILES**

**UNIX systems:** 

$HOME/bp.conf

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bpbackup/log.mmdyy

**Windows systems:**

<install_path>\NetBackup\logs\bpbackup\*.log

**SEE ALSO**

See bp on page 46.
See bparchive on page 48.
See bplist on page 211.
See bprestore on page 361.
bpbackupdb

bpbackupdb – initiate a hot catalog backup

SYNOPSIS

bpbackupdb -p policy_name -s sched_label

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is 
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

bpbackupdb initiates a hot catalog backup using the specified policy and schedule.

See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II.

See the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II for more information on how to back up NetBackup catalogs. The NetBackup utility bprecover recovers the catalogs that bpbackupdb has backed up.

See the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide for more information on how to restore the NetBackup catalogs if a disaster recovery is required.

OPTIONS

-p policy_name -s sched_label

The -p and -s options launch a policy-based, hot catalog backup.
**bpcatarc**

*bpcatarc* – back up the NetBackup catalog

**SYNOPSIS**

```
bpcatarc [-version] [-remove_dotf]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is `<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd`

**DESCRIPTION**

*bpcatarc* processes the output of *bpcatlist* to back up the selected catalog image .f files and update their image file’s catarc field with this backup job ID.

**OPTIONS**

- **-version**
  
  Displays the *bpcatarc* version and exit.

- **-remove_dotf**
  
  Removes the .f files for an archived image immediately so that you do not need to run *bpcatrm*.

**SEE ALSO**

See *bpcatlist* on page 63.

See *bpcatres* on page 66.

See *bpcatrm* on page 67.
bpcatlist

bpcatlist – list selected parts of NetBackup catalog

SYNOPSIS

bpcatlist [-server server_name] [-client client_name] [-since [ctime
| [-since-days nnn | -since-weeks nnn | -since-months nnn | -before-days nnn | -before-weeks nnn | -before-months nnn]] [-before
ctime] [-since-days nnn | -since-weeks nnn | -since-months nnn | -before-days nnn | -before-weeks nnn | -before-months nnn]] [-date
cctime] [-policy policy_name] [-sched sched_name] [-id backup_id]
[-catarc catarc_id] [-version] [-online | -offline]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

bpcatlist is the starting point for all catalog archiving operations. Use bpcatlist
to select the specific parts of the NetBackup catalog with which you want to work.
All files-file (image .f files), the largest files in a NetBackup catalog, that are selected
for bpcatarc, bpcatres, or bpcatrm, are first selected with bpcatlist. The output
of bpcatlist is piped to the action you want to perform.

OPTIONS

-server server_name
Indicates the name of the NetBackup server. Default: server_name is the first
server name listed in the bp.conf file.

-client client_name
Creates a list of backup images for client_name. Default: client_name is
CLIENT_NAME in bp.conf or the current host name.

To select all clients, use -client all.
-since [ctime | [-since-days nnn | -since-weeks nnn | -since-months nnn | -before-days nnn | -before-weeks nnn | -before-months nnn]]
  Lists backup images since the specified time that is expressed in ctime (for example, Fri Oct 12 00:00:00 2012).

  If no year is specified, bpcatlist uses the current year by default.

  The following command lists all images after December 31, 2012:

  bpcatlist -since 2012

  Additional examples are found in the Examples section.

-before [ctime | [-since-days nnn | -since-weeks nnn | -since-months nnn | -before-days nnn | -before-weeks nnn | -before-months nnn]]
  Lists backup images before the specified time that is expressed in ctime (for example, Fri Oct 12 00:00:00 2012). If no year is specified, bpcatlist uses the current year by default.

-date ctime
  Lists of backup images for the specified date that is expressed in ctime (for example, Fri Oct 12 00:00:00 2012). If no date is specified, bpcatlist uses the current date by default.

  Additional examples are found in the Examples section.

-catarc catarc_id
  Lists the files-file that were archived with the specified catarc_id. For example:

  -catarc 1022754972

-policy policy_name
  Lists the backups that the indicated policy_name for the specified client creates.

-sched sched_name
  Lists the backups that are created following schedule_name for the specified client.

-id backup_id
  Creates a list for the specified backup_id.

-online
  Lists only files-file that are online.

-offline
  Lists only files-file that are offline.

-version
  Displays the bpcatlist version and exit.
EXAMPLES

Displayed dates must be specified in ctime (for example, Fri Mar 16 00:00:00 2012) date format. Displayed dates may be cut and specified without modification.

Example 1 - List a backup for a specific date and time.

# bpcatlist -date Mon Aug 19 14:16:28 2013

Example 2 - List all backups between the two specified dates of the current year. When no year is specified, the current year is used by default.

# bpcatlist -since Fri Jul 5 00:00:00 -before Mon Aug 2 00:00:00

Example 3 - List the backups that are two to three months old.

# bpcatlist -before-months 2 -since-months 3

-since and -before use the following equivalent values:

-since-days nnn
-since-weeks nnn
-since-months nnn
-before-days nnn
-before-weeks nnn
-before-months nnn

For example, the setting -since-days 14 is equivalent to -since-weeks 2.

SEE ALSO

See bpcatarc on page 62.
See bpcatres on page 66.
See bpcatrm on page 67.
**bpcatres**

*bpcatres*  – restore NetBackup catalog

**SYNOPSIS**

```
bpcatres [-version]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is 
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is  
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

**DESCRIPTION**

*bpcatres* processes the output of *bpcatlist* to restore the selected catalog image .f files.

**OPTIONS**

- `version`
  
  Displays the *bpcatres* version and exits.

**SEE ALSO**

See *bpcatarc* on page 62.
See *bpcatlist* on page 63.
See *bpcatrm* on page 67.
bpcatrm

bpcatrm – delete NetBackup catalog

SYNOPSIS

bpcatrm [-version]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bpcatrm processes the output of bpcatlist or bpcatarc to delete the selected
catalog image .f files that have a valid catarc ID in their image file.

OPTIONS

-version

Displays the bpcatrm version and exits.

SEE ALSO

See bpcatarc on page 62.
See bpcatlist on page 63.
See bpcatres on page 66.
bpcd

bpcd – NetBackup client daemon. Enables the NetBackup clients and servers to accept requests from NetBackup servers.

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

On Windows systems, bpcd is a communications daemon that the NetBackup Client Service bpinetd activates. Normally, inetd activates bpcd on UNIX systems. The bpcd daemon accepts requests from NetBackup servers. Requests include the following:

- Initiate backup and restore jobs
- Get NetBackup configuration parameters
- Set NetBackup configuration parameters

When you install NetBackup on a client, the installation process typically adds entries for bpcd to the following:

- UNIX client: /etc/services and /etc/inetd.conf
- Windows client: %SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services

The services entry looks like the following:

bpcd 13782/tcp bpcd

The inetd.conf entry on UNIX systems looks like the following:

bpcd stream tcp nowait root /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/bpcd bpcd
OPTIONS

The following options are available only on UNIX clients and imply that the -standalone option is active.

-debug
Prevents bpcd from forking and does not disconnect it from standard input, output, and error.

-keyfile
When -keyfile is specified, you are prompted for the NetBackup pass phrase that lets bpcd access the NetBackup encryption key file.

For more information, see "Additional key file security" in the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

-portnum number
Specifies the port number where bpcd listens for requests. The default is the bpcd entry in: /etc/services.

-standalone
Instructs bpcd to run continuously rather than requiring inetd to start NetBackup. -standalone is the default condition for NetBackup startup.

-terminate
Stop the NetBackup Client Service (bpcd).

SEE ALSO

See bpclient on page 74.

See bpkeyfile on page 203.
bpchangeprimary

bpchangeprimary – promote a copy of a backup to be the primary copy

SYNOPSIS

bpchangeprimary -copy number | -pool volume_pool | -group volume_group
[-id backup_id] [-M master_server]

bpchangeprimary -copy number | -pool volume_pool | -group volume_group

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpchangeprimary command lets you change which copy is the primary copy for a set of backup images. You can choose the copy to be promoted to primary by specifying a copy number, volume pool, or volume group. You can apply several optional criteria to identify the backup images to be affected.

The primary copy of a backup is the copy used by a restore process. Ensure that the primary copy is accessible for restore. For instance, if one copy of a backup was sent off site, change the primary copy to be the copy that remains on site.

The bpchangeprimary command finds all backups that match the specified criteria and updates their copy number to primary. If you use the -copy option, the specified copy number becomes the primary copy. If you use the -group or -pool option, the process identifies all media IDs that belong to the specified volume group or volume pool. It then changes all copies that reside on those media to primary.

OPTIONS

One and only one of the following three options is required:

-cop y number

 Specifies the number of the backup copy you want to promote to primary.
-pool volume_pool
   Specifies that the copy on the media that belongs to volume_pool is to be promoted to primary.

-group volume_group
   Specifies that the copy on the media that belongs to volume_group is to be promoted to primary.

You can apply combinations of one or more of the following optional criteria to specify which copies are made primary.

-cl client_name
   Specifies that backups of client_name are affected. This name must be as it appears in the NetBackup catalog. For those backup images, this option promotes the copy that corresponds to the specified -pool, -group, or -copy option to primary. The default is all clients.

-sd date time, -ed date time
   Specifies the start date (-sd) or end date (-ed) of the backup images for which the primary copy is changed.

   The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

   For more information about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

   The default start date is January 1, 1970, which effectively causes a search for all images. If you run bpchangeprimary without using the -sd option, you are prompted to confirm that you want to change the primary copy for the backups that were created after January 1, 1970. The default end date is the current date. The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 to 01/19/2038.

-id backup_id
   Specifies the backup ID of the backup image for which the primary copy is changed. For that backup image, -id backup_id changes the copy that corresponds to the specified -pool, -group, or -copy option.

   If you specify -id, you can use the -M option to name an alternate master server. Specify -pool, -group, or -copy.

-kw keyword
   Specifies a keyword phrase for NetBackup to use when you identify backup images for which the primary copy is changed.
-M master_server
    Specifies that the backups that belong to master_server are affected. For those backup images, -M master_server promotes the copy that corresponds to the specified -pool, -group, or -copy option to primary.

    If you use this option, any other options you specify determine which backup images on the specified master server are affected. The server must allow access by the system that issues the bpchangeprimary command. The default is the master server for the system that runs the bpchangeprimary command.

-pn policy_name
    Specifies the name of the backup policy of the backups for which the primary copy is changed. The default is all policies.

-pt policy_type
    Specifies the type of the backup policies of the backups for which the primary copy is changed. The default is all policy types. The policy_type is one of the following character strings:

    Auspex-FastBackup
    DataStore
    DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
    DB2
    Enterprise-Vault
    FlashBackup
    FlashBackup-Windows
    Hyper-V
    Informix-On-BAR
    LotusNotes
    MS-Exchange-Server
    MS-SharePoint
    MS-SQL-Server
    MS-Windows
    NDMP
    Oracle
    PureDisk-Export
    SAP
    Split-Mirror
    Standard
    Sybase
    Vault
    VMware
-sl schedule_name
  Specifies the schedule name (label) for the selection of the backup images for which the primary copy is changed. By default, the bpchangeprimary command uses all schedules.

-st schedule_type
  Specifies the schedule type for the selection of the backup images for which the primary copy is changed. By default, bpchangeprimary uses any schedule type. Valid values are as follows:
  
  FULL (full backup)
  INCR (differential-incremental backup)
  CINC (cumulative-incremental backup)
  UBAK (user backup)
  UARC (user archive)
  NOT_ARCHIVE (all backups except user archive)

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Promote all copies on the media that belongs to the volume pool SUN that are created after 08/01/2012 to be the primary copy.

# bpchangeprimary -pool SUN -sd 08/01/2012

Example 2 - Promote copy 2 of all backups of client, oak, created after 01/01/2012 to be the primary copy:

# bpchangeprimary -copy 2 -cl oak -sd 01/01/2012

Example 3 - Promote copy 4 of all backups that the backup policy Offsite created after 08/01/2011 to be the primary copy:

# bpchangeprimary -copy 4 -pn Offsite -sd 08/01/2011
bpclient

bpclient – manage client entries on a master server

SYNOPSIS

bpclient -All [-M master_server] [-l | -L | -H]

bpclient -client client_name [-M master_server] [-l | -L | -H]

bpclient -client client_name [-M master_server] -add | -update
[dynamic_address 0|1] [-free_browse 0|1|2] [-list_restore 0|1|2|3]
[max_jobs 1-99] [-current_host host_name] [-online] [-offline
[ut] -onlinet time] [-online_backup] [-offline_backup [-ut]
[online_backup_time]] [-online_restore] [-offline_restore
[ut] -online_restore_at time] [-WOFB_enabled 0|1] [-WOFB_FIM 0|1]
[-WOFB_usage 0|1] [-WOFB_error 0|1] [-connect_options 0|1|2 0|1|2
0|1|2|3] [-granular_proxy granular_proxy_host] [-client_direct 0|1|2]
[-client_direct_restore 0|1|2]

bpclient -client client_name [-M master_server] -delete

bpclient -client client_name -add_alias alias_name | -delete_alias
alias_name [-M master_server]

bpclient -client client_name -add_all_aliases | -delete_all_aliases
| -list_all_aliases [-M master_server]

bpclient -policy policy_name -validate -fi

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd

DESCRIPTION

The bpclient command describes how a NetBackup server connects to NetBackup clients.
OPTIONS

-**add**
  Adds a new client entry.

-**add_alias** | -**delete_alias** alias_name
  Adds a new entry for a client alias or deletes an existing client alias entry.

-**add_all_aliases** | -**delete_all_aliases** | -**list_all_aliases**
  Does one of the following:
  - **add_all_aliases** adds a new entry for every client alias.
  - **delete_all_aliases** deletes all aliases.
  - **list_all_aliases** outputs a list of all alias entries.

-**All**
  Lists all client entries. Only the client entries appear that are added explicitly by using the `bpclient` command.

-**client** client_name
  Specifies the name of the client to list or update.

-**client_direct** 0 | 1 | 2
  Client Direct improves backup performance by using the OpenStorage storage server instead of the media server to transfer data to the client. The **client_direct** option setting determines if and when the client uses this feature. The following settings are possible:
  - 0 = Never use Client Direct as the data transfer method on the specified host. Always use the normal data transfer method. This setting is the default condition.
  - 1 = Prefer to use Client Direct. Probes for the Client Direct capabilities on the storage server that is identified during the backup. If the probe passes, NetBackup uses the Client Direct data transfer method on the specified client. If the probe fails, it uses the normal data transfer method.
  - 2 = Always use Client Direct. Tries to use only the Client Direct method with the specified client. If this method fails for any reason, the job fails. No other transfer method is tried.

-**client_direct_restore** 0 | 1 | 2
  Client Direct Restore improves restore performance by using the OpenStorage storage server instead of the media server to restore data to the client. The **client_direct** option setting determines if and when the client uses this feature. The following settings are possible:
0 = Never use Client Direct Restore as the data transfer method on the specified host. Always use the normal data transfer method. This setting is the default condition.

1 = Prefer to use Client Direct Restore. The command probes for Client Direct Restore capabilities on the storage server that is identified during the restore. If the probe passes, NetBackup uses the Client Direct Restore data transfer method on the specified client. If the probe fails, it uses the normal data transfer method.

2 = Always use Client Direct Restore. Tries to use only the Client Direct Restore method with the specified client. If this method fails for any reason, the job fails. No other transfer method is tried.

- connect_options 0|1|2 0|1|2 0|1|2|3

First set of arguments, Ports, represents the following:

0 = Reserved Port: Use a reserved port number.

1 = Non-reserved Port: Connect to the client’s bpcd by using a non-reserved port number. If you select this option, enable Allow Nonreserved Ports for the selected client.

2 = Use Default: Use Default is the default. Use the value that the DEFAULT_CONNECT_OPTIONS configuration entry on the server defines.

The second set of arguments, BPCD Connect Back, represents the following:

0 = Random Port: NetBackup randomly chooses a free port in the allowed range to perform the traditional connect-back method.

1 = VNETD port: This method requires no connect-back. The Veritas Network Daemon (vnetd) was designed to enhance firewall efficiency with NetBackup during server-to-server and server-to-client communications.

2 = Use Default: The default option. Use the value that the DEFAULT_CONNECT_OPTIONS configuration entry on the server defines.

The third set of arguments (Daemon Connection Port) represents the following:

0 = Automatic: This option means that VNETD is used if possible; otherwise Legacy is used.

1 = Use the VNETD port.

2 = Use the Legacy port number.

3 = Use Default: The default option. Use the value that the DEFAULT_CONNECT_OPTIONS configuration entry on the server defines.
**Note:** If the `vnetd` Daemon Connection Port is used, the BPCD Connect Back setting is not applicable. If the `vnetd` Daemon Connection Port is used, non-reserved ports are always used regardless of the value of the Ports setting.

---

- **current_hostname host_name**
  
  The current host name of the client. This option is meaningful only when the option `-dynamic_address 1` is used. Usually, you do not have to enter a `-current_hostname` value. The client normally contacts the master server to set the host name and the IP address.

- **delete**
  
  Deletes an existing client entry.

- **-dynamic_address 0 | 1**
  
  0 = The client name is assumed to be a valid host name for the client (default).
  
  1 = The client is assumed to have a dynamic host name (such as DHCP).

- **-fi**
  
  Validates the `-snapshot_method_args` options on the `bpplinfo` command. See `-validate` option.

- **-free_browse 0 | 1 | 2**
  
  A method that allows users to get around the checking that the server does when it browses images (owner or group). By default, normal users are not allowed to browse into scheduled backups on Windows.
  
  0 = Allow
  
  1 = Deny
  
  2 = Use
  
  By default, both the client and the server should be set up to 0 (allow). To browse freely, either the client or the server must be set up to 2 (use). Neither can be set up for 1 (deny).

- **-granular_proxy granular_proxy_host**
  
  Specifies the Windows granular proxy host for a source client. You can use this option when you duplicate backup images that are enabled by the Granular Recovery Technology (GRT).

- **-H**
  
  Lists host-specific client information.

- **-l**
  
  Lists the limited client information.
-L
Lists all client information in a VERBOSE format.

-list_restore 0 | 1 | 2 | 3
Sets up on the server to disallow list and restore requests from a particular client. The value in the client database overrides the bp.conf file setting.

0 = Not specified (default)
1 = Allow both list and restore requests
2 = Allow list requests only
3 = Deny both list and restore requests

-M master_server
Name of the master server that contains the client entries. The first server name in the local configuration is the default master server.

-max_jobs [1-99]
The maximum number of jobs up to 99 that are allowed to run concurrently on this client. You can configure this item in the NetBackup Administration Console. It is labeled "Maximum data streams." To perform this function by using this GUI, select the following: Host Properties > Master Servers > (double-click the master server name) > Client Attributes.

-online | -offline
Sets the client state to online or offline for both backups and restores.

-onlineat time
Sets the client state to online for both backups and restores at the time specified.

-online_backup | -offline_backup
Set the client state to online or offline for backup.

-online_backup_at time
Sets the client state to online for backup at the time specified.

-online_restore | -offline_restore
Set the client state to online or offline for restore.

-online_restore_at time
Sets the client state to online for restore at the time specified.

-policy policy_name
Specifies the name of the backup policy to validate. This option is used with the -validate and -fi options.
-update
  Updates an existing client entry.

-ut
  Specifies the time in UNIX time.

-validate
  When using NetBackup commands to create a snapshot-based policy such as VMware or Hyper-V, this option validates the policy. To validate a policy that is created with the bpplinfo -snapshot_method_args command, -validate must be used with the -fi option.

  For more information on using NetBackup commands to create a VMware or Hyper-V policy, see the NetBackup for VMware Guide or the NetBackup for Hyper-V Guide.

-WOFB_enabled 0|1
  0 = disables Windows Open File Backup for the client that is specified in client_name.
  1 = enables Windows Open File Backup for the client that is specified in client_name.

-WOFB_error 0 | 1
  0 = Abort Backup on Error. Specifies that a backup aborts if it fails for a snapshot-related issue after the snapshot is created and while the backup uses the snapshot to back up open or active files on the file system.
  1 = Disable Snapshot and Continue. Specifies that if the snapshot becomes invalid during a backup, the volume snapshots for the backup are destroyed. The backup continues with Windows Open File Backups disabled.

-WOFB_FIM 0 | 1
  0 = Use Volume Snapshot Provider (VSP) as the snapshot provider for the Windows Open File Backups. VSP is supported only on the clients that use NetBackup Release 6.x. Clients that use NetBackup Release 7.x only use VSS. If you run a Release 7.x client and select VSP with this option, NetBackup automatically runs VSS instead.
  1 = Use Microsoft's Volume Shadow Service (VSS) as the snapshot provider for Windows Open File Backups.

-WOFB_usage 0|1
  0 = Individual Drive Snapshot. Specifies that the snapshot be of an individual drive. When this property is enabled, snapshot creation and file backup are done sequentially on a per volume basis.
1 = Global Drive Snapshot. Specifies that the snapshot is of a global drive. The snapshots are taken at one time for all the volumes that require snapshots for the backup job (or stream group for multistreamed backups).

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Determine if the client hagar is in the client database on the master server:

```
# bpclient -client hagar -L
```

Example 2 - Add casper to the client database on the master server. It also allows a maximum of five concurrent jobs to be run on casper.

```
# bpclient -client casper -add -max_jobs 5
```

Example 3 - List all client information verbosely for client ollie.

```
# bpclient -client ollie -L
Client Name: ollie
Current Host:
    Hostname: ollie
    IP Address: 0.0.0.0
Dynamic Address: no
Free Browse: Allow
List Restore: Not Specified
Max Jobs This Client: Not Specified
WOFB Enabled: yes
WOFB FIM: VSP
WOFB Usage: Individual Drive Snapshot
WOFB Error Control: Abort on Error
Client Direct: Prefer to use client-side deduplication or
    Prefer to move data direct to storage
Client Direct Restore: Move data via media server
OST Proxy: Off
OST Proxy Server: Unspecified
Connect options: 2 2 3
The `bpclimagelist` command generates status reports on client NetBackup images or removable media.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/`

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is `<install_path>\NetBackup\bin`

**DESCRIPTION**

The `bpclimagelist` command generates status reports on client NetBackup images or removable media.

---

**Note:** For the NetBackup Accelerator feature, `bpclimagelist` can report the amount of data that was transferred over the network for each backup. You must configure the command to show the transferred data in the field that normally shows the Accelerator backup image size. For details, see the Accelerator topics in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide Volume I, the NetBackup for VMware Administrator's Guide, and the NetBackup for NDMP Administrator's Guide.

---

**OPTIONS**

- `-client client_name`
  Specifies the client on which a status report is to be generated.

- `-ct client_type`
  Displays only the images that are backed up for a specified client type. The `client_type` is specified as an integer. Valid values are the following:
  - 0 - standard (typical for UNIX file system backups)
  - 4 - Oracle DB
6 - Informix DB
7 - Sybase DB
8 - Sharepoint
13 - Windows (typical for Windows file system backups)
15 - SQL Server
16 - Exchange
17 - SAP
18 - DB2
19 - NDMP
20 - Flash Backup
21 - Split Mirror
29 - FlashBackup-Windows
30 - Vault
34 - Disk Staging
35 - NetBackup Catalog
39 - Enterprise Vault

-e mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss
  Specifies an end date and time for the listing. See the description of the -s option that follows.

-keyword keyword_phrase
  Specifies a keyword phrase for NetBackup to use when it searches. The phrase must match the phrase that was previously associated with the image.

-Likelydate
  Searches for a useful timestamp that marks the start of backup images to use for a restore. Usually, this timestamp is the time of the last full backup image. With no other arguments, this option returns the decimal number of seconds since January 1, 1970.

-Listseconds
  Specifies that the timestamp is shown in seconds granularity.

-policy policy_name
  Reports on the backup images that use the specified policy. The default is any policy.
Specifies the start date (-s) and end date (-e) for the listing.

The -s option specifies a start date and time for the listing. The resulting list shows only files in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more information about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is the current date minus 6 months.

The -e option specifies an end date and time for the listing. The resulting list shows only files from the backups or the archives that occurred at or before the specified date and time. Use the same format for start date and time. The default is the current date and time.

-server server_name

Indicates the name of the NetBackup server. The default value is the first server name listed in the bp.conf file.

-t

Specifies a schedule type for the image selection. The default is any schedule type. Valid values, in either uppercase or lowercase, are as follows:

- FULL (full backup)
- INCR (differential-incremental backup)
- CINC (cumulative-incremental backup)
- UBAK (user backup)
- UARC (user archive)
- ANY
- NOT_ARCHIVE (all backups except user archive)

-U

User display format.
bpclntcmd

bpclntcmd – test functionality of a NetBackup system and enable Fibre Transport services on a NetBackup client

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

The bpclntcmd command tests the functionality of a NetBackup system and displays information about it. It also enables and disables the Fibre Transport services on a NetBackup client.

OPTIONS

-check_vxss

Checks if NBAC is configured correctly on the local system.

-check_vxss_with_host hostname

Checks if NBAC is configured correctly on the local system to connect to the remote host hostname.

-clear_host_cache

NetBackup caches host name to IP address mappings to minimize DNS lookups. Each NetBackup process typically has its own in-memory cache and all the processes also share a cache stored on the file system. This option removes all the entries in the shared cache on the file system.
If host names/IP addresses have recently been updated on DNS or other host lookup services, the NetBackup caches may be out of sync for up to an hour. To ensure that NetBackup is in sync with host name changes, you can do the following: Stop NetBackup, run `bpclntcmd -clear_host_cache`, then restart NetBackup.

- `gethostname`
  Returns the host name that NetBackup uses on the local system.

- `get_local_client_patch_version`
  Returns the version of the local client patch software.

- `get_local_server_patch_version`
  Returns the version of the local server patch software.

- `get_pbx_port hostname`
  Displays the number that `hostname` considers the PBX port number. If `hostname` is not specified, the option displays the number that the local host considers the PBX port number.

- `get_remote_host_version hostname`
  Returns the version of NetBackup that is running on the system that is identified in the `hostname` variable.

- `hn hostname`
  Returns the host name, alias, and IP address information about the host name that is identified in the `hostname` variable.

- `ip ip_address`
  Returns the host name, alias, and IP address information about IP address, `ip_address`.

- `is_emm_server hostname`
  Checks if `hostname` is operating as the EMM server on the local system.

- `is_local_host hostname`
  Checks if `hostname` is a network interface on the local system.

- `is_master_server hostname`
  Checks if `hostname` is the master server on the local system.

- `is_media_server hostname`
  Checks if `hostname` is a media server on the local system.

- `is_server hostname`
  Checks if `hostname` is a master server or a media server on the local system.
-pn
  Returns what the master server considers your host name (or peer name) to be.

-reverse_name_lookup [allowed | restricted | prohibited]
  Determines if NetBackup can use the reverse name lookup of the host name-IP.
  Use of this function can be allowed, prohibited, or restricted.

-sanclient [ 0 | 1 ]
  0 - Disables the client Fibre Transport (FT) service. The command returns a
  NetBackup SAN client to normal client functionality.
  1 - Enables the client FT service, which effectively turns a regular NetBackup
  client into a SAN client.

-self
  Returns the information about the local system.

-server NBU_master
  Returns the host name information of the NetBackup master server.

-sv
  Returns the NetBackup version of the master server.

SEE ALSO

See bpnbat on page 238.
bpclusterutil

bpclusterutil – Modify and configure NetBackup in a cluster.

SYNOPSIS


bpclusterutil -r CLUSTEREDSERVICES servicename | CLUSTEROBJECTNAME | CLUSTERNAME clustername | CLUSTERNAME clusternames | CLUSTERTYPE [MSCS|VCS] | GLOBDBHOST nodename | GLOBDBHOST nosenames | INSTALLPATH path | NETBACKUPINSTALLPATH path | NETBACKUPSHAREDDRIVE drive: | NETBACKUPTYPE [MASTER|MEDIA] | NETWORKSELECTION network name | NODENAMES nodename | NODENAMES nosenames | VIRTUALIPADDRESS ip address | VIRTUALSERVERNAME virtual name | VIRTUALSERVERNAME virtual names | VIRTUALSUBNETMASK subnet mask

bpclusterutil -rm CLUSTEREDSERVICES servicename | MONITOREDSERVICES servicename

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin

DESCRIPTION

This command modifies and configures NetBackup in a cluster. It is available on NetBackup master and media servers.

On Windows, this command sets up the registry entries that are used for cluster configuration and then to configure the cluster. This command only modifies registry entries on the local node.

OPTIONS

-addnode NodeName

Adds a node name to the possible owners list of all the resources in the NetBackup group. This option is available on Windows systems only.
-addSvc "Service Name"
   Adds a NetBackup service to the NetBackup cluster group.

-c
   Configures NetBackup in a cluster as based on the values that you specified in the registry and brings the NetBackup group online.

-ci
   Configures NetBackup in a cluster as based on the values that you specified in the registry and does not bring the NetBackup group online.

-delete
   Deletes the registry entries that are used to configure NetBackup in a cluster.

-depend "ServiceName" DependServiceName
   Sets the cluster resource for Service Name to have a dependency on DependServiceName. This option is available on Windows systems only.

-deleteSvc "ServiceName"
   Deletes an existing NetBackup service from the NetBackup cluster group. Ensure that ServiceName is provided within double quotes. For example, "NetBackup Key Management Service" for the key management service.

-disableSvc "ServiceName"
   Disables monitoring of a NetBackup service by the cluster.

-display
   Displays the registry entries that are used for cluster configuration. This option is available on Windows systems only.

-enableSvc "ServiceName"
   Enables the cluster to monitor a NetBackup service you added to the NetBackup cluster group.

-freeze
   Freezes the NetBackup cluster group. This option is available on UNIX systems only.

-isactive
   Displays the state of the NetBackup cluster group on the node. A return code of 1 indicates that the node is the active node. A return code of 0 indicates that the node is an inactive node.

-iscluster
   Displays the cluster status of NetBackup.

-np
   Places the operation in silent mode (no print).
-offline
   Issues the offline command to the NetBackup group in the cluster.

-online
   Issues the online command to the NetBackup group in the cluster.

-r
   Sets the corresponding NetBackup cluster configuration registry entry to the specified value. This option is available on Windows systems only.

**CLUSTEREDSERVICES servicename**

   Adds *servicename* to the CLUSTEREDSERVICES registry entry. Only one service name can be entered at a time; run the command multiple times to add service names. The service name should match the service name property of the service.

**CLUSTERGROUPNAME, CLUSTERNAME clustername, CLUSTERTYPE MSCS|VCS, GLOBDBHOST nodename, MONITOREDSERVICES servicename**

   Adds *servicename* to the MONITOREDSERVICES registry entry. Only one service name can be entered at a time; run the command multiple times to add service names. The service name should match the service name property of the service.

**NETBACKUPINSTALLPATH path, NETBACKUPSHAREDDRIVE drive:, NETBACKUPTYPE MASTER|MEDIA, NETWORKSELECTION network name, NODENAMES nodename**

   If NODENAMES is specified, only one node name can be entered. Run the command multiple times to add node names.

**VIRTUALIPADDRESS ip address, VIRTUALSERVERNAME virtual name, VIRTUALSUBNETMASK subnet mask, -rm**

   Removes a value from the corresponding NetBackup cluster configuration registry entry.

**CLUSTEREDSERVICES servicename**

   Removes *servicename* from the CLUSTEREDSERVICES registry entry. Only one service name can be entered at a time; run the command multiple times to remove service names. The service name should match the service name property of the service.

**MONITOREDSERVICES servicename**

   Removes *servicename* from the MONITOREDSERVICES registry entry. Only one service name can be entered at a time; run the command multiple times to remove service names. The service name should match the service name property of the service.
-s [NBU | OC]
   Selects the clustered server type. The possible values are NBU (NetBackup) and OC (OpsCenter).

-sharedpath
   Displays the shared path of the clustered server.

-startagent
   Starts the NetBackup Cluster Server (VCS) agent.

-stopagent
   Stops the NetBackup VCS agent.

-unfreeze
   Unfreezes the NetBackup cluster group. This option is available on UNIX systems only.

-vname
   Displays the virtual name of the NetBackup cluster group. This option is available on UNIX systems only.
bpcompatd

bpcompatd – run NetBackup compatibility service

SYNOPSIS

bpcompatd [-max_time seconds] [-console] [-debug]
bpcompatd -alive [-debug]
bpcompatd -terminate [-debug]
bpcompatd -bpcd_connect clientname [-debug]
bpcompatd -bpdbm_connect hostname [-debug]
bpcompatd -bpjobd_connect hostname [-debug]
bpcompatd -bprd_connect hostname [-debug]
bpcompatd -robot_connect hostname robot_type [-debug]
bpcompatd -vmd_connect hostname [-debug]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

This command is used internally by new NetBackup services to communicate with legacy NetBackup services.

OPTIONS

-alive
Tests the local bpcompatd daemon or service to see if it is running.

-bpcd_connect clientname
Tests a bpcd connection to clientname by using the bpcompatd command.

-bpdbm_connect hostname
Tests a bpdbm connection to hostname by using the bpcompatd command.
-bpjobd_connect hostname
Tests a bpjobd connection to hostname by using the bpcompatd command.

-bprd_connect hostname
Tests a bprd connection to hostname by using the bpcompatd command.

If you specify -debug, the information that is normally logged in the debug log file of bpcompatd is written to standard error.

If you do not specify one of these options, bpcompatd runs as a daemon (for UNIX) or a service (for Windows). The following options are available when you run bpcompatd as a daemon or service:

-console
This option is applicable to Windows only. Normally, bpcompatd is run through the Service Manager. You can use the -console option to run the bpcompatd service from the command line.

-debug
If you specify -debug, the information that normally is logged on the debug log file of bpcompatd is written to standard error. For Windows, this option implies the -console option. On UNIX systems, this option prevents the bpcompatd service from running in the background.

-max_time seconds
The maximum time bpcompatd waits for a new connection before it performs routine tasks. The default is 60 seconds on UNIX systems. The default is one second on Windows systems.

-robot_connect hostname robot_type
Tests a robot daemon connection to hostname for robot_type by using the bpcompatd command.

Valid robot types include the following:

NONE - Not robotic
ACS - Automated Cartridge System
TL4 - Tape Library 4MM
TL8 - Tape Library 8MM
TLD - Tape Library DLT
TLH - Tape Library Half-Inch
TLM - Tape Library Multimedia
-terminate
   Terminates the local **bpcompatd** daemon or service if it is running.

-vmd_connect hostname
   Tests a **vmd** connection to **hostname** by using the **bpcompatd** command.
bpconfig

bpconfig – modify or display global configuration attributes for NetBackup

SYNOPSIS

bpconfig [-cd seconds] [-ha hours] [-kl days] [-kt days] [-ma [address]] [-sto seconds] [-mj number] [-period hours] [-prep hours] [-to seconds] [cleanup_int hours] [cleanup_wait minutes] [-tries times] [-wi minutes] [-pui minutes] [-v] [-M master_server,...]

bpconfig [-L | -l | -U [-v] [-M master_server,...]]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpconfig command modifies or displays the NetBackup global configuration attributes. These attributes affect operations for all policies and clients. With the exception of the NetBackup administrator’s email address, the default values for these attributes are adequate for most installations.

See "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

For implications of setting the attribute values, see NetBackup Global Attributes in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I.

The following describes the two forms of bpconfig:

- The first form of bpconfig modifies one or more of the NetBackup global configuration attributes. At least one option that changes a NetBackup global configuration attribute must be on the command line.

- The second form of bpconfig displays the current settings of the NetBackup global configuration attributes. See DISPLAY FORMATS for more detail.

Errors are sent to stderr. A log of the command activity is sent to the NetBackup admin log file for the current day.
OPTIONS

- **cd seconds**
  Specifies the number of seconds that is the Compress Catalog Interval. When `seconds` is an integer, an image compresses after this number of seconds has elapsed since the creation of the image. The range of values is 86400 to 2147472000. The default is zero (0), which means no compression is done.
  
  Use the `bpimage` command to decompress the images.

- **cleanup_int hours**
  Specifies the minimum period of time (in hours) that can elapse without a catalog cleanup. The default value is 12 (hours). Since cleanup cannot run during a catalog backup, large 24x7 environments that run long catalog backups may need a shorter cleanup interval (e.g., three hours). Regardless of the value of this option, the image database is automatically cleaned up at the end of a session of scheduled backups.
  
  This option appears in the output display as Image DB Cleanup Interval (see examples).

- **cleanup_wait minutes**
  Specifies the interval (in minutes) between image database catalog cleanup operations. The default value is 60 (minutes). If multiple backups occur during this cleanup wait interval, NetBackup only initiates one cleanup operation in this time period. The range of values is zero (0) to 720.

- **ha hours**
  Specifies the number of `hours` ago that is the beginning of the time range for selecting NetBackup report entries. The end of the time range is the current time. For example, if `hours` ago is 24 and if you request a Backup Status report at 10:00 a.m., the report includes the following: All backups that ran from 10:00 a.m. yesterday until 10:00 a.m. today.
  
  This value is used to calculate the time range for general reports and media reports. General reports include Backup Status, Client Backups, Problems, and All Log Entries. Media reports include Media List, Media Summary, Media Contents, Images on Media, and Media Log Entries.
  
  Hours Ago is a positive integer in the range of 1 to 32767. The default value is 24 (hours).

- **kl days**
  The number of days to keep logs. This number determines how long the NetBackup master server keeps its Error database and debug logs.
  
  NetBackup derives its Backup Status, Problems, All Log Entries, and Media Log Entries reports from the Error database.
This value limits the period that these reports can cover. The range of values is 1 to 24855. The default is 28 days. A value of zero (0) turns logs off.

**Note:** This attribute has no effect on remote media servers or clients (remote media servers apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server).

-kt *days*
  The number of days to Keep True-image-recovery (TIR) data. This value determines how long to keep TIR information for those policies that specify the collection of TIR information. The range of values is 1 to 24855. The default is one (1) day. A value of zero (0) turns off the TIR information.

-L
  The list type is long. See the section DISPLAY FORMATS for more detail.

-l
  The list type is short. This option is the default if the command line has no list-type option (for instance, if you enter `bpconfig` and a carriage return). See the section DISPLAY FORMATS for more detail.

-M *master_server,...*
  The master server where the global configuration attributes reside.

-ma *[address]*
  The mail address for the NetBackup administrator. NetBackup sends notification of failed automatic backups, the manual backup operations that the administrator directs, and automatic database backups to this email address. The default is NULL (no email address).

  If no address is provided, the current setting of the Admin Mail Address is cleared. Notification is not sent by email to the NetBackup administrator.

-mj *number*
  Specifies the maximum jobs per client. This number is the maximum number of jobs that a client can perform concurrently. It must be a positive integer. The range values are 1 to 32767. The default value is 1.

-period *hours*
  The time interval that is associated with the configured number of tries for a backup (see `-tries`). This interval is the period in hours during which NetBackup tries a backup job for a client/policy/schedule combination for as many tries as configured. The hours must be a positive integer. The range values are 1 to 24. The default value is 12 hours.

**Note:** This attribute does not apply to user-directed backups and archives.
-prep hours

Specifies the preprocessing interval. This interval is the minimum time in hours between client queries to discover new paths when NetBackup uses auto-discover-streaming mode.

The default Preprocess Interval value is four (4) hours. If the preprocessing interval changes, change it back to the default by specifying `-prep -1`. The preprocessing interval can be set to preprocess immediately by specifying 0 as the preprocess interval for auto discovery on the `bpconfig` command line. The maximum Preprocessing Interval is 48 hours.

For more information, see the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I*.

-pui minutes

Specifies the policy update interval, which is how often NetBackup policy updates are processed. The default value is 10 minutes. The range of values is 1 to 1440 (minutes).

-sto seconds

The multihosted-media-mount timeout. This timeout is the time in seconds that NetBackup waits for a shared medium to be mounted, positioned, and ready on backups and restores. Use this timeout to eliminate excessive waits if another server uses a shared medium. The default is 0, which means no timeout (unlimited wait time).

For more details about multihosted drives, see the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I*.

-to seconds

Specifies the media-mount timeout. This timeout is the time in seconds that NetBackup waits for the requested media to be mounted, positioned, and ready on backups and restores. Use `-to` to eliminate excessive waits when you need to mount media manually (for example, when robotic media is out of the robot or off site).

The default is 0, which means no timeout (unlimited wait time). If `seconds` is not 0, its value range is 1 to 32,767 seconds.

-tries times

The number of retries for a backup during the configured time period (see `-period`). For a given combination of client, policy, and schedule, NetBackup tries to run a backup job the specified number of times. This option limits the number of backup tries if repeated failures occur.

---

**Note:** This attribute does not apply to user-directed backups and archives.
Values for -tries range from 1 to 32767. The default is two tries. If defaults are used for both -tries and -period, NetBackup tries the backup two times in 12 hours.

-U

The list type is user. See DISPLAY FORMATS for more detail.

-v

Selects verbose mode for logging. This option is meaningful only if it runs with the debug log function on. Therefore, the following directory must be defined:

On UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

On Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

-wi minutes

Job Retry Delay. Specifies how often NetBackup retries a job. The default value is 10 minutes. The range of values is 1 to 1440 (minutes).

DISPLAY FORMATS

bpconfig uses the following three different formats to display the current values of the NetBackup global configuration attributes:

■ User Display Format (-U)

The NetBackup graphical user interface uses this display format. This option produces a list with one global attribute per line. Each line has the form global attribute descriptor: value. This list is similar to the -l format, except that the global attribute descriptors are more explicit.

The following is an example of the user display format:

```bash
# bpconfig -U

Admin Mail Address:                  
Job Retry Delay: 1 minutes           
Max Simultaneous Jobs/Client: 1      
Backup Tries: 2 time(s) in 12 hour(s)
Keep Error/Debug Logs: 28 days      
Max drives this master: 0            
Keep TrueImageRecovery Info: 1 days  
Compress DB Files: (not enabled)     
Media Mount Timeout: 0 minutes (unlimited)
Display Reports: 24 hours ago        
Preprocess Interval: 0 hours         
Image DB Cleanup Interval: 12 hours  
Image DB Cleanup Wait Time: 60 minutes 
Policy Update Interval: 10 minutes
```
Long Format (-L)
If the command line contains -L, the display format is long. This option produces a list with one global attribute per line, in the format global attribute descriptor: value. The fields are as follows:
The following example shows the long format:

```bash
# bpconfig -L
Mail Admin: *NULL*
Job Retry Delay: 1 minutes
Max Jobs/Client: 1
Backup Tries: 2 in 12 hours
Keep Logs: 28 days
Max drives/master: 0
Compress DB Files: (not enabled)
Media Int Timeout: 0 minutes (unlimited)
Display Reports: 24 hours ago
Keep TIR Info: 1 days
Prep Interval: 0 hours
DB Clean Interval: 12 hours
DB Clean Wait Time: 60 minutes
Policy Update Interval: 10 minutes
```

Short Format (-l)
If the bpconfig command line contains -l or contains no list-format option, the display format is short, which produces a terse listing. This option is useful for the scripts or the programs that rework the list into a customized report format. The list layout is a single line that contains the values for all global attributes. The time units follow the attributes in parentheses for the attributes that are expressed in units of time. The attributes appear in the following order with blanks between them:
The following is an example of the short format:

```bash
# bpconfig -l
*NULL* 1 12 1 2 28 0 0 0 0 1 24 1 0 2 10 60
```

The display fields for the -l display are interpreted as follows:

- **NetBackup administrator email address has not been set.**
- **Job Retry Delay is 1 minute.**
- **Time period is 12 hours.**
- **Maximum simultaneous jobs per client is 1.**
- **Tries per period is 2.**
- Keep logs for 28 days.
- Maximum drives this master is 0.
- Compress Catalog Interval is 0 seconds; 0 denotes no compression.
- Media mount timeout is 0 seconds; 0 denotes unlimited.
- Multithosted-media-mount timeout is 0 seconds; 0 denotes unlimited.
- Postprocess images flag is 1 (immediate).
- Display reports from 24 hours ago.
- Keep TIR information for one (1) day.
- Preprocessing interval is zero (0) hours.
- Catalog database cleanup interval is two (2) hours.
- Catalog database cleanup wait time is 10 minutes.
- Policy update interval is 60 minutes.

**RETURN VALUES**

An exit status of zero (0) means that the command ran successfully. Any exit status other than zero (0) means that an error occurred.

If the administrative log function is enabled, the exit status is logged in the administrative daily log under the log directory:

Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin`

UNIX: `/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin`

It has the following form:

```
bpconfig: EXIT status = exit status
```

If an error occurred, a diagnostic precedes this message.

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - While the master server kiwi runs, display the global attribute settings on the master server plim:

```
# bpconfig -U -M plim
Admin Mail Address: ichabod@null.null.com
Job Retry Delay: 10 minutes
Max Simultaneous Jobs/Client: 1
```
Backup Tries: 1 time(s) in 8 hour(s)
Keep Error/Debug Logs: 6 days
Max drives this master: 0
Keep TrueImageRecovery Info: 1 days
Compress DB Files: (not enabled)
Media Mount Timeout: 30 minutes
Display Reports: 24 hours ago
Preprocess Interval: 0 hours
Image DB Cleanup Interval: 12 hours
Image DB Cleanup Wait Time: 60 minutes
Policy Update Interval: 10 minutes

Example 2 - Set the Compress Catalog Interval to 604800 seconds, so that NetBackup compresses images more than seven days old:

# bpconfig -cd 604800
#bpconfig -U
Admin Mail Address: *NULL*
Job Retry Delay: 10 minutes
Max Simultaneous Jobs/Client: 1
Backup Tries: 2 time(s) in 12 hour(s)
Keep Error/Debug Logs: 28 days
Max drives this master: 0
Keep TrueImageRecovery Info: 2 days
Compress DB Files: older than 7 day(s)
Media Mount Timeout: 0 minutes (unlimited)
Display Reports: 24 hours ago
Preprocess Interval: 0 hours
Image DB Cleanup Interval: 12 hours
Image DB Cleanup Wait Time: 60 minutes
Policy Update Interval: 10 minutes

Example 3 - Set the Media Mount Timeout to 1800 seconds.

# bpconfig -to 1800
# bpconfig -U
Admin Mail Address: sasquatch@wapati.edu
Job Retry Delay: 10 minutes
Max Simultaneous Jobs/Client: 1
Backup Tries: 1 time(s) in 12 hour(s)
Keep Error/Debug Logs: 3 days
Max drives this master: 0
Keep TrueImageRecovery Info: 24 days
Compress Image DB Files: (not enabled)
Media Mount Timeout: 30 minutes
Display Reports: 24 hours ago
Preprocess Interval: 0 hours
Image DB Cleanup Interval: 12 hours
Policy Update Interval: 10 minutes

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/config/behavior

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\db\config\behavior
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*

SEE ALSO

See bpimage on page 163.

For more details about multihosted drives, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.
bpdbjobs

bpdbjobs – interact with NetBackup jobs database

SYNOPSIS


bpdbjobs -summary [-M master_servers] [ -ignore_parent_jobs] [ -U | -L | -all_columns ] [-file pathname] [-append] [verbose]

bpdbjobs -resume | -suspend | -delete | -cancel | -restart job1,job2,...jobn | type=jobtype | type=all [-M master_servers] [-quiet] [-reason "string"]

bpdbjobs -cancel_all [-M master_servers] [-reason "string"]

bpdbjobs -clean [-M master_servers] [ -keep_hours hours | -keep_days days ] [ -keep_successful_hours hours | -keep_successful_days days ] [verbose]

bpdbjobs -version

bpdbjobs -change_priority_by [-M master_servers] -priority number -jobid job1,job2,...jobn

bpdbjobs -set_priority [-M master_servers] -priority number -jobid job1,job2,...jobn

bpdbjobs -fast

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bpdbjobs interacts with the jobs database and is useful in scripts or as a command-line administration tool. It prints the entire jobs database, prints a summary of the database, deletes done jobs, cancels incompleted jobs, and cleans old jobs.
To customize the output of \texttt{bpdbjobs}, add column definition entries (\texttt{BPDBJOBS\_COLDEFS}) in the \texttt{bp.conf} file.

See the \textit{NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I} for more information about the following: the \texttt{bp.conf} file, a complete list of the definitions, and the \texttt{BPDBJOBS\_COLDEFS} entries.

The \texttt{-cancel}, \texttt{-delete}, \texttt{-jobid}, \texttt{-resume}, and \texttt{-suspend} options all use the \textit{jobtype} as a suboption. Enter one of the following as \textit{jobtype}. (Letters following the capitalized letters are ignored.)

\begin{verbatim}
ALL | *
REStore
BACKup
ARCHive
VERify
DUPLICATE
IMPort
LABel
ERAse
VAUlt
TPReq
CLEan
FORMAT
INVentory
QUAlification
DBbackup | CATalogbackup
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Note:} For the NetBackup Accelerator feature, \texttt{bpdbjobs} reports the amount of data that was transferred over the network for each backup. You can also configure the command to show the transferred data in the field that normally shows the Accelerator backup image size. For details, see the Accelerator topics in the \textit{NetBackup Administrator's Guide Volume I}, the \textit{NetBackup for VMware Administrator's Guide} and the \textit{NetBackup for NDMP Administrator's Guide}.

\section*{OPTIONS}

\texttt{-all\_columns}

Displays all columns of a report or summary. The following are descriptions of the fields:

\begin{verbatim}
field1 = Job ID
field2 = Job type
\end{verbatim}
0=backup, 1=archive, 2=restore, 3=verify, 4= duplicate, 5=phase 1 or phase 2 import, 6=catalog backup, 7=vault duplicate, 8=label tape, 9=erase tape, 
10= tape request, 11= clean tape, 12= format tape, 13= physical inventory of robotic library, 14= qualification test of drive or robotic library, 15= catalog recovery, 16= media contents, 17= image cleanup, 18= LiveUpdate, 
20= Replication (Auto Image Replication), 21= Import (Auto Image Replication), 22= backup From Snapshot, 23= Replication (snap), 24= Import (snap), 25= application state capture, 26= indexing, 27= index cleanup, 28= Snapshot, 29= SnapIndex, 30= ActivateInstantRecovery, 31= DeactivateInstantRecovery, 32= ReactivateInstantRecovery, 33= StopInstantRecovery, 34= InstantRecovery

**Note:** The job types 26=indexing and 27=index cleanup are related to NetBackup Search that is not supported from NetBackup version 7.7.

**field3** = State of the job
0=queued and awaiting resources, 1=active, 2=requeued and awaiting resources, 3=done, 4=suspended, 5=incomplete

**field4** = Job status code

**field5** = Policy name for the job

**field6** = Job schedule name

**field7** = Client name

**field8** = Media server used by the job

**field9** = Job started time

**field10** = Elapsed time for the job

**field11** = Job end time

**field12** = Storage unit used by the job

**field13** = Number of tries

**field14** = Operation
0=tape mount, 1=tape positioning, 2=NetBackup connecting to a media server, 3=write to tape, 4=choose images, 5=duplicate image, 6=choose media, 7=catalog backup, 8=tape eject and report, 10=read from tape, 11=duplicate, 12=import, 13=verify, 14=restore, 15=catalog-backup, 16=vault operation, 17= label tape, 18=erase tape, 19=query database, 20=process extents, 21=organize readers, 22=create snapshot, 23=delete snapshot, 24=recover DB, 25= media contents, 26=request job resources, 27=parent job, 28 =indexing, 29= duplicate to remote master, 30= running

**field15** = Amount of data written in kilobytes
field16 = Number of files written
field17 = Last written path
field18 = Percent complete
field19 = Job PID
field20 = User account (owner) that initiates the job
field21 = Subtype
0=immediate backup, 1=scheduled backup, 2=user-initiated backup or archive,
3=quick erase of tape, 4=long erase of tape, 5=database backup staging
field22 = Policy type
0 = Standard (UNIX and Linux clients), 4 = Oracle, 6 = Informix-On-BAR, 7 =
Sybase, 8 = MS-SharePoint portal server, 11 = DataTools-SQL-BackTrack,
13 = MS- Windows, 15 = MS-SQL-Server, 16 = MS-Exchange-Server, 17 =
SAP, 18 = DB2, 19 = NDMP, 20 = FlashBackup, 25 = Lotus Notes, 29 =
FlashBackup-Windows, 35 = NBU-Catalog, 39 = Enterprise_Vault, 40 =
VMware, 41 = Hyper-V
field23 = Schedule type
0=full, 1=incremental, 2=user backup, 3=user archive,
4=cumulative-incremental, 5=tlog (transaction log backup)
field24 = Job priority assigned to this job as configured in the policy attributes
field25 = Server group name
field26 = Master server name
field27 = Retention level
field28 = Retention period
field29 = Compression
0=disabled, 1=enabled
field30 = Estimated number of kilobytes to be written
field31 = Estimated files to be written
field32 = File list count. The number of files written.
field33 = Comma delimited list of file paths written
field34 = Try count. The number of tries for the job ID
field35 = Try information. A comma-delimited list of try status information
trypid=try PID, trystunit=storage unit, tryserver=server, trystarted=time in epoch
the try began, tryelapsed=elapsed time, tryended=time in epoch the try ended,
trystatus=try status code, trystatusdescription, trystatuscount=number of comma
 delimited strings in trystatuslines below, trystatuslines=try status output,
trybyteswritten=amount of data written in kilobytes, tryfileswritten=number of
files written
field36 = Parent job number
field37= kbpersec - Data transfer speed in kilobytes/second
field38 = Copy number
field39 = Robot - Robotic library used for the job
field40 = Vault ID
field41 = Vault profile
field42 = Vault session
field43 = Number of tapes to eject
field44 = Source storage unit
field45 = Source media server
field46 = Source media ID
field47 = Destination media ID
field48 = Stream number
field49 = Suspendable operation: 0=not suspendable, 1=suspendable
field50 = Resumable operation: 0=not resumable, 1=resumable
field51 = Restartable: 0=not restartable, 1=restartable
field52 = Data movement type
0=standard, 1=IR disk only, 2=IR disk and storage unit, 3=synthetic, 4=disk
staging, 5=snapshot
field53 = Snapshot operation: 0=not using snapshot, 1=using snapshot
field54 = Backup ID
field55 = Killable operation: 0=not killable, 1=killable
field56 = Controlling host. Host running the active PID for this job.
field57 = Off-host type
field58 = Fiber Transport usage. 0=lan, 1=ft
field59 = Queue reason
0=unknown reason, 1=media is in use, 2=drives are in use, 3=Tape media
server is not active, 4=robotic library is down on server, 5=max job count
reached for storage unit, 6=waiting for media request delay to expire, 7=local
drives are down, 8=media is in a drive that NetBackup is using, 9=physical
drives not available for use, 10=cleaning media not available for use, 11=drive
scan host not active, 12=disk media server is not active, 13=media server is
currently not connected to master server, 14=media server is not active node
of cluster, 15=storage unit concurrent jobs throttled, 16=job history indicates
that drives are in use, 17=disk volume temporarily unavailable, 18=max number
of concurrent disk volume readers reached, 19=disk pool unavailable, 20=ft
pipes in use, 21=disk volume unmounting, 22=disk volume in use, 23=max
partially full volumes reached, 24=limit reached for logical resource, 25=drives
in use in storage unit, 26=waiting for shared tape drive scan to stop, 27=waiting
for mount of disk volume, 28=mountpoint for tape already exists, 29=pending
action, 30=max I/O stream count reached for disk volume

field60 = Optional reason string in the following format: reason string (resource
queued on)

field61 = Deduplication ratio percent

field62 = Accelerator optimization

field63 = Instance database name

The output of this command consists of a single line per backup job. Each line
of the output is a comma-delimited list in the following format:

jobid,jobtype,state,status,policy,schedule,client
server,started,elapsed,ended,stunit,tries,operation,kbytes,
files,pathname,percent,jobpid,owner,subtype,policytype,
schedulertype,priority,group,masterserver,retentionlevel
,retentionperiod,compression,kbytestobewritten,filestobe
written,filelistcount,files,trycount,tryid,trystunit,
tryserver,trystarted,tryelapsed,tryended,trystatus,trys
statusdescription,trystatuscount,trystatuslines,trybytes
written,tryfileswritten,policyjob,kbpersec,copy,robot,
vault,profile,session,ejecttapes,srcstunit,srcserver,src
media,destmedia,stream,suspendable,resumable,restartable,
datamovement,snapshot,backupid,killable,controllinghost,
offhosttype,ftusage,queued原因,queuedreason,reasonstring,dedupratio,
acceleratorOptimization,instanceDbname

The following is an example:

213,0,3,0,hansel-itc,f,hansel,hansel,1368467705,0000000099,
1368467704,hansel-hcart-robot-tld-0,1,,448,451,,100,122,root,
0,0,0,0,root,gamefunvm2,2,2,0,,1,/nbbackup,1,122,hansel-hcart
-robot-tld-0,hansel,1368467706,0000000098,1368467704,0,th
requested operation was successfully completed, 17/05/13/2013
12:55:05 - requesting resource hansel-hcart-robot-tld-0, 05/13
/2013 12:55:05 - requesting resource gamefunvm2.NBUCLIENT.
MAXJOBS.hansel, 05/13/2013 12:55:05 - requesting resource
gamefunvm2.NBU_POLICY.MAXJOBS.hansel-rtc, 05/13/2013 12:55:06 -
granted resource gamefunvm2.NBU_CLIENT.MAXJOBS.hansel, 05/13/2013
12:55:06 - granted resource gamefunvm2.NBU_POLICY.MAXJOBS.hansel 
-rtc, 05/13/2013 12:55:06 - granted resource AP6001, 05/13/2013
12:55:06 - granted resource SEAGATE.ULTRIUM06242-XXX.000, 05/13/2013
12:55:06 - granted resource hansel-hcart-robot-tld-0, 05/13/2013
12:55:07 - started process bpbrm (122), 05/13/2013 12:55:08 -
connecting, 05/13/2013 12:55:08 - connected; connect time:
00:00:00, 05/13/2013 12:55:11 - mounting AP6001, 05/13/2013 12:56:15
- mounted; mount time: 00:01:04, 05/13/2013 12:56:24 - positioning
AP6001 to file 1, 05/13/2013 12:56:30 - positioned; position time:
00:00:06, 05/13/2013 12:56:30 - begin writing, 05/13/2013 12:56:43 -
end writing; write time: 00:00:13, 448, 451, 211, 14000, 2, 0, 0, 0,
AP6001, 0, 0, 0, 0, hansel_1368467706, 0, 0, 0

Refer to Example 1 for an example on how to interpret the -all_columns output.

-append

Appends the output to the file that the -file option specifies. If no -file option
is provided, the output goes to stdout.

-cancel job1,job2,...jobn |type=jobtype | type=all

Causes bpdbjobs to cancel active jobs cleanly that appear with a status code
of 150 in the Activity Monitor. For example:

bpdbjobs -cancel 11328
bpdbjobs -cancel_all

Possible jobtype values are listed in the Description section.

-cancel_all

Causes bpdbjobs to cleanly cancel all incomplete jobs that appear with a
Status 150 in the Activity Monitor. For example:

bpdbjobs -cancel_all

-change_priority_by [-M master_servers] -priority number -jobid
job1,job2,...jobn

Changes the priority of the specified job or jobs.
-clean
Causes bpdbjobs to delete the completed jobs that are older than a specified time period. Use with the -keep_hours or -keep_days, or -keep_successful_hours or -keep_successful_days parameters to specify a retention period. For example:

bpdbjobs -clean -keep_hours 30

-delete job1,job2,...jobn | type=jobtype | type=all
Deletes the completed jobs that appear in the Activity Monitor. Multiple job IDs can be deleted in one command. For example:

bpdbjobs -delete 11328,11329,11330

This option deletes one of the following:
- The jobs that job1,job2,...jobn specify
- All the eligible jobs that jobtype indicates
- All eligible jobs if type=all is specified

Possible jobtype values are listed in the Description section.

-fast
Retrieves the job metadata from bpjobd, but the try file and files file is read directly from the file system. This option is ignored if bpdbjobs is started from a remote host (a host that is not the master).

-file pathname
Names a file to which the output of bpdbjobs is written. If no -file option is provided, the output goes to stdout.

-gdm
Displays less of the information in a report than -most_columns.

-ignore_parent_jobs
Ignores the parent jobs for the -report and -summary options.

-jobid job1,job2,...jobn | type=jobtype | type=all
Reports on multiple job IDs.

Possible jobtype values are listed in the Description section.

-keep_days days
Used with the -clean option to specify how many days bpdbjobs keeps completed jobs. Default is three (3) days.
-keep_hours hours
  Used with the -clean option to specify how many hours bpdbjobs keeps completed jobs. Default is 72 hours.

-keep_successful_days days
  Used with the -clean option to specify how many days bpdbjobs keeps successful completed jobs. Default is three (3) days.
  This value must be less than the -keep_days value.

-keep_successful_hours hours
  Used with the -clean option to specify how many hours bpdbjobs keeps successful completed jobs. Default is 72 hours.
  This value must be less than the -keep_hours value.

-L
  Reports in long format.

-lvault
  Displays the additional columns specific to Vault jobs.

-M master_servers
  Applies to an environment with multiple master servers. Use the -M option to summarize jobs, delete jobid(s), cancel jobid(s), and cancel all active job IDs for a specific master server:

-mastertime
  By default, bpdbjobs translates the start or the end times to be relative to the local clock. A job that starts 10 minutes ago looks like it starts 10 minutes ago regardless of time zone and clock differences with the master server. This option, however, circumvents that translation so that time values are consistent between admin clients.

-most_columns
  Behaves similarly to -all_columns but does not print the file list or any information on previous attempts. The -most_columns option is significantly faster than -all_columns.

-noheader
  Prevents the header from being printed in the report.

-quiet
  Cancels the reporting of the number of jobs resumed, suspended, deleted, and canceled.
-reason "string"
Indicates the reason why you are performing this command action. The reason
text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. The string
must be enclosed by double quotes ("...") and cannot exceed 512 characters.
It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-report
Provides a report of data that is stored in the Activity Monitor. If no option is
specified with bpdbjobs, -report is the default option.

-restart job1,job2,...jobn | type=jobtype | type=all
Cleanly restarts a job that jobtype indicates. This option supports backups and
enables you to restart a job by typing the word BACkup in the Activity Monitor.

-resume job1,job2,...jobn | type=jobtype | type=all
Resumes the jobs that job1,job2,...jobn specify, all eligible checkpoint backups
or restore the jobs that jobtype indicates, or all eligible jobs if type=all is
specified.

Possible jobtype values are listed in the Description section.

-set_priority [-M master_servers] -priority number -jobid
job1,job2,...jobn
Sets the priority of the specified job or jobs to the specified priority number.

-summary [-U | -L | -all_columns]
Prints a summary line to stdout for all the jobs that are stored in NBU/jobs.
Parameters -U and -L format the output of the command. Use the -file option
to write the output to a given directory or file name. For example:

bpdbjobs -summary -U -file /tmp/summary.out

-suspend job1,job2,...jobn | type=jobtype | type=all
Suspends the jobs that job1,job2,...jobn specifies or all eligible checkpoint
backups or restore the jobs that jobtype indicates, or all eligible jobs if type=all
is specified.

Possible jobtype values are listed in the Description section.

-t timestamp
Fetches the job records which have completed after the specified timestamp.
The timestamp is specified in the following format:

mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies
according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the
install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more information about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II.

-U
  Reports in user format. NetBackup report-generating tools such as the NetBackup-Java Reports application uses this report format.

-vault
  Displays the additional columns specific to Vault jobs.

-verbose
  Causes bpdbjobs to log additional information in the debug log in the following directory, if the directory exists:
  On UNIX systems:
  /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bpdbjobs/*

  On Windows systems:
  install_path\NetBackup\logs\bpdbjobs/*

-version
  Prints the version string, then halts. Any other switches are ignored.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Show the sample logic to decode -all_columns output to produce the backup initiation time of a job that succeeded, but not on the first try.

Field 9 = start time (The time the job was first queued.)

This time is of little value unless you want to know when the job was queued.

Up to Field 32, all fields are fixed. Then Field 32 tells you how many entries are in the filelist fields.

Field 32 = filelistcount (The number of files that are listed in the filelist.)

Add that value to 33 to determine the field that shows the number of tries:

Field 33 + filelistcount = trycount

If there is only one try, calculate the following to determine its start time:

Field 33 + filelistcount + 4 = [first] trystarted
If there are two tries, go past the status entries. First, calculate the number of entries in the status field:

\[
\text{Field 33 + filelistcount + 9} = \text{trystatuscount}
\]

Then, to get the start time of the second try, calculate the following:

\[
\text{Field 33 + filelistcount + 9 + trystatuscount + 6} = \text{[second] trystarted}
\]
bpdbm

bpdbm – run NetBackup database manager daemon

SYNOPSIS

bpdbm [consistency [-move]] [converti2] [ctime timestamp] [-terminate] [-alive] [-verbose -logqueries -wakeup minutes]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

bpdbm responds to the queries that are related to the NetBackup internal databases (catalogs). bpdbm must be running for NetBackup commands and utilities to work properly. This daemon runs only on the master server and can be started only by the administrator. The NetBackup request daemon (bprd) or the following script starts bpdbm:

On UNIX: /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/initbpdbm

On Windows: install_path\NetBackup\bin\initbpdbm

When bpdbm starts, the following sequence occurs in the order listed:

■ It logs a message that indicates that it has started and verifies that no other instances are running. If another process is found, the program terminates.

■ bpdbm finds its port number by checking the services file for an entry with a service name of bpdbm and a protocol name of tcp. For example:

  bpdbm 13721/tcp

■ bpdbm starts to respond to queries from bprd and the NetBackup administrative utilities. A child process is created to respond to each query.

OPTIONS

-alive

Sends a query to bpdbm to determine if the bpdbm service is up.
-consistency [0-2]
   Runs the consistency checks on the catalog. The following are the three consistency levels:

   0 - A quick check of the NetBackup image database (the default).

   1 - Performs more checks than the default check.

   2 - The most in-depth consistency check. In addition to the level 0 and 1 checks, this level checks that the media that is mentioned in the image exists. (That is, it cross-references the media servers databases.) On a large NetBackup installation, the process takes much longer to complete than the other checks.

-converti2
   Converts the old catalogs that were created by using the old directory name scheme without the time-stamp subdirectories for each client to the new scheme. Use caution on this operation and make sure that a valid catalog backup is in hand and ready to use to recover the catalog.

-ctime timestamp
   Converts a UNIX timestamp to human-readable form.

-logqueries
   Causes bpdbm to log each bpdbm query to the file BPDBMqueries of the tmp directory. Each query has an entry at the start of the log of the form:

   date_stamp process_id query type

   And one at the end of the query of the form:

   date_stamp process_id query type status status

   Where date_stamp is a 10-digit integer, process_id is the identifier for the process that runs the query, type is an integer that identifies the type of query, and status is the status returned by the query.

-terminate
   Terminates bpdbm. Any currently running child process continues to run until its task is complete.

-verbose -logqueries
   Causes bpdbm to operate at verbose level 1 if it is configured to run in bp.conf at verbose level 0 and creates the bpdbm log directory and file.

-wakeup minutes
   Overrides the default timeout interval (in minutes) that bpdbm uses when it establishes the initial connection on the port. Used on UNIX systems only.
FILES

On UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/db/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bpdbm/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/initbpdbm

On Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\db\*
install_path\NetBackup\logs\bpdbm\*

SEE ALSO

See bprd on page 356.
bpdgclone

bpdgclone – create or remove clones of Volume Manager (VxVM) volumes

SYNOPSIS

```
bpdgclone [-c] -g disk_group -n volume [-d primary_disk,secondary_disk:primary_disk_2,secondary_disk_2:
priority_disk_n,secondary_disk_n] [-f output_location] [-v] [-h]
```

The directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

`bpdgclone` creates temporary disk groups or clones of disks that contain the mirror image of the volume for the backups that use array-specific snapshot methods. In array-specific snapshot methods (EMC TimeFinder, Hitachi ShadowImage, HP BusinessCopy) client data is configured over a Volume Manager volume. To avoid a name conflict in the Volume Manager, `bpdgclone` names the temporary disk group as `client_name_diskgroup_name_clone`. When the backup completes, NetBackup removes the disk group clone.

During normal operation, NetBackup calls the `bpdgclone` command as needed. No administrator use of this command is required. If a system failure prevents NetBackup from removing the clone, use the `bpdgclone` command with the `-c` option to remove it. Then synchronize the mirror disk again with the primary disk.

**Note:** If the backup completes, but the clone is not removed, subsequent backups of the client’s data fail. To remove a clone, see Examples.

OPTIONS

- `-g` Specifies the name of the target disk group.
- `-n` Specifies the name of the target volume.
- `-d` Lists the primary disks and the secondary disks. The list consists of disk pairs (primary,secondary), where the primary is separated from the secondary by a comma. If there is more than one primary disk in the target volume, colons (:) separate the additional device pairs.
-c Deletes the cloned disk group and volume. Note that the primary disks and the secondary disks must be resynchronized after the clone is deleted.

-h Prints the command usage.

-v Sets the verbose mode.

-f Specifies an output file. This file contains a list of pathnames of the primary disks over which the target volume is configured. Use this option to discover the primary disks that make up the target volume.

NOTES

The following are considerations to note when you use the `bpdgclone` command:

- Do not remove a clone while the snapshot backup that uses that clone is still in progress. With no system failures, NetBackup removes the clone when the backup completes.

- If you use the `bpdgclone` command to remove a left over disk clone, you must synchronize the mirror disk again with the primary disk.

- Before NetBackup executes `bpdgclone` to create the clone, NetBackup splits the secondary disk from the primary disk.

EXAMPLES

The following example removes a clone.

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/bpdgclone -g wil_test -n vol01 -c
```

where `wil_test` is the name of the disk group after which the clone was named. The actual clone is named `clone_wil_test_clone`.

For detailed assistance, see "Troubleshooting" in the *NetBackup Snapshot Client Administrator’s Guide*.
bpdown

bpdown – shut down NetBackup services on Windows systems

SYNOPSIS


The directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on Windows systems.
bpdown shuts down the NetBackup services including many components of the product, such as the NetBackup databases, Media Manager, clients, and some robotic control daemons. This option does not shut down the processes.

The bpup command starts the NetBackup services.

OPTIONS

- **-S**  Silent mode. No listing is generated and no confirmation is requested.
- **-v**  The selected verbose mode generates a detailed listing.
- **-f**  Forces a shutdown of the NetBackup services without prompting the user for a confirmation.
- **-c**  Shuts down the client.
- **-d**  Shuts down the NetBackup database.
- **-m**  Shuts down Media Manager.
- **-n**  Shuts down the NetBackup server and not the client.
- **-s**  Shuts down the server (NetBackup and Media Manager).
- **-r**  Shuts down the robotic control daemons.
bpduplicate

bpduplicate – create a copy of backups that NetBackup has created

SYNOPSIS

```bash
bpduplicate -npc new_primary_copy -backupid backup_id [-local]
[-client name]
bpduplicate [-number_copies number] [-dstunit destination_storage_unit_label[,copy2,...]] [-dp destination_volume_pool_name[,copy2,...] [-p | -pb | -PD | -PM]
[-Bidfile file_name] [-v] [-local] [-client name] [-st sched_type]
[-backupid backup_id] [-id media_id] [-r retention_level[,rl-copy2,...]] [-fail_on_error 0|1[,...[,0|1]] [-mpx]
[-priority number] [-set_primary copy_index] [-bc_only]
[-granular_proxy hostname] [-owner media_share_group[,copy2,...]]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The `bpduplicate` command allows a copy of a backup to be created. The `bpduplicate` command can also change the primary copy to enable restoring from a duplicated backup. The primary copy is used to satisfy restore requests and is initially the original copy.

Multiplexed duplications can be created by using the `-mpx` option. Refer to the discussion of the `-mpx` option for more information.

The duplicated backup has a separate expiration date from the original. Initially, the expiration date of the copy is set to the expiration date of the original. You can change the expiration date of the copy or the original by using the `bpexpdate` command.

Use `bpduplicate` to create up to 10 copies of unexpired backups.
OPTIONS

-altreadhost hostname
   Specify an alternate host from which to read the media. The default condition is that bpduplicate reads the source media from the host that performed the backup.

-backupid backup_id
   Specifies the backup ID of a single backup to duplicate or for which to change the primary copy.

-bc_only
   Catalogs the granular information (that is, it builds the catalog only). Running this option precludes the need to make another copy of the image, which can improve performance of future browse or restore operations.

-Bidfile file_name
   file_name specifies a file that contains a list of backup IDs to be duplicated. List one backup ID per line in the file. If this parameter is specified, other selection criteria are ignored.
   Also, file_name is removed during the execution of that command line interface (CLI) because the NetBackup GUIs commonly use this parameter. They expect the command-line interface to remove the temporary file that was used for the -Bidfile option upon completion. Direct command-line interface users can also use the option; however, it removes the file.

-client name
   Specifies the name of the client that produced the originals and is used as search criteria for backups to duplicate. The default is all clients.
   When you specify -client with the -npc option to change the primary copy, NetBackup first searches for the backup ID that belongs to the client. This search is useful if the client name has changed.

-cn copy_number | -primary
   Determines the copy number to duplicate. Valid values are 1 through 10. The default is 1.
   -primary means to search or duplicate the primary copy.

-dp destination_volume_pool_name[,copy2,...]
   Specifies the volume pool for the duplicates. NetBackup does not verify that the media ID that is selected for the duplicate copy is not the same media ID where the original resides. Therefore, to avoid the possibility of a deadlock, specify a different volume pool than where the original media ID resides. The default pool name is NB_duplicates.
Specify a pool for each copy that you specify.

\[-dstunit\ destination\ storage\ unit\ label[,\ copy2,...]\]

Specifies the destination storage unit. This parameter is required to duplicate backups. Do not specify this option to preview backups to be duplicated (\(-p, -pb, -PM,\) or \(-PD\) options) or to change the primary copy (\(-npc\) option). This option does not have a default.

Specify a storage unit for each copy that you specify.

\[-date, -s\ date\]

Specifies the end (\(-e\)) or start (\(-s\)) of the range of dates and times that include all backups to duplicate. The default end date is the current date and time. The default start time is 24 hours before the current date and time.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more information about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

\[-fail_on_error\ 0|1[,0|1,...,0|1]\]

Specifies whether to fail the other duplications if the copy fails, where:

0 - Do not fail the other copies
1 - Fail the other copies

Specify one for each copy that you specify.

\[-granular\ proxy\]

Overrides the defined Exchange granular restore proxy host for a duplication operation. This host catalogs the granular information if duplicated to tape. By default, the defined Exchange granular restore proxy host is the original Exchange client for the backup. You can configure the proxy host in the client host Exchange properties of the backup client.

\[-hoursago\ hours\]

Specifies the number of hours before the current time to search for backups. Do not use with the \(-s\) option. The default is the previous midnight.

\[-id\ media_id\]

Search the image catalog for backups to duplicate that are on this media ID. If the original is fragmented between different media IDs, NetBackup duplicates
only the backups that exist on the specified media ID. Backups that span media are duplicated, but not any other backups on the spanned media ID.

-\(L\) \texttt{output\_file [-en]}

Specifies the name of a file in which to write progress information. The default is not to use a progress file.

Example for UNIX systems, /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops

Example for Windows systems, c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops

Include the \(-\text{en}\) option to generate a log in English. The name of the log contains the string \(\_\text{en}\). This option is useful to support the personnel that assist in a distributed environment where different locales may create logs of various languages.

With NetBackup 7.7.2 and later, only default paths are allowed for this option and Veritas recommends to use the default paths. If you cannot use the NetBackup default path in your setup, you should add custom paths to the NetBackup configuration.

For more information on how to add a custom path, see the “BPCD\_WHITELIST\_PATH option for NetBackup servers and clients” topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I.

-\(\text{local}\)

When \texttt{bpduplicate} runs from a host other than the master server and \(-\text{local}\) is not used (default), the following occurs: It starts a remote copy of the command on the master server. The remote copy allows the command to be terminated from the Activity Monitor.

Use this option to prevent the creation of a remote copy on the master server. You can also run \texttt{bpduplicate} only from the host where it was initiated.

If the \(-\text{local}\) option is used, \texttt{bpduplicate} cannot be canceled from the Activity Monitor.

-\(M\) \texttt{master\_server}

Specifies the master server that manages the media catalog that has the media ID. If this option is not specified, the default is one of the following:

The NetBackup server supports only one server (the master) with no remote media servers. Therefore, the default in this case is always the NetBackup server master where you run the command.

On the NetBackup Enterprise Server, if the command is run on a master server, then that server is the default. If the command is run on a media server that is not the master, then the master for that media server is the default.
-mpx
Specifies that when you duplicate multiplexed backups, NetBackup creates multiplexed backups on the destination media, which reduces the time to duplicate multiplexed backups.

Multiplexed duplication is not supported for the following operations:

- Non-multiplexed backups
- Backups from disk type storage units
- Backups to disk type storage units
- FlashBackup or NDMP backups

If backups in the previous categories are encountered during duplication, NetBackup duplicates them first and uses non-multiplexed duplication. It then duplicates the multiplexed backups by using multiplexed duplication.

If all the backups in a multiplexed group are not duplicated, the duplicated multiplexed group has a different fragment layout. (A multiplexed group is a set of backups that are multiplexed together during a single multiplexing session.)

If this option is not specified, all backups are duplicated by using non-multiplexed duplication.

For more information about multiplex operations, see the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I.

-npc new_primary_copy
Allows the primary copy to be changed. The value can be 1 through 10. The -backupid option must be specified with this option.

-number_copies number
Specifies the number of copies to be created. Without the Inline Tape Copy option or NetBackup Vault extension that is installed, the value can be set to 1 only. The default is 1.

Use with -dstunit, -dp, -fail_on_error, and -r1:

-number_copies 2 -dstunit stunit-copy1, stunit-copy2
-number_copies 2 -dp pool1, pool2

-owner media_share_group [, share_group_copy2, ...]
Specifies the share group for the duplicate. Specify a share group for each copy that you specify.
-p
Previews backups to be duplicated according the option settings, but does not perform the duplication. Displays the media IDs, server name, backups that are not candidates for duplication (and why), and information about the backups to be duplicated.

-pb
Previews the duplication but does not perform the duplication. Similar to the -p option, but does not display information about the backups.

-PD
Same as the -PM option, except that it sorts and displays the backups by date and time (newest to oldest).

-PM
Displays the information on the backups to be duplicated according to the option settings, but does not perform the duplication. This format first displays the backup IDs that cannot be duplicated and the reason why (for example, the backup already has two copies). It displays the following information about the backup: Date and time of the backup, policy, schedule, backup ID, host, media ID or path, copy number, and whether the copy is the primary copy:

1 = Primary copy
0 = Not primary copy

-policy name
Searches for backups to duplicate in the specified policy. The default is all policies.

-priority number
Sets a backup policy to run at a lesser or a higher priority than disk staging duplication.

-pt policy_type
Search for the backups that the specified policy type created. The default is any policy type.

The policy_type is one of the following character strings:

Auspex-FastBackup
DataStore
DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
DB2
Enterprise-Vault
FlashBackup
FlashBackup-Windows
Hyper-V
Informix-On-BAR
LotusNotes
MS-Exchange-Server
MS-SharePoint
MS-SQL-Server
MS-Windows
NDMP
Oracle
PureDisk-Export
SAP
Split-Mirror
Standard
Sybase
Vault
VMware

-rl retention_level[,rl-copy2,...]
Provides a retention level for each copy that you specify.
If no retention levels are specified, the expiration date of the original copy is used for each copy. If a retention period is indicated, the expiration date for the copy is the backup date plus the retention period.
For example, if a backup was created on May 14, 2012, and its retention period is one week, the new copy’s expiration date is May 21, 2012.
A value of -1 indicates that the original expiration date is used for the copy.

-set_primary copy_index
Specify a new copy to become the primary copy.
copy_index is one of the following:
0 = Do not change the primary copy (default)
1 = First new copy is the primary copy
2 = Second new copy is the primary copy
3 = Third new copy is the primary copy, and so on.
copy_index cannot be greater than the -number_copies value.
If the copy specified to be the primary copy fails, but other copies are successful, the primary copy does not change from its current value.

-shost source_host
Specifies that only the backups that are created on the specified backup server are considered for duplication. The default is to consider all backups regardless of the backup server.
-sl sched_label
   Search for backups to duplicate that the specified schedule created. The default is all schedules.

-st sched_type
   Search for backups to duplicate that the specified schedule type created. The default is any schedule type.
   Valid values are:
   FULL (full backup)
   INCR (differential-incremental backup)
   CINC (cumulative-incremental backup)
   UBAK (user backup)
   UARC (user archive)
   NOT_ARCHIVE (all backups except user archive)

-v
   Selects the verbose mode. When you specify the debug logs or progress logs, it includes more information.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List backups with a copy number of 1. They were backed up by the policy that is named stdpol, and created between July 1, 2013, and August 1, 2013.

# bpduplicate -PM -cn 1 -policy stdpol -s 07/01/13 -e 08/01/13

Example 2 - Duplicate copy 1 of the backups that are listed in file bidfile in the tmp directory. The destination storage unit is unit1 and the destination pool is dup_pool. Progress information is written to bpdup.ls. The command can be all on one line, or you can use a backslash continuation character.

UNIX systems:

# bpduplicate -dstunit unit1 -Bidfile/tmp/bidfile
   -L /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/bpdup.ls
   -dp dup_pool -cn 1

Windows systems:

# bpduplicate -dstunit unit1 -Bidfile/C:\tmp\bidfile
Example 3 - This example is the same as Example 2, except that multiplexed backups are duplicated when you select multiplexed duplication. The command can be all on one line, or you can use a backslash continuation character.

UNIX systems:

```
# bpduplicate -dstunit unit1 -Bidfile /tmp/bidfile -mpx
-L /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/bpdup.ls
-dp dup_pool -cn 1
```

Windows systems:

```
# bpduplicate -dstunit unit1 -Bidfile C:\tmp\bidfile -mpx
-L c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops\bpdup.ls
-dp dup_pool -cn 1
```

FILES

UNIX systems:

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/images/*
```

Windows systems:

```
install_path\NetBackup\db\images/*
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
```

SEE ALSO

See nbreplicate on page 657.
bperror

bperror – display NetBackup status and troubleshooting information or entries from NetBackup error catalog

SYNOPSIS

bperror {-S | -statuscode status_code} [-r | -recommendation] [[-p Unx | NTx] | [-platform Unx | NTx]] [-v]

bperror [-all | -problems | -media | tape] {-backstat [-by_statcode]}
[-L | -l | -U] [-columns ncols] [-d date | -hoursago hours] [-e date]
[-client client_name] [-server server_name] [-jobid job_id] [-M master_server,...] [-v]

bperror [-s {severity+}|severity ...] [-t type ...] [-dt disk_type]
[-L | -l | -U] [-columns ncols] [-d date | -hoursago hours] [-e date]
[-client client_name] [-server server_name] [-jobid job_id] [-M master_server,...] [-v]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bperror displays information from either the same source as the online troubleshooter (in the Activity Monitor or Reports applications) or from the NetBackup error catalog. bperror provides the following types of displays:

- A display of the message that corresponds to a status code and, optionally, a recommendation on how to troubleshoot the problem. In this case, the display results come from the same source as the online troubleshooter for the local system.

- A display of the error catalog entries that satisfy the command-line options. For instance, bperror can display all the problem entries for the previous day.

- A display of the error catalog entries that correspond to a particular message severity and message type.

For information on details of the displays, see DISPLAY FORMATS later in this command description.
bperro

writes its debug log information to the following directory:

On Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

On UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

You can use the information in this directory for troubleshooting.

The output of bperro goes to standard output.

OPTIONS

-all, -backstat [-by_statcode], -media, -problems

These options specify the type and severity of log messages to display. The default type is ALL. The default severity is ALL.

-all: The type is ALL, and severity is ALL. Run bperro with this option and with -U to produce an All Log Entries report.

-backstat: The type is BACKSTAT, and severity is ALL. If -by_statcode is present, the display contains one entry for each unique status code. Line 1 of the entry contains the status code and the corresponding message text. Line 2 of the entry contains the list of clients for which this status code occurred. -by_statcode is only valid when the command line contains both -backstat and -U. Run bperro with this option and with -U to produce a Backup Status report.

-media: The type is MEDIACODE, and severity is ALL. Run bperro with this option and with -U produces a Media Logs report.

-problems: The type is ALL, and severity is the union of WARNING, ERROR, and CRITICAL. Run bperro with this option and with -U to produce a Problems report.

-client client_name

Specifies the name of a NetBackup client. This name must be as it appears in the NetBackup catalog. By default, bperro searches for all clients.

-columns ncols

For the -L and -U reports, -columns provides an approximate upper bound on the maximum line length. bperro does not try to produce lines exactly ncols characters in length.

-columns does not apply to the -l report.

ncols must be at least 40. The default is 80.

-d date, -e date

Specifies the start date and end date range for the listing.
-d specifies a start date and time (optional) for the listing. The resulting list shows only images in the backups or archives that occurred at or after the specified date-time. The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is 24 hours before the current date and time.

-e specifies an end date and time (optional) for the listing. The resulting list shows only files from backups or the archives that occurred at or before the specified date and time. Use the same format for the start date. The default is the current date and time. The end date must be greater than or equal to the start date.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The \(/usr/openv/msg/.conf\) file (UNIX) and the \(\text{install}_\text{path}/\text{VERITAS/msg/LC.CONF}\) file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

The following is a typical format for the \(-d\) and \(-e\) options:

\[-d \text{mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss} \quad \text{-hoursago hours}\]
\[-e \text{mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss}\]

\(-dt\ disk_type\)

Enables the user to specify a disk type. The following are the valid values for disk_type:

0 - All
1 - BasicDisk
3 - SnapVault
6 - DiskPool

\(-\text{hoursago hours}\)

Specifies a start time of many hours ago, which is equivalent to specifying a start time \((-d)\) of the current time minus hours. Hours is an integer. The default is 24, which is a start time of 24 hours before the current time.

\(-\text{jobid job_id}\)

Specifies a NetBackup job ID. By default, berror searches for all job IDs.

\(-L\)

Reports in long format.
-l
Reports in short format. This report produces a terse listing. This option is useful for scripts or the programs that rework the listing contents into a customized report format. This option is the default list type.

-M master_server,...
Specifies a comma-separated list of one or more hostnames. The command is run on each of the master servers in this list. The master servers must allow access by the system that issues the command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process stops at that point in the list. The default is the master server for the system where the command is entered.

-p Unx | NTx, -platform Unx | NTx
Displays the message that applies to the platform (UNIX or Windows) for the specified status code. The default is to display the message for the platform on which bperror is running. The -S or -statuscode option must be specified when you use this option.

-r | -recommendation
Displays the recommended action for the specified status code from the NetBackup Status Codes Reference Guide. The default is not to display the recommendation. The -S or -statuscode option must be specified when you use this option.

-S status_code, -statuscode status_code
Displays the message that corresponds to the status code. This option has no default condition.

-s severity, -s severity+
Specifies the severity of log messages to display. The defined values are ALL, DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, and CRITICAL.

You can specify severity in two ways. The first way is a list of one or more severity values. For instance, "-s INFO ERROR" displays the messages with either severity INFO or severity ERROR. The delimiter must be a blank (" ") between the elements in the list. The second way is a single severity value with "+" appended, which is this severity or greater. For instance "-s WARNING+" displays the messages with severity values WARNING, ERROR, and CRITICAL.

The default is ALL. The severity value can be in uppercase or lowercase.

-server server_name
Specifies the name of a NetBackup server. This name must be as it appears in the NetBackup catalog. The display is limited to the messages that are logged for this server, which also satisfies the criteria for any other bperror options.
For example, if `-server plim` and `-hoursago 2` are `berror` options, the display contains the messages that were logged for `plim` in the past two hours.

The server name must match the server name that was recorded in the log messages. For example, if the logs record the server name as `plim.null.com`, `-server plim` does not display the logs, but `-server plim.null.com` does.

The query goes to the error catalog which resides on either the local master server or the master server that `-M` specifies. The master server must allow access by the system that runs `berror`.

The default is to display log messages for all media servers that are known to the master server(s).

```
-t type
```

Specifies the type of log messages to display. The defined values are `ALL`, `BACKSTAT`, `MEDIADEV`, `GENERAL`, `BACKUP`, `ARCHIVE`, `RETRIEVE`, and `SECURITY`. The default is `ALL`. The type value can be upper or lower case. It is entered as a list of one or more values. For instance, `-t BACKSTAT MEDIADEV` displays the messages with either type `BACKSTAT` or type `MEDIADEV`. The delimiter between the list elements must be a blank (" ").

```
-U
```

Reports in user format. NetBackup report-generating tools such as the NetBackup-Java Reports application uses this report.

```
-v
```

Verbose mode. This option causes `berror` to log additional information for the debugging purposes that go into the NetBackup-administration daily debug log. `-v` is meaningful only when NetBackup has debug logs enabled (`install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin` directory defined). The default is to not be verbose.

**DISPLAY FORMATS**

The following are display formats of the `berror` command:

- **Status code display** (for example, `berror -S status_code`): `berror` queries the NetBackup online troubleshooter on the local system for the message that corresponds to the status code. `berror` displays the message text on one line and an explanation on a second line. If `-r` is an option, `berror` also queries for the troubleshooting recommendation that corresponds to the status code. `berror` displays the recommendation following the status message, on one or more lines.

- **Error catalog display** (for example, `berror -all; berror -s severity`):
berror queries the NetBackup error catalog on either the local master server or the master servers in the -M option list. The display consists of the results that are returned from querying the error catalog on the master server(s). The results are limited to catalog the entries that satisfy all the berror options. For example, the berror command line may contain options for client, start time, and end time. If so, then berror reports only the jobs that are run for that client between the start time and end time.

The display variant that shows individual message entries from the error catalog can appear in long (-L), user (-U), or short (-l) format. The display variant that categorizes by status code can appear in user (-U) format only. The following is the display content for each of these formats:

- Error catalog display, individual message entries, long format (for example, berror -media -L). This report produces several lines per log entry, with the following contents:
  - Field 1: Date and time - Number of seconds since 1/1/1970
  - Field 2: NetBackup version - The NetBackup version in use
  - Field 3: Error type - Media numeric identifiers of the error
  - Field 4: Log entry type - 2=Debug, 4=Info, 8=Warning, 16=Error, 32=Critical
  - Field 5: Server - Server name
  - Field 6: Job ID
  - Field 7: Group job ID
  - Field 8: Unused
  - Field 9: NetBackup process - Name of the NetBackup process that does the logging
  - Field 10: Client name
  - Field 11: Policy name
  - Field 12: Schedule type - The type of schedule being run for the backup
    0=FULL, 1=INCR, 2=CINC, 3=UBAK, 4=UARC
  - Field 13: Exit status - The status when the backup was completed

- Error catalog display, individual message entries, user format (for example, berror -media -U). The user format produces a header line that shows column names, and one or more lines per log entry with these contents:
  - Line 1: Date and time
  - Server
  - Client
  - Text (at the start of the log message, continued on subsequent lines if needed)

- Error catalog display, individual message entries, short format (for example, berror -media -l). The short format produces a single line per log entry, with the following contents:
  - Line 1: Time (internal system representation)
NetBackup version
Type code (decimal)
Severity code (decimal)
Server
Job ID
Job Group ID
An unused field
Client
Who
Text (the entire log message text, with no truncation of the line length)

- Error catalog display that the status code categorizes. This display reports only each unique status code, instead of listing every log entry for that status code (for example, bperror -backstat -by_statcode -U). This option produces two or more lines per status code, with the following contents:
  Line 1: Status code
  Text (the beginning of the log message text, continued on subsequent lines if necessary)
  Line 2: The list of clients for which this status occurred.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Display the error for a job that failed because the NetBackup encryption package was not installed. Status code 9 is the NetBackup status code for this failure. The second run of bperror displays the action that is recommended for NetBackup status code 9.

# bperror -d 12/23/2012 16:00:00 -e 12/23/2012 17:00:00 -t backstat -U
STATUS CLIENT POLICY SCHED SERVER TIME COMPLETED
9 plim dhcrypt user plim 12/23/2012 16:38:09
an extension package is needed, but was not installed
# bperror -S 9 -r
an extension package is needed, but was not installed
A NetBackup extension product is required in order to perform the requested operation.
Install the required extension product.

Example 2 - Report the problems in the User format that have occurred in the previous 24 hours.

# bperror -U -problems
TIME SERVER CLIENT - TEXT
Example 3 - The following example displays status for type `backstat` for the jobs that are run in the previous 24 hours. The option `-by_statcode` produces a display that is organized by status code.

The display shows that one or more jobs for each of the clients `chive`, `gava`, and `raisins` have completed successfully (the status code is 0). In addition, one or more jobs for client `nut` have failed because `nut` did not allow access by the master server or media server. (The status code is 59.)

```
# berror -U -backstat -by_statcode
  0  the requested operation was successfully completed
     chive gava raisins
  59  access to the client was not allowed
     nut
```

Example 4 - Identify and retrieve the results for a particular user job. It first lists the log entries with job IDs other than zero. It then runs a User-format report on the job of interest.

```
# berror -hoursago 2012 -L | grep 'S:' | egrep 'J:\[1-9]'
12/21/2012 17:24:14 V1 S:plim C:plim J:1 (U:0,0)
12/23/2012 16:31:04 V1 S:plim C:plim J:1 (U:0,0)
12/23/2012 16:38:04 V1 S:plim C:plim J:3 (U:0,0)
# berror -d 1/7/2007 -jobid 34 -U
  TIME      SERVER CLIENT   CLIENT POLICY SCHED EXIT STATUS
01/07/2012 13:12:31 plim plim started backup job for client plim,
policy jdhcrypt, schedule user on storage unit jdhcrypt
01/07/2012 13:12:40 plim plim successfully wrote backup id
plim_0947272350, copy 1, fragment 1, 32 Kbytes at 11.057 Kbytes/sec
01/07/2012 13:12:41 plim plim CLIENT plim POLICY jdhcrypt SCHED user
EXIT STATUS 0 (the requested operation was successfully completed)
```

Example 5 - Show media entries in the error catalog for the past 2000 hours.
Example 6 - Report and add up the total number of bytes backed up in the past 24 hours.

```bash
berror -all -hoursago 24 | grep "successfully wrote backup id | awk '{bytes= bytes + $20} END {print "backed up",bytes," Kbytes of data"}"
```

backed up 64 Kbytes of data

```bash
berror -hoursago 2000 -media -U
```

12/23/2012 16:31:04 plim plim Media Manager terminated during mount of media id A00000, possible media mount timeout

12/24/2012 04:31:20 plim - media id A00000 removed from Media Manager database (manual deassign)
**bpexpdate**

bpexpdate – change expiration date of backups in image catalog and media in media catalog

**SYNOPSIS**

```
bexpdate -m media_id -d date | 0 | infinity [-host name] [-force] [-nodelete] [-notimmediate] [-force_not_complete] [-M master_server,...]
bexpdate -deassignempty [-m media_id] [-force] [-M master_server,...]
bexpdate -servername servername -d date | 0 | infinity [-force] [-nodelete] [-notimmediate] [-force_not_complete] [-M master_server,...]
bexpdate -recalculate [] [-copy number] [-d date | 0 | infinity] [-client name] [-policy name] [-ret retention_level] [-sched type] [-M master_server,...]
bexpdate -stype server_type [-dp disk_pool_name [-dv disk_volume]] [-nodelete] [-notimmediate] [-force_not_complete] [-M master_server,...]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
**DESCRIPTION**

NetBackup maintains catalogs, which are internal databases with backup image and media information. The image record in the image catalog contains an expiration date. The media ID in the media catalog also contains an expiration date. The expiration date is the date and time when NetBackup removes the record for a backup or a media ID from the corresponding catalog.
The `bpexpdate` command allows the expiration date and time of backups to be changed in the NetBackup image catalog. The command is also used to change the expiration of removable media in the NetBackup media catalog. If the date is set to zero, `bpexpdate` immediately expires backups from the image catalog or media from the media catalog. When a media ID is removed from the NetBackup media catalog, it is also removed from the Enterprise Media Manager database. It is removed regardless of the media’s previous state (FROZEN, SUSPENDED, and so on).

You can change the expiration on a media ID basis or on an individual backup ID basis. When you change the expiration date of a media ID, the expiration date of all backups on the media are also changed. `bpexpdate` also provides the following options:

- Remove media from the media catalog if they no longer contain valid backups.
- Recalculate the expiration date to base it on the configured or a supplied retention level.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

**OPERATIONS**

The command operations are as follows:

- `bpexpdate -backupid backup_id`
  Changes the expiration of a single backup. If the date is zero, the backup is removed from the image catalog. If the backup is on removable media and the `-d` expiration is greater than the current media ID expiration, the media catalog expiration also changes. The change affects all copies of a backup, unless the `-copy` option is used. The `-copy` option causes only the specified copy to be affected.

- `bpexpdate -Bidfile filename`
  Specifies a file that contains a list of backup IDs whose expiration date you want to change. List one backup ID per line in the file.

- `bpexpdate -deassignempty`
  Searches the catalog for the removable media that no longer contain valid backups. It removes the media from the media catalog and removes the media IDs in the Media Manager catalog. The media is then available to use again. You can use the NetBackup Images on Media report to determine if the assigned media no longer contain valid backups.
-recalculate

Allows the expiration date of backups to be changed based on a retention level, or a new expiration date. You can change the expiration for a single backup, or for all backups for a particular client, policy, or schedule type. One of the -bybackuptime, -d, or -ret options may be used with this option.

When the -bybackuptime option is used, the expiration date of the backup is set to the creation date plus the retention level value that was originally used for the backup. After a backup has been imported, this option can be used to reset its expiration date to the original value.

When the -ret option is used, the expiration date of the backup is set to the creation date plus the specified retention level value.

If -bybackuptime, -d, or -ret is not used with this option, the expiration date for any non-Storage Lifecycle Policy (SLP) backups are set to the creation date plus the current retention level of the schedule that wrote the backup, if it exists and the schedule’s retention level has changed since the backup creation. A backup’s expiration date is not recalculated under any of the circumstances shown:

- An SLP created it.
- If the policy and schedule that wrote the backup no longer exist.
- If the retention level of the schedule that wrote the backup has not changed since the backup was created.

If the backup is on removable media, the expiration date of the media is also changed if the new expiration date of the backup is later than the current media expiration date.

-servername server_name

Specifies the name of a server that the expiration date change affects. The server name refers to a field of the image fragment record where the fragment resides. This server is the media server that performs the data movement. For snapshots, this server is the client where the snapshot resides.

-stype server_type

Specifies a string that identifies the storage server type. The server_type value can originate from one of the following sources:

- Veritas provided storage. Possible values are AdvancedDisk and PureDisk.
- Third-party disk appliances. The vendor supplies the server_type string.
- Cloud storage. Possible values include amazon, att, and rackspace. These values can also contain a _crypt suffix (for example, amazon_crypt).

The storage server type is case sensitive.
OPTIONS

-bypackuptime
   Specifies that the expiration date is set to the backup creation date plus the retention level value that was used for the backup.

-client name
   Specifies the client name for the -backupid and -recalculate operations.
   For the backupid operation, this option causes NetBackup to first search for the backup ID for the specified client. This option is useful if the client name has changed.
   For recalculate, this option causes NetBackup to recalculate the expiration date to be based on the retention level for all the specified client backups.

-copy number
   Expires or changes the expiration date of the specified copy number and is valid only with the -backupid and -recalculate options. Valid values are 1 through 10.
   If the primary copy is expired, the other copy becomes the primary copy. If this option is not specified, the expiration affects both copies of the backup.

-d date
   Specifies the expiration date and time. date can be any one of the following:
   ■ mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss
   ■ 0 - the backup or media expires immediately
   ■ infinity - the backup never expires
   The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.
   For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

-deassignempty
   Searches the catalog for the removable media that no longer contain valid backups. It removes the media from the media catalog. The media is then available to use again. You can use the NetBackup Images on Media report to determine if the assigned media no longer contain valid backups.
By default, when a dependent image is expired, an eligible dependee image is also expired. The `-do_not_follow_dependee` option overwrites this behavior, so that the image expiration does not affect the dependee image.

```
-dp disk_pool_name -dv disk_volume
```

Specifies the disk pool and, optionally, the disk volume for the expiration date operation to be performed.

```
-force
```

Before you run the specified operation, bpexpdate queries before it starts the operation. This option forces the bpexpdate command to carry out the operation without querying the user.

```
-force_not_complete
```

By default, an SLP-managed image or its copies cannot be expired if SLP processing is still in progress. The `-force_not_complete` option overrides this restriction and expires the image even if it is not SLP complete. Note that when you terminate further SLP processing of an image, other image copies may expire as well.

```
-host name
```

**Note:** For the NetBackup server, this option is not required because only one server (the master) exists. If you do use the option, specify the host name of that server.

Specifies the host name of the server to which the media is assigned. This option should be used only with the `-m media_id` option, and then only if the following is true: The master has remote media servers and the volume was not written on the server where you run bpexpdate.

For example, assume that you have a master server named whale and a media server named eel. You run the following command on whale to remove media ID BU0001 manually from the media catalog and all corresponding backups from the image catalog:

```
bpexpdate -m BU0001 -d 0 -host eel
```

You can use the NetBackup Media List report to determine which server’s media catalog has the volume.
-m media_id
Checks if valid backups exist on this particular media ID. This option is used only with the -deassignempty option. The media ID must be six or fewer characters and must be in the NetBackup media catalog.

-M master_server [, ...]
Specifies the master server that manages the media catalog that has the media ID. If this option is not specified, the default is one of the following:

For NetBackup Server:
NetBackup Server supports only one server (the master) with no remote media servers. Therefore, the default in this case is always the master server where you run the command.

For NetBackup Enterprise Server:
If the command is run on a master server, then that server is the default. If the command is run on a media server that is not the master, then the master for that media server is the default.

-nodelete
Deletes the backup from the image catalog but does not delete it from the disk storage. Use this option when you unimport a disk group from one master server and import the disk group to a different master server.

-notimmediate
Inhibits the call that bpexpdate makes to the nbdelete command after it expires an image on disk. If you intend to delete many images at the same time, use -notimmediate to avoid the overhead of multiple job creation for nbdelete to process. You can then run the nbdelete command later.

-policy name
Specifies the policy name and is valid with the -recalculate option. When the policy name is specified, the expiration is recalculated based on the retention level for all backups that are created in this policy.

-recalculate
Allows the expiration date of backups to be changed based on the specified retention level, or you can specify a new expiration date. You must specify either the -d or -ret option with this option. When the expiration changes according to retention level, the new date is based on the creation date of the backup plus the retention level value. You can change the expiration for a single backup, or for all backups for a particular client, policy, or schedule type.

If the backup is on removable media, the expiration in the media catalog changes if the command expiration is greater than the current expiration.
-ret retention_level
  Specifies the retention level to use when you recalculate expiration dates and is valid with the -recalculate option. Levels range from 0 to 24. The new expiration date is the backup's creation date plus this retention level. You must specify either -backupid or -policy with this option.

-sched type
  Specifies the schedule type and is valid with the -recalculate option. When the type is specified, the expiration is recalculated based on the retention level for all backups that are created with this schedule type. Enter a numeric value for type as follows:

  0 = Full
  1 = Differential Incremental
  2 = User Backup
  3 = User Archive
  4 = Cumulative Incremental

  The -policy option must be specified with -sched.

NOTES

Some options in large environments can take a significant amount of time to complete. Changes that cause backups or media to expire are irrevocable. You may be required to import backups or recover previous versions of the catalogs if you make mistakes by using this command.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - The following command runs on the master server and removes media ID BU0002 from the media catalog. It deassigns the media ID in the media manager catalog. It also expires associated image records in the image catalog.

  # bpexpdate -m BU0002 -d 0

Example 2 - Change the expiration of copy 2 of backup eel_0904219764. It does not affect the expiration of copy 1 of the backup.

  # bpexpdate -backupid eel_0904219764 -d 12/20/2012 08:00:00 -copy 2

Example 3 - Remove the backup from the image catalog. Since the -copy option is not specified, all copies are removed.

  # bpexpdate -backupid eel_0904219764 -d 0
Example 4 - Check for media in the media catalog of host `cat` that is still assigned,
but no longer contain valid backups. The command removes any such media from
the catalog and deassigns them in the media manager catalog.

```bash
# bpexpdate -deassignempty -host cat
```

Example 5 - Recalculate the expiration date of backup ID 1234 to the date
10/31/2012.

```bash
# bpexpdate -recalculate -backupid 1234 -d 10/31/10
```

Example 6 - Recalculate the expiration date of backup ID 1234 based on a retention
level. The new retention level is 4 which is two months (default value). Backup ID
1234 is now scheduled to expire in 2 months.

```bash
# bpexpdate -recalculate -backupid 1234 -ret 4
```

**FILES**

**UNIX systems:**

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/media/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/images/*
```

**Windows systems:**

```
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
install_path\NetBackup\db\media/*
ninstall_path\NetBackup\db\images/*
```
bpfis

`bpfis` - create or delete a snapshot, or return information about existing snapshots

SYNOPSIS

```
bpfis delete [-force] -id id -copy copynum

bpfis query [-fq] [-id id -copy copynum]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The `bpfis` command can delete or query (discover) snapshots of a client system (file system or volume).

**Note:** To store the image on tape or other media requires that you run a separate backup job.

For more information about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II*.

For detailed examples and procedures about using `bpfis`, see the *NetBackup Snapshot Client Administrator’s Guide*.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

```
-copy copynum
```

Identifies the copy number. When used with the query function, `-copy` lists detailed information for the specified copy number of the snapshot. With the delete function, `-copy` specifies the copy number of the snapshot to be deleted.

```
delete
```

Deletes the snapshot that `-id` identifies.
-force
Forces the delete operation.

-fq
Generates a full query which includes a detailed description and information about a given snapshot.

-id
Returns the path of the original file system (snapshot source) and the path of the snapshot file system. The default ID is a timestamp that shows when the image was created.

For bpfis delete, this option designates the ID of the snapshot to be deleted.
For bpfis query, this option designates the ID of the snapshot for which to return information.

query
Retrieves detailed information on the specified snapshot of a client system.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Obtain information about a particular snapshot on the local host. The output shows the path of the snapshot source (UNIX: /mnt/ufscon) and the path of the snapshot file system (UNIX: /tmp/_vrts_frzn_img_26808/mnt/ufscon).

```bash
# bpfis query -id 1034037338
INF - BACKUP START 26838
INF - Frozen image host : ricochet
INF - Frozen image owner: GENERIC
INF - Time created : Mon Oct 7 19:35:38 2011
INF - REMAP FILE BACKUP /mnt/ufscon USING (UNIX systems)
INF - REMAP FILE BACKUP E: USING <GUID> (Windows systems)
/tmp/_vrts_frzn_img_26808/mnt/ufscon (UNIX systems)
OPTIONS:ALT_PATH_PREFIX=/tmp/_vrts_frzn_img_26808,FITYPE=MIRROR,
MNTPOINT=/mnt/ufscon,FSTYPE=ufs (UNIX systems)
MNTPOINT=E:\,FSTYPE=NTFS (Windows systems)
INF - EXIT STATUS 0: the requested operation was successfully completed
```

Example 2 - Delete a snapshot on the local host:

```bash
# bpfis delete -id 1034037338
INF - BACKUP START 26839
INF - EXIT STATUS 0: the requested operation was successfully completed
```
bpflist

bpflist – list the backed up and archived files on the NetBackup server

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpflist command shows a list of previously archived or backed up files according to the options that you specify. This command is available only on NetBackup servers and can be run only by authorized users. This command is similar to the bpplist command that is available on all NetBackup hosts including clients.

The list can be reported in the following ways:

- `-l` Generates the report in short mode and is the default condition. This terse listing is useful for the scripts or programs that rework the listing contents into a customized report format. See Example 1.

- `-L` Generates the report in long mode.

- `-U` Generates the report in user mode with a text header for each result. The values are comma-separated. See Example 2.

OPTIONS

- `-backupid name`
  
  Specifies a backup ID to use for finding images to list.
-bt unixtime
  Sets the start date to the specified UNIX time. The -bt option is an alternative to the -d option.

-client client_name
  Specifies a client name to use for finding backups or archives to list. By default, bpflist uses the name of the host that runs the command.

-d mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss -e mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss
  Specifies the start date and end date range for the listing as follows:
  - -d specifies a start date and time for the listing. The output list shows only files from backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time. The -d default is the previous midnight.
  - -e specifies an end date and time for the listing. The output list shows only files from backups or the archives that occurred at or before the specified date and time. The -e default is the current date and time.

The start date and end date have the same format. The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more information about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II.

-group name
  Specifies the group that can access and list the files. Only the files accessible by the group can be listed. This option takes effect only if the -malgo option is set to 3.

-keyword "keyword_phrase"
  Specifies a keyword phrase for NetBackup to use when it searches for backups or archives from which to list files. The phrase must match the one that was previously associated with the backup or archive by the bpbackup -k command or the barchive -k command. You can use this option in place of or in combination with the other options to make it easier to select backups and archives.

Use the following meta-characters to help match keywords or parts of keywords in the phrase:
-M master_server,...
  Specifies a comma-delimited list of host names that represent one or more alternative master servers. Each master server in the list runs the `bpflist` command. If an error occurs on any master server, the process stops at that point. The report is the composite of the information that all the master servers in this list return. The `bpflist` command queries each of these master servers. The master server returns image or media information from the image catalogs. Each master server must allow access by the system that issues the `bpflist` command. The default is the master server for the system running `bpflist`.

-malgo match_algorithm
  Names the file or directory to list. Any files or directories that you specify must be listed at the end, following all other options. If you do not specify a path, the default is the current working directory. The valid values are as follows:
  - 0 (MA_DEFAULT)
  - 1 (MA_AWBUS)
  - 2 (MA_USE_GMATCH)
  - 3 (MA_WITH_SECURITY)

-option option ...
  Specifies a list of space-separated options that affect the operation of the command. Possible values of `option` are the following:

  NONE
  FILESYSTEM_ONLY
  GET_ALL_FILES
  GET_PRIMARY_COPY_NUM_BLOCKS
  IGNORE_CASE
  INCLUDE_BITMAP
  INCLUDE_EDI
  INCLUDE_EFI
  INCLUDE_FSMAP
INCLUDE_HIDDEN_IMAGES
INCLUDE_RAW_INCR
INCLUDE_TIR
NO_HSHAKE
ONE_CONNECT
ONE_PASS
ONLY_DIRS
ONLY_ENV_VARS (list only NDMP environment variables)
ONLY_FIRST_FRAGMENT
ONLY_INPROGRESS_IMAGES
ONLY_SC_CLIENT_TYPES
ONLY_TIR
ONLY_VM_FILES
STR2FILE_ENTRY_FORMAT

-p -pattern fullpath
  Only files matching the specified pattern are listed.

-p -policy policy_name
  Names the policy to search to produce the list. If not specified, all policies are searched.

-psep path_separator_character
  Specifies the path separator character.

-pt policy_type
  Specifies a policy type. By default, bpflist searches for all policy types. The policy_type is one of the following character strings:

Auspex-FastBackup
DataStore
DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
DB2
Enterprise-Vault
FlashBackup
FlashBackup-Windows
Hyper-V
Informix-On-BAR
LotusNotes
MS-Exchange-Server
MS-SharePoint
MS-SQL-Server
MS-Windows
NDMP
Oracle
PureDisk-Export
SAP
Split-Mirror
Standard
Sybase
Vault
VMware

-raw mode
  Specifies the raw partition mode.

-rl recursion_level
  Recursively lists the subdirectories that are encountered to the specified depth.

-st schedule_type
  Specifies the schedule type for the selection of the backup images for which the primary copy is changed. By default, bpchangeprimary uses any schedule type. Valid values are as follows:
  
  FULL (full backup)
  INCR (differential-incremental backup)
  CINC (cumulative-incremental backup)
  UBAK (user backup)
  UARC (user archive)
  NOT_ARCHIVE (all backups except user archive)
  SCHED (FULL, INCR, CINC, TLOG)
  USER (UBAK and UARC)
  TLOG (transaction logs)
  ANY (any of the previous types)

-user name
  Specifies the user that can access and list the files. Only the files accessible by the user can be listed. This option takes effect only if the -malgo option is set to 3.

-ut unixtime
  Specifies an alternative to the -d and -e options and sets the start date and end date to the specified UNIX time. Use this option to specify a single backup or archive to list.
Generates the report in verbose mode and displays log messages on the console.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - On a UNIX system, search for the path /images in backups since unix time 1380000000. The list is in short mode (default condition).

```
# bpflist -client cl2 -bt 1380000000 -rl 0 -pt Standard -pattern /images
```

```
FILES 10 0 0 1383577314 0 cl2 test cl2_1383577314 - *NULL* 1 0 unknown
unknown 0 0 *NULL* 1 0 19 50 8 1 0 0 2051 /images/ 16877 root root 0
1383334897 1382366087 1383559354
FILES 10 0 0 1383334895 0 cl2 test cl2_1383334895 - *NULL* 1 0 unknown
unknown 0 0 *NULL* 1 0 19 50 8 1 0 0 2051 /images/ 16877 root root 0
1383331790 1382366087 1383296672
FILES 10 0 0 1383331752 0 cl2 test cl2_1383331752 - *NULL* 1 0 unknown
unknown 0 0 *NULL* 355 0 19 50 1708556 1 0 0 2051 /images/ 16877 root
root 0 1382647177 1382366087 1383296672
```

Example 2 - Display the listing in user (-U) mode.

```
# bpflist -client cl2 -bt 1380000000 -rl 0 -pt Standard -pattern /images -U
```

Client: cl2
Policy: test
Backup ID: cl2_1383577314
Backed up: Mon 04 Nov 2013 09:01:54 AM CS (1383577314)
Software Version: ?
Policy Type: Standard
Schedule Type: FULL
Version: 10
Keyword: ?
Num Files: 1
Files:
FN=1 L=0 PL=19 DL=50 BK=8 II=1 RS=0 GB=0 DN=2051 P=/images/ D=16877 root
root 0 1383334897 1382366087 1383559354

Client: cl2
Policy: test
Backup ID: cl2_1383334895
Backed up: Fri 01 Nov 2013 02:41:35 PM CD (1383334895)
Software Version: ?
Policy Type: Standard
Schedule Type: FULL
Version: 10
Keyword: ?
Num Files: 1
Files:
FN=1 L=0 PL=19 DL=50 BK=8 II=1 RS=0 GB=0 DN=2051 P=/images/ D=16877 root
root 0 1383331790 1382366087 1383296672

SEE ALSO

See bparchive on page 48.
bpgetconfig

bpgetconfig – get configuration information

SYNOPSIS

bpgetconfig -M master [-x | -X | -d | -D] [config_item ...]
bpgetconfig [-u | -h] [-x | -X | -d | -D] [config_item ...]
bpgetconfig -g server [-L | -U | -l] [-c] [-A]
bpgetconfig -s server [-L | -U | -l] [-c] [-A]

bpgetconfig -i | -e filename client [policy [schedule]]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

bpgetconfig can be used as a stand-alone program or as a helper program for the backuptrace and the restoretrace commands to obtain configuration information. This command is available for all NetBackup server platforms. It displays the configuration information of a specified server in various formats.

bpgetconfig also retrieves general host information from a specified host server by using the -g or -s option.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

-A
   Displays all available system information. The -A option can be used only with the -g or -s option.

-c
   Displays the ciphers, one per line, that are appended to the -g or -s option output. The -c option can be used only with the -g or -s option.
The **-D** option returns a listing of configuration entry names, the existing configuration values in brackets, and the default configuration values in parentheses. This operation can be performed locally or remotely. The remote machine with an identical version of NetBackup is installed. The **-D** and **-d** options may be combined with the **-M**, **-h**, and **-u** options.

The following is a portion of a full display of all configuration items:

```
REQUEST_DELIVERY_TIMEOUT [300] (300)
DISABLE_SCSI_RESERVE [NO] (NO)
Time_Overlap [60] (60)
Buffer_Size [16] (16)
Use_Archive_Bit [YES] (YES)
Perform_Default_Search [YES] (YES)
Accumulate_Files [NO] (NO)
```

The **-d** option functions like the **-D** option, except **-d** displays only the entries that are changed from the configuration defaults. The following is an example display:

```
PEM_VERBOSE [-1] (0)
JM_VERBOSE [-1] (0)
RB_VERBOSE [-1] (0)
CONNECT_OPTIONS [**configured**] ()
Exclude [**configured**] ()
Browser [host1.min.vrts.com] ()
AUTHENTICATION_DOMAIN [**not configured**] ()
VXSS_NETWORK [**not configured**] ()
PREFERRED_NETWORK [**not configured**] ()
```

**-e filename server [class [schedule]]**

Retrieves the exclude_list file from server and writes it to the location specified by filename. The policy and schedule qualifiers allow the exclude_list.policy file and the exclude_list.policy.schedule to be retrieved. The files in the exclude list are excluded from being backed up. This option applies only to UNIX.
-g server
Selects the host server (server) for which the following general NetBackup information appears:

- Master or Client
- NetBackup Client Platform
- NetBackup Client Protocol Level
- Product Type
- Version Name
- Version number
- Installed Path for NetBackup Bin
- Installed OS for host server

-h
Displays the default local host configuration.

-i filename server [class [schedule]]
Retrieves the include_list file from server and writes it to the location specified by filename. The class (policy) and schedule qualifiers allow the include_list.class file and the include_list.class.schedule to be retrieved. The files in the include list are the exceptions to the exclude list. They are therefore included in a backup operation.

This option applies only to UNIX.

-L
Displays a long, user-readable list. The -l option can be used only with the -g or -s option.

-l
Displays a compact, machine-readable list. The -l option can be used only with the -g or -s option.

-M master
Specifies the master server (master) whose host configuration appears.

-s server
Selects the host server (server) for which bpgetconfig outputs the following field information:

- Field 1 = Server type (master, media, or client)
- Field 2 = OS type of the specified server
Field 3 = NetBackup client protocol level
Field 4 = NetBackup product type (e.g., NetBackup)
Field 5 = NetBackup version name (e.g., 7.5)
Field 6 = NetBackup version number (e.g., 750000)
Field 7 = Installation path to the NetBackup bin on the server
Field 8 = Installed OS for host server

-t
Displays the tier information, one item per line, that is appended to the -s option output. The -t option can be used only with the -g or -s option.

-U
Displays a brief, user-readable list (default). The -U option can be used only with the -g or -s option.

-u
Displays the current user configuration.

-X
Lists all configuration items by default. The -x and -X options may be combined with the -M, -h, and -u options. The -x and -X options have no effect if one or more configuration items are specified on the command line.
If config_item is specified, it appears on the specified configuration items.

-x
Excludes the items not explicitly listed in the configuration.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Retrieve the VERSIONINFO option setting from the bp.conf file.

# bpgetconfig VERSIONINFO
VERSIONINFO = "SunOS" "5.9" "Unknown" "NetBackup" "7.0" 700000

Example 2 - Retrieve all available system information and display a long, user-readable list.

# bpgetconfig -s hagar -A -L
Client/Master = Master
NetBackup Client Platform = Solaris9
NetBackup Client Protocol Level = 7.5
Product = NetBackup
Version Name = 7.5
Version Number = 750000
NetBackup Installation Path = /usr/openv/netbackup/bin
Client OS/Release = SunOS 5.9
Cipher =
Patch Level = 7.0

Example 3 - On a UNIX system, retrieve the file `exclude_list` from client `sun01` and write it to `sun01_exclude_list` in directory `/usr/openv/netbackup/lists`.

# bpgetconfig -e /usr/openv/netbackup/lists/sun01_exclude_list sun01

SEE ALSO

See `bpsetconfig` on page 395.
See `nbgetconfig` on page 617.
See `nbsetconfig` on page 679.
bpgetdebuglog

bpgetdebuglog – Run helper program for backuptrace and restoretrace. Prints out debug log file. Useful as a stand-alone program.

SYNOPSIS

bpgetdebuglog remote_machine [remote_program mmddyy
[ user_name|user_name@domain_name ] ]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

If all arguments are specified, bpgetdebuglog prints the contents of the specified debug log file to standard output. If only remote_machine is specified, bpgetdebuglog prints to standard output the number of seconds of clock drift between the local computer and the remote machine. A positive number means that the local computer is ahead of the remote machine. A negative number means that the remote machine is ahead of the local computer.

If the user_name option is specified, the command fetches only those log files which are appended with the specified user name. On Windows platforms, the command input format requires username along with the machine or domain name (user_name@domain_name). For the log folders that do not have read-access granted, the command returns a Permission Denied error.

The bpgetdebuglog command must be in the specified directory (see SYNOPSIS) for backuptrace and restoretrace to use it.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

remote_machine
   Name of the remote server.

remote_program
   Name of the debug log directory on the remote server.
mmddyy
The day stamp that is used to identify the log file (log.mmddyy for UNIX, mmddyy.log for Windows) to be read.

user_name
The name of the user for whom the debug log files are fetched.

user_name@domain_name
The name of a non-administrator user along with the domain name or machine name from where the debug log files are fetched.

EXAMPLES

# bpgetdebuglog peony bpcd 071214
# bpgetdebuglog peony
# bpgetdebuglog peony bpcd 071214 Bob@example
**bpimage**

bpimage – perform functions on stored images in a database

**SYNOPSIS**

```
bpimage [-de]compress [-allclients | -client name] [-M master_server,...] [-update_compression]

bpimage -npc copy_number -backupid backupid [-client name] [-M master_server,...]

bpimage -newserver newserver_name [-oldserver oldserver_name] [-id id] [-M master_server,...]

bpimage -deletecopy copy_number -backupid backupid [-M master_server,...]

bpimage -testlock copy_number -backupid backupid [-M master_server,...]

bpimage -prunetir [-allclients | -client name] -cleanup [-notimmediate] [-M master_server,...]

bpimage -cleanup_image_change_log [-M master_server,...]

bpimage -gendrreport -backupid backupid [-M master_server,...]

bpimage -wff path bytes -backupid backupid [-client name] [-M master_server,...]

bpimage -update [-rfile 0|1 | -filesysonly 0|1 | -numfiles number | -keyword keyword_phrase | -objdesc string] [-client name -policy name -t type -d mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss] [-id id] [-M master_server,...]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd

**DESCRIPTION**

This command can be used to perform many different functions to images that are stored in a database. Some of the functions are as follows:
- Compress and decompress the stored images.
- Remove existing images from the database.
- Test the locking capability on an image.

OPTIONS

The following options represent the criteria that determine which images or media are selected for the report. Where images are discussed in these options, media can be substituted if the context refers to a media report.

-allclients
Selects all NetBackup clients that are already backed up on the system.

-backupid backup_id
Specifies a backup ID to use for finding applicable images.

-cleanup
Deletes expired images, compresses the images that are scheduled to be compressed, and prunes the TIR information from the specified images.

Note: This option enables a user to accomplish the same tasks manually that the scheduler performs on a regular basis. It can be used when the user does not have enough time to wait for the scheduler to perform these tasks.

-cleanup_image_change_log
Cleans up the image change on the current master server and optionally, on other master servers that are specified by the -M option.

-client name
Specifies a client name to use for finding backups or archives on which to perform the specified function. The client name that bpimage searches for is case insensitive. For example, bpimage displays images from client, cLiEnT, and CLIENT. By default, bpimage searches for images on all clients.

-d date
Specifies the start date and end date range for the listing.

-d specifies a start date and time for the listing. The list shows only images in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such
as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is the previous midnight.

-\[de\]compress
  Initiates compression or decompression of a specified client or all clients.

-deletecopy copy_number
  Removes the images that the copy number and the backup_id specify.

-filesysonly 0|1
  Limits bpimage to query only the local file system if set to 1.

-gendrreport
  Generate a disaster recovery report for the specified backup_id.

-id id
  Specifies the media ID when used with the -newserver command or specifies the backup ID when used with the -update command.

-keyword "keyword_phrase"
  Specifies a keyword phrase for NetBackup to use when it searches. The phrase must match the phrase that was previously associated with the image.

-M master_server,...
  Specifies a list of alternative master servers. This list is a comma-delimited list of hostnames. Each master server in the list runs the bpimage command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process stops at that point.

The report is the composite of the information that all the master servers in this list returns. bpimage queries each of these master servers. The master server returns image or media information from the image catalogs. Each master server must allow access by the system that issues the bpimage command.

The default is the master server for the system running bpimage.

-newserver name | -oldserver name
  Specifies the new name or the old name of a NetBackup server.

-notimmediate
  Inhibits the call that bpexpdate makes to the nbdelete command after it expires an image on disk. If you intend to delete many images at the same time, use
-notimmediate to avoid the overhead of multiple job creation for nbdelete to process. You can run the nbdelete command later.

-npc copy_number
   Sets the specified image as the primary image, which is based on the copy number of the image.

-numfiles number
   Specifies the number of files when used with the -update command.

-objdesc string
   Specifies the object description string of the Informix client type when used with the -update command.

-policy name
   Searches for backups to import in the specified policy. The default is all policies.

-prunetir
   Prunes the true image restore (TIR) information from the specified clients. The default is all clients.

-rfile 0|1
   Use the Restore file when used with the -update command.

-t type
   Specifies a policy type. By default, bpimage searches for all policy types. type is one of the following character strings:

   Informix-On-BAR
   MS-Exchange-Server
   MS-SQL-Server
   MS-Windows
   Oracle
   Standard
   Sybase
   NDMP

   The following policy types apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

   DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
   DB2
   FlashBackup
   SAP
   Split-Mirror

-testlock
   Determines if the copy for the specified backup ID is locked.
-update

Updates an image that is based on the chosen parameter.

-update_compression

Tells NetBackup to uncompress the images that were compressed with the old compression algorithm and recompress them with the new algorithm. The -update_compression flag only applies used with the -compress option.

A new compression algorithm was deployed with NetBackup 7.6. With the old algorithm, the NetBackup .f files have a file name extension of .Z on Linux or UNIX. With the new algorithm, they have either a .zs or .zl extension. The .zs extension designates the files that are compressed with user-specified scripts and is only used on Linux and UNIX. The .zl extension is for the files that are compressed internally by NetBackup and is used on Windows, Linux, and UNIX platforms.

-wff path bytes

Writes the files file (image .f file) for the backup that is specified with -backupID.

EXAMPLES

Example: This example determines if the specified copy for the backup ID is locked.

# bpimage -testlock 1 -backupid abcl23.server.domain.com_1416316372
Backupid abcl23.server.domain.com_1416316372 copy 1 is not locked
bpimagelist

bpimagelist – produce status report on NetBackup images or removable media

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd

DESCRIPTION

bpimagelist uses a specified format to report on catalog images or the removable media that matches the attributes that are sent from the command options.

bpimagelist reports on the removable media if the -media option is on the command line. If not, it reports on the catalog images.

The bpimagelist -changelog option reports on records in the image change log. You can filter the report to only new images, updated images, or deleted images.

It writes its debug log information to the following directory:

On UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

On Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

You can use the information in this directory for troubleshooting.
The output of `bpimagelist` goes to standard output.

Authorized users can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

---

**Note:** For the NetBackup Accelerator feature, `bpimagelist` reports the amount of data that was transferred over the network for each backup. You can also configure the command to show the transferred data in the field that normally shows the Accelerator backup image size. For details, see the Accelerator topics in the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide Volume I*, the *NetBackup for VMware Administrator's Guide*, and the *NetBackup for NDMP Administrator’s Guide*.

---

**OPTIONS**

The following are the `bpimagelist` options:

- `-backupid backup_id`
  - Specifies a backup ID to use for finding applicable images (applies only to the image list).

- `-changelog`
  - Reports on the records from the image change log.

- `-class_id class_guid`
  - Specifies a class identifier to use to select images. The identifier represents a GUID (globally unique identifier). The `bpimagelist` command reports only those images with the specified class identifier.

- `-client client_name`
  - Specifies a client name to use for finding backups or archives to list. The client name that `bpimagelist` searches for is case insensitive. For example, `bpimagelist` displays images from `client`, `cLiEnT`, and `CLIENT`. By default, `bpimagelist` searches for all clients.

- `-d mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss`, `-e mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss`
  - Specifies the start date and end date range for the listing. If these values are not included on the command line, the default values are as follows:
    - The `-d` default is the previous midnight.
    - The `-e` default is the current date and time.

  The complete format of the start date and end date is as follows:
-d specifies a start date and time for the listing. The output list shows only images in backups or the archives (or data in the change log for the -changelog option) that occurred at or after the specified date and time.

-e specifies an end date and time for the listing. The output list shows only files from backups or the archives (or data in the change log for the -changelog option) that occurred at or before the specified date and time. Use the same format as for the start date.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

-hoursago hours
Includes the images that were written up to this many hours ago. This option is equivalent to a specification of a start time (-d) of the current time minus hours. hours must be 1 or greater.

-idonly
Produces an abbreviated list. For an image list, the list contains the creation time, backup ID, and schedule type of each image. For instance, if the list criterion is a window of time, the image list contains the following: For each image that is created in this window, only the creation time, backup ID, and schedule type of the image.

For a media list, the list contains only the applicable media IDs. For instance, if the list criterion is a window of time, the list contains only the media IDs that are written in this window.

The following options represent the criteria that determine which images or media are selected for the report. Where images are discussed in these options, media can be substituted if the report is a media report.

-inter-domain
Displays placeholder copies of images that have been replicated from the source and replicated images that are pending import on the target.

-json
Prints the data in json format and spans multiple lines.
-json_compact

Prints the data in json format on a single line.

-keyword "keyword_phrase"

Specifies a keyword phrase for NetBackup to use when it searches. The phrase must match the one that was previously associated with the image. For instance, the -k option of the bpbackup or the bparetrieve command associates a keyword with the image when the image is created.

-L

Generates the report in Long mode. For instance, for the Media List report, the report lists the information for each media ID as a series of attribute = value pairs. The density value is provided as both a descriptive term and a number. Long mode is the default condition.

-l

Reports in Short mode, which produces a terse listing. This option is useful for the scripts or programs that rework the listing contents into a customized report format.

-M master_server,...

Specifies a list of one or more alternative master servers. This list is a comma-delimited list of hostnames. If this option is present, each master server in the list runs the bpimagelist command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process stops at that point.

The report is the composite of the information that all the master servers in this list return. bpimagelist queries each of these master servers. The master server returns image or media information from the image catalogs. Each master server must allow access by the system that issues the bpimagelist command.

The default is the master server for the system running bpimagelist.

-media

Specifies that the listing reports on the removable media that are based on a set of criteria. If -media is not in the command line, the report is on images, not media.

-min_changelog_key key

Prints records with the specified log key and newer. Newer change log entries have greater change log key values.

[-new_images] [-updated_images] [-deleted_images]

Limits the change log report to new, updated, or deleted images. The default condition is to report all change log images.
-option option_name,...

Specifies one or more criteria for finding images to list. option_name is one of the following character strings in uppercase or lowercase:

- INCLUDE_PRE_IMPORT - Report the images that completed phase 1 of an import.
- INCLUDE_TIR - Report the images that true-image-recovery backups created.
- LIST_COMPLETE_COPIES - Do not report fragments of a duplicate copy that is still in process.
- LIST_OLD_TO_NEW - Report images by oldest to newest date.
- ONLY_PRE_IMPORT - Report only the images that completed phase 1 of an import.
- ONLY_TIR - Report only the images that true-image-recovery backups created.

The default is no restrictions on the selected images.

-policy name

Searches for backups to import in the specified policy. The default is all policies.

-pt policy_type

Specifies a policy type. By default, bpimagelist searches for all policy types.

The policy_type is one of the following character strings:

DataStore
DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
DB2
Enterprise-Vault
FlashBackup
FlashBackup-Windows
Hyper-V
Informix-On-BAR
LotusNotes
MS-Exchange-Server
MS-SharePoint
MS-SQL-Server
MS-Windows
NDMP
Oracle
PureDisk-Export
SAP
Split-Mirror
Standard
Sybase
Vault
VMware

-rl retention_level
   Specifies the retention_level. The retention_level is an integer between 0 and 24. By default, bpimagelist searches for all retention levels.

-server server_name
   Specifies the name of a NetBackup server or ALL. If -server specifies a server name, then the images or media in the report are only those that reside on that server. The images also satisfy the other criteria that bpimagelist specifies. For instance, if -hoursago 2 is specified, the media must contain an image that was created in the past two hours.

   The query goes to the image catalog that resides on the local master server. The master server must allow access by the system running bpimagelist.

   The default is to report all media in the image catalog on the local master server, which is equivalent to the specification of -server ALL.

-sl sched_label
   Specifies a schedule label for the image selection. The default is all schedules.

-st sched_type
   Specifies a schedule type for the image selection. The default is any schedule type. Valid values are as follows:
   ■ FULL (full backup)
   ■ INCR (differential-incremental backup)
   ■ CINC (cumulative-incremental backup)
   ■ UBAK (user backup)
   ■ UARC (user archive)
   ■ NOT_ARCHIVE (all backups except user archive)

-stl_complete
   Reports only the images that the storage lifecycle completely processed. This option cannot be used with the stl_incomplete option.

-stl_incomplete
   Reports only the images that the storage lifecycle has not completely processed. This option cannot be used with the stl_complete option.
-stl_name storage_lifecycle_name

Specifies a storage lifecycle name to be used when you select images. Only images with the specified storage lifecycle name are selected.

tape

Displays in the list only the images that have at least one fragment that resides on removable or tape-based media. Any disk-based fragments in these images are ignored. If an image has fragments on both tape and disk, this option displays only the tape-based fragments.

-U

Generates the report in User mode. The report is formatted. It includes a banner that lists the column titles. The status is a descriptive term instead of a number.

-v

Selects the verbose mode. This option causes bpimagelist to log additional information for debugging purposes. The information goes into the NetBackup administration daily debug log. This option is meaningful only when the debug log function is enabled; that is, when the following directory is defined:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Show the last time the media IDs available to the server had a backup image that was written during the specified time:

```
# bpimagelist -media -d 01/05/2012 18:00:46 -e 01/06/2012 23:59:59 -U
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media ID</th>
<th>Last Written</th>
<th>Server</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM000</td>
<td>01/06/2012 01:06</td>
<td>hatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEK800</td>
<td>01/06/2012 03:01</td>
<td>hatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0015</td>
<td>01/06/2012 02:01</td>
<td>hatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143191</td>
<td>01/05/2012 23:00</td>
<td>hatt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 2 - List all images that were written today:

```
# bpimagelist -U
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Backed Up</th>
<th>Expires</th>
<th>Files</th>
<th>KB</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Sched Type</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/27/2012 01:08</td>
<td>02/03/2012</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>202624 N</td>
<td>Full Backup</td>
<td>3590Grau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/27/2012 01:01</td>
<td>02/03/2012</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>202624 N</td>
<td>Full Backup</td>
<td>IBM35pol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/27/2012 03:01</td>
<td>02/03/2012</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>1055104 N</td>
<td>Full Backup</td>
<td>DELLPol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 3 - List all the images that the storage lifecycle has not completely processed that were written today:

```
# bpimagelist -U -stl_incomplete -idonly
```

```
Time: 12/6/2011 1:03:46 PM ID: escape_1323198226 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:02:42 PM ID: louiseb18vm1_1323198162 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:03:28 PM ID: monterrey_1323198208 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:03:10 PM ID: oprahl14vm3_1323198190 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:03:11 PM ID: oprahl14vm4_1323198191 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:03:12 PM ID: oprahl15vm3_1323198192 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:03:17 PM ID: oprahl15vm4_1323198197 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:02:22 PM ID: oprahl18vm5_1323198142 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:02:41 PM ID: themlabl1vm1_1323198161 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:02:54 PM ID: themlabl1vm2_1323198174 FULL (0)
Time: 12/6/2011 1:03:01 PM ID: themlabl2vm1_1323198181 FULL (0)
```

Example 4 - List all the incomplete images that were written today for the pem_tort policy:

```
# bpimagelist -U -stl_incomplete -policy pem_tort
```

```
Backed Up      Expires      Files  KB  C   Sched  Type ... Policy
-------------- ---------- ------ ----- ---- ---- -----------  -------- ---
12/06/2011 13:03 12/12/2011 86   1632  N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:02 12/12/2011 12   12512 N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:03 12/12/2011 5    32    N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:03 12/12/2011 3742 95936 N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:03 12/12/2011 3762 95936 N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:03 12/12/2011 8    64    N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:03 12/12/2011 9    32    N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:02 12/12/2011 5041 223104 N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:02 12/12/2011 6    32    N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:02 12/12/2011 3559 95808 N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
12/06/2011 13:03 12/12/2011 5    32    N  Full Backup ... pem_tort
```

Example 5 - List the new and updated change log entries entered since May 2, 2012:

```
# bpimagelist -changelog -new_images -updated_images -d 05/02/2012 10:18:00 -json
```
FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/log.mmddyy
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/images

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin\log.mmddyy
install_path\NetBackup\db\images

SEE ALSO

See bp on page 46.
See bparchive on page 48.
See bpbackup on page 53.
See bprestore on page 361.
bpimmedia

bpimmedia – display information about NetBackup images on media

SYNOPSIS

```
```

```
bpimmedia -spanpools [-cn copy_number] [-mediald media_id] [-U]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bpimmedia queries the NetBackup image catalog and produces the following two types of reports on the images:

- An Images-on-Media report
- A Spanpools report

The first form of `bpimmedia` in the SYNOPSIS displays a set of NetBackup images in the Images-on-Media report. This report lists the contents of media as recorded in the NetBackup image catalog.

You can generate this report for any medium including disk. Filter the report contents according to client, media ID, path, and so on.

for more about the fields in the Images-on-Media report, see NetBackup Reports in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

The report does not show information for the media that is used in backups of the NetBackup catalogs.

Several options (-dt, -dp, -dv, -stype) report images present on SAN disk storage only, not on any other disk-resident images. Other options and output format continue to function as before.
The second SYNOPSIS form of bpimmedia uses -spanpools to list the disk ID pools that are related because images span from one volume to another. The output lists, for each media server in the cluster, the media IDs that have spanned images. The -spanpools form of bpimmedia must be run on the NetBackup master server that administers the volumes.

For more about spanned images, see "Spanning Media" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

Only removable media types are processed.

bpimmedia sends its error messages to stderr. bpimmedia sends a log of its activity to the NetBackup admin log file for the current day.

Authorized users can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

client client_name
   Client name. This name must be as it appears in the NetBackup catalog. By default, bpimmedia searches for all clients.

-cn copy_number
   Copy number (1 or 2) of a backup ID. The default is copy 1. This option is used only in combination with -spanpools.

-d date time, -e date time
   Specifies the start date and end date range for the listing.

   -d specifies a start date and time for the listing. The output list shows only images in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time.

   -e specifies an end date and time for the listing. The output list shows only files from backups or the archives that occurred at or before the specified date and time. Use the same format as for the start date. The default is the current date and time.

   The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is the previous midnight.

   The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.
For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

-**dp** `disk_pool_name`
  Displays the images on the specified disk pool only.

-**dt** `disk_type`
  Specifies the type of disk storage. The following are valid options:
  1 - BasicDisk
  3 - SnapVault
  This option does not apply to the OpenStorage disk type.

-**dv** `disk_volume`
  Displays the images that reside on the specified disk volume only. The input value is the path for BasicDisk.

-**L**
  The list type is long.
  See the DISPLAY FORMATS section that follows.

-**l**
  The list type is short. This setting is the default if the command line has no list-type option (for example, if you enter `bpimmedia` and a carriage return).
  See the DISPLAY FORMATS section that follows.

-**legacy**
  Formats the new data in legacy format.

-**M** `master_server,...`
  A list of alternative master servers. This list is a comma-separated list of hostnames. If this option is present, the command is run on each of the master servers in this list. The master servers must allow access by the system that issues the command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process stops at that point in the list. The default is the master server for the system where the command is entered.

-**mediaid** `media_id | pathname`
  This ID is either a VSN or an absolute pathname. If the media ID is a VSN, it is a one- to six-character string. If the media ID is a pathname, it is the absolute pathname of the file system for a disk storage unit.

  When **mediaid** is specified, the Images-on-Media report displays only the images that are stored on this VSN or pathname. By default, the report displays the images that are stored on all media IDs and pathnames.
For the Spanpools report (-spanpools), only a VSN can follow -mediaid. If -mediaid is omitted when -spanpools is present, bpimmedia displays all media in all spanning pools.

-mtype image_type

Image type. The defined values and their interpretations are as follows:

- 0 = Regular backup (scheduled or user-directed backup)
- 1 = Pre-imported backup (phase 1 completed)
- 2 = Imported backup

-option option_name

Specifies a criterion for finding images to list. option_name is one of the following character strings, in either uppercase or lowercase:

- INCLUDE_PRE_IMPORT - Include images that completed phase 1 of an import.
- ONLY_PRE_IMPORT - Include only the images that completed phase 1 of an import.

The default is INCLUDE_PRE_IMPORT.

-policy policy_name

Searches for images with the specified policy name. By default, bpimmedia searches for images for all policies.

-rl retlevel

Specifies the retention_level. The retention_level is an integer between 0 and 24. By default, bpimmedia searches for all retention levels.

-sl sched_label

Searches for images with the specified schedule label. By default, bpimmedia searches for images for all schedule labels.

-spanpools

Specifies that bpimmedia should create a Spanpools report. The default (-spanpools not present on the command line) is to create an Images-on-Media report.

-stype server_type

Specifies a string that identifies the storage server type. The server_type value can originate from one of the following sources:

- Veritas provided storage. Possible values are AdvancedDisk and PureDisk.
- Third-party disk appliances. The vendor supplies the server_type string.
Cloud storage. Possible values include Amazon, att, and rackspace. These values can also contain a _crypt suffix (for example, amazon_crypt).

The storage server type is case sensitive.

-t sched_type
Specifies a schedule type for the image selection. The default is any schedule type. Valid values, in either uppercase or lowercase, are as follows:

- FULL (full backup)
- INCR (differential-incremental backup)
- CINC (cumulative-incremental backup)
- UBAK (user backup)
- UARC (user archive)

-tape
Displays in the Images-on-Media report only the images that have at least one fragment that resides on removable or tape-based media. Disk-based fragments in these images are ignored. If an image has fragments on both tape and disk, this option displays only the tape-based fragments.

-U
The list type is user. This option is used only in combination with _spanpools.

See the DISPLAY FORMATS section that follows.

-verbose
Select verbose mode for logging. This option is only meaningful when it runs with debug logging on; that is, when the following directory is defined:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin
Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

DISPLAY FORMATS

IMAGES-ON-MEDIA REPORT
The Images-on-Media report consists of two formats, short (-l or default) and long (-L).

To process and use the output of bpimmedia, use the -l option. The output of bpimmedia that uses the -l or -U options may be truncated for the Backup-ID, Policy, and Host columns. The -L or -U options are useful when you want to obtain a quick, more readable view of the NetBackup images on media.
The following shows the long display format (-L) and the short display format (-l) of
the Images-on-Media report:

- **Long Display Format (-L)**
  
  If the command line contains -L, the display format is long. It contains a multi-line
  entry for each backup image. The number of lines for an entry is n+1, where n
  is the number of fragments for the image. The fields for an entry are listed later.
  The first line of the entry contains the fields Backup_ID...Expires. Each fragment
  in the image has a line that contains the fields Copy_Media ID. The report has
  a two-line header. The first header line lists the field names for line 1 of each
  entry. The second header line lists the field names for the lines that contain
  fragment information.
  
  See the `bpduplicate` command page for more information on the copy number
  and primary copy.

  Fields and meanings for the -L format are as follows:

  **Line 1**
  
  - **Backup-ID** - Unique identifier for the backup that produced this image
  - **Policy** - Policy name (may be truncated if long)
  - **Type** - Schedule type (FULL, etc.)
  - **RL** - Retention level (0..24)
  - **Files** - Number of files in the backup
  - **C** - Compression (Y or N)
  - **E** - Encryption (Y or N)
  - **T** - Image type
  - **R** - Regular (scheduled or user-directed backup)
  - **P** - Pre-imported backup (phase 1 completed)
  - **I** - Imported backup
  - **PC** - Primary copy, 1 or 2. Designates which copy of the backup NetBackup
    chooses when it restores.
  - **Expires** - The expiration date of the first copy to expire, which appears in the
    Expires field of the fragment, which is described later.

  **Line 2_n+1**
  
  - **Copy** - Copy number of this fragment
  - **Frag** - Fragment number or IDX for a true-image-restore (TIR) fragment
  - **KB** - Size of the fragment, in kilobytes. This value does not include the size of
    tape headers between backups. A fragment size of 0 is possible for a multiplexed
    backup.
  - **Type** - Media type (Rmed - removable media; Disk otherwise)
  - **Density** - Density of the removable media that produced the backup Fnum - File number; the n-th
    backup on this removable media Host - Server whose catalog contains this
  - **imageDWO** - Device Written On; device where the backup was written. The DWO
matches the drive index as configured in Media Manager (applies only to removable media).

MPX - Flag that indicates whether this copy is multiplexed: Y or N (applies only when fragment number is 1)

Expires - The expiration date of this copy (applies only when fragment number is 1)

MediaID - Media ID or absolute path where the image is stored

Example of Long display format:

bpimmedia -L -policy regr1_gava -t FULL
Backup-ID Policy Type RL Files C E T PC Expires
Copy Frag KB Type Density FNum Host DWO MPX Expires MediaID
----------------------------------------------------------------
gava_0949949902 r1_guav FULL 3 25 N N R 1 12:58 03/09/2012
1 1 256 RMed dlt 13 0 plim 0 Y 12:58 03/09/2012 A00002

Short Display Format (-l)

If the bpconfig command line contains -l or contains no list-format option, the display format is short, which produces a terse listing. This option can be useful for scripts or the programs that rework the listing into a customized report format. The -l display format contains a multi-line entry for each backup image. The number of lines per entry is n+1, where n is the number of fragments for the image. The layout of an entry is a first line that contains information about the image. A second line follows that contains information about each fragment of the image. The attributes appear in the following order (separated by blanks).

Fields for the -l format are as follows:

Field 1 = Client. The name of the image's client.
Field 2 = Version. The NetBackup version of the client.
Field 3 = Image keyword. The keyword for the backup image.
Field 4 = Policy name. The name of the policy that created the image.
Field 5 = Policy type. 0=Standard, 4=Oracle, 8=Sybase, 9=MS-SharePoint
Field 6 = Schedule - Schedule name that is run to create the backup.
Field 7 = Schedule type. 0=Full, 1=Differential incremental, 2=User-directed backup, 3=User-directed archive, 4=Cumulative incremental
Field 8 = Retention level (0-24).
Field 9 = Number of files in the image.
Field 10 = Expiration time of the image in seconds since January 1, 1970. A value of zero (0) denotes an image in progress or failed.

0 = 1 week, 4mm cartridge media
1 = 2 weeks, 8mm cartridge media
2 = 3 weeks, 8mm2 cartridge media
3 = 1 month, 8mm3 cartridge media
4 = 2 months, dlt cartridge media
5 = 3 months, dlt2 cartridge media
6 = 6 months, dlt3 cartridge media
7 = 9 months, dtf cartridge media
8 = 1 year, half-inch cartridge media
9-24 = infinite, half-inch cartridge 2 media
Field 11 = Compression. 0=Use compression, 1=Do not use compression
Field 12 = Encryption.
Field 13 = Hold. 0=Image is not on hold, 1=Image is on hold

**Fragments**
Field 1 = Copy number
Field 2 = Fragment number
Field 3 = Fragment size in KBytes
Field 7 = File number
Field 8 = Media. The media where the image is stored.
Field 9 = The media server for the image.
Field 10 = Block size in KBytes
Field 11 = Offset
Field 12 = The time (in seconds since January 1, 1970) when the fragment was created
Field 13 = The device number where the image was written
Field 16 = Expiration time of the image in seconds since January 1, 1970. A value of zero (0) denotes an image in progress or failed.
Field 17 = Multiplexing. 0=multiplexing not used, 1=multiplexing used
Field 18 = Retention level.
0 = 1 week, 4mm cartridge media
1 = 2 weeks, 8mm cartridge media
2 = 3 weeks, 8mm2 cartridge media
3 = 1 month, 8mm3 cartridge media
4 = 2 months, dlt cartridge media
5 = 3 months, dlt2 cartridge media
6 = 6 months, dlt3 cartridge media
7 = 9 months, dtf cartridge media
8 = 1 year, half-inch cartridge media
9-24 = infinite, half-inch cartridge 2 media
Field 20 = Hold. 0=Fragment not on hold, 1=Fragment on hold

Example of the short display format:
SPANPOOLS REPORT
The Spanpools report has two formats: user (-U option) and short (the default). Both formats list the server name and the pool data for each server. It lists the media IDs for each pool of media that share spanned backup images. When -mediaid appears on the command line, only the server pool and the disk pool that are related to that media ID appear.

If you want to process and use the output of bpimmedia, we recommend that you use the -l option. The output of bpimmedia that uses the -U or -L options may be truncated for the Backup-ID, Policy, and Host columns. The -U or -L options are useful when you want to obtain a quick, more readable view of the NetBackup images on media.

The user (-U) display format looks like the following:

# bpimmedia -spanpools -U
Related media pools containing spanned backup images, server plim:
Pool:
   A00002  A00003
Pool:
   400032

The short display format looks like the following:

# bpimmedia -spanpools
SERVER plim
POOL A00002  A00003
POOL 400032

EXAMPLES
Example 1 - List the images for policy c_NDMP. This request runs on a NetBackup media server. The report is based on the image catalog on the media server’s master server, almond.

# bpimmedia -L -policy c_NDMP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Backup-ID</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>RL</th>
<th>Files</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>PC</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t_0929653085</td>
<td>c_NDMP</td>
<td>FULL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5909</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15:58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 2 - Display the tapes that are required to restore a particular file. If the `bpimmedia` command line provides the criteria to identify an individual backup, the output shows the media that was used for the backup.

In this case, the command line provides the client, the date of the backup and the schedule type. The output shows that tape A00002 on the server `plim` contains the backup.

```
# bpimmedia -L -client gava -d 2/7/2012 -t UBAK
```

```
Backup-ID  Policy  Type  RL  Files  C  E  T  PC  Expires  Copy Frag  KB  Type  Density  FNum  Off  Host  DWO  MPX  Expires  MediaID
---------------------------------------------------------------
gava_0949949686  regrl_guav  UBAK  3  25  N  N  R  1  12:54 03/09/2011
  1  1  10256  RMed  dlt  11  0  plim  0  Y  12:54 03/09/2011  A00002
```

Example 3 - List in long format all the backups in the image catalog on master server `gava`.

```
# bpimmedia -L -M gava
```

```
Backup-ID  Policy  Type  RL  Files  C  E  T  PC  Expires  Copy Frag  KB  Type  Density  FNum  Off  Host  DWO  MPX  Expires  MediaID
---------------------------------------------------------------
gava_0949599942  test-policy  FULL  1  15  N  N  R  1  11:45 02/17/2011
  1  1  224  Disk  -  -  -  gava  -  N  11:45 02/17/2011
/var/qatest/storage_unit//gava_0949599942_C1_F1
```

Example 4 - List in long format the backups on media ID CB7514.

```
# bpimmedia -L -mediaid CB7514
```

```
Backup-ID  Policy  Type  RL  Files  C  E  T  PC  Expires  Copy Frag  KB  Type  Density  FNum  Off  Host  DWO  MPX  Expires  MediaID
---------------------------------------------------------------
toster1_0929653085  NDMP_policy  FULL  3  5909  N  N  R  1  15:58 07/18/2012
  1  1  27154  RMed  dlt  3  0  almond  6  23:14 07/18/2012  CB7514
toster1_0929653085  NDMP_policy  FULL  3  5909  N  N  R  1  15:58 07/18/2012
```
RETURN VALUES

An exit status of zero (0) means that the command ran successfully.
Any exit status other than zero (0) means that an error occurred.
If the administrative log function is enabled, the exit status is logged in the
administrative daily log under the log directory:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin
Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

It has the following form:

bpimmedia: EXIT status = exit status

If an error occurred, a diagnostic precedes this message.

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/images

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
install_path\NetBackup\db\images

SEE ALSO

See bpbackupdb on page 61.
See bpduplicate on page 121.
See bpimport on page 188.
bpimport

bpimport – import NetBackup backups that are expired or are from another NetBackup Server

SYNOPSIS

bpimport -create_db_info -id media_id or path | -stype server_type [-dp disk_pool_name [-dv disk_volume]] [-server name] [-L output_file [-en]] [-local] [-nh ndmp_host [-mst media_subtype]]

bpimport -drfile -id media_id or path | -stype server_type [-dp disk_pool_name [-dv disk_volume]] -drfile_dest dir_name_on_master [-client name] [-server name] [-L output_file [-en]] [-priority number]


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpimport command allows backups to be imported. This command is useful for importing expired backups or the backups from another NetBackup server.

The import operation consists of the following two phases:

- Phase 1 is performed with the first form of the command that appears in the Synopsis (-create_db_info option). This step recreates catalog entries for the backups that are on the specified media.
- Phase 2 is performed with the second form of the command that appears in the Synopsis. This step imports the backups from the media.
The expiration date for imported backups is the current date plus the retention period. For example, if a backup is imported on 14 November 2012 and its retention level is one week, its new expiration date is 21 November 2012.

You can import a backup only if all copies of it are expired.

For more about how to import backups, see the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I*.

**OPTIONS**

`-backupid backup_id`

Specifies the backup ID of a single backup to import.

`-Bidfile file_name`

`file_name` specifies a file that contains a list of backup IDs to import. List one backup ID per line in the file. If this option is included, other selection criteria are ignored.

In addition, NetBackup removes the file that is specified with the `-Bidfile` parameter during the activation of that command line interface (CLI). It is removed because the NetBackup GUIs commonly use this parameter. The GUIs expect the command-line interface to remove the temporary file that was used for the `-Bidfile` option upon completion. Direct command-line interface users can also use the option, however it removes the file.

`-client name`

The host name of the client for which the backups were performed. The default is all clients.

`-cn copy_number`

Specifies the source copy number of the backups to import. Valid values are 1 through 10. The default is all copies.

`-create_db_info`

This option recreates catalog entries for the backups that are on the specified media. It skips the backups that are already in the catalog. This option only creates information about the backups that are candidates for import, and does not perform the import operation. The `bpimport` command must be run with this option before you import any backups.

`-dp disk_pool_name [-dv disk_volume]`

Imports images on the specified disk pool only. Optionally, the import can be restricted to the images that reside on the specified disk volume only. The `disk_volume` argument is the path for BasicDisk.

Option `-stype` is required with this option.
-e enddate, -s startdate

Specifies the start date and end date range for all backups to import.

-s specifies a start date and time for the listing. The output list shows only images in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time. The default for the start date is 24 hours before the current date and time.

-e specifies an end date and time for the listing. The output list shows only files from backups or the archives that occurred at or before the specified date and time. Use the same format as for the start date. The default is the current date and time.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is the previous midnight.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

The following is part of the -help USAGE statement for -bpimport that shows the -s and -e options:

-s mm/dd/yy [hh[:mm[:ss]]] -e mm/dd/yy [hh[:mm[:ss]]]

-from_replica
Scans for images only that are capable of automatic import and places them in the Storage Lifecycle Policy automatic import worklist. This option is part of Phase 1 of the import.

-hoursago hours
Specifies the number of hours to search before the current time for backups. Do not use with the -s option. The default is the previous midnight.

-id media_id | path
Disk media: Specifies the path to the storage directory that contains the backup to be imported.

Tape media: For step 1 (-create_db_info), this option specifies the media ID that has the backups you plan to import. This option is required with -create_db_info.
For step 2, this option designates a specific media ID from which to import backups. The default is all media IDs that were processed in step 1 of the import operation.

A backup ID that begins on a media ID that step 1 does not process, does not import (the backup is incomplete).

-\texttt{L output\_file \[-en\]}

Specifies the name of a file in which to write progress information. The default is not to use a progress file.

Example for UNIX systems, /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops

Example for Windows systems, c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops

Include the \texttt{-en} option to generate a log that is in English. The name of the log contains the string \_en. This option is useful to support the personnel that assist in a distributed environment where different locales may create logs of various languages.

With NetBackup 7.7.2 and later, only default paths are allowed for this option and Veritas recommends to use the default paths. If you cannot use the NetBackup default path in your setup, you should add custom paths to the NetBackup configuration.

For more information on how to add a custom path, see the "BP\_WHITE\_LIST\_PATH option for NetBackup servers and clients" topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I.

-\texttt{L}

Produces the output in the progress log that lists each imported file.

-\texttt{local}

When a host other than master server initiates \texttt{bpimport} and \texttt{-local} is not used (default), the following occurs: \texttt{bpimport} starts a remote copy of the command on the master server. The remote copy allows the command to be terminated from the Activity Monitor.

Use \texttt{-local} to prevent the creation of a remote copy on the master server. You also can use it to run the \texttt{bpimport} only from the host where it was initiated. If the \texttt{-local} option is used, \texttt{bpimport} cannot be canceled from the Activity Monitor.
-M master_server

**Note:** This option is not required for NetBackup server because it has only one server, the master. If you do use this option in this case, specify the NetBackup master where you run the command.

Specifies the master server that manages the media catalog that has the media ID. If this option is not specified, the default is one of the following:

- If the command is run on a master server, then that server is the default.
- If the command is run on a media server that is not the master, then the master for that media server is the default.

-p

Previews backups to import according to the option settings, but does not perform the import. Displays the media IDs, server name, and information about the backups to import.

-pb

Previews the backups to import but does not perform the import. Similar to the -p option, but does not display the backups.

-PD

Same as the -PM option, except the backups sort by date and time (newest to oldest).

-PM

Displays the information on the backups to be imported according to the option settings, but does not perform the import. It displays the date and time of the backup, and the policy, schedule, backup ID, host, and media ID.

-policy name

Searches for backups to import in the specified policy. The default is all policies.

-priority number

Specifies a new priority for the import job that overrides the default job priority.

-pt policy_type

Searches for the backups that the specified policy type created. The default is any policy type.

The **policy_type** is one of the following character strings:

- Auspex-FastBackup
- DataStore
- DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
DB2
Enterprise-Vault
FlashBackup
FlashBackup-Windows
Informix-On-BAR
LotusNotes
MS-Exchange-Server
MS-Hyper-V
MS-SharePoint
MS-SQL-Server
MS-Windows
NDMP
Oracle
PureDisk-Export
SAP
Split-Mirror
Standard
Sybase
Vault
VMware

-server name

Specifies the name of the media server. The volume database for this server must have a record of the media ID that contains the backups to import. The default is the media server where the command is run.

Note: The NetBackup server has only one server (the master). When you use NetBackup server, specify the name of that server.

-sl sched_label

Search for backups to import that the specified schedule created. The default is all schedules.

-st sched_type

Search for backups to import that the specified schedule type created. The default is any schedule type.

Valid values are as follows:

FULL (full backup)
INCR (differential-incremental backup)
CINC (cumulative-incremental backup)
UBAK (user backup)
UARC (user archive)

NOT_ARCHIVE (all backups except user archive)

-stype server_type

Specifies a string that identifies the storage server type. The server_type value can originate from one of the following sources:

- Veritas provided storage. Possible values are AdvacnedDisk and PureDisk.
- Third-party disk appliances. The vendor supplies the server_type string.
- Cloud storage. Possible values include amazon, att, and rackspace. These values can also contain a _crypt suffix (for example, amazon_crypt).

The storage server type is case sensitive.

-v

Displays more information in the debug logs and progress logs.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Create all on one line catalog information for backups on media ID A0000. The media host hostname is cat. The progress file is bpimport.ls, which is located in the tmp directory.

UNIX systems: # bpimport -create_db_info -id A0000 -server cat -L /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/bpimport.ls

Windows systems: # bpimport -create_db_info -id A0000 -server cat -L c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops\bpimport.ls

Example 2 - Display all on one line information about the backups that are candidates for import. The backups that appear were created between 11/01/2012 and 11/10/2012. The bpimport command with the -create_db_info option must be run before this command.

# bpimport -PM -s 11/01/2012 -e 11/10/2012

Example 3 - Import the backups that were specified in the images file. The progress is entered in the bpimport.ls file.

UNIX systems: # bpimport -Bidfile /tmp/import/image -L /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/bpimport.ls

Windows systems: # bpimport -Bidfile \tmp\import\image -L c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops\bpimport.ls
FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/images/*

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin\*
install_path\NetBackup\db\images\*
bpinst

bpinst – configure legacy NetBackup Encryption

SYNOPSIS

bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT [-crypt_option option] [-crypt_strength strength] [-passphrase_prompt |-passphrase_stdin] [-verbose] [ [-policy_encrypt 0 | 1] -policy_names name1 [name2 ... nameN]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

NetBackup Encryption provides file-level encryption of backups and archives.

-LEGACY_CRYPT is the Legacy Encryption method. It provides the user with the encryption strength choices previously available (40-bit DES and 56-bit DES).

The bpinst command that is used with the -LEGACY_CRYPT option configures the legacy NetBackup Encryption product on the NetBackup clients that can support encryption. You can also configure encryption for a client that is installed on the master server host.

Activate bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT on the master server to configure NetBackup Encryption on the clients. A single activation makes the necessary configuration changes on both the clients and the master server.

Note: Ensure that the DISALLOW_SERVER_FILE_WRITES NetBackup configuration option is not set on the client. If this option is set, the server cannot configure the software on the client.

OPTIONS

-LEGACY_CRYPT

Required if you use 40-bit DES or 56-bit DES encryption. To configure DES encryption, specify this option first to use the bpinst command. The order is important; do not omit this option.
-crypt_option option

Configures the CRYPT_OPTION configuration entry on the NetBackup clients. If you do not specify -crypt_option, the client allows either encrypted or unencrypted backups (see ALLOWED).

The possible values for option are:

DENIED | denied | -1

Specifies that the client does not permit encrypted backups. If the server requests an encrypted backup, it is considered an error. This option is the default for a client that has not been configured for encryption.

ALLOWED | allowed | 0

Specifies that the client allows either encrypted or unencrypted backups. ALLOWED is the default condition.

REQUIRED | required | 1

Specifies that the client requires encrypted backups. If the server requests an unencrypted backup, it is considered an error.

-crypt_strength strength

Configures the CRYPT_STRENGTH configuration entry on the NetBackup clients. If you do not specify this option, the CRYPT_STRENGTH configuration entries on the clients remain unchanged.

The possible values for strength are:

DES_40 | des_40 | 40

Specifies the 40-bit DES encryption. This value is the default value for a client that has not been configured for encryption.

DES_56 | des_56 | 56

Specifies the 56-bit DES encryption.

-passphrase_prompt | -passphrase_stdin

Note: Do not forget the pass phrase. If the key file is damaged or lost, you may need the pass phrase to regenerate the key file. Without the proper key file, you cannot restore encrypted backups.

NetBackup uses a pass phrase to create the data that it places in a key file on each client. NetBackup then uses the data in the key file to create the encryption
keys that are required to encrypt and decrypt the backup data. This option
applies to the -LEGACY_CRYPT option only.

The -passphrase_prompt option prompts you to enter a pass phrase. The
actual pass phrase is hidden while you type.

The -passphrase_stdin option reads the pass phrase through standard input.
You must enter the pass phrase twice. This option is less secure than the
-passphrase_prompt option because the pass phrase is not hidden. However,
it may be more convenient if you use bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT in a shell script.

NetBackup uses the pass phrase for all the clients that you specify on the
bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT command. If you want separate pass phrases for each
client, enter a separate bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT command for each client.

When you specify a pass phrase, bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT creates or updates
the key files on the clients. The encryption keys (generated from the pass
phrase) are used for subsequent backups. Old encryption keys are retained
in the key file to allow restores of previous backups.

If you do not specify either the -passphrase_prompt or -passphrase_stdin
option, the key files on the clients remain unchanged.

-verbose

Prints the current encryption configuration of each client and what gets installed
and reconfigured on each client.

-policy_encrypt 0 | 1

Sets the Encryption policy attribute for the NetBackup policies. You can include
-policy_encrypt only with the -policy_names option. The possible values
are:

0 - clears the Encryption attribute (or leaves it clear) so the server does not
request encryption for clients in this policy. This setting is the default for the
policies that are not configured for encryption.

1 - sets the Encryption attribute so the server requests encryption for clients
in this policy.

If you do not specify this option, the Encryption attributes for the policies remain
unchanged.

-policy_names

Specifies that the names you specify (with the names option) are NetBackup
policy names.

If you include the -policy_names option, bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT configures
all the clients in each specified policy. If you omit the -policy_names option,
the names are assumed to be NetBackup client names.
name1 [name2 ... nameN]

Specifies one or more NetBackup client or policy names, depending on whether you have included the -policy_names option. If you omit the -policy_names option, the names are assumed to be NetBackup client names.

NOTES

The following notes apply to the -LEGACY_CRYPT option:

- If you are running NetBackup in a clustered environment, you can push configuration data to the client only from the active node.

- If you push the configuration to clients that are located in a cluster, do the following: Specify the hostnames of the individual nodes (not virtual names) in the clients list.

- When you finish the restore of encrypted files from a client, rename or delete the key file created. Move or rename your own key file to its original location or name. If you do not re-establish your key file to its original location or name, you may not be able to restore your own encrypted backups.

- Existing 40-bit encryption license keys or 56-bit encryption license keys are valid for upgrades.

- A privately defined NetBackup 40-bit DES key encrypts the pass phrase that bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT sends over the network.

- The key file on each NetBackup client is encrypted with a privately defined NetBackup DES key. The key can be 40 bits or 56 bits depending on how the client is configured. Restrict access to the key file to the administrator of the client computer. On a UNIX client, the owner of the key file should be root and the mode bits should be 600. The key file should not be exportable through NFS.

- The key file must be the same on all nodes in a cluster.

- Remember pass phrases. In a disaster recovery situation, you may have to recreate a key file on a client by using bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT. For example, suppose a NetBackup client that is named orca performs encrypted backups and an accident occurs that causes orca to lose its files. In this case you must reinstall and configure encryption on the client to restore your backups.

For more about how to restore the operating system and NetBackup, see the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide.
To provide disaster recovery when you use encryption (client named orbit)

1. Reinstall the operating system on orbit.
2. Reinstall and configure the NetBackup client software on orbit.
3. Reinstall and configure encryption on orbit by using the following command:
   
   ```
   # bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT -crypt_option allowed
   ```

4. Activate `bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT` to create a pass phrase by using the following command:

   ```
   # bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT -passphrase_prompt orbit
   Enter new NetBackup pass phrase: **********************
   Re-enter new NetBackup pass phrase: **********************
   ```

   Enter the pass phrase that is used on orca.

5. Activate `bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT` for each subsequent pass phrase that is used on orbit by entering the following:

   ```
   # bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT -passphrase_prompt orbit
   Enter new NetBackup pass phrase: **********************
   Re-enter new NetBackup pass phrase: **********************
   ```

6. Restore the backed up files to orbit.

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - Configure all on one line 40-bit DES encryption on UNIX clients in a policy named `policy40`:

```
# bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT -crypt_option allowed -crypt_strength des_40
-policy_encrypt 1 -policy_names policy40
```

Use the `-policy_encrypt` option to set the Encryption attribute for the policy. You can also use the NetBackup administrator utility to set the Encryption attribute.

Example 2 - Use the `-passphrase_prompt` option to create a passphrase on all clients in a policy named `policy40`:

```
# bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT -passphrase_prompt -policy_names policy40
Enter new NetBackup pass phrase: **********************
Re-enter new NetBackup pass phrase: **********************
```

Example 3 - Specify all on one line the NetBackup client named strong must use 56-bit DES encryption:
Example 4 - Display a verbose listing of the configuration for the client named strong:

```
# bpinst -LEGACY_CRYPT -verbose strong
```

BPCD protocol version 7.0.0 on client strong
40-bit library version is 3.1.0.40 on client strong
56-bit library version is 3.1.0.56 on client strong
BPCD platform is redhat for client strong
Current configuration entries are:
CRYPT_KEYFILE = /usr/openv/netbackup/keyfile
CRYPT_LIBPATH = /usr/openv/lib
CRYPT_OPTION = required
CRYPT_STRENGTH = des-56
V_PATH_SHARE = /usr/openv/share
No update of NetBackup configuration required for client strong
No update of NetBackup pass phrase required for client strong

### FILES

The following are the files that are used on UNIX systems:

- UNIX server command

  `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/bpinst`

- UNIX client encryption libraries for 40-bit DES and 56-bit DES

  `/usr/openv/lib/libvdes*.*`

- UNIX client encryption key file for 40-bit DES and 56-bit DES

  `/usr/openv/netbackup/keyfile`

- UNIX client encryption key file utility for 40-bit DES and 56-bit DES

  `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/bpkeyfile`

- UNIX client encryption key file utility for 128-bit OpenSSL cipher and 256-bit OpenSSL cipher

  `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/bpkeyutil`
  `/usr/openv/share/ciphers.txt`
The following are the files that are used on Windows systems:

- **Windows server command**
  
  `install_path\NetBackup\bin\bpinst.exe`

- **Windows client encryption key file**
  
  `install_path\NetBackup\var\keyfile.dat`

- **Windows client encryption libraries**
  
  `install_path\bin\libvdes*.dll`

- **Windows client encryption key file utility**
  
  `install_path\bin\bpkeyfile.exe`
  
  `install_path\share\ciphers.txt`
bpkeyfile

bpkeyfile – run the legacy key file utility that is used for NetBackup standard encryption

SYNOPSIS

bpkeyfile [-stdin] [-change_key_file_pass_phrase]
[-change_netbackup_pass_phrase] [-display] key_file_path

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bpkeyfile creates or updates a file that contains the information that is used to
generate DES encryption keys. The information is generated based on a NetBackup
phrase that you supply. You supply a key-file pass phrase to encrypt the key file.

NetBackup client software uses an encryption key that is calculated from the key
file information to encrypt files during backups or decrypt files during restores.

If the file exists, you are prompted to enter the current key-file pass phrase.

If you specify -change_key_file_pass_phrase, you are prompted for a new key-file
pass phrase. If you enter an empty pass phrase, a standard key-file pass phrase
is used.

If you use the standard key-file pass phrase, bpcd runs automatically. If you use
your own key-file pass phrase, start bpcd with the -keyfile argument.

For more about how to start bpcd with the -keyfile argument, see the NetBackup
Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-stdin
Reads pass phrases from standard input. By default, bpkeyfile reads the
pass phrases that you are prompted to input from your terminal window.

-change_key_file_pass_phrase (or -ckfpp)
Changes the pass phrase that is used to encrypt the key file.
-change_netbackup_pass_phrase (or -cnpp)
  Changes the pass phrase that is used to encrypt NetBackup backups and archives on this client.

-display
  Displays information about the key file.

key_file_path
  The path of the key file that bpkeyfile creates or updates.

NOTES

The pass phrases that NetBackup uses can be from 0 to 63 characters long. To avoid compatibility problems between systems, restrict the characters in a pass phrase to printable ASCII characters: from the Space character (code 32) to the tilde character (code 126).

The bpkeyfile command is used for legacy encryption.

FILES

Client encryption key file:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/keyfile

Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\bin\keyfile.dat
bpkeyutil

bpkeyutil – run the key file utility that is used for NetBackup standard encryption

SYNOPSIS

bpkeyutil [-stdin | -insert | -delete] [-display] [-clients client_name1[,client_name2,...]] [-M server]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

The bpkeyutil command updates a key file that contains the keys that are used for encryption and decryption. The keys are generated based on the private NetBackup pass phrases that you supply. The key file is encrypted by using a key. The NetBackup client software uses an encryption key from the key file to encrypt files during a backup or decrypt files during a restore.

OPTIONS

-stdin
Reads pass phrases from standard input. By default, bpkeyutil reads the pass phrases that you are prompted to input from your terminal window.

-insert
Inserts a new NetBackup pass phrase to the key file to encrypt NetBackup backups and archives on this client.

-delete
Deletes an existing pass phrase from the key file.

-display
Displays information about the key file.

-clients client_name1[,client_name2,...]
Name of the client where the key file resides. The default is the local client. You may specify multiple client names that are separated by commas. You can only use this argument if you are a NetBackup administrator.
-M server
  Name of the master server of the client. The default is the master server defined in the local client's configuration. You can only use this argument if you are a NetBackup administrator on the specified master server.

NOTES

Note the following items when you use the bpkeyutil command:

- The bpkeyutil command is used for standard encryption.
- The key file must be the same on all nodes in a cluster.

FILES

Client encryption key file:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/var/keyfile.dat

Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\var\keyfile.dat
**bplabel**

bplabel – write NetBackup label on tape media

**SYNOPSIS**

```
bplabel -m media_id -d density [-o] [-p volume_pool_name] [-n drive_name | -u device_number] [-host media_server] [-erase [-l]] [-priority number]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
**DESCRIPTION**

The `bplabel` command writes a NetBackup label on the specified media. Labels are required only for the media that were last used for NetBackup catalog backups or by a non-NetBackup application. You can use this command to erase and label the media that is unassigned in a volume database. In addition, you can use this command to assign specific media IDs. The NetBackup Device Manager daemon or service (`ltid`) must be active for `bplabel` to succeed. You also must manually assign the drive by using the NetBackup Device Monitor unless you include the `-u` option on the `bplabel` command.

---

**Caution:** Ensure that the media does not contain required backups. After the media is relabeled, any backups that were on it cannot be restored.

---

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

The following are some items about how to use this command:

- The `-m` and `-d` options are required.
- The `-p` option is required if the media ID is not in the NetBackup volume pool.
- If the data on the media is in a recognized format and the `-o` option is not specified, `bplabel` prompts you to confirm the overwrite. Data format recognition
works only if the first block on a variable length media is less than or equal to 32 kilobytes.

- Use the `bplabel` command only for tapes.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

**OPTIONS**

- **-d density**
  A required option that specifies the density of the tape drive on which the media is mounted. The tape mount request must be performed on a drive type that satisfies the `-d` option.

  **Note:** Do not use capital letters when you enter the density. Incorrect density syntax causes the command to fail and an "Invalid Density Drive Type" message to appear.

  The valid densities are as follows:

  4mm (4-mm Cartridge)
  8mm (8-mm Cartridge)
  dlt (DLT Cartridge)
  hcart (1/2 Inch Cartridge)
  qscsi (1/4 Inch Cartridge)

- **-erase [-l]**
  This option is used to erase the media. Short erase is the default erase. If `-l` option is specified, the media is long erased. A long erase operation can take a long time depending on the type of drive.

- **-host media_server**
  The `media_server` variable is the host where the drive is attached. This drive is the drive that is used to mount the media. By default, if this option is not used, the command runs on the local system.

- **-m media_ID**
  A required option that specifies the external media ID that is written to the tape label as a media ID. You can enter the media ID in either uppercase or lowercase. Internally, it always converts to uppercase. The media ID must be six or fewer alphanumeric characters.
-n drive_name
Unconditionally assigns the stand-alone drive that drive_name specifies. The drive must contain media and be ready. By using this option, manual operator assignment is not required. The name for the drive can be obtained from the Media Manager configuration.

-o
Unconditionally overwrites the selected media ID. If this option is not specified, bplabel prompts for permission to overwrite the media that meets any of the following conditions:
- Contains a NetBackup media header.
- Is a NetBackup catalog backup media.
- Is in TAR, CPIO, DBR, AOS/VS, or ANSI format.

-p volume_pool_name
This option is required if the media ID is defined in the Enterprise Media Manager Database but is not in the NetBackup volume pool.

volume_pool_name must specify the correct pool.

-priority number
Specifies a new priority (number) for the label job that overrides the default job priority.

-u device_number
Unconditionally assigns the stand-alone drive that device_number specifies. The drive must contain media and be ready. By using this option, manual operator assignment is not required. The number for the drive can be obtained from the Media Manager configuration.

NOTES

tpconfig -d, tpconfig -l, and vmoprcmd may truncate long drive names. Use tpconfig -dl to obtain the full drive name.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Label a DLT cartridge media as dlt001
bplabel -m dlt001 -d dlt

Example 2 - Erase the DLT cartridge media with the label dlt102
bplabel -m dlt102 -d dlt -erase
SEE ALSO

See `ltid` on page 493.
bplist

bplist – list the backed up and archived files on all NetBackup hosts

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

The bplist command shows a list of previously archived or backed up files according to the options that you specify. You can choose the file or directory and the time period that you want the listing to cover. Directories can be recursively displayed to a specified depth. bplist shows only the files that you have read access to. It lists the files only if an administrator account performs the user backup.

You also must own or have read access to all directories in the file paths. You can list the files that were backed up or archived by another client only if the NetBackup administrator has validated you to do so.

If you create the following directory with public-write access, bplist creates a debug log file in this directory that you can use for troubleshooting:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bplist/

Windows systems: <install_path>\NetBackup\logs\bplist\

OPTIONS

-A | -B

Specifies whether to produce the listing from archives (-A) or backups (-B). The default is -B.
-b | -c | -u
Specifies an alternate date-time to be used for printing with the -l option:

-\texttt{b} displays the backup date and time of each file.

-\texttt{c} displays the last inode modification date and time (UNIX systems) or creation date and time (Windows systems) for each file.

-\texttt{u} displays the last access date and time of each file.

The default is to display the time of the last modification of each file.

-\texttt{C client}
Specifies a client name to use for finding backups or archives to list. This name must be as it appears in the NetBackup configuration. The default is the current client name.

-\texttt{F}
Specifies that in the list output, symbolic links (which apply only to UNIX clients) end with a trailing @ and executable files with a trailing *.

\texttt{filename}
Names the file or directory to list. Any files or directories that you specify must be listed at the end, following all other options. If you do not specify a path, the default is the current working directory.

For Windows systems, use uppercase for the drive letter. For example:

\texttt{C:\NetBackup\log1}

For directories, if you do not use the -R option, include the trailing path separator as in the following:

UNIX systems: \texttt{bplist -l "/home/user1/*"}

Windows systems: \texttt{bplist -l "D:\WS_FTP.LOG\*"

If you use the asterisk meta-character (*), use quotation marks around the file name for the command to work properly.

-\texttt{flops options}
Lists NetBackup files.

-\texttt{I}
Specifies a search that is case insensitive. The capitalization is not considered when it compares names (for example, Cat matches cat).

-\texttt{k policy}
Names the policy to search to produce the list. If not specified, all policies are searched.
-keyword  keyword_phrase

Specifies a keyword phrase for NetBackup to use when it searches for backups or archives from which to restore files. The phrase must match the one that was previously associated with the backup or archive by the -k option of bpbackup or bparchive.

You can use this option in place of or in combination with the other restore options to make it easier to restore backups and archives. Use the following meta-characters to help match keywords or parts of keywords in the phrase:

* matches any string of characters.

? matches any single character.

[] matches one of the sequence of characters that is specified within the brackets.

[-] matches one of the range of characters, that is separated by the "-".

The keyword phrase can be up to 128 characters in length. All printable characters are permitted including space (""") and period (".").

The phrase must be enclosed in double quotes ("...") or single quotes (‘...’).

The default keyword phrase is the null (empty) string.

Note: The keyword phrase is ignored when you use the following policy types: DB2, Informix-On-BAR, Oracle, SAP, MS-SQL-Server, Sybase.

-l

On Windows systems, -l shows the file details.

On UNIX systems, -l lists the following file details in a long format: Mode, owner, group, size in bytes, and time of last modification for each file (see the EXAMPLES section). The list shows the mode of each file as ten characters that represent the standard UNIX file permissions. The first character is one of the following:

d (specifies a directory)

l (specifies a link)

m (specifies a file that migrated by Veritas Storage Migrator for UNIX or Veritas Data Lifecycle Manager)

- (specifies a file)

The next nine characters show the three sets of permissions. The first set shows the owner’s permissions, the next set shows the user-group permissions,
and the last set shows permissions for all other users. Each set of three specifies the read, write, and execute permissions as follows:

- \( r \) = the file is readable
- \( w \) = the file is writable
- \( x \) = the file is executable
- \( - \) = the indicated permission is not granted

- **-listpolicy**
  Includes the schedule type and policy name in the command output.

- **-listseconds**
  Specifies that seconds granularity be used for the timestamp when the -1 option is used.

- **-nboptimized**
  Specifies the command filter the output to show only Windows images that were backed up with the optimized flag for Windows deduplication.

- **-nbnormal**
  Specifies the command filter the output to show only Windows images that were not backed up with the optimized flag for Windows deduplication.

- **-nt_files**
  Lists the files and directories in Windows format. This option applies only to Windows. For example: `C:\users\test`

- **-PI**
  Specifies a path-independent search, which means that NetBackup searches for a specified file or directory without regard to the path. For example, a file with the name `test` exists in the three following directories. A search for `test` finds all three instances of the file:

  UNIX systems:

  ```
  /tmp/junk/test
  /abc/123/xxx/test
  /abc/123/xxx/yyy/zzz/test
  ```

  Windows systems:

  ```
  \tmp\junk\test
  \abc\123\xxx\test
  \abc\123\xxx\yyy\zzz\test
  ```
On Windows systems, `-r` lists the disk images that were backed up. The default is to list file systems.

On UNIX systems, `-r` lists the raw partitions that were backed up. The default is to list file systems.

```
-R [n]
```

Recursively lists the subdirectories that are encountered to a depth of `n`. The default for `n` is 999.

```
-s date, -e date
```

Specifies the start date (-s) and end date (-e) for the listing.

- `-s` specifies a start date and time for the listing. The resulting list shows only files in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is the current date minus six months.

- `-e` specifies an end date and time for the listing. The resulting list shows only files from the backups or the archives that occurred at or before the specified date and time. Use the same format for start date and time. The default is the current date and time.

```
-S master_server
```

UNIX systems: `-s` specifies the name of the NetBackup server. The default is the first `SERVER` entry that is found in the `/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf` file.

Windows systems: `-s` specifies the name of the NetBackup server. The default is the server designated as current on the Servers tab of the Specify NetBackup Machines dialog box. To display this dialog box, start the Backup, Archive, and Restore user interface on the client. Then click Specify NetBackup Machines on the File menu.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The `/usr/openv/msg/.conf` file (UNIX) and the `install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF` file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the `NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II`.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is the current date minus six months.

- `-s` specifies a start date and time for the listing. The resulting list shows only files in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The `/usr/openv/msg/.conf` file (UNIX) and the `install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF` file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the `NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II`.

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- `-s` specifies a start date and time for the listing. The resulting list shows only files in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time.

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For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the `NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II`.

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For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the `NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II`.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is the current date minus six months.

- `-s` specifies a start date and time for the listing. The resulting list shows only files in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The `/usr/openv/msg/.conf` file (UNIX) and the `install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF` file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the `NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II`.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is the current date minus six months.

- `-s` specifies a start date and time for the listing. The resulting list shows only files in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The `/usr/openv/msg/.conf` file (UNIX) and the `install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF` file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

For more about the locale of your system, see "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the `NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II`.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default is the current date minus six months.

- `-s` specifies a start date and time for the listing. The resulting list shows only files in backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified date and time.
-t policy_type

Specifies one of the following numbers that correspond to the policy type. The default is 0 for all clients except Windows, where the default is 13.

0 = Standard
4 = Oracle
6 = Informix-On-BAR
7 = Sybase
8 = MS-SharePoint
11 = DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
13 = MS-Windows
15 = MS-SQL-Server
16 = MS-Exchange-Server
17 = SAP
18 = DB2
19 = NDMP
20 = FlashBackup
21 = Split-Mirror
25 = Lotus Notes
29 = FlashBackup-Windows
35 = NBU-Catalog
39 = Enterprise-Vault
40 = VMware
41 = Hyper-V

-T

Lists the directories in true-image backups. The default is to list non-true-image backups.

Note: TIR information does not appear for synthetic full backups, even though TIR information is used for synthetic full backups.
-Translateownership

On Linux systems for Linux VMware backups only: Translates the user ID (UID) and the group ID (GID) of the individual who owns the files to the user name and group name. By default for Linux VMware backups, bplist shows the UID and the GID.

The client on which you run the bplist command and -Translateownership option must be the same as the client that you specify with the -C option.

On operating systems other than Linux, this option has no effect.

-unix_files

Lists the files and directories in UNIX format. This option applies only to UNIX. For example: /C/users/test

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List recursively in long format, the files that were backed up in /home/usr1 (UNIX) or D:\WS_RTP.LOG (Windows).

On UNIX systems:

```
# bplist -l -R /home/usr1
lrwxrwxrwx usr1;usr@ eng;None 0 Apr 28 12:25 /home/usr1/dirlink
drwxr-xr-x  usr1;usr@ eng;None 0 Apr 04 07:48 /home/usr1/testdir
drwxr-x---  usr1;usr@ eng;None 0 Apr 04 07:49 /home/usr1/dir
-rwx------  usr1;usr@ eng;None 1002 Apr 02 09:59 /home/usr1/dir/file
lrwxrwxrwx  usr1;usr@ eng;None 0 Apr 04 07:49 /home/usr1/dir/link
```

On Windows systems:

```
# bplist -l -R D:\WS_FTP.LOG
-rwx------  bjm;usr@ bjm;None 64 Oct 10 2012 D:\WS_FTP.LOG
-rwx------  bjm;usr@ bjm;None 64 Oct 10 2012 D:\WS_FTP.LOG
-rwx------  bjm;usr@ bjm;None 64 Oct 10 2012 D:\WS_FTP.LOG
```

Example 2 - List the files that were backed up and associated with all or part of the keyword phrase "MyHomeDirectory".

UNIX: # bplist -keyword "*MyHomeDirectory*" -l /home/kwc/

Windows: # bplist -keyword "*MyHomeDirectory*" -l C:\home\kwc\

Example 3 - List the files that were archived and associated with all or part of the keyword phrase "MyHomeDirectory"

UNIX: # bplist -A -keyword "*MyHomeDirectory*" -l /home/kwc/
Windows: # bplist -A -keyword ""*MyHomeDirectory*"" -l C:\home\kwc\n
Example 4 - Lists recursively and with details the output from bplist on a Windows master server from a Windows client. Enter the following command to list the files that were backed up on drive D of Windows client slater and associated with all or part of the keyword phrase "Win NT":

# bplist -keyword ""*Win NT*"" -C slater -R -l C:\client_data_2

The user column (root;usr@) for the Windows images displays the user that backed up the file and the owner@domain separated by a semicolon. The group column (root;None) for the Windows images is the group that backed up the file and the group@domain separated by a semicolon.

Example 5 - List the files from a Linux VMware backup and translate the UID and GID to the user name and the group name:

# bplist -Translateownership -S host0.example.com -C client0.example.com -R 1 -l -t 40 -E -unix_files -b /user1_home

The user column (root;usr@) for the Windows images displays the user that backed up the file and the owner@domain separated by a semicolon. The group column (root;None) for the Windows images is the group that backed up the file and the group@domain separated by a semicolon.

Example 5 - List the files from a Linux VMware backup and translate the UID and GID to the user name and the group name:

# bplist -Translateownership -S host0.example.com -C client0.example.com -R 1 -l -t 40 -E -unix_files -b /user1_home

The user column (root;usr@) for the Windows images displays the user that backed up the file and the owner@domain separated by a semicolon. The group column (root;None) for the Windows images is the group that backed up the file and the group@domain separated by a semicolon.

FILES

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bplist/log.mmddyy
Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\bplist\*.log

SEE ALSO

See bp on page 46.
See bparchive on page 48.
See bpbackup on page 53.
See bprestore on page 361.
bpmedia

bpmedia – freeze, unfreeze, suspend, or unsuspend NetBackup media

SYNOPSIS

bpmedia -freeze | -unfreeze | -suspend | -unsuspend -m media_id [-h host] [-v]

bpmedia -movedb -m media_id -newserver newservername [-newsvr_group groupname] [-oldserver oldservername] [-v]

bpmedia -movedb -allvolumes -newserver newservername -oldserver oldservername [-v]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

The bpmedia command enables you to do the following:

■ Freeze, unfreeze, suspend, or unsuspend NetBackup tape media. That is, it allows or disallows future backups or archives to be directed to the media. This command applies only to media that Media Manager manages.

■ Move a media catalog entry from one server to another in a master and a media server cluster.

■ Move ownership of tape media to a different media server. It changes all media database and image records that reference one server name (oldservername) to reference another server name (newservername).

Note: Under certain media or hardware error conditions, NetBackup automatically suspends or freezes media. If this action occurs, the reason is logged in the NetBackup Problems report. If necessary, you can use the bpmedia -unfreeze or -unsuspend options to reverse this action.

Any authorized user can run this command. For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.
OPTIONS

-freeze
Freezes the specified media ID. When an active NetBackup media ID is frozen, NetBackup does not direct backups and archives to the media. All unexpired images on the media continue to be available for restores. NetBackup never deletes a frozen media ID from the NetBackup media catalog, nor is it unassigned in the NetBackup volume pool when it expires.

-unfreeze
Unfreezes the specified media ID. This option reverses the action of freeze and allows the media to be used for backups or archives again if it has not expired. If a media is expired when it is unfrozen, it is immediately unassigned in the NetBackup volume pool.

-suspend
Suspends the specified media ID. The action is the same as freeze except when the media ID expires, it is immediately unassigned in the NetBackup volume pool.

-unsuspend
Unsuspends the specified media ID. This option reverses the action of suspend and allows the media to be used for backups or archives again.

-movedb -newserver newservername [-newsrv_group groupname] [-oldserver oldservername]

Note: You cannot use the -movedb option with NetBackup server.

Moves a media catalog entry from one server to another in a master and a media server cluster. This command moves the media catalog entry for the specified media ID from oldservername to newservername. It updates the NetBackup image catalog to reflect that the media ID was moved. You can assume that after the move, newservername has access to the media.

-newserver newservername specifies the name of the host to which the entry is moved.

-newsrv_group groupname specifies the name of the new server group that is to own the media.

-oldserver oldservername specifies the name of the host where the catalog entry to be moved currently resides. If you do not specify oldservername, the system where the command runs is considered to be the old server.
The `-movedb` option is most meaningful in the following configurations: A master and its media servers share a robotic library and have access to all the media in the robot. At a minimum, all NetBackup servers must use the same Enterprise Media Manager Database. With the same database, the media can move from one robotic library to another without losing their attributes and assignment status.

```
-movedb -allvolumes -newserver newservername -oldserver oldservername
```

Moves all media that are assigned to one media server (`oldservername`) to another media server (`newservername`). This operation occurs on the EMM database, changing the `lastwritehost` of the media to `newservername`. The following is true for the media that belongs to a share group: If the `lastwritehost` was set to the `oldservername`, then the `newservername` must belong to the share group, and `lastwritehost` is changed to `newservername`.

If the first step succeeds, then the option changes the media server name for all fragments in the image database from `oldservername` to `newservername`. This action may take a long time, because the command must traverse the entire image database.

**Note:** You cannot use the `-movedb` option with the NetBackup server.

```
-m media_id
```

Specifies the media ID that requires action. The media ID must be six or fewer characters and must be in the NetBackup media catalog.

```
-h host
```

Specifies the host name of the server where the media catalog resides. This option is required only if the volume was not written on the server where you run the `bpmedia` command. In this case, the media ID is in the NetBackup media catalog on the other server. You must specify the name of that server on the `bpmedia` command.

For example, assume that you have a master server named whale and a media server named eel. You run the following `bpmedia` command on whale to suspend media ID BU0001 that is in the media catalog on eel:

```
bpmedia -suspend -m BU0001 -h eel
```

Use the NetBackup Media List report to determine the host that has the volume in its media catalog.

```
-v
```

Selects verbose mode. This option is only meaningful when NetBackup runs with debug log function on (that is, when the following directory exists):
UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

EXAMPLE

Assume that the master server is HOSTM, with HOSTS1 and HOSTS2 being media servers. It moves the media catalog entry for media ID DLT001 from HOSTS1 to HOSTS2 and updates the NetBackup image catalog. The following command is run on master server HOSTM:

```
# bpmedia -movedb -m DLT001 -newserver HOSTS2 -oldserver HOSTS1
```

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/media/*

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin\*.log
install_path\NetBackup\db\media\*.log
bpmedialist

bpmedialist – display NetBackup tape media status

SYNOPSIS


bpmedialist -summary [-U | -L] [-brief] [-p pool_name] [-h host_name | -M master_server,...] [-owner host_name | group_name] [-v]

bpmedialist -mcontents -m media_id [-U | -l | -L] [-d density] [-h host_name | -M master_server,...] [-owner host_name | group_name] [-v] [-priority number]


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bpmedialist queries one or more NetBackup media catalogs and produces a report on the status of the NetBackup media. Authorized users can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

bpmedialist produces one of three reports: Media List Report, Media Summary Report, and Media Contents Report.

Media List Report

Media List (-mlist) report, provides information on either a single volume or all volumes in the NetBackup media catalog. This report does not apply to disk storage units. The report lists, for each volume in the report, the volume’s media ID, media server, and other attributes, which is the default report type.
If the -U option is used (default), the status field appears as English text. With the
-L option, the status appears as a hexadecimal integer. The interpretation of the
digits is given here. Any or all of these flags can be set. Settings other than those
listed here correspond to unreported states.

>= 0x2000 Media contains some encrypted images.

>= 0x800 This tape is WORM (write once, read many).

>= 0x400 Used for alternate server restores.

>= 0x200 Multiplexing is TRUE.

>= 0x080 Imported is TRUE.

>= 0x040 Multiple retention levels is TRUE.

To determine the interpretation for the low-order status digit, compare the digit to
the following values in order.

>= 0x008 The status is Full.

>= 0x004 This is an unreported state.

>= 0x002 The status is Suspended.

== 0x001 The status is Frozen.

== 0x000 The status is Active.

The reported status is the status for the low-order digit that is combined with the
status for the upper-order digits. For instance, for a status value of 0x040, the media
ID is active, and multiple retention levels are in effect.

The -l option produces a report in Short mode. Each media ID occupies one line
of the report. The fields on this line are listed later in this description.

Any of the following fields that are not documented in that section are reserved for
NetBackup internal use:

- media id
- partner id
- version
- density
- time allocated
- time last written
- time of expiration
- time last read
Media Summary Report

The Media Summary report lists (by server) summary statistics for active and inactive media, which is grouped according to expiration date. The report shows the expiration date for the media and the number of media at each retention level, and the status of each media ID.

Media Contents Report

The Media Contents report lists the contents of media as read directly from the media. It lists the backup IDs that are on a single media ID. It does not list each individual file. This report does not apply to disk storage units. Note that the storage unit may stay in use for some time after the break if the following occurs: You try to abort the command by entering `ctl-c` and the requested media are not mounted or positioned. Each entry in the report appears as that area of the storage unit is read.

The `-l` format for the Media Contents report produces one line for each backup ID and contains the following fields.

For more detail, see the Media Contents Report section in the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II*.
Any of the following fields that are not documented in that section are reserved for NetBackup internal use.

- Version (1 denotes a DB backup image, 2 denotes a regular backup image)
- Backup ID
- Creation time
- Expiration time
- Retention level
- Fragment number
- File number
- Block size (in bytes)
- Status
- media_id
- Size
- Reserved
- data_start
- Reserved
- client_type *
- copy_num *
- sched_type *
- Flags *
- opt_extra
- mpx_headers
- res1
- Policy name *
- Schedule label *

* These fields are significant only if version is 2.

**OPTIONS**

Report-type Options
bpmedialist produces one of four types of reports. An option on the command line determines the type of report that is produced. The report-type options are as follows:

-mlist
    Produces a Media List report (the default report type).

-summary
    Produces a Media Summary report.

-mcontents
    Produces a Media Contents report.

The bpmedialist report can appear in one of several formats. The report-format options are as follows:

-brief
    Produces a brief report. This option is available for the Media Summary report only. The default is a full report, which includes a breakdown of active and non-active media that report on each media ID status within these categories.

-U
    Reports in user mode (the default report mode). The report includes a banner that lists the column titles. The report style is descriptive, rather than terse.

-L
    Reports in long mode. This format produces the report with the most complete information. For instance, for the Media List report, the report lists each media ID attribute as a series of keyword = value pairs, one attribute per line. A value can be expressed as both a numeric value and a descriptive value.

-l
    Reports in short mode. This format produces a terse report. This option is useful for scripts or the programs that rework the listing contents into a customized report format.

The following are the remaining options used by bpmedialist:

-d density
    Reports on media of this density type. If the robot type is specified on the command line, the value for density should be consistent with the robot type. Available density types are:

4mm - 4mm Cartridge

8mm - 8mm Cartridge

dlt - DLT Cartridge

qscsi - 1/4 Inch Cartridge
Note: The following densities are supported only on NetBackup Enterprise Servers.

dlt2 - DLT Cartridge 2

dlt3 - DLT Cartridge 3

dtf - DTF Cartridge

dcart - 1/2 Inch Cartridge

dcart2 - 1/2 Inch Cartridge 2

dcart3 - 1/2 Inch Cartridge 3

-h host_name
The name of a host that contains the media to be reported. Use -h instead of -M to collect the contents list of expired media.

To extract records for media from NDMP hosts, use the NDMP hostname, not the NetBackup for NDMP server hostname. The NCMP hostname is defined in the NDMP storage unit or EMM as an NDMP server type (or an associated EMM alias name) that is associated with that master server domain.

-json
Prints the output in json (JavaScript Object Notation) format on a single line.

-m media_id
Reports on this media ID only. This option is required for the Media Contents report.

For the Media List report, this option is optional, The default condition is that all media IDs are included in that report. The media ID can be provided in either uppercase or lowercase. The media ID must be six or fewer characters and must be in the NetBackup media catalog (that is, assigned from the NetBackup volume pool).

-owner host_name | group_name
Specifies the owner of the media list. The owner can be a host or a server group.

Note: NetBackup server has only one server (the master), so use the name of that server for host_name.

host_name is either the name of a host, or the character string ALL. If host_name is the name of a host, the query goes to the media catalog that resides on the system host_name. For the -mcontents option, this option can
appear once. For the `-mlist` and `-summary` options, this option can appear more than once. The default is all servers in the set of storage units for removable media.

The system host_name must allow access by the system running `bpmedialist`. host_name can be a media server for a master server other than the local master server. The default is the master server of the local cluster.

For a media server for a master server other than the local master, if a `bpmedialist` query is made by using `-h` the_media_server. An equivalent `bpmedialist` query uses `-M` the_media_servers_master, the `bpmedialist` using `-h` may complete faster. This difference in response time can be significant in the following situation: The master server that `-M` addresses is located remotely and the media server that `-h` addresses is local.

If host_name is ALL, the query goes to the local master server and its media servers.

`group_name` specifies the name of a server group or the character string ALL. If `group_name` is the name of a server group, the query returns the media that the server group owns. If `group_name` is ALL, the query returns the media that all the server groups own.

```
-M master_server,...
```

A list of alternative master servers. This list is a comma-delimited list of host names. If this option is present, each master server in the list runs the `bpmedialist` command. If an error occurs for any master server, the report process stops at that point.

The report is the composite of the information that all the master servers in this list return. `bpmedialist` queries each of these master servers. Each master server in the list must allow access by the system that issues the `bpmedialist` command.

For `-mcontents` (Media Contents report) only, the master server returns media information from the media catalogs. This media information is for both the master and its media servers (except for NetBackup server, which does not support remote media servers). For example, if a media ID exists on a media server of one of the master servers in the `-M` list, the following occurs: The master retrieves the media information from the media server and returns it to the system running `bpmedialist`. In this case, both the master server and the media server must allow access by the system that issues the `bpmedialist` command.

The default is the master server for the server running `bpmedialist`. 
Note: NetBackup server supports only one server, the master; the default in this case is always the NetBackup server master where you run `bpmedialist`.

- **p pool_name**
  Reports on the media IDs that belong to this volume pool. The default is all pools.

- **priority number**
  Specifies a new priority (number) for the media contents job (for a Media Contents report) that overrides the default job priority.

- **rl retention_level**
  Reports on the media that use this retention level. The retention level determines how long to retain backups and archives. The `retention_level` is an integer between 0 and 24 (default level is 1).

  Following are the retention levels with the installation values for the corresponding retention periods. Your site may have reconfigured the retention periods that correspond to the retention levels.

  - 0 (one week)
  - 1 (2 weeks)
  - 2 (3 weeks)
  - 3 (1 month)
  - 4 (2 months)
  - 5 (3 months)
  - 6 (6 months)
  - 7 (9 months)
  - 8 (1 year)
  - 9-24 (infinite)

- **rn robot_number**
  Reports on the robot by using this robot number. The robot number can be obtained from the Media and Device Management.

  For rules about the use of this number, see the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II*.

- **rt robot_type**
  Reports on a robot of this type. For non-robotic (stand-alone) devices select NONE. Valid robot types include the following:
TL4 - Tape Library 4MM
TL8 - Tape Library 8MM
TLD - Tape Library DLT
NONE - Not robotic

Note that the following robot types apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:
ACS - Automated Cartridge System
TLH - Tape Library Half-Inch
TLM - Tape Library Multimedia

-v Selects verbose mode. This option causes `bpmedialist` to log additional information for debugging purposes. The information goes into the NetBackup administration daily debug log. This option is meaningful only when NetBackup has the debug logging enabled; that is, when the following directory is defined:

For UNIX systems: `/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin`
For Windows systems: `install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin`

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Produce a media report for all media IDs that are defined for the master server and media servers of the local system.

**Note:** For NetBackup server, the report includes only media IDs for the master server because remote media servers are not supported.

```bash
# bpmedialist

Server Host = hatt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>rl</th>
<th>images</th>
<th>allocated</th>
<th>last updated</th>
<th>density</th>
<th>kbytes</th>
<th>restores</th>
<th>vimages</th>
<th>expiration</th>
<th>last read</th>
<th>&lt;------- STATUS -------&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>143191</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12/03/2012 23:02</td>
<td>12/22/2012 23:00</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>736288</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>12/29/2012 23:00</td>
<td>12/09/2012 10:59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

144280 0 9 11/25/2012 11:06 12/01/2012 23:03 dlt 290304 0 0 12/08/2012 23:03 N/A EXPIRED FROZEN
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media ID</th>
<th>Package Size</th>
<th>Allocated Date</th>
<th>Expiration Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>DLT Date</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Retention Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AEK800</td>
<td>23213184</td>
<td>12/06/2012</td>
<td>12/23/2012</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>12/09/2012</td>
<td>10:48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0015</td>
<td>896448</td>
<td>11/26/2012</td>
<td>12/23/2012</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>12/09/2012</td>
<td>10:48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM001</td>
<td>6447360</td>
<td>12/16/2012</td>
<td>12/23/2012</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>12/09/2012</td>
<td>10:48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L00103</td>
<td>7657728</td>
<td>12/07/2012</td>
<td>12/23/2012</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>12/09/2012</td>
<td>10:48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L00104</td>
<td>5429504</td>
<td>12/11/2012</td>
<td>12/21/2012</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>12/09/2012</td>
<td>10:48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 2 - Produce a media contents report for media ID AEK802. The report is partially listed as follows.

```
# bpmedialist -mcontents -m AEK802
media id = AEK802, allocated 01/08/2007 03:10, retention level = 0

File number 1
Backup id = hat_0915786605
Creation date = 01/08/2007 03:10
Expiration date = 01/15/2007 03:10

Retention level = 0
Copy number = 1
Fragment number = 2
Block size (in bytes) = 65536

File number 2
Backup id = hat_0915809009
Creation date = 01/08/2007 09:23
Expiration date = 01/15/2007 09:23
Retention level = 0
Copy number = 1
Fragment number = 1
Block size (in bytes) = 65536
```

Example 3 - Produce a Media List report for master servers hatt and duo. `bpmedialist` runs on the master server buff.

```
# bpmedialist -M hatt,duo
```
### Server Host = hatt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>rl</th>
<th>images</th>
<th>allocated</th>
<th>last updated</th>
<th>density</th>
<th>kbytes</th>
<th>restores</th>
<th>vimages</th>
<th>expiration</th>
<th>last read</th>
<th>status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>144280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11/25/2008 11:06</td>
<td>12/01/2008 23:03</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>290304</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12/08/2008 23:03</td>
<td>01/12/2009 16:10</td>
<td>EXPIRED FROZEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEK800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12/06/2008 03:05</td>
<td>01/08/2009 03:10</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>3922200024</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>01/15/2009 03:10</td>
<td>12/09/2008 10:48</td>
<td>FULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEK802</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>01/08/2009 03:10</td>
<td>01/12/2009 03:05</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>6140544</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>01/19/2009 03:05</td>
<td>01/12/2009 16:12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>11/26/2008 02:09</td>
<td>01/12/2009 02:11</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>1531968</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>01/19/2009 02:11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>01/01/2009 01:09</td>
<td>01/12/2009 02:05</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>8284224</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>01/19/2009 02:05</td>
<td>01/09/2009 05:41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Server Host = duo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>rl</th>
<th>images</th>
<th>allocated</th>
<th>last updated</th>
<th>density</th>
<th>kbytes</th>
<th>restores</th>
<th>vimages</th>
<th>expiration</th>
<th>last read</th>
<th>status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A00004</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11/16/2009 05:31</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4mm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>FROZEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLT210</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12/09/2008 06:10</td>
<td>01/08/2009 06:04</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>2560</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>01/22/2009 06:04</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLT215</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>12/08/2008 14:57</td>
<td>01/12/2009 08:07</td>
<td>dlt</td>
<td>9788072</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>01/19/2009 08:07</td>
<td>12/31/2008 15:42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 4- Report on which of two hosts has a given media ID configured. The host hatt does not have A00004 configured in its media catalog. Therefore, it reports that the requested media ID was not found in the NetBackup media catalog or Enterprise Media Manager Database.

The host duo does have A00004 configured, so it produces a Media List report for A00004 (the command is all on one line).
requested media id was not found in NB media database and/or MM volume database

Server Host = duo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>rl</th>
<th>images</th>
<th>allocated</th>
<th>last updated</th>
<th>density</th>
<th>kbytes</th>
<th>restores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11/16/2009 05:31</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4mm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>FROZEN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FILES

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*

Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin\*
bpminlicense

bpminlicense – manage NetBackup license file

SYNOPSIS

bpminlicense [-path license_key_file | -M server] [-debug] [-verbose]
-find_keys | -delete_keys | -add_keys keystring1 .. keystringn

bpminlicense -nb_ufid fid [-debug] [-verbose]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpminlicense utility manages a NetBackup license file. The preferred method
to manage NetBackup licenses is to use the Help > License Keys panel in the
NetBackup Administration Console. For UNIX servers, you may use the
get_license_key utility to manage the NetBackup licenses. This action is preferred
to this command.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and
Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-add_keys | -delete_keys | -find_keys keystring1 .. keystringn

Respectively, these options find and list, add, or delete one or more specified
keystrings in the NetBackup license file.

-debug

Displays detailed information to standard error.

-list_keys

Lists the keys in the NetBackup license file.

-M server

Use the standard NetBackup license file from the specified NetBackup server.
-nb_features
Lists only active NetBackup feature IDs (and active keys when specified with the -verbose option).

-nb_ufid fid
Displays licensing information for a specific feature ID. For capacity-based features, the VALUE field is the total licensed capacity of all active license keys for the feature.

-path license_key_file
Uses the specified license_key_file on the local system. The default is the standard NetBackup license file.

-verbose
Displays additional information to standard output. This option is ignored when used with the -nb_ufid option.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Display license information on feature 78, an OpenStorage Disk Option:

# bpminlicense -nb_ufid 78
0x05000000;PRID=6 (NetBackup Enterprise Server);FID=78 (OpenStorage Disk Option);SERIAL=0;VALUE=10; DEXPIRE=2007/07/31 01:00:00 0 (Not expired); UXDEXPIRE=1185861600 0 (Not expired); UKEY=OENP-24NJ-PTJT-PPPP-PC6N-PPPP-PNPP-PPPP-POC6

Example 2 - The administrator wants to know if an active SAN Client license is installed:

# ./bpminlicense -verbose
OENC-CPP9-3ZUP-DO83-6PWB-8K4O-SKS7-774C-PPP6
OHNW-PPX2-PCDV-UPGP-PZUZ-NCZP-RXXO-GO49-G777-GOP
file version = 0x05000000
time added = 0x46388201 Wed May 02 07:20:17 2007
hostname = hagar
product ID = 6 NetBackup Enterprise Server
serial number = 0
key version = 0x05000000
count = 0
server platform = 0 Any platform
client platform = 0 Any platform
server tier = 10 NetBackup Enterprise Server
client tier = 0 No tier
license type = 4 Not for resale
OEM ID = 16 Unknown OEM: 16
Expiration = Not expired Tue Jul 31 01:00:00 2007
Time Left = 84 Days
Firm Expiration = Not expired Tue Jul 31 01:00:00 2007
Feature ID = 84 SAN Client +
**bnpbat**

*bnpbat* – perform Authentication tasks from within NetBackup

**SYNOPSIS**

```
bnpbat [-AddDomain | -RemoveDomain] Private_Domain
bnpbat [-AddMachine]
bnpbat [-AddUser | -RemoveUser] Name Private_Domain
bnpbat -Execute [-cf credential_file] command
bnpbat -GetBrokerCert Broker_Name Broker_Port
bnpbat -Login [-Info answer_file] [-cf credential_file]
bnpbat -LoginMachine
bnpbat -Logout [-cf credential_file]
bnpbat -RemoveBrokerCert server.name.com
bnpbat -RenewCred [-cf credential_file]
bnpbat -ShowBrokerCerts
bnpbat -ShowMachines
bnpbat -Version
bnpbat -WhoAmI [-cf credential_file] [-Verify]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/`

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is `<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\`

**DESCRIPTION**

The *bnpbat* command is a tool that enables a user to use the Veritas Product Authentication and Authorization Service.

This service contains the following two distinct parts:

- Authentication - prove who you are
- Authorization - check what you can do
bpnbat enables a user to do authentication tasks from within NetBackup.

If a command needs a password, it doesn’t echo the password or asterisks, which someone can use to narrow the password search space significantly.

NetBackup Access Control requires the user’s home directories to work correctly.

You must have administrator privileges to run the following command options:
- AddDomain, -RemoveDomain, -AddMachine, -AddUser, -RemoveUser,
  -LoginMachine, and -ShowMachines.

OPTIONS

[-AddDomain | -RemoveDomain] Private_Domain

These options enable an administrator that runs locally on an Authentication server to add or remove domains within the private Veritas Domain Database. These domains are not accessible from within any operating system. They are meaningful only within Veritas Product Authentication and Authorization Service. Use them where a centralized naming authority (such as a PDC/AD or NIS domain) is not available.

-AddMachine

Registers a machine in a private Veritas Product Authentication. The identity is placed in the private domain NBU_Machines@<at.server.name>. Run this option on your authentication broker (root +ab).

[-AddUser | -RemoveUser] Private_Domain

Enables an administrator that runs locally on an Authentication server to add or remove users from domains in the private Veritas Domain Database. These accounts are meaningful only within Veritas Product Authentication and Authorization Service. Use them when a centralized naming authority (such as PDC/AD or NIS domain) is not available.

-Execute [-cf credential_file] command

Executes the specified command with credential file -cf read from disk.

-GetBrokerCert

Obtains a broker certificate without authenticating to a broker.

-Login [-Info answer_file] [-cf credential_file]

Identifies yourself to the system. When you run this command with no options, you are prompted to enter a name, password, domain, authentication type, and a server to authenticate. The combination of a name, password, domain, and domain type creates a unique identity within an Enterprise-wide network. The first time a broker is contacted, you are asked if you want to trust that broker and authenticate them. You cannot use an untrusted broker.
The -Info option lets you take the name, password, and domain information from an answer_file, and place the certificate in credential_file (if specified) or the default location. You can create an answer text file, so that you don't have to manually type the user name and password for logon.

**Warning:** Storing the user name and password in a plain text file is a potential security issue. Unauthorized users with read access to the text file can obtain the user name and password for the Veritas Product Authentication and Authorization Service to manually authenticate with the bpnbat command. Ensure that no unauthorized users can access the answer text file.

The answer file must contain the following four lines:

```plaintext
<domain type>
<domain>
<username>
<password>
```

Where `<domain type>` is one of the following values:

- NIS
- NIS+
- NT
- vx
- unixpwd

If you use an answer file, ensure that the appropriate AUTHENTICATION_DOMAIN is configured on the server. See the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

-LoginMachine

Identifies a machine that uses an account within the Veritas Security Subsystem private domain NBU_Machines@<at.server.name>. Run this option on your NetBackup Media, Master, and Clients. This option is similar to when you log in as a user to an authentication broker.

-Logout [-cf credential_file]

Invalidates the current user credentials that require the user to log on again to continue. Without the -cf option, the credential that is stored at the default location is expired. The -cf option points to the actual credential file, which allows a user to explicitly specify the credential to be expired.

-RemoveBrokerCert server.name.com

Removes a trust of a specified authentication broker for all users except the root user (administrator). You can use this command to remove a broker when
you no longer trust it. For example, an authentication broker is moved to a different corporate division.

-RenewCred [-cf credential_file]
Renews the current user credentials from the VxSS store or the credential file that is specified by the -cf option.

-ShowBrokerCerts
Lists all of the brokers that the user currently trusts. NetBackup trusts any broker that is listed to handle the authentication requests that are sent to it.

-ShowMachines
Lists all computers that have been added to the computers domain of a private Veritas Security Subsystem database by using the -AddMachines option. It also shows if DNS fully resolved the computer name. Run this option on your authentication broker (root +ab).

-Version
Retrieves the version of the executable.

-WhoAmI [-cf credential_file] [-Verify]
Specifies the identity you currently use within Veritas Product Authentication and Authorization Service. It lists the following:

- Your name
- Domain
- The authenticating broker who issued the credential
- The time a certificate expires
- The domain type that was used when the credential was created

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - The user uses -Login and the default port number to connect to the authentication broker that is called test.domain.veritas.com. (It is the server that handles the Authentication process.) An NIS account is used. Therefore, a domain name that is associated with the NIS account is provided in addition to a user and password.

# bpnbat -Login
Authentication Broker: test.domain.veritas.com
Authentication port[ Enter = default]:
Authentication type (NIS, NISPLUS, WINDOWS, vx, unixpwd): NIS
Domain: domain.veritas.com
Name: username
Password:
You do not currently trust the server: test.domain.veritas.com, do you wish to trust it? (y/n): y
Operation completed successfully.

Example 2 - The -WhoAmI option verifies the identity that you currently use within the Veritas Product Authentication and Authorization Service.

# bpnbat -WhoAmI
Name: user name
Domain: domain.veritas.com
Issued by: /CN=broker/OU=root@eek.example.com/O=vx
Expiry Date: Oct 27 20:57:43 2009 GMT
Authentication method: NIS
Operation completed successfully.

Example 3 - Add a computer to the computer identities list:

# bpnbat -AddMachine
Machine Name: auto.domain.veritas.com
Password:
Operation completed successfully.

Next, it shows the computer identities list:

# bpnbat -ShowMachines
auto.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully

Then it logs on a computer to a specified authentication broker:

# bpnbat -LoginMachine
Does this machine use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)? (y/n) n
Authentication Broker: test.domain.veritas.com
Authentication port[ Enter = default]:
Name: auto.domain.veritas.com
Password:
Operation completed successfully.

Finally, you log into a computer to a specified authentication broker and a problem occurs:

If the user has a multi-NIC configuration or types the broker name incorrectly, a second prompt appears. It gives the user a second chance to enter the proper broker name. The following example assumes sleemanNB is a private NIC name.
The public NIC name that Veritas Product Authentication and Authorization Service uses to build the authentication domain is `sleeman.example.com`. If a failure occurs using `-loginmachine`, the user has a second chance to enter an explicit primary hostname for the authentication broker. (Failures include a bad computer name, wrong password, or incorrect broker name.) Refer to the following example:

```bash
# bpnbat -LoginMachine
Does this machine use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)? (y/n) n
Authentication Broker: sleemanNB
Authentication port[ Enter = default]:
Machine Name: challenger
Password:
Primary host name of broker: sleeman.example.com
Operation completed successfully.
```

**Example 4 - Obtain a broker certificate without authenticating to a broker. It expects a broker (test.domain.veritas.com) and a port (0 for default)**

```bash
# bpnbat -GetBrokerCert test.domain.veritas.com 0
Operation completed successfully.
```

**Example 5 - Lists all the brokers that the user currently trusts**

```bash
# bpnbat -ShowBrokerCerts
Name: root
Domain: root@test.domain.veritas.com
Issued by: /CN=root/OU=root@test.domain.veritas.com/O=vx
Expiry Date: Jun 12 20:45:19 2006 GMT
Authentication method: Veritas Private Security

Name: root
Domain: root@auto.domain.veritas.com
Issued by: /CN=root/OU=root@auto.domain.veritas.com/O=vx
Expiry Date: Feb 17 19:05:39 2006 GMT
Authentication method: Veritas Private Security
Operation completed successfully.
```

**Example 6 - The `-RemoveBrokerCert` option removes a broker when the user no longer wants to trust it. In the following example, an authentication broker is moved to a different corporate division.**

```bash
# bpnbat -RemoveBrokerCert test.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.
```
The user can now use the -ShowBrokerCerts option to display current certificates. The previously removed certificate is no longer displayed.

Example 7 -Show how to use an answer file to supply logon information for automated commands (cron, etc.).

For UNIX: The UNIX NIS domain name is location.example.com, the user name in this domain is bgrable, and the password is hello456. The corresponding answer file for bpnbat -login must contain the following four lines:

NIS
location.example.com
bgrable
hello456

If the answer file is located in /docs and is called login.txt, the bpnbat command executes as follows:

# bpnbat -login -info /docs/vslogin.txt

After the bpnbat -login command is run, commands like bpbbackup can be run without authentication errors.

For Windows: The windows domain name is corporate, the user name in this domain is jsmith, and the user password is hello123. The corresponding answer file for bpnbat -login has to contain the following four lines:

NT
corporate
jsmith
hello123

If the answer file is located in /docs and is called login.txt, the bpnbat command executes as follows:

# bpnbat -login -info c:\docs\vslogin.txt

After the bpnbat -login command is run, commands like bpbbackup can be run without authentication errors.

SEE ALSO

See bpnbaz on page 245.
bnpbaz

bnpbaz – perform Authorization administration tasks from within NetBackup

SYNOPSIS


bnpbaz -[AddPerms | DelPerms] Permission_1[,Permission_2,...] -Group Group_Name -Object Object [-M server] [-Server server1.domain.com] [-CredFileCredential]


bnpbaz -[AddUser | DelUser] Group_Name
Domain_Type:Domain_Name:User_Name [-OSGroup] [-M server] [-Server server1.domain.com] [-CredFileCredential]

bnpbaz -[AddUser | DelUser] Domain_Type:Domain_Name:User_Name [-reason "reason"] [-CredFile Credential]


bnpbaz -CheckUpgrade [-Server server1.domain.com]

bnpbaz -Configureauth


bnpbaz -ListGroupMembers Group_Name [-M server] [-Server server1.domain.com] [-CredFile Credential]


bnpbaz -LookupUser Domain_Type:Domain_Name:User_Name [-CredFile credential]

bnpbaz -ListUsers [-CredFile credential]
DESCRIPTION

NetBackup uses the `bpnbaz` command to access the authorization portion of NetBackup Product Authentication and Authorization Service. Authorization checks the rights on an object. This command enables you to do the following:

- `AddGroup` creates Az groups and `DelGroup` deletes Az groups. `DelGroup` deletes all the members of the group when you delete an Az group from the
authorization engine. This operation is not reversible; if you remove a group, you revoke the rights that are granted to members of the group.

**Note:** An authorization (Az) group is a collection within the Authorization engine into which OS groups and OS users can be placed. When you add a user to an Az group, you grant them the rights and privileges that are associated with that group.

- **AddPerms** and **DelPerms** add and delete the specified permissions for the given role on individual policies from the main NetBackup resource objects. For more about permissions, see the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I*.

- **AddPolicy** and **DelPolicy** add and delete policies from the main NetBackup resource objects.

- **AddUser** and **DelUser** add and delete permissions on individual policies from the main NetBackup resource objects. When used with the enhanced auditing feature, **AddUser** and **DelUser** grant and revoke NetBackup administrator privileges for enhanced auditing. For enhanced auditing, you do not have to include the **OSGroup**, **Server** or **CredFile** options.

- **AllowAuthorization** and **DisallowAuthorization** specify which computers are allowed or not allowed to perform authorization checks. The security administrator must specify which servers (master or media) can examine the Authorization database to perform authorization checks.

- **AllClients** deploys the security certificate to all the available clients.

- **AllMediaservers** deploys the security certificate to all the available media servers.

- **CheckUpgrade** determines if an upgrade of existing authorization information is needed for the specified server. If so, this option returns 61. Only NetBackup installers use this option.

- **Configureauth** configures the Authentication Broker. Incorrect information for the domain name results in failures during the configuration of Authentication Broker and NetBackup Access Controls. To correct this problem, use this command to configure Authentication Broker.

- **GetConfiguredHosts** obtains NBAC status on the host. Either the **-all** or **target.server.com** option is required for this command.
- **GetDomainInfosFromAuthBroker** requests broker domain maps from the authorization broker.

- **ListGroupMembers** lists the group member that is associated with a particular group defined by `Group_Name`.

- **ListGroups** lists the defined groups.

- **ListMainObjects** lists the current permissions for each group on each of the main NetBackup objects. This list is an informative view that you can use to verify changes to permissions on an object. This option shows the permissions each group has within the authorization system.

- **ListPerms** lists the current permissions on NetBackup resource and policies. It shows all applicable permissions for a given object or object type within the database. This option helps the user to create meaningful customizations to their authorization.

- **ListPolicyObjects** displays all objects or object collections that are associated with the specified policy.

- **ListUser** lists all users who have administrator privileges. This parameter is only used in enhanced auditing mode.

- **ListLockedUsers** lists all user accounts that are locked.

- **LookupUser** searches for users to determine if the user has administrative privileges. This parameter is only used in enhanced auditing mode.

- **ProvisionCert** generates an authentication certificate for the specified host and is unique to that host. The certificate must be generated for each host and cannot be pushed from one host to another. An authentication certificate is required on the media servers that host the NetBackup CloudStore Service Container (nbcssc). For more information, see the NetBackup Cloud Administrator's Guide. The security certificate is also required on master servers, media servers, and clients to establish a secure communication with the NetBackup-Java Administration Console. For more information, see the *NetBackup Cloud Administrator's Guide*.

- **SetupAT** generates credentials for all nodes in a clustered master environment. Run this command after NetBackup installation or upgrade.

- **SetupAuthBroker** sets up the authentication broker to use NBAC.

- **SetupClient** sets up NBAC on the client. Run it after `bpnbaz -SetupMaster` has been completed successfully. It can be run from the master server. It expects connectivity between the master server and target client systems. By default, NBAC messages are logged to a file in the local directory that is called `SetupClient.nbac`. The following is an example of the format of this file:
client1.server.com
#client2.server.com #SUCCESS (0) @(07/16/10 12:09:29)

client3.server.com #INTERNAL_ERROR(68) @(07/16/10 12:09:39)

- The first line indicates that client1.server.com has not yet been contacted at all.
- The second line indicates that client2.server.com has been successfully contacted. Each success is commented out (with a leading #) and not contacted multiple times.
- The third line indicates that client3.server.com has been contacted but an error has occurred. Errors are printed out on the command line with a recommendation of what to do. The error number that is indicated in the logs may indicate the problem.

- **-SetupMaster** sets up the master server to use NBAC. The `bpnbaz -SetupMaster` command contains no user arguments. You are prompted for the password for your current operating system user identity. The authorization server and authentication broker must be installed and running on the master server.

  `-SetupMaster` adds root/administrator by default to the NBU_Security Admin group. The first time that you use `-SetupMaster` with the `-fsa` option adds the first security administrator member to the NBU_Security Admin group. If you have configured NBAC already using `-SetupMaster` without the `-fsa` option, use the `-AddUser` option to add any more members.

- **-SetupMedia** sets up the media server to use NBAC. An NetBackup administrator group member can run the `bpnbaz -SetupMedia` command after `bpnbaz -SetupMaster` has been completed successfully. It can be run from the master server and expects connectivity between the master server and target media server systems.

  By default, NBAC messages are logged to a file in the local directory that is called `SetupClient.nbac`. Refer to the `SetupClient` description of an example of the file format.

- **-SetupSecurity** sets up the initial security information. It must be run as root on the Az server.

- **-ShowAuthorizers** lists the computers that are allowed to perform authorization checks.

- `-U` list type is user.

- **-UnlockUser** unlocks the specified user account.
- User is optional for the -ListLockedUsers parameter. It lists information about the specified user account. Data is returned only if the user account is locked. This option is required when using the -UnlockUser parameter.

- UnconfigureAuthBroker removes the configuration from the Authorization Broker.

- UnhookSharedSecSvcsWithPBX unhooks the shared Authentication and Authorization services from PBX in Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC) environments.

- Upgrade modifies the NetBackup operation schema by adding authorization objects. In addition, this option upgrades default user accounts with default permissions for these new objects. You must have NBU_Security Admin privileges.

For more about NBAC and the use of the bpnbaz command, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

To use this command and its associated options, you must be a member of the NetBackup Security Administrators group (NBU_Security Administration). The only exception is with the SetupSecurity command.

You must have local administrator privileges on the authorization server to run this command.

When you use bpnbaz, assume that the master server and the Az server are the same computer.

**Note:** The use of NetBackup Access Control requires the user’s home directories to work correctly.

NetBackup has enhanced the audit capability that helps to audit users without having to enable NBAC. NetBackup administrators can delegate NetBackup administrator privileges to designated users. For more information about enhanced auditing and the use of the bpnbaz command with this feature, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

**OPTIONS**

- **all**
  
  Scans all the storage units or policies and collects all the associated unique host names that are found in the policies. You can scan in a sorted order. The results are written to the progress file.
client.server.com
    Specifies the name of a single target host. Use this option to add a single additional host for use with NBAC.

-CredFile Credential
    Specifies a file name (Credential) from which to obtain a Veritas Product Authentication and Authorization Service credential, rather than the default location.

-disable
    Disables NBAC (USE_VXSS = PROHIBITED) on targeted hosts.

Group_Name
    Identifies the authorization group on which an operation is to be performed.
    NetBackup does not allow user groups to be nested.

Domain_Type:Domain_Name:User_Name
    The Domain_Type variable is the domain to which the user or group belongs, and the User_Name variable defines the applicable user or group name designating the NetBackup administrator.

dryrun
    Generates a list of computers to receive the security certificate. The exact details of how this option works depends on the parameter with which it is used.
    ■ dryrun, when used with ProvisionCert
        Generates a list of hosts to receive the security certificate and writes that list to the file name that is provided in the -out option. The -dryrun option only works with the –AllMediaservers and the –Allclients parameters. Generates a list of hosts to receive the security certificate and writes that list to the file name that is provided in the -out option. If the -out file option is not provided, then the host list is written to the default DeploySecurityCerts.progress file.
    ■ dryrun, when used with either SetupMedia or SetupClient
        Generates a list of media server names or client names depending on the option used. This command writes the list of names to the log. This option works with client.server.com and media.server.com but the intention is to use it with the -all option. Generates the list of media server names and writes them to the log. The log file name is SetupMedia.nbac if the command is used with SetupMedia option. The log file name is SetupClient.nbac if the command is used with SetupClient option.
        If you have more than 250 clients, use -dryrun with -SetupClient to see all of the clients that are visible to the master server.
-file progress_file
Specify a different file name for the progress log. If -file is used, the input and the output files are the same, which allows multiple rounds to execute without changing the command. Use the progress file iteratively by feeding the file back in multiple times until all clients are available online.

-fsa
Provisions a specific OS user as the NetBackup administrator. You are asked for the password for your current OS user identity.

Group_Name
Adds the users by creating a unique enterprise account name, following this format: <Authentication type>:<Domain_Type>:<User_Name>
The supported Authentication types for this variable are the following:
- Nis - Network Information Services
- NISPLUS - Network Information Services Plus
- Unixpwd - UNIX Password file on the Authentication server
- WINDOWS - Primary Domain Controller or Active Directory
- Vx - Veritas Private database.

-images
-images searches all images for unique host names. Do not use this option with large catalogs unless you include the -dryrun option. This option discovers all unique clients that are contained in the image catalog. Older catalogs may contain a large number of decommissioned hosts, renamed hosts, and hosts relocated to new masters. Run-time can increase significantly as this command tries to contact unreachable hosts.

-M server
Specifies the name of the master server as defined in the variable server. This server name may be different from the local host name.

Machine_Name
Specifies the computer to be allowed or disallowed to perform authorization checks. The security administrator must specify which master servers or media servers can examine the Authorization database to perform authorization checks.

media.server.com
Specifies the name of a single target host. Use this option to add a single additional host for use with NBAC.
-Object Object
  Controls the access to specified objects or object collections.

-OSGroup
  Defines a named collection of authentication principals that are established in
  a native operating system and treated as a single entity. All members of an
  authentication group or OS group are from the same authentication domain.

-out file
  Specifies a custom output file name. By default, the output is written to the
  SetupMedia.nbac file. Use this option with the -all option.

Permission_1[,]Permission_2,...]
  Permissions for the role that is given to the designated object or policy.

policy_name
  Specifies the name of the policy from the main NetBackup resource objects.

-ProvisionCert media_server_name
  Generates an authentication certificate for the media server that is indicated.

-reason "reason"
  For enhanced auditing, the reason indicates the reason why the command is
  used. The reason text string that is entered is captured and appears in the
  audit report. The string must be enclosed in double quotes ("...") and cannot
  exceed 512 characters. In addition, it cannot begin with a dash character (-)
  and must not contain the single quotation mark symbol (').

-Server server1.domain.com
  This option specifies the Az server being used. Currently we expect the Az
  server and the NetBackup master server to exist on the same system.

  Determines if an upgrade of existing authorization information is needed for
  the specified server. If so, this option returns "61". Only NetBackup installers
  use this option.

-Silent
  Directs the upgrade operation to automatically enhance the permissions of
  groups to account for new objects in the system. This option occurs only for
  the default groups, and only if those groups have never been changed.

target.server.com
  Specifies the name of a single target host. Use this option to find the NBAC
  status on a single host. It captures the status of the host in the
  ConfiguredHosts.nbac file.
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Create and list an Az group.

An Az group is a collection within the Authorization engine where other OS groups and OS users are placed. This collection is the building block against which permissions are applied on the objects within the database. If you add a user to an Az group, you grant them all the rights and privileges that are associated with that group. When a user is placed in more than one group, that user’s effective permissions are as follows: the logical "or" of the applicable permissions of each group to which the user belongs. The following example demonstrates how to create and list an existing Az group:

```
# bpnbaz -AddGroup "New Group 1" -server test.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.
# bpnbaz -ListGroups -server test.domain.veritas.com
Administrators
Operators
Security Administrators
Resource Management Applications
Applications
New Group 1
NBU_Unknown
NBU_User
NBU_Operator
NBU_Media Device Operator
NBU_Admin
NBU_Executive
NBU_Security Admin
NBU_Database Agent Operator
NBU_Database Agent Administrator
Operation completed successfully.
```

Example 2 - Delete an Az group.

If you delete an Az group from the authorization engine, all the members are removed from the group. This operation is not reversible. When you remove a group, you revoke the rights that are granted to members of the group. Therefore, carefully consider the implications of deleting groups.

```
# bpnbaz -DelGroup "New Group 1" -server test.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.
# bpnbaz -ListGroups -server test.domain.veritas.com
Administrators
Operators
Security Administrators
```
Example 3 - Add and remove users from Az groups (and List group members)

Add users by creating a unique enterprise name of the following format:
<Authentication type>:<Domain to which user or group belongs>:<user or group name>

The following are the Supported Authentication types:

- Nis - Network Information Services
- NisPlus - Network Information Services Plus
- Unixpwd - UNIX Password file on the Authentication server
- WINDOWS - Primary Domain Controller or Active Directory
- Vx - Veritas Private database

# bpnbaz -AddUser NBU_Operator
nis:domain.veritas.com:ssosa -server test.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.

# bpnbaz -ListGroupMembers
NBU_Operator -server test.domain.veritas.com
==========
Type: User
Domain Type: nis
Domain:domain.veritas.com
Name: jdimaggio
==========
Type: User
Domain Type: nis
Domain:domain.veritas.com
Name: ssosa
Operation completed successfully.

# bpnbaz -DelUser NBU_Operator
nis:domain.veritas.com:ssosa -server test.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.

# bpnbaz -ListGroupMembers
NBU_Operator -server test.domain.veritas.com
==========
Type: User
Domain Type: nis
Domain:domain.veritas.com
Name: jdimaggio
Operation completed successfully.

Example 4 - List applicable permissions

The -ListPerms option shows all applicable permissions for a given object or object type within the database. This information helps the user to create meaningful customizations to their authorization.

# bpnbaz -ListPerms -server
test.domain.veritas.com
  Object Type: Unknown
Browse
  Object Type: Media
    Browse
    Read
    New
    Delete
    Eject
    ... Restart
    Synchronize
  Object Type: PolicyGroup
    Browse
    Read
    New
    Delete
    Activate
    Deactivate
    Backup
Operation completed successfully.

Example 5 - List main objects

The -ListMainObjects option lists the current permissions for each group on each of the main NetBackup objects. This list is an informative view that can be used to
verify changes to permissions on an object. It shows what permissions each group has within the authorization system.

```
# bpnbaz -ListMainObjects -server test.domain.veritas.com
...
NBU_RES_Policy:
  Role: NBU_User
    Unknown
  Role: NBU_Media Device Operator
    Browse
    Read
  Role: NBU_Executive
    Read
    Browse
  Role: NBU_Database Agent Operator
    Unknown
    Role: NBU_Unknown
    Unknown
  Role: NBU_Operator
    Browse
    Read
  Role: NBU_Admin
    Browse
    New
    Activate
    Backup
    Read
    Delete
    Deactivate
  Role: NBU_Security Admin
    Unknown
  Role: NBU_Database Agent Administrator
    Unknown
  Role: Administrators
    Unknown
  Role: Operators
    Unknown
  Role: Applications
    Unknown
  Role: NBU_Security Admin
    Unknown
...
```
NBU_RES Job:
  Role: NBU_Media Device Operator
    Browse
    Suspend
    Cancel
    Read
    Resume
    Delete
  Role: NBU_Executive
    Browse
    Read
  Role: NBU_Database Agent Operator
    Unknown
  Role: NBU_User
    Unknown
  Role: NBU_Unknown
    Unknown
  Role: NBU_Operator
    Browse
    Suspend
    Cancel
    Read
    Resume
    Delete
  Role: NBU_Admin
    Browse
    Delete
    Resume
    Read
    Suspend
    Cancel
  Role: NBU_Security Admin
    Unknown
  Role: NBU_Database Agent Administrator
    Unknown
  Role: Administrators
    Unknown
  Role: Operators
    Unknown
  Role: Applications
    Unknown
  Role: NBU_Security Admin
    Unknown
Operation completed successfully.

Example 6 - Add and delete permissions from an object or policy

Delete all permissions from an object for a given group. Add the permissions that are specified for the given role to the object or policy in question.

```bash
# bpnbaz -AddPerms Browse,Read,
New,Delete -Group TestGroup1 -Object NBU_RES_Job -server
test.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.
# bpnbaz -ListMainObjects -server
test.domain.veritas.com
NBU_RES_Unknown:
   Role: NBU_User
   . . .
NBU_RES_Job:
   Role: NBU_Media Device Operator
      Browse
      Suspend
      Cancel
      Read
      Resume
      Delete
   Role: NBU_Executive
      Browse
      Read
   Role: NBU_Database Agent Operator
      Unknown
   Role: TestGroup1
      Read
      Delete
      New
      Browse
   Role: NBU_User
      Unknown
   Role: NBU_Unknown
      Unknown
   Role: NBU_Operator
      Browse
      Suspend
      Cancel
      Read
```
Example 7 - Specify what servers can perform authorization checks

This example also views what servers can perform authorization checks. In addition. It also disallows a server from performing authorization checks.

The -AllowAuthorization option specifies which computers are allowed to perform authorization checks. The security administrator must specify which servers (Master or Media) are permitted to examine the Authorization database to perform authorization checks. The following examples demonstrate how to allow or disallow a computer to perform authorization.

# bpnbaz -AllowAuthorization
butterball.domain.veritas.com -server test.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.

# bpnbaz -ShowAuthorizers -server
test.domain.veritas.com
============
Type: User
Domain Type: vx
Domain: NBU_Machines@test.domain.veritas.com
Name: butterball.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.
# bpnbaz --DisallowAuthorization
butterball.domain.veritas.com -server test.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.
# bpnbaz -ShowAuthorizers -server
test.domain.veritas.com
Operation completed successfully.

Example 8 - Set up initial security boot strapping

The user must run the -SetupSecurity option as root on the Az server. The user must then provide the logon information for the first NetBackup Security administrator.

**Note:** The root user on the system upon which the Az server is installed is always a security administrator.

# bpnbaz -SetupSecurity
test.domain.veritas.com -server test.domain.veritas.com
Authentication Broker: test.domain.veritas.com
Authentication port[ Enter = default]:
Domain: domain.veritas.com
Name: ssosa
Password: Authentication type (NIS, NISplus, WINDOWS, vx, unixpwd: NIS
Operation completed successfully.

SEE ALSO

See bpnbat on page 238.
bppyficorr

**SYNOPSIS**

```bash
bppyficorr [-media] [-hoursago hours] [-policy policy_name] -client client_name
bppyficorr -rotation -policy policy_name -client client_name -fim fim_args
bppyficorr -delete_snapshot -fragment_id fragment_id -client client_name [-cnum copy_number] [-ctype MIRROR | NON_MIRROR]
bppyficorr -report -clientlist snapshot_client_list_file
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
`/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/`

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
`<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\`

**DESCRIPTION**

For the specified client, *bppyficorr* lists the persistent snapshots currently found in the NetBackup catalog. Without the `-media` option, *bppyficorr* compares the catalog information to the actual information on the client. It removes any entries in the catalog that do not have corresponding snapshots on the client. This option is useful if a snapshot on the client is renamed or removed.

**Note:** NetBackup manages persistent snapshots. Do not rename or remove a persistent snapshot; otherwise, the data cannot be restored.

The output of *bppyficorr* goes to standard output.

You must have administrator privileges to initiate this command.
OPTIONS

-**client** *client_name*

A required option. NetBackup lists the persistent snapshot information in the NetBackup catalog for this client. This name must be as it appears in the NetBackup catalog. By default, `bppficorr` searches for all clients.

-**clientlist** *snapshot_client_list_file*

-**cnum** *copy_number*

-**ctype** MIRROR | NON-MIRROR

-**delete_snapshot**

-**fim** *fim_args*

-**fragment_id** *fragment_id*

-**hoursago** *hours*

   Includes the images that were written up to *n* hours ago (1 or greater). The default is all images.

-**media**

   Lists all persistent snapshot entries in the NetBackup catalog for the client that is specified on the **-client** option. The list includes the backup IDs and the media descriptions for each backup ID.

   For more about the media description, See the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II*.

-**policy** *policy_name*

   NetBackup lists the persistent snapshot information in the NetBackup catalog for this policy for the specified client. The default is all policies that include the client that is specified on the **-client** option.

-**report**

-**rotation**

NOTES

`bppficorr` writes activity log information to the /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin directory (UNIX systems) or the `<install_path>`\NetBackup\logs\admin directory (Windows systems). You can use the information in the directory for troubleshooting.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Resynchronize the NetBackup catalog with a client’s actual snapshots:
# bppficorr -client lupine

**Example 2 - Display the snapshots that are currently in the catalog for client lupine:**

# bppficorr -media -client lupine

**Sample output:**

Listing frozen image info from NBU catalog

------------------------------------------
backup_id | created          | name                                                 
----------------------- | ----------------- ------------------------------------------
1          | lupine_1034167036 Wed Oct 9 07:37:16 2002 | vxvm:32:vxfs:/V1fs:/dev/vx/dsk/oradg/PFI-V1_1034167036 |
2          | lupine_1033995680 Mon Oct 7 08:01:20 2002 | vxfs_pfi:34:vxfs:/ora8:VX+NBU+PFI+ORA+2002.10.07.08h01m20s |
3          | lupine_1033880459 Sun Oct 6 00:00:59 2002  | vxfs_pfi:34:vxfs:/V1fs:VX+NBU+PFI+FS+2002.10.06.00h00m59s |
bpplcatdrinfo

bpplcatdrinfo – list, modify, or set the disaster recovery policies

SYNOPSIS

bpplcatdrinfo policy_name [-v] [-M master_server] -L | -l | -U

bpplcatdrinfo policy_name -set | -modify [-v] [-M master_server,...]
[-generation generation] [-reason "string"] [-e email] -p path [-u
user] [-pwd password] [-cp critical_policy_name1 critical_policy_name2 ...
]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

The bpplcatdrinfo command lists, sets, and modifies the disaster recovery and
critical policy information for policies of type NBU-Catalog:

Authorized users can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and
Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-cp critical_policy_name1 ...

Lists the policy names that need to be added as critical policies.

-e email

Specifies the email address where the disaster recovery information is sent
when a catalog backup completes.

-generation generation

Ensures that the command acts on a specific generation or version of a policy.
The generation value increments each time a policy is saved. Use bpplinfo
or bpplist to list the current generation value. If no generation is specified,
the command acts on the current version.
-L
Displays the listing in long format. See EXAMPLE that follows.

-l
Displays the listing in short format; this option produces a terse listing. It also
is called raw output mode. See EXAMPLE that follows.

-M master_server,...
Lists alternative master servers. This option consists of a comma-delimited list
of host names. If this option is present, each master server in the list runs the
bpplcatdrinfo command. Each master server in the list must allow access
by the system that issues the bpplcatdrinfo command. If an error occurs for
any master server, the process stops at that point.

If bpplcatdrinfo produces a list, the list is the composite of the returned
information from all the master servers in this list.

If bpplcatdrinfo adds, deletes, or modifies a client (explained later), the
change is made on all the master servers in this list.

-modify
Updates only the specified fields in the catalog policy. The fields that are not
specified remain unchanged.

-p path
Specifies the disk path where the disaster recovery information is stored when
the catalog backup runs.

depolicy_name
Specifies the name of the policy whose disaster recovery information is set,
modified, or listed.

-pwd password
Specifies the password if one is needed to access the path (-p). The -u option
specifies the user ID.

-reason "string"
Indicates the reason that you choose this command action. The reason text
string is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double
quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with
a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-set
Modify updates of the specified fields in the catalog policy. The fields that are
not specified are cleared.
-U
  Displays the listing in user format. This output format is exactly the same as -L.

-u user
  The user ID that is used with the password (-pwd) to access the path (-p).

-v
  Selects the verbose mode. This option causes bpplcatdrinfo to log additional information for debugging purposes. The information goes into the NetBackup administration daily debug log. This option is meaningful only when you enable the debug log function (that is, when the following directory is defined):

  UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin
  Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

EXAMPLE

Set the disaster recovery information path, username, password, email, and four critical policies for NBU-Catalog policy catpol. Then list the catalog disaster recovery configuration for catpol in long format (-L) and short format (-l).

# bpplcatdrinfo catpol -set -e test@domain.com -p /drx
  -u test -pwd passwd -cp pol1 pol2 pol3 pol4

# bpplcatdrinfo catpol -L
Catalog Disaster Recovery Configuration:
  Email Address: test@domain.com
  Disk Path: /drx
  User Name: test
  Pass Word: xxxx
  Critical policy:
    pol1
    pol2
    pol3
    pol4

# bpplcatdrinfo catpol -l
DR_EMAIL test@domain.com
DR_PATH /drx
DR_MEDIA_ID *NULL*
DR_DENSITY 0
DR_USER_NAME test
DR_PASSWORD 1
DR_CRITICAL_POLICY pol1 pol2 pol3 pol4

SEE ALSO

See bpplinclude on page 280.
See bpplinfo on page 287.
See bppllist on page 309.
See bppolicynew on page 342.
bpplclients

bpplclients – administer clients within NetBackup policies

SYNOPSIS

bpplclients

bpplclients policy_name | -allunique [-pt policy_type] [-L | -l | -U | -noheader] [-M master_server,...] [-v]

bpplclients policy_name [-M master_server,...] [-v] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"] -add host_name hardware_os [-priority priority]

bpplclients policy_name [-M master_server,...] [-v] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"] -delete host_name ...

bpplclients policy_name [-M master_server,...] [-v] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"] -modify host_name [-hardware hardware] [-os os] [-priority priority]

bpplclients policy_name -rename old_client_name new_client_name [-os os] [-priority priority] [-hardware hardware] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"]

bpplclients policy_name [-M master_server,...] [-v] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"] -add_instance instance_name host_name | -delete_instance {instance_name host_name [instance_name2 host_name2] [...]}]

bpplclients policy_name [-M master_server,...] [-v] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"] -add_instance_database instance_name database_name host_name | -delete_instance_database {instance_name1 database_name1 host_name1 [instance_name2 database_name2 host_name2] [...]}]

bpplclients policy_name [-M master_server,...] [-v] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"] -add_instance_group instance_group_name | -delete_instance_group instance_group_name ...

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/
On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bpplclients does one of the following:

- Produces a listing of clients.
- Adds a new client to a policy.
- Deletes a list of clients from a policy.
- Modifies an existing client in a policy.
- Adds an instance group, an instance, a specific database in an instance to a SQL Server Intelligent policy.
- Deletes an instance group, an instance, a specific database in an instance from a SQL Server Intelligent policy.

For the -add, -delete, and -modify options, bpplclients returns to the system prompt immediately after it submits the client change request to NetBackup. To determine whether the change was successful, run bpplclients again to list the updated client information.

When the listing option is used, the list is ordered alphabetically by client name. Each client entry is on a single line, with a single entry for each client.

Authorized users can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

bpplclients consists of two forms. The bpplclients form that you use determines the options that you use with bpplclients.

The first form of bpplclients has no options and produces a listing of information about the clients for all policies. For SQL Server Intelligent policies, bpplclients produces a list of the instance groups or the instances and databases for all policies. If you have other policy types, it is best to use bpplclients policy_name to display the backup selections for an MS-SQL-Server policy.

The second form of bpplclients produces a listing of information about the clients for a single policy or for all policies. The following options apply to this form:
-add host_name hardware os [priority]
   Adds a client to the policy. If the local system has defined the maximum number of clients already, an error is returned. The maximum number of clients is unlimited (the installation default) for NetBackup Enterprise Server and 4 for NetBackup Server. Specify the host name, hardware type, and operating system. The priority option is not implemented at this time.

-add_instance_database instance_name database_name host_name
   This option applies to SQL Server intelligent policies. Adds a specific database in an instance to the policy.

   In the policy attributes (bpplinfo), -client_list_type must be set to 1 (INSTANCE). You can add instances and databases to the same policy. You cannot add instance groups to a policy that contains instances or databases.

-add_instance instance_name host_name
   This option applies to SQL Server intelligent policies. Adds an instance to the policy.

   In the policy attributes (bpplinfo), -client_list_type must be set to 1 (INSTANCE). You can add instances and databases to the same policy. You cannot add instance groups to a policy that contains instances or databases.

-add_instance_group instance_group_name
   This option applies to SQL Server intelligent policies. Adds an instance group to the policy.

   In the policy attributes (bpplinfo), -client_list_type must be set to 2 (INSTANCE_GROUP). You cannot add instances or databases to a policy that contains instance groups.

-delete host_name ...
   Deletes one or more clients from the policy. Up to 20 clients can be deleted at a time. Specify the clients as a space-delimited list of host names.

-delete_instance {instance_name host_name [instance_name2 host_name2] [...]}
   This option applies to SQL Server intelligent policies. Deletes an instance from the policy. Up to 20 instances can be deleted at a time. Group instances and host names in a space-delimited list.

-delete_instance_database {instance_name1 database_name1 host_name1 [instance_name2 database_name2 host_name2] [...]}
   This option applies to SQL Server intelligent policies. Deletes a database in an instance from the policy. Up to 20 databases can be deleted at a time. Group database names, instance names, and host names in a space-delimited list.
-delete_instance_group instance_group_name ...

This option applies to SQL Server intelligent policies. Deletes an instance group from the policy. Up to 20 instance groups be deleted at a time. Specify the names in a space-delimited list.

-generationToken generation

Ensures that the command acts on a specific generation or version of a policy. The generation value increments each time a policy is saved. Use bpplinfo or bppllist to list the current generation value. If no generation is specified, the command acts on the current version.

-hardware hardware

Specifies the hardware type of this client. In the dialog box for adding clients to a policy with the Backup Policy Management utility, select one of the hardware types.

-l

Displays the listing in long format. No two-line header appears at the top of the listing; the header is embedded in the line for each client. The line for each client includes the following fields:

Client/HW/OS/Pri: (the header)
Client name
Hardware type
Operating system
Priority

Ignore the four additional fields. They are either unused or used for internal processes.

-l

Displays the listing in short format; this option produces a terse listing. It also is called raw output mode. No two-line header appears at the top of the listing; the header is embedded in the line for each client. The listing consists of the following fields:

Field 1 = Client name
Field 2 = Hardware. The operating system type of the client. Example: Linux
Field 3 = Operating system name of the client. Example: RedHat
Field 4 = Priority. The priority of the client in the specified policy.

Fields 5-7 are unused.

This option is useful for scripts or the programs that rework the listing contents into a customized report format.
-M master_server,...
   Lists the alternative master servers. This option consists of a comma-delimited
   list of host names. If this option is present, each master server in the list runs
   the `bpplclients` command. Each master server in the list must allow access
   by the system that issues the `bpplclients` command. If an error occurs for
   any master server, the process stops at that point.

   If `bpplclients` produces a list, the list is the composite of the returned
   information from all the master servers in this list.

   If `bpplclients` adds, deletes, or modifies a client (explained later), the change
   is made on all the master servers in this list.

-modify host_name ...
   Modifies the attributes for a client within a policy. The client was added to the
   policy previously. The attribute values follow the client name and replace the
   previous equivalent attribute values for this client. You must modify at least
   one of the client’s attributes. `-priority` is not implemented at this time.

-noheader
   Displays the listing without any header. The listing consists of one line for each
   client, which contains the hardware type, operating system, and client name.

-os os
   Specifies a different operating system for the client. In the dialog box for adding
   clients to a policy with the Backup Policy Management utility, select one of the
   operating systems.

   The values that you choose for the hardware and the `-os` options must form
   a valid combination.

`policy_name` | `-allunique [-pt policy_type]`
   `policy_name` specifies the name of a policy. It lists client information only for
   that policy.

   `-allunique` without `-pt policy_type` lists client information for all policies
   that are defined for NetBackup on the master server.

   If you use `-allunique -pt policy_type`, where `policy_type` is a specific
   policy type (such as Sybase), the following occurs: The command lists the
   client information only for the clients that belong to that type of policy.

   If the command line contains neither the `policy_type` nor `-allunique` option,
   the listing contains client information for all policies. If this option is used it must
   be first on the command line.
-pt policy_type
   Specifies the policy type by entering one of the following character strings (the
default is Standard):

   DataStore
   DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
   DB2
   Enterprise-Vault
   FlashBackup
   Hyper-V
   Informix-On-BAR
   Lotus-Notes
   MS-Exchange-Server
   MS-SharePoint
   MS-SQL-Server
   MS-Windows
   NBU-Catalog
   NDMP
   Oracle
   PureDisk-Export
   SAP
   Split-Mirror
   Standard
   Sybase
   Vault
   VMware

-priority priority
   Not implemented.

policy_name
   Identifies the policy that has the client. This option must be the first option on
   the command line.

-reason "string"
   Indicates the reason that you choose this command action. The reason text
   string is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double
   quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with
   a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-rename old_client_name new_client_name
   old_client_name specifies the current name of the client and new_client_name
   specifies the new name.
Displays the listing in user format. The listing consists of one line for each client, which contains the hardware type, operating system, and client name. A two-line header begins the listing which is the default format.

Selects the verbose mode. This option causes `bpplclients` to log additional information for debugging purposes. The information goes into the NetBackup administration daily debug log. This option is meaningful only when you enable the debug log function (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems: `install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin`

This option must precede the `-add`, `-delete`, or `-modify` option on the command line.

**EXAMPLES**

**Example 1** - While the master server runs, list the clients that are known to the master server.

```
# bpplclients
Hardware       OS            Client
--------------- --------------- --------------
Windows-x64    Windows2008   marmot
HP9000-800     HP-UX 11.23   squash
```

This command can also be entered on a client named `hatt`, with the same results.

**Example 2** - List the defined clients for the policy `onepolicy`:

```
# bpplclients onepolicy
Hardware       OS            Client
--------------- --------------- --------------
Solaris        Solaris10     jeckle
RS6000         AIX5           streaky
HP9000-800     HP-UX 11.31   shark
```

**Example 3** - Add the client `marmot` to the policy `twopolicy` on the master servers `serv1` and `serv2`. The hardware type for `lynx` is HP9000; the operating system is HP-UX 11.23. The default priority is used.

```
# bpplclients twopolicy -M serv1,serv2 -add lynx HP9000 HP-UX 11.23
```
Example 4 - Delete the clients marmot and vole from the policy twopolicy on the master servers serv1 and serv2.

# bpplclients twopolicy -M serv1,serv2 -delete marmot vole

Example 5 - While the master server hatt runs, list client information for policy BackTrack on master server beaver:

# bpplclients BackTrack -M beaver
Hardware  OS      Client
----------  --------  --------
Solaris    Solaris10 saturn

Example 6 - Assume that you have a policy that is called my_policy with one defined client. The client name is pear, the operating system is Solaris 10, and the hardware type is Solaris.

# bpplclients my_policy -rename pear apple -os MacOS -hardware Mac
This command changes the client name pear in my_policy to apple. It also changes the os from Solaris to MacOS and hardware from Solaris to Mac.

RETURN VALUES
An exit status of zero (0) means that the command ran successfully.
Any exit status other than zero (0) means that an error occurred.
If the administrative log function is enabled, the exit status is logged in the administrative daily log under the log directory:
UNIX systems: /usr/openv/NetBackup/logs/admin
Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin
It has the following form:
bpplclients: EXIT status = exit status
If an error occurred, a diagnostic precedes this message.

FILES
UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/NetBackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/NetBackup/db/policy/policy_name/clients
Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin\*
install_path\NetBackup\db\policy\policy_name\clients

SEE ALSO

See bpplinfo on page 287.
bppldelete

bppldelete – delete policies from the NetBackup database

SYNOPSIS

bppldelete policyname [-verbose] [-M master_server,...] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bppldelete deletes policies from the NetBackup database.

Any authorized user can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-generation generation

Ensures that the command acts on a specific generation or version of a policy. The generation value increments each time a policy is saved. Use bpplinfo or bppllist to list the current generation value. If no generation is indicated, the command acts on the current version.

-M master_server,...

Deletes the policy information for a specific master server(s). For example, to delete policy MWF_PM from master server Saturn, enter the following:

bppldelete MWF_PM -M Saturn

policyname

Specifies the policy to remove from the NetBackup database.

-reason "string"

Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this
string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-verbose
Selects verbose mode for logging.
bpplinclude

bpplinclude – maintain list of files automatically backed up by NetBackup policy

SYNOPSIS

bpplinclude policy_name [-v] [-M master_server,...] -L | -l [-generation generation]

bpplinclude policy_name [-v] [-M master_server,...] [-generation generation] -add pathname or directive ... | -add -f filename | -adDTOquery query_string... | -adDTOquery -f filename | -delete pathname or directive ... | -delete -f filename | -deletefromquery query_string... | -deletefromquery -f filename | -modify old_pathname new_pathname ... [-reason "string"]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bpplinclude maintains the policy file list for a NetBackup policy. The policy file list is the list of files that are backed up when NetBackup runs an automatic backup for the policy. The policy file list does not apply to user backups or archives since users select the files when they start those operations.

bpplinclude performs one of the following operations:

- Adds the pathnames to the policy file list
- Deletes the pathnames from the policy file list
- Modifies the pathnames in the policy file list
- Displays the policy file list for a policy

For most policies, the -add, -delete, and -modify options include a list of pathnames. The list of pathnames must be the final part of the bpplinclude command line. The pathname must be the entire path from the root of the file system to the desired location.

For the pathname syntax for your client type, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.
The last part of the path can be a file name, a directory name, or a wildcard specification. You can enclose pathnames in quotes. Use enclosing quotes if the pathname contains special characters or a wildcard specification.

Filepath rules do not verify the existence of the input directories or files. NetBackup backs up only the files it finds and does not require that all entries in the list be present on every client.

For most database agents, the input entries are scripts or a directive. See the NetBackup guide that comes with the database agent product for additional information. Also see the -add pathname option.

The added entries to the policy file list can be directives, rather than pathnames for the following: certain policy attributes (such as Allow multiple data streams) and add-on products (such as NetBackup for NDMP).

See the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I or the NetBackup guide for the extension product.

The options -l and -L produce nearly identical displays of the policy file list.

bpplinclude sends its error messages to stderr. bpplinclude sends a log of its activities to the NetBackup admin log file for the current day.

Authorized users can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

- add pathname ...

  Adds the specified pathname to the policy file list. The pathname can be a directory, file name, script, or directive.

  A pathname must be enclosed in quotes (" ") if it contains special characters, such as blank (" "), or a wildcard specification. Use a blank to separate two pathnames, not a comma. bpplinclude interprets a comma as part of the pathname; it concatenates two or more comma-delimited pathnames into a single pathname with embedded commas. The command does not verify the syntax or the existence of the pathnames.

  For MS-SQL-Server Intelligent Policies, this option adds a SQL Server object to the backup selections. Valid values are WHOLE_DATABASE, the name of a filegroup, or the name of a file. WHOLE_DATABASE backs up all databases in the SQL Server instance. When you add a filegroup or file, that object is included for all databases in the policy that contain a filegroup or file with that name.
Use the `bpplclients` command to configure the list of instances and databases that is configured for the policy.

- **-add -f filename**
  Adds all files that are listed in `filename` to the policy file list.

- **-addtoquery query_string...**
  Adds the specified query string to the end of the policy query rules, or creates a query if none exists. Quotes (""") must be escaped with a backslash (\).
  For more details and examples, refer to the `NetBackup for VMware Guide`.

- **-addtoquery -f filename**
  Add an entry to the query rules from the specified file, or creates a query if none exists. In the file, quotes (""") do not need to be escaped.
  For more details and examples, refer to the `NetBackup for VMware Guide`.

- **-delete pathname ...**
  Deletes the specified pathnames, file name, script, or directive from the policy file list. Refer to `-add` for the pathname-list syntax. If you delete an item from the policy file list, you still can recover any backups or archives for that item. This option must be the final entry on the command line.

- **-delete -f filename**
  Deletes the specified file in `filename` from the policy file list.

- **-deletefromquery query_string...**
  Deletes the specified query string from the policy query rules.
  For more details and examples, refer to the `NetBackup for VMware Guide`.

- **-deletefromquery -f filename**
  Deletes the file entries from the query rules.
  For more details and examples, refer to the `NetBackup for VMware Guide`.

- **-generation generation**
  Ensures that the command acts on a specific generation or version of a policy. The generation value increments each time a policy is saved. Use `bpplinfo` or `bpplist` to list the current generation value. If no generation is indicated, the command acts on the current version.

- **-L**
  Displays the contents of the policy file list in long format.

- **-l**
  Displays the contents of the policy file list in compact format.
Note: The -l and -L displays are similar.

modify (old_path_name new_path_name)
Modifies an entry in the policy file list. The values are a list of pathname pairs
{old_path_name new_path_name}. For each pathname pair, new_name_path replaces old_name_path in the policy file list. If no list entry matches old_path_name, then new_path_name is not entered into the policy file list. Refer to the -add option for the pathname syntax. Delimit the list entries with spaces, both within a pathname pair and between pathname pairs. This option must be the final entry on the command line.

-M master_server,...
A list of master servers. This list is a comma-separated list of host names. If this option is present, the command is run on each of the master servers in this list. The master servers must allow access by the system that issues the command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process stops at that point in the list. The default is the master server for the system where the command is entered.

policy_name
Specifies the policy for which the policy file list is to be set.

-reason "string"
Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-v
Selects the verbose mode for logging. This option is meaningful only when you run with the debug log function on (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - While the backup runs on another master server kiwi, display the policy file list for policy oprdoc_policy on the master server plim:
Example 2 - Add and delete the pathnames that include one wildcard entry to illustrate `bpplinclude` interpretation of wildcards:

**UNIX systems:**

```bash
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -add /yap /y*
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -L
  Include: yap
  Include: /y*
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -delete /y*
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -L
  Include: /yap
```

**Windows systems:**

```bash
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -add C:\yap C:\y*
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -L
  Include: C:\yap
  Include: C:\y*/y*
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -delete C:\y*
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -L
  Include: C:\yap
```

**Note:** `bpplinclude` does not interpret the wildcard entry `y*` for `-delete` as meaning that both `yap` and `y*` should be deleted. Only `y*` is deleted from the include list for `mkbpolicy`. The interpretation of the wildcard occurs during the actual backup when NetBackup selects files to back up.

Example 3 - Add two entries to the policy file list for a policy, then modify them:

**UNIX systems:**

```bash
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -add "/ima file" "/ura file"
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -L
  Include: /ima file
  Include: /ura file
bpplinclude mkbpolicy -modify "/ima file" "/ima file 2" "/ura file"
  "/ura file 2"
bpplinclude mkbpolicy -L
```
Windows systems:

# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -add "C:\ima file" "C:\ura file"
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -L
   Include: C:\ima file
   Include: C:\ura file
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -modify "C:\ima file" "C:\ima file 2"
   "C:\ura file" "C:\ura file 2"
# bpplinclude mkbpolicy -L
   Include: C:\ima file 2
   Include: C:\ura file 2

Example 4 - Add a raw partition to the policy file list for the policy rc (UNIX clients). The full path name for the device is used (the command is all on one line):

bpplinclude rc -add /devices/sbus@2,0/dma@2,81000/esp@2,80000/sd@6,0:h,raw

For more about UNIX raw partitions, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

Example 5 - Display the policy file list for the policy mkb_policy:

# bpplinclude mkb_policy -l

UNIX systems:

INCLUDE /etc/services
   INCLUDE /etc/aliases
   INCLUDE /usr/bin

Windows systems:

INCLUDE C:\services
   INCLUDE C:\aliases
   INCLUDE C:\Programs

Example 6 - Add vm17 to the list of values in the query rules of policy1.

# bpplinclude policy1 -addtoquery ,"vm17"

Example 7 - Delete a query from a policy.

# bpplinclude policy1 -deletefromquery -f qfile1
Example 8 - Add a SQL Server filegroup to the policy file list.

```bash
# bpplinclude sql_policy -add FG1
```

**FILES**

UNIX systems:

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/policy/policy_name/includes
```

Windows systems:

```
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
install_path\NetBackup\dv\policy\policy_name\includes
```

**SEE ALSO**

See [bpplclients](#) on page 269.
See [bpplinfo](#) on page 287.
See [bpschedule](#) on page 380.
See [bppldelete](#) on page 278.
See [bppllist](#) on page 309.
bpplinfo

bpplinfo – manage or display policy attributes for NetBackup

SYNOPSIS

bpplinfo policy_name -L | -l | -U [-v] [-M master_server,...]
bpplinfo policy_name -set | -modify [-v] [-M master_server,...]
[-reason "string"] [-generation generation] [-active | -inactive]
[-pt policy_type] [-job_subtype sub_type] [-ut] [-ef effective_time]
[-residence label] [-pool label] [-priority number] [-rf file]
[-blkincr flag] [-multiple_streams flag] [-keyword "keyword phrase"]
[-encrypt flag] [-collect_tir_info value] [-compress flag] [-crossmp
flag] [-followns flag] [-policyjobs max_jobs] [-chkpt flag]
[-chkpt_intrvl interval] [-collect_bmr_info flag]
[-application_consistent flag] [-sg server_group | *ANY* | *NONE*]
[-data_class class | *NULL*] [-res_is_stl 0 | 1]
[-granular_restore_info 0 | 1] [-ignore_client_direct 0 | 1]
[-use_accelerator 0 | 1] [-application_discovery 0 | 1]
[-discovery_lifetime seconds] [-ASC_apps_attr
agent:;truncatelogs=1[0],... ] [-optimized_backup 0 | 1]
[-ExchangeSource source [-Exchange2010Server server,... ]]
[client_list_type type] [-selection_list_type type]
[-application_defined value,...][-ora_bkup_arch_file_name_fmt
"[file_name_fmt]"][-ora_bkup_ctrl_file_name_fmt
"[file_name_fmt]"][-ora_bkup_data_file_name_fmt
"[file_name_fmt]"][-ora_bkup_fra_file_name_fmt
"[file_name_fmt]"][-ora_bkup_set_id
"[set_id]"][-ora_bkup_data_file_args ":[args]"][-ora_bkup_arch_log_args
"[args]"][-snapshot_method_args keyword=value,keyword=value,...]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
\<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\
DESCRIPTION

bpplinfo initializes, modifies, or displays the attribute values for a NetBackup policy. Authorized users can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

bpplinfo consists of two forms. The options that you use with bpplinfo depend on the form of bpplinfo being used.

The first form of bpplinfo displays policy information. The -L, -l, and -U options lists the policy information in different ways.

The second form of bpplinfo initializes or modifies the policy attributes.

- `set` initializes or reinitializes policy attributes to their default values, except for those attributes that are specified on the current command line.

- `modify` modifies the policy attributes specified on the current command line. The rest of the policy attributes not on the current command line remain unchanged.

**Warning:** To modify policy attributes, use the `modify` option. This option affects only the attributes that you specify on the command line. Be careful how you use the `set` option, which resets all attributes to their default values, except those that are specified on the command line. If you use `set` to change one or two attributes, you may inadvertently return all the unspecified attributes to their default values.

OPTIONS

`policy_name -L | -l | -U`

Lists the information for this policy. This option is required.

- `-L` specifies a long list type and produces a listing with one policy attribute per line, in the format `policy_attribute: value`. The value can be expressed both in numeric and name form. Fields in the list include:
  
  Policy Type
  
  Policy Generation (version)
  
  Active
  
  Follow NFS Mounts (applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server)
  
  Cross Mount Points
  
  Client Compress
Collect TIR Info
Policy Priority
Ext Security Info
File Restore Raw
Client Encrypt
Max Jobs/Policy
Mult. Data Stream
Snapshot Method
Snapshot Method Arguments
Perform Offhost Backup
Backup Copy
Use Data Mover
Data Mover Type
Use Alternate Client
Alternate Client Name
Use Virtual Machine
Hyper-V Server
Enable Instant Recovery
Disaster Recovery
Collect BMR Info
Max Frag Size
Checkpoint Restart
Residence
Volume Pool
Share Group
Data Classification
Residence is Storage Lifecycle Policy
Granular Restore
Generation

-l specifies a short list type and produces a terse listing. This option is useful for scripts or the programs that rework the listing contents into a customized
report format. A short listing contains the following information for the specified policy:

Line 1: "INFO", client_type, follow_nfs_mounts, client_compress, priority, proxy_client, client_encrypt, disaster_recovery, max_jobs_per_policy, cross_mount_points, max_frag_size, active, collect_tir_info, block_incr, ext_sec_info, i_f_r_f_r, streaming, frozen_image, backup_copy, effective_date, policy ID, number_of_copies, checkpoint, chkpt_interval, policy_info_unused1, pfi_enabled, offhost_backup, use_alt_client, use_data_mover, data_mover_type, collect_bmr_info, res_is_ss, granular_restore_info, job_subtype

Line 2: "KEY", keyword

Line 3: "BCMD", backup_command

Line 4: "RCMD", restore_command

Line 5: "RES", residence

Line 6: "POOL", pool

Line 7: "FOE", this field is not used

\-U specifies a user list type and produces a listing with one policy attribute per line, in the format policy_attribute: value. This listing is similar to the \-L listing, but contains fewer fields.

\-v

Selects the verbose mode. This option causes bpplinfo to log additional information for debugging purposes. The information goes into the NetBackup administration daily debug log. This option is meaningful only when NetBackup enables the debug log function (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

\-M master_server,...

A list of alternative master servers. This list is a comma-delimited list of host names. If this option is present, each master server in the list runs the bpplinfo command. Each master server in the list must allow access by the system that issues the bpplinfo command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process terminates at that point.

For the display form of bpplinfo, the report is the composite of the returned information from all the master servers in this list. bpplinfo queries each of these master servers. The master server returns information from its policy catalog.
For the policy-definition form of \texttt{bpplinfo}, the policy is created or modified on each master server in the list.

The default is the master server for the system running \texttt{bpplinfo}.

The second form of \texttt{bpplinfo} initializes attribute values for a policy or modifies the attribute values for a policy. The following options apply to this form:

\textbf{Note:} Not all options apply to every policy type. For example, if the policy type is MS-Windows, \texttt{bpplinfo} accepts the options \texttt{-compress} and \texttt{-crossmp}. When \texttt{bpplinfo} completes, it returns a zero status. However, NetBackup handles the policy with the MS-Windows policy type as though the options were not set.

\texttt{-active} | \texttt{-inactive}

Set the policy to active or inactive. If the policy is active, NetBackup runs all its automatic schedules and permits user-directed backups and archives to be used. A policy must be active for an automatic backup to occur (the default).

If the policy is inactive, NetBackup does not run any automatic schedules or permit user-directed schedules to be used. This option is useful to inactivate a policy temporarily to prevent schedules from being used.

\texttt{-application\_consistent flag}

Specifies that the virtual machine is quiesced before a persisted hardware snapshot is taken (\texttt{flag}=1). Otherwise, the hardware snapshot does not quiesce the virtual machine (\texttt{flag}=0) (default condition).

\texttt{-application\_defined value,...}

This option only applies to a SQL Server Intelligent Policy. The \texttt{client\_list\_type} must be set to 1 or 2. The values that are defined for this option apply to database operations, unless the value is preceded with \texttt{TL}. This option can use one or more of the following values:

- \texttt{STRIPES=value} or \texttt{TL\_STRIPES=value} - Divides the backup operation into multiple concurrent streams. A stream corresponds to a job in the activity monitor. For example, if \texttt{STRIPES=3} is set, each database is backed up using three jobs. The value range is 1-32. The default value is 1.

- \texttt{BUFFERS=value} or \texttt{TL\_BUFFERS=value} - The buffer size that SQL Server uses for reading and writing backup images. The value range is 1-32. The default value is 2.

- \texttt{MAX\_TRANSFER\_SIZE=value} or \texttt{TL\_MAX\_TRANSFER\_SIZE=value} - Specifies the maximum size of an I/O transfer (buffer read-write) between SQL Server and the NetBackup SQL Agent. Calculated as 64 KB *
2^MAX_TRANSFER_SIZE. The range value is 0-6 (64 KB-4 MB). The default value is 6 (4 MB).

- **BLOCK_SIZE=value** or **TL_BLOCK_SIZE=value** - Sets the incremental size that SQL Server uses for reading and writing backup images and can be set for each backup operation. All data transfers are a multiple of this value up to the MAX_TRANSFER_SIZE. Calculated as 512 bytes * 2^BLOCK_SIZE. The range value is 0-7 (512 B-64 KB). The default value is 7 (64 KB).

- **BATCH_SIZE=value** or **TL_BATCH_SIZE=value** - The number of backup operations to start simultaneously. The range value is 1-32. The default value is 1.

- **CHECKSUM=0 | 1 | 2** or **TL_CHECKSUM=0 | 1 | 2** - Controls if SQL Server performs backup checksums. The default is 0.
  0 = No checksum is performed.
  1 = Checksums are performed and the backup continues even if SQL detects an error.
  2 = Checksums are performed, but the backup stops if any errors are detected.

- **CONVERT_BACKUP=0 | 1** or **TL_CONVERT_BACKUP=0 | 1** - Converts a differential or a transaction log backup to a full backup if no full backup exists for the database.
  For more information, see the NetBackup for SQL Server Administrator’s Guide.

- **COMPRESSION=0 | 1** or **TL_COMPRESSION=0 | 1** - Controls if SQL Server backup compression is used. If you enable SQL Server compression, do not enable NetBackup compression. The default is 0.
  0 = Compression is not enabled.
  1 = Compression is enabled.

- **SKIP_OFFLINE=0 | 1** or **TL_SKIP_OFFLINE=0 | 1** - Controls how the agent deals with the databases with a status that prevents NetBackup from successfully backing up the database. These statuses include offline, restoring, recovering, and emergency mode, etc. When this option is enabled, the agent skips the backup of that database. NetBackup does not log an error for these databases. The job details indicate if a database is skipped. The default is 0.
  0 = Offline databases are not skipped and a failed job are generated for each offline database.
  1 = Offline databases are skipped and no failures are generated for skipped databases.
COPYONLY=0 | 1 - This option allows SQL Server to create an out-of-band backup so that it does not interfere with the normal backup sequence. The default value is unchecked except for full database persistent frozen image backups. The default is 0.
0 = Backup is not copy-only.
1 = Backup is performed as copy-only.

SKIP_READONLY_FGS=0 | 1 - This option can exclude any filegroups that are read-only from the backup. The resulting backup is a partial image because the image does not contain all filegroups. The default is 0.
0 = Read-only filegroups are not skipped.
1 = Read-only filegroups are skipped.

TL_* - All values that have a TL_* correspond to transaction log backups (for example, when the transaction log schedule is run).

TL_TRUNCATE_LOGS=0 | 1 - Determines if the transaction log is truncated at the end of the backup. The default is 1.
0 = Logs are not truncated.
1 = Logs are truncated.

-application_discovery 0 | 1
  Enables the VMware policy to automatically select virtual machines for backup when you create a policy for vCloud Director.

-ASC_apps_attr agent:[;truncatelogs=1|0],...
  Enables the file-level recovery of database data for Exchange, SQL Server, or SharePoint. The agent value can be exchange, mssql, or sharepoint.

You can enable (;truncatelogs=1) and disable (;truncatelogs=0) truncate logs for Exchange and SQL Server.

The following are several examples that show how to use this option:
To enable Exchange file recovery:-ASC_apps_attr exchange:
To enable Exchange, SQL Server, and SharePoint file recovery:-ASC_apps_attr exchange:,mssql:,sharepoint:
To enable SQL Server recovery and truncate logs:-ASC_apps_attr mssql:;truncatelogs=1
To truncate Exchange logs and not truncate SQL Server logs (note the final colon):-ASC_apps_attr exchange:;truncatelogs=1,mssql:
To enable both Exchange and SQL Server with truncate logs:-ASC_apps_attr exchange:;truncatelogs=1,mssql:;truncatelogs=1
-blkincr flag

**Note:** This option applies only if you are running NetBackup Enterprise Server and also have Veritas Oracle Edition, which supports block-level incrementally.

0 (disabled) or 1 (enabled). Perform block-level-incremental backups for clients in this policy.

If 1, perform block-level-incremental backups.

If 0, disable block-level-incremental backups.

-client_list_type type

This option is used for MS-SQL-Server policies.

If 0, the type is HOST. This policy is the legacy MS-SQL-Server policy. The valid schedule types are FULL and USER.

The following types apply only to a SQL Server Intelligent Policy. The valid schedules types are FULL, INCR, and TLOG.

If 1, the type is INSTANCE and you can add registered instances or databases in the instances to the policy.

If 2, the type is INSTANCE_GROUP and you can add registered instance groups to the policy.

-chkpt [1|0]

Enables and disables the checkpoint restart for the policy. If 1, the command enables the checkpoint restart. If 0, the command disables the checkpoint restart. The default is 0.

-chkpt_intrvl interval

Enables and disables the checkpoint interval for the policy. The variable interval is the checkpoint interval in minutes. The default interval is 15 minutes. The range for this interval is between 5 minutes and 180 minutes. If the checkpoint restart is not enabled, then this parameter has no effect.

-collect_tir_info value

Collect true image recovery (TIR) information. True-image recovery allows NetBackup to restore a directory to exactly what it was at the time of any scheduled full or incremental backup. The files that are deleted before the selected backup time are not restored. After this attribute is enabled, NetBackup starts to collect additional information. It begins with the next full or incremental backup for the policy.

If 0, NetBackup does not keep track of true-image-recovery information.
If 1, NetBackup collects TIR information.
If 2, NetBackup collects TIR information and tracks client files.

-`collect_bmr_info` flag
  Collect Bare Metal Restore information.
  If `flag` is 0, do not collect Bare Metal Restore information.  
  If `flag` is 1, collect Bare Metal Restore information.  
  If `-collect_bmr_info` is set to 1 and Bare Metal Restore is not licensed or  
  the policy type is not Standard or MS-Windows, `bpplinfo` fails.  
  If `-collect_bmr_info` is set to 1 but the policy does not collect true image  
  restore information with move detection, Bare Metal Restore ignores the  
  following: incremental backups and restore files from the last full backup.

-`compress` flag
  Specifies whether to compress files or not. If set to 1 (enabled), the client  
  software compresses the selected files onto the media. Compression reduces  
  the size of the backup files and the storage media required, but may increase  
  the total backup time. If set to 0 (disabled), the files are not compressed onto  
  the media (the default condition). Note compression is independent of the VxFS  
  compression.  
  This option has no effect on the hardware compression that may be available  
  on the storage unit.

-`crossmp` flag
  0 (disabled) or 1 (enabled). Specifies whether to cross mount points during  
  backups or not.
  If 1, NetBackup backs up or archives all files and directories in the selected  
  path, regardless of the file system on which they reside.  
  If 0, NetBackup backs up or archives only those files and directories on the  
  same file system as the selected file path (the default).  
  This attribute can affect the Follow NFS policy attribute, which applies only to  
  NetBackup Enterprise Server.  
  For more about the cross mount point attribute, see the NetBackup  
  Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

-`data_class` class
  Specifies the data classification (for example, gold or platinum).

-`disaster 0 | 1`
  Collect required information for Intelligent Disaster Recovery. This attribute  
  applies only when you back up Windows clients.
0 = Do not allow disaster recovery (Default)
1 = Allow disaster recovery

-discovery_lifetime seconds
   Specifies the time in seconds to reuse the VM selection query results.

-ef effective time
   This time specifies the time the policy is active.

-encrypt flag
   Specifies whether files should be encrypted or not. If flag is set to 1, encryption is enabled.

-Exchange2010Server server,...
   For an Exchange DAG, a list of one or more servers in the DAG that you select as preferred backup sources. The preferred server list is required if
   -ExchangeSource is 1, unless the database only has an active copy. The list is ignored if -ExchangeSource is 2 and is optional if -ExchangeSource is 0.

-ExchangeSource source
   Indicates what database backup source you want to use for an Exchange Database Availability Group (DAG) or for an Exchange 2007 replication backup (LCR or CCR). The default is 0. The following are the possible values for this option:
   - 0 - Backs up the passive copy of a database or the passive server. For a DAG, you can also configure a preferred server list. NetBackup backs up the passive copy on a server in the preferred server list. If the passive copy is not available, NetBackup backs up the active copy.
   - 1 - Backs up the passive copy of a database or passive server. For a DAG, you must also configure a preferred server list. NetBackup backs up the passive copy on a server in the preferred server list.
   - 2 - Backs up the active copy of a database or active node. For Exchange 2010 and later, the preferred server list is ignored.
   - 3 - Disables the database backup source.

-follownfs flag

**Note:** This option applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server.

0 (disabled) or 1 (enabled). Specifies whether to follow NFS mount points or not. For MS-Windows policy types, setting this flag affects the policy attribute **Backup network drives** instead of the Follow NFS attribute.
If 1, NetBackup backs up or archives any NFS-mounted files encountered.
If 0, NetBackup does not back up or archive any NFS-mounted files encountered (the default).

The behavior of this attribute varies depending on the setting of the Cross Mount Points attribute.

For more about the Cross Mount Points attribute, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

-granular_restore_info flag
Enables or disabled the granular recovery attribute, which restores the individual objects that reside within a database backup image. This attribute is available for MS-Exchange_Server, MS-SharePoint, and MS-Windows (for Active Directory).

If 1, display granular restore information.
If 0, do not display granular restore information.

For more information about granular restores, see the NetBackup for Exchange Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

-ignore_client_direct 0 | 1
Enables (1) or disables (2) client-side deduplication.

-job_subtype DUPLICATE | LIVEUPDATE, INDEXING
Allows the generic policies for the Duplicate feature or the LiveUpdate feature to be displayed. By default, the policies for these two features are not displayed.

-keyword "keyword phrase"
The value is associated with all backups created by using this policy. The keyword phrase can be used to link related policies. It can also be used during restores to search only for the backups that have the keyword phrase association.

-M master_server,...
Same as explained earlier.

-multiple_streams flag
0 (disabled) or 1 (enabled). Allow Multiple data streams.

If 1, allow multiple data streams.
If 0, disable multiple data streams.

-optimized_backup 0 | 1
Enables the backup of deduplicated data that some Microsoft Windows operating system versions provide. If a client has a deduplicated file system
configured, NetBackup backs up the deduplicated data. If the client is not set up for deduplication or does not support it, then a normal file backup occurs.

-ora_bkup_arch_file_name_fmt "[file_name_fmt]"
  Specifies the Oracle RMAN backup piece names for the archived redo logs. Ensure that the format ends with \%t to indicate a timestamp. NetBackup uses this timestamp as part of its search criteria for catalog images. Without this timestamp, performance might degrade as the NetBackup catalog grows.

  Specify an empty string (""") for the file_name_fmt to cause the default format to be used.

-ora_bkup_ctrl_file_name_fmt "[file_name_fmt]"
  Specifies the Oracle RMAN backup piece names for the control files. Ensure that the format ends with \%t to indicate a timestamp. NetBackup uses this timestamp as part of its search criteria for catalog images. Without this timestamp, performance might degrade as the NetBackup catalog grows.

  Specify an empty string (""") for the file_name_fmt to cause the default format to be used.

-ora_bkup_data_file_name_fmt "[file_name_fmt]"
  Specifies the Oracle RMAN backup piece names for the data files. Ensure that the format ends with \%t to indicate a timestamp. NetBackup uses this timestamp as part of its search criteria for catalog images. Without this timestamp, performance might degrade as the NetBackup catalog grows.

  Specify an empty string (""") for the file_name_fmt to cause the default format to be used.

-ora_bkup_fra_file_name_fmt "[file_name_fmt]"
  Specifies the Oracle RMAN backup piece names for the Fast Recovery Area (FRA). Ensure that the format ends with \%t to indicate a timestamp. NetBackup uses this timestamp as part of its search criteria for catalog images. Without this timestamp, performance might degrade as the NetBackup catalog grows.

  Specify an empty string (""") for the file_name_fmt to cause the default format to be used.

-ora_bkup_arch_log_args "[key=value,...]"
  The key=value pairs are used to override the default arguments that are used when backing up Oracle archived redo logs using RMAN. Any key not explicitly specified is reset to the default value. Specify an empty string (""") to reset all keys to the default values. Use a comma (,) to separate key value pairs. Spaces are not permitted. The keys and their values are as follows:

  - INCLUDE_ARCH_LOGS - Includes the archived redo logs in the full and the incremental schedule backups. Valid values are 0 and 1, the default is 1.
- **DELETE_ARCH_LOGS_AFTER_COPIES** - Delete the archived redo logs after they are successfully backed up one or more times. You can omit this key or set the key to 0 to not delete the logs after the backup. The default is 0.

- **NUM_STREAMS** - The number of parallel backup streams that can be used in a backup operation. RMAN is instructed to allocate a concurrent channel for each stream. The default value is 1.

- **SPECIFY_MAX_LIMITS** - Must be enabled to modify these additional keys. Valid values are 0 and 1, the default is 0.

- **NUM_FILES_PER_BACKUP_SET** - Specifies the maximum number of archived redo log files to include in each backup set (FILES PERSET). If not specified, the RMAN default is used.

- **SIZE_BACKUP_SET** - Specifies a maximum size for each backup set in kilobytes (MAX SETSIZE). If not specified, the RMAN default is used.

- **ora_bkup_data_file_args **"[key=value,...]"

  Specifies the key=value pairs that are used to override the default arguments that are used when backing up Oracle data files using RMAN. Any key not explicitly specified is reset to the default value. Specify an empty string ("") to reset all keys to the default values. Use a comma (,) to separate key value pairs. Spaces are not permitted. The keys and their values are as follows:

  - **NUM_STREAMS** - The number of parallel backup streams that can be used in a backup operation. RMAN is instructed to allocate a concurrent channel for each stream. The default value is 1.

  - **SKIP_READ_ONLY or FORCE_READ_ONLY** - Enable read-only tablespace options. The SKIP option ignores the read-only tablespace during backup. FORCE means that RMAN backs up all files. Only one of the two may be enabled concurrently. Valid values are 0 and 1, the default is 0.

  - **OFFLINE** - Shut down the Oracle database and put it in the mount state before the backup. Valid values are 0 and 1, the default is 0.

  - **SKIP_OFFLINE** - Direct the backup operation to not access offline data files. Valid values are 0 and 1, the default is 0.

  - **SPECIFY_MAX_LIMITS** - Must be enabled to modifying these additional keys. Valid values are 0 and 1, the default is 0.

  - **READ_RATE** - Specifies the maximum number of kilobytes (KB) that RMAN reads each second on this channel (RATE). This parameter sets an upper limit for bytes read so that RMAN does not consume too much disk bandwidth and degrade performance. If not specified, the RMAN default is used.
- **SIZE_BACKUP PIECE** - Specifies the maximum size, in kilobytes, of each backup piece that is created on this channel (MAXPIECESIZE). If not specified, the RMAN default is used.

- **NUM_OPEN_FILES** – Controls the maximum number of input files that the backup operation can have open at any given time (MAXOPENFILES). If not specified, the RMAN default is used.

- **NUM_FILES_PER_BACKUP_SET** - Specifies the maximum number of input files to include in each backup set (FILESPERSET). If not specified, the RMAN default is used.

- **SIZE_BACKUP_SET** - Specifies a maximum size for each backup set in kilobytes (MAXSETSIZE). If not specified, the RMAN default is used.

```plaintext
policy_name -set | -modify
```

Initializes or modifies attributes for this policy. This option is required.

- `-set` initializes (or reinitializes) attributes for the policy to their default values, except for those attributes that the options on the current command-line set.

- `-modify` modifies attributes for the policy. Attributes not explicitly set by options on the current command line do not change their values.

- **-policyjobs max_jobs**

  The maximum number of concurrent jobs that NetBackup allows for this policy (corresponds to the Limit Jobs per Policy setting in the administration interface). The value of `max_jobs` is always greater than or equal to 0.

  For the default or when `-policyjobs` is 0, bpplinfo sets `max_jobs` to a value that corresponds to unlimited. The maximum number of jobs is 8 for NetBackup and 999 for NetBackup Enterprise Server.

- **-pool label**

  Specifies the volume pool for the policy. The default is NetBackup. The volume pool should be one of the volume pools for the policy storage unit. This attribute is not relevant if a disk storage unit is the residence for the policy. If the policy storage unit is Any_available (Residence: - appears on the bpplinfo display), the volume pool for any storage unit can be selected. If "*NULL*" is specified, the volume pool is set to NetBackup. To display the configured volume pools, run the following command:

  UNIX systems: `/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmpool -listall`

  Windows systems: `install_path\Volmgr\bin\vmpool -listall`
-priority number

The priority of this policy in relation to other policies. Priority is greater than or equal to 0. This value determines the order in which policies are run. The higher the value, the earlier the policy is run. The default is 0, which is the lowest priority.

-pt policy_type

Specify the policy type by entering one of the following character strings (the default is Standard):

DataStore
DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
DB2
Enterprise-Vault
FlashBackup
Hyper-V
Informix-On-BAR
Lotus-Notes
MS-Exchange-Server
MS-SharePoint
MS-SQL-Server
MS-Windows
NBU-Catalog
NDMP
Oracle
PureDisk-Export
SAP
Split-Mirror
Standard
Sybase
Vault
VMware

-reason "string"

Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-res_is_stl 0 | 1

Specify this flag only when the name of the storage unit and the name of the storage lifecycle policy are the same. In all other cases this flag is ignored. The possible values are as follows:

0 - the residence is a non-storage life cycle policy
1 - the residence is a storage lifecycle policy

-residence label

Specifies the label of the storage unit for storing the backups that were created according to this schedule. The default is Any_available, which allows the policy to use any storage unit whose On demand only attribute is set to No. Specify the storage unit if the policy must use a specific storage unit. You must select the desired storage unit if it has the On demand only attribute set to Yes. If "*NULL*" is specified, the residence for the schedule is set (or reset) to Any_available. The policy residence determines the residence for the policy schedules, unless the Override Policy Storage Unit setting on an individual schedule specifies a residence. Run bpstulist to display the set of defined storage units.

-rfile flag

0 (disabled) or 1 (enabled).

If 1, allow Individual File Restore From Raw.

If 0, disable Individual File Restore From Raw.

For a FlashBackup policy, this option is ignored, since the attribute is always enabled.

---

**Note:** Advanced Client is available only if you are running NetBackup Enterprise Server and have the separately-priced option.

---

-selection_list_type type

This option is used for MS-SQL-Server policies. The value you choose determines the type of backup selections or file list items you can add with the bpplinclude command.

If 0, the type is HOST. This type must be used with the legacy MS-SQL-Server policy. The only backup selection that is valid for this type is the path of the backup batch file.

The following types apply only to a SQL Server Intelligent Policy.

If 1, the type is WHOLE_DATABASE. The only backup selection that is valid for this type is WHOLE_DATABASE.

If 3, the type is DATAFILE. The only backup selection that is valid for this type is the name of the file.

If 7, the type is FILEGROUP. The only backup selection that is valid for this type is the name of the filegroup.
-sg [server_group | *ANY* | *NONE*]

Specifies the server group(s) for the schedule. Do not use this option if the schedule resides on a disk storage unit. If *NONE* is specified, the writing media server owns the media that this policy writes. If *ANY* is specified, EMM chooses the media owner. *ANY* is the default value. Otherwise, the named share group owns the media. Specify a share group for each copy to display the configured share groups. Enter the following command:

UNIX systems:

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/nbsvrgrp -list -summary
```

Windows systems:

```
install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\nbsvrgrp -list -summary
```

-snapshot_method_args keyword=value,keyword=value,...

Specifies the arguments for the snapshot method for a VMware policy. The following are the keywords and their values that you can specify:

- **disable_quiesce.** The state of virtual machine I/O during the snapshot. The following are the allowed values:
  - 0 virtual machine quiesce is enabled or
  - 1 virtual machine quiesce is disabled.

  **Caution:** Veritas does not recommend that you disable quiesce. In most cases, this option should be enabled.

  **Note:** To use this option, VMware Tools must be installed on the virtual machine.

  **Note:** To use this option with Linux virtual machines, you must also install the SYMCquiesce utility.

- **drive_selection.** For the virtual machines that have multiple virtual disks, determine the kind of disks on the virtual machine that are included in the backup. This option can reduce the size of the backup, but should be used with care. The following are the allowed values:
  - 0 include all disks,
  - 1 exclude boot disk, or
  - 2 exclude data disks.

- **enable_vCloud.** Enables backup of the virtual machines that reside in a vCloud environment. Requires the automatic selection of virtual machines. The following are the allowed values:
  - 0 disabled or
  - 1 enabled.
- **exclude_swap.** Exclude the data in the swapping and paging files from the backup. If the files are restored, they are restored as empty files. The following are the allowed values:
  0 disabled or 1 enabled.

- **file_system_optimization.** Reduces the size of the backup image by excluding any unused or deleted blocks within the file system on the virtual machine. This option supports the following file systems: Windows NTFS, and Linux ext2, ext3, and ext4. The following are the allowed values:
  0 disabled or 1 enabled.

- **ignore_irvm.** Ignore any virtual machine that was restored with Instant Recovery for VMware if the virtual machine is running from a NetBackup NFS datastore. The following are the allowed values:
  0 disabled or 1 enabled.

- **multi_org.** Allow the query rules to select virtual machines from different vCloud Director organizations and back them up to the same storage unit. The following are the allowed values:
  0 disabled or 1 enabled.

- **nameuse.** The type of name by which NetBackup recognizes virtual machines when it selects them for backup. The following are the allowed values:
  0 VM host name, 1 VM display name, 2 VM BIOS UUID, 3 VM DNS name, or 4 VM instance UUID.

- **post_events.** The backup related events to send to the vCenter server. To post events to vCenter, NetBackup must perform the backup through a vCenter server. If NetBackup accesses the ESX server directly, the backup information cannot be displayed in vSphere Client. You must set the following permissions in vCenter: **Log event**, Manage custom attributes, and Set custom attribute. The following are the allowed values:
  0 no events, 1 all events, or 2 error events.

- **rHz.** The wait time (in seconds) before the snapshot is retried. The default is 10 seconds. The following are the allowed values:
  0 to 3600, inclusive.

- **rLim.** The number of times the snapshot is retried. The default is 10. The following are the allowed values:
  0 to 100, inclusive.

- **rTO.** The timeout period (in minutes) for completion of the snapshot. The default is 0, which means no timeout. The following are the allowed values:
  0 to 1440, inclusive.
- **serverlist.** A colon-delimited list of virtual machine servers that NetBackup communicates with for this policy. To specify no server list, enter `serverlist=`.

- **skipnodisk.** Do not back up a replicated (passive) VM in a vCenter Site Recovery Manager (SRM) environment if that VM has no vmdk files. NetBackup skips that VM and backs up the corresponding active VM, which has vmdk files. The following are the allowed values:
  0 disabled or 1 enabled.

- **snapact.** This option specifies the action that NetBackup takes when a snapshot is discovered before NetBackup creates a new snapshot for the virtual machine backup. After it creates a snapshot, NetBackup usually deletes the snapshot when the backup completes. If snapshots are not automatically deleted (whether created by NetBackup or not), the performance of the virtual machine may eventually decline. The following are the allowed values:
  0 continue backup, 1 abort if any snapshot(s) exist, 2 remove NetBackup snapshot(s) and continue backup, or 3 abort if NetBackup snapshot(s) exist.

- **trantype.** How the snapshot data travels from the VMware datastore to the VMware backup host. The following are the allowed values:
  san, hotadd, nbd, or nbdssl.
  To specify more than one transport method, separate each with a colon. The order of modes indicates priority. For example, the following specification selects two modes and tries nbd first:
  `trantype=nbd:hotadd`

- **Virtual_machine_backup.** Allows restore of individual files from the backup. With or without this option, you can restore the entire virtual machine. The following are the allowed values:
  1 disabled or 2 enabled

- **-use_accelerator 0 | 1**
  Specifies that you want to use the NetBackup Accelerator which increases the speed of full backups through change detection techniques on the client.
  If 1, enable NetBackup Accelerator.
  If 0, disable NetBackup Accelerator.

For more about NetBackup Accelerator, see the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.*
-ut

If any of the date or the time arguments follow -ut, they are accepted as UNIX time, instead of the standard time format. The -ut option is used primarily for Java.

EXAMPLES

**Note:** References to NFS Mounts in the following examples apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server.

**Example 1 - Set the storage unit of the policy** `tstpolicy` **to** `tstunit** and view the results:**

```
# bpplinfo tstpolicy -modify -residence tstunit
# bpplinfo tstpolicy -L
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Type: Standard (0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow NFS Mounts: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Mount Points: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Compress: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect TIR Info: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Priority: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext Security Info: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Restore Raw: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Encrypt: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Jobs/Policy: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mult. Data Streams: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block Level Incremental: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perform Snapshot Backup: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup Copy: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Mover Type: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Alternate Client: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate Client Name: (none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Instant Recovery: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Recovery: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect BMR Info: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Frag Size: 0 MB (1048576 MB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checkpoint Restart: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence: tstunit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume Pool: NetBackup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 2 - Activate the policy named test1 without modifying any other policy attributes, enter the following:

```
# bpplinfo test1 -modify -active
```

Example 3 - Return the attributes of testpolicy to their default values, perform the following:

```
# bpplinfo testpolicy -set
# bpplinfo testpolicy -L
```

Policy Type: Standard (0)
Active: yes
Follow NFS Mounts: no
Cross Mount Points: no
Client Compress: no
Collect TIR Info: no
Policy Priority: 0
Ext Security Info: no
File Restore Raw: no
Client Encrypt: no
Multiple Streams: 0
Disaster Recovery: 0
Max Jobs/Policy: 8
Disaster Recovery: 0
Collect BMR Info: no
Max Frag Size: 0 MB (1048576 MB)
Residence: -
Volume Pool: NetBackup

Example 4 - Display a short listing for the policy that is named mkbpolicy:

```
# bpplinfo mkbpolicy -l
INFO 0 0 0 0 *NULL* 0 0 99 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *NULL* 1
KEY my temp directory
BCMD *NULL*
RCMD *NULL*
RES mkbunit *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL*
POOL NetBackup *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL*
FOE 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

Example 5 - Configure the Oracle policy that is named mypolicy. This example uses two RMAN channels concurrently for the data file backups. The example also skips read-only data files and includes no more than four files in each backup set. Remember that any key that is not explicitly set is automatically reset to the default value. Confirm the changes afterwards.
# bpplinfo mypolicy -modify -ora_bkup_data_file_args NUM_STREAMS=2, SKIP_READ_ONLY=1,FORCE_READ_ONLY=0,SPECIFY_MAX_LIMITS=1, NUM_FILES_PER_BACKUP_SET=4

# bpplinfo mypolicy -L
Oracle Backup Data File Arguments: NUM_STREAMS=2, SKIP_READ_ONLY=1,FORCE_READ_ONLY=0,SPECIFY_MAX_LIMITS=1, NUM_FILES_PER_BACKUP_SET=4

FILES

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/policy/policy_name/info

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
install_path\NetBackup\db\policy\policy_name\info
bppllist

bppllist – list policy information

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bppllist lists policies within the NetBackup database.

Any authorized users can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-allpolicies
   Lists all policies.

-hwos
   Lists possible hardware and the operating system.

-L
   Displays a full (long) listing. See the policyname option for details on the fields shown.

-l
   Displays the information in raw output mode.

-M master_server,...
   Lists the policy information for one or more specified masters.
-U
  Displays information in user list mode. This listing is similar to the long-type
  list, but it has fewer entries.

-byclient client
  Lists the policy information for all policies that contain the client indicated.

-inventory
  Creates an inventory of the current NetBackup policies and compares it to the
  previously created inventory. You can create touch file LOG_CLASS_QUERIES
  in /usr/openv/netbackup to log changes to policies.

  The changes are logged in /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/PolicyQueries.log.
  The customer is responsible for the administration of the log file (periodic
  truncation, etc.).

-keyword "keyword phrase"
  The value is associated with all backups created by using this policy. The
  keyword phrase can be used to link related policies. It can also be used during
  restores to search only for the backups that have the keyword phrase
  association.

policyname
  Specifies the policy in the NetBackup database.

The following describes the fields in the output of a bpplist policyname
command:

CLASS
- Field 1 - Policy name
- Field 2 - Name (internal)
- Field 3 - Options
- Field 4 - Protocol version
- Field 5 - Time zone offset from GMT
- Field 6 - Audit reason

INFO
- Field 1 - Policy type
  0 = Standard (UNIX and Linux clients), 1 = Proxy, 4 = Oracle, 6 =
  Informix-On-BAR, 7 = Sybase, 8 = MS-SharePoint portal server, 11 =
  DataTools-SQL-BackTrack, 13 = MS- Windows, 15 = MS-SQL-Server, 16
  = MS-Exchange-Server, 17 = SAP, 18 = DB2, 19 = NDMP, 20 =
  FlashBackup, 21=Splitmirror, 25 = Lotus Notes, 29 = FlashBackup-Windows,
- Field 2 - Follow NFS mounts. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 3 - Client compress. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 4 - Job priority. Valid values are 0-99999.
- Field 5 - Proxy client.
- Field 6 - Client encrypt. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 7 - Disaster recovery. Catalog use DR file option. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 8 - Maximum jobs allowed per client. Valid values are 0-999.
- Field 9 - Cross mount points. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 10 - max frag size (deprecated)
- Field 11 - Active. Specifies if the policy is active or not. 0 = yes, 1 = no
- Field 12 - Collect TIR (true image restore) info. 0=do not collect TIR info, 1=collect TIR info without move detection, 2=collect TIR info with move detection
- Field 13 - Enable block level incremental backups. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 14 - Individual file restore from raw
- Field 15 - Streaming
- Field 16 - Frozen image (internal use)
- Field 17 - Backup copy (internal use)
- Field 18 - Date when policy becomes effective
- Field 19- Class ID
- Field 20 - Number of backup copies to create. Valid values are 1-4.
- Field 21 - Enable checkpoints. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 22 - Checkpoint interval.
- Field 23 - Unused.
- Field 24 - Enable Instant Recovery. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 25 - Perform offhost backup. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 26 - Enable use alternate client for backup. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 27 - Enable data mover. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 28 - Data mover type

35 = NBU-Catalog, 36 = Generic, 38 = PureDisk export, 39 = Enterprise_Vault, 40 = VMware, 41 = Hyper-V
-1 = Unknown data mover type, 1 = Third party copy, 2 = Media server copy, 3 = Network attached storage, 5 = NDMP

- Field 29 - Collect BMR (Bare Metal Restore) information. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 30 - Storage service (lifecycle) is in use by residence. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 31 - Enable Granular Restore. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 32 - Job subtype (internal)
- Field 33 - Use virtual machine. 0 = No virtual machine, 1 = VMware, 2 = Hyper-V, 3 = VxVI
- Field 34 - Ignore the client side deduplication setting. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 35 - Enable Exchange Database backup source. String output.
- Field 36 - Use NetBackup Accelerator. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 37 - Enable Granular Restore. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 38 - Discovery lifetime. Time in seconds for which application discovery is valid.
- Field 39 - Enable fast backup. 0 = no, 1 = yes

KEY
- Field 1 - Policy keyword phrase (string).

RES
- Field 1 - Residence or storage unit, one for each copy

POOL
- Field 1 - volume pool name, one for each copy

FOE
- Field 1 - Fail on error. 0 = continue, 1 = fail all copies

SHAREGROUP
- Field 1 - Media share group (media owner), a value pair for each copy

DATACLASSIFICATION
- Field 1 - Policy data classification. platinum = highest classification, gold = 2nd highest, silver = 3rd highest, bronze = lowest rank

HYPERVSERVER
- Indicates that the policy is for a Hyper-V server

NAMES
- Generic list of names defined by the query type
BCMD
- This field is obsolete and is scheduled to be removed from NetBackup.

RCMD
- This field is obsolete and is scheduled to be removed from NetBackup.

APPLICATIONDEFINED
- Application or client defined multipurpose string

ORABKUPDATAFILEARGS
- Lists the values used to override the default arguments for Oracle data files backup using RMAN

ORABKUPARCHLOGARGS
- Lists the values used to override the default arguments for Oracle archived redo log backup using RMAN

CLIENT
- Client in the policy

SCHED
- Field 1 - Schedule name for the specified policy
- Field 2 - Backup type for the schedule. 0 = Full schedule, 1 = Differential incremental schedule, 2 = Cumulative incremental schedule, 3 = User backup schedule, 4 = User archive schedule
- Field 3 - Number of multiplexing copies to run. Valid values are 1-32.
- Field 4 - Frequency of the schedule in seconds. Valid values are 1-2147040000 (3550 weeks).
- Field 5 - Retention level of the schedule. Retention levels are user editable. Valid values are 0-24. See the -rl retention_level option description for a complete list of default values and their retention levels.
- Field 6 - u_wind/o/d. Reserved for future use
- Fields 7-8 - Reserved for future use
- Field 9 - Alternate read server
- Field 10 - Maximum fragment size in megabytes
- Field 11 - Calendar. 0 = Schedule is frequency-based, 1 = Schedule is calendar-based with no retries, 2 = Schedule is calendar-based with retries
- Field 12 - Number of copies that are configured for a backup. Valid values are 2-4.
- Field 13 - Fail on error setting for each copy
- Field 14 - Synthetic backup. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 15 - PFI fast recover enable. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 16 - Priority of migration job
- Field 17 - Storage service (lifecycle) used for residence. 0 = no, 1 = yes
- Field 18 - Checksum change detection enable. 0 = no, 1 = yes

**SCHEDCALEDATES**

- Exclude calendar dates in Epoch time. Example: To exclude dates of 06/04/2013, 06/07/2013 and 06/18/2013 (all at 05:00:00 GMT) is shown as follows: SCHEDCALEDATES 1346734800 1346994000 1347944400

**SCHEDCALENDAR**

- If schedule type is CALENDAR, this field indicates whether retries are allowed after run day. 0 = no, 1 = yes

**SCHEDCALDAYOFWEEK**

- Include calendar days of week in day-week format, where day is 1-7 (Sunday is 1) and week is week number of the month. Example: To include days of the week Sunday, Week 1; Tuesday, Week 1; Wednesday, Week 4 is shown as follows: SCHEDCALDAYOFWEEK 1,1;3,1;4,4

**SCHEDWIN**

- Seven pairs of the form start,duration, which expresses the start and duration of the window for each day of the week. The starting day is Sunday. Start value is the number of seconds past midnight. Duration is the number of seconds past start.

**SCHEDRES**

- Residence or storage unit, a value pair for each copy (storage_unit storage_unit). Example: 2 copies are specified, with copy 1 going to stu_msdp_myhost1, and copy 2 going to stu_advdisk_myhost2: SCHEDRES stu_msdp_myhost1 stu_advdisk_myhost2 *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *

**SCHEDPOOL**

- Pool, a value pair for each copy (volume_pool_name volume_pool_name). Example: 2 copies are specified, with copy 1 going to pool NetBackup, and copy 2 going to pool MediaPool_1: SCHEDRES NetBackup MediaPool_1 *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL*
- Retention level of the schedule. Retention levels are user editable. Valid values are 0-24. See the -rl retention_level option description for a complete list of default values and their retention levels.

**SCHEDFOE**

- Fail on error. A value pair for each copy. 0 = continue, 1 = fail all copies

**SCHEDSG**

- Share group (media owner), a value pair for each copy. Example: Copies are defined, the first copy having a share group of NONE, the second copy have a share group of ANY. SCHEDSG *NONE* *ANY* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL*

-verbose

  Selects verbose mode for logging.
bpplsched

bpplsched – add, delete, or list NetBackup schedules

SYNOPSIS


bpplsched policy_name [-v] [-M master_server,...] -delete sched_label,... [-label sched_label,...] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"]
[[SLP_Internal_Policy] -slpwindow]

bpplsched policy_name [-v] [-M master_server,...] -deleteall
[-label sched_label,...] [-generation generation] [-reason "string"] [[SLP_Internal_Policy]
-slpwindow]

bpplsched policy_name [-v] [-M master_server,...] -add sched_label
[-st sched_type] [-freq frequency] [-mpxmax mpx_factor]
[-number_copies number] [-synthetic 0|1] [-pfi_fast_recovery 0|1]
[-rl retention_level [,rl_copy,...]] [-residence storage_unit_label
[,stunit_copy,...]] [-pool volume_pool_label [,pool_copy,...]
[-res_is_stl 0|1] [-fail_on_error 0|1[,0|1,...,0|1]] [-sg share_group
[,share_copy,...]] [-window start duration] [-cal 0|1|2] [-ut] [-incl
mm/dd/yyyy] [-excl mm/dd/yyyy] [-weekday day_name week
[day_name week]...] [-dayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | l] [-xweekday day_name
week [day_name week]...] [-xdayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | l] [-generation
[reason "string"] [[SLP_Internal_Policy] -slpwindow]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bpplsched does one of the following:

- Add a new schedule to a policy.
- Delete one or more schedules from a policy.
- List one or all schedules in a policy.
For the `-add` and `-delete` options, `bpplsched` returns to the system prompt immediately after it submits the schedule change request to NetBackup. To determine whether the change was successful, run `bpplsched` again to list the updated schedule information.

The `-slpwindow` option lets you set up a schedule for a storage lifecycle policy (SLP) that is based on a time window and only supports start time and end time. You must use the predefined policy name `SLP_Internal_Policy`, and the schedule type must be `UBAK` (User Backup).

When the listing option is used, a single entry for each schedule appears even if the `-M` option is used. The `-l` form lists the following information for each schedule:

**SCHED**

Field 1 - Schedule name for the specified policy

Field 2 - Backup type for the schedule. 0 = Full schedule, 1 = Differential incremental schedule, 2 = Cumulative incremental schedule, 3 = User backup schedule, 4 = User archive schedule

Field 3 - Number of multiplexing copies to run. Valid values are 1-32.

Field 4 - Frequency of the schedule in seconds. Valid values are 1-2147040000 (3550 weeks).

Field 5 - Retention level of the schedule. Retention levels are user editable. Valid values are 0-24. See the `-rl retention_level` option description for a complete list of default values and their retention levels.

Field 6 - u_w/nd/o/d. Reserved for future use

Fields 7-8 - Reserved for future use

Field 9 - Alternate read server

Field 10 - Maximum fragment size in megabytes

Field 11 - Calendar. 0 = Schedule is frequency-based, 1 = Schedule is calendar-based with no retries, 2 = Schedule is calendar-based with retries

Field 12 - Number of copies that are configured for a backup. Valid values are 2-4.

Field 13 - Fail on error setting for each copy

Field 14 - Synthetic backup. 0 = no, 1 = yes

Field 15 - PFI fast recover enable. 0 = no, 1 = yes

Field 16 - Priority of migration job

Field 17 - Storage service (lifecycle) used for residence. 0 = no, 1 = yes

Field 18 - Checksum change detection enable. 0 = no, 1 = yes
SCHEDCALENDAR

- If schedule type is CALENDAR, this field indicates whether retries are allowed after run day. 0 = no, 1 = yes

SCHEDCALEDATES

- Exclude calendar dates in Epoch time.
  Example: To exclude dates of 06/04/2013, 06/07/2013 and 06/18/2013 (all at 05:00:00 GMT) is shown as follows:

  SCHEDCALEDATES 1346734800 1346994000 1347944400

SCHEDCALDAYOWEEK

- Include calendar days of week in day-week format, where day is 1-7 (Sunday is 1) and week is week number of the month.
  Example: To include days of the week Sunday, Week 1; Tuesday, Week 1; Wednesday, Week 4 is shown as follows:

  SCHEDCALDAYOFWEEK 1,1;3,1;4,4

SCHEDCALEDATES

- Exclude calendar dates in Epoch time. Example: To exclude dates of 09/04/2012, 09/07/2012 and 09/18/2012 (all at 05:00:00 GMT) is shown as follows:

  SCHEDCALEDATES 1346734800 1346994000 1347944400

SHAREGROUP

- Field 1 - Media share group (media owner), a value pair for each copy

DATACLASSIFICATION

- Field 1 - Policy data classification. platinum = highest classification, gold = 2nd highest, silver = 3rd highest, bronze = lowest rank

SCHEDWIN

- Seven pairs of the form start, duration, which expresses the start and duration of the window for each day of the week. The starting day is Sunday. Start value is the number of seconds past midnight. Duration is the number of seconds past start.

SCHEDRES

- Residence or storage unit, a value pair for each copy (storage_unit storage_unit).
  Example: 2 copies are specified, with copy 1 going to stu_msdp_myhost1, and copy 2 going to stu_advdisk_myhost2:
SCHEDRES stu_msdp_myhost1 stu_advdisk_myhost2 *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL*

SCHEDPOOL

- Pool, a value pair for each copy (volume_pool_name volume_pool_name).

  Example: 2 copies are specified, with copy 1 going to pool NetBackup, and copy 2 going to pool MediaPool_1:

  SCHEDRES NetBackup MediaPool_1 *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL*

SCHEDRL

- Retention level of the schedule. Retention levels are user editable. Valid values are 0-24. See the -rl retention_level option description for a complete list of default values and their retention levels.

SCHEDFOE

- Fail on error. A value pair for each copy. 0 = continue, 1 = fail all copies

SCHEDSG

- Share group (media owner), a value pair for each copy. Example: Copies are defined, the first copy having a share group of NONE, the second copy have a share group of ANY.

  SCHEDSG *NONE* *ANY* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL*

If the -M option is used, bpplsched performs the operation on each of the master servers that are listed. For instance, if bpplsched adds a schedule, bpplsched adds the schedule to the policy on each of the master servers that is listed for -M. If -M is used on a listing request, the listing is composed of returned information from all of the master servers in the -M list. If the command fails for any of the master servers, activity stops at that point.

To modify an existing NetBackup schedule, use the NetBackup command bpplschedrep.

Authorized users can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

These options are common to all forms of bpplsched:
policy_name

The name of the policy that contains the schedules. The policy must exist before you run this command. This option is required, and must be the first one on the command line.

-M master_server,...

A list of alternative master servers. This list is a comma-separated list of host names. If this option is present, each master server in the list runs the bpplsched command. Each master server in the list must allow access by the system that issues the bpplsched command.

If this option is present, the command is run on each master server in the list. If an error occurs for any master server, the process terminates at that point.

If bpplsched produces a listing, the listing is the composite of the returned information from all the master servers in this list.

If bpplsched adds or deletes a schedule, all master servers in this list receive the change.

-v

Selects the verbose mode. This option causes bpplsched to log additional information for debugging purposes. The information goes into the NetBackup administration debug log. This option is meaningful only when NetBackup enables the debug log function (that is, when the following directory is defined):

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

The remaining options depend on the form of bpplsched. The first form of bpplsched adds a schedule to the named policy. The following options apply to this form of bpplsched:

-add sched_label [suboptions]

Add a single schedule to the named policy.

The sub-options for the -add option are explained later in this description. These are attributes of the schedule being added.

For more about schedules and their attributes, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.
-cal 0 | 1 | 2
  Indicates whether bpplsched follows a calendar-based schedule or a frequency-based schedule.
  0 = frequency-based schedule
  1 = calendar-based schedule with no retries after run day
  2 = calendar-based schedule with retries after run day

-dayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | l
  Specifies the day or days of every month to run the schedule. Enter l (lowercase L) to run the last day of every month, whether the month contains 28, 29, 30, or 31 days.
  For example, to run the policy backup on the 14th day and the 28th day of every month, enter the following:

  -dayomonth 14 28

  To run the last day of every month, enter:

  -dayomonth 1

-excl mm/dd/yyyy
  Indicates to exclude this single date.

-fail_on_error 0|1[,0|1,...,0|1]
  Specifies whether to fail all other copies if one copy fails. If no parameter is specified, 0 is default for all copies. Specify a value for each copy.
  0 = Do not fail the other copies
  1 = Fail other copies

-freq frequency
  Determines how often backups run. Represents the number of seconds between the backups that are initiated according to this schedule. When it is omitted on the command line, the default value is 604800 (duration of one week in seconds).

-generation generation
  Ensures that the command acts on a specific generation or version of a policy. The generation value increments each time a policy is saved. Use bpplinfo or bppplist to list the current generation value. If no generation is indicated, the command acts on the current version.

-incl mm/dd/yyyy
  Indicates to include this single date.
-mpxmax mpx_factor
   The maximum number of jobs for this schedule that NetBackup multiplexes on
   any one drive. mpx_factor is an integer that can range from 1 through 8 for
   NetBackup Server and 1 through 32 for NetBackup Enterprise Server. A value
   of one (1) means that backups for this schedule are not multiplexed. The default
   is no multiplexing.

-number_copies number
   Specify the number of simultaneous backup copies. The valid value range is
   1-4. The default is 1.

-pfi_fast_recovery 0|1
   Enables the user to turn on the feature to retain snapshots for instant recovery.
   The default value is 0, which means this feature is disabled. A value of 1,
   enables this feature.

-pool volume_pool_label[,pool-copy,...]
   The name of the volume pool. This choice overrides the policy-level volume
   pool. If you enter ""NULL"", NetBackup uses the volume pool that is specified
   at the policy level. The default is to use the volume pool that is specified at the
   policy level. The volume pool label cannot be None. If you do not specify a
   volume pool at either the schedule level or the policy level, NetBackup uses a
default value of NetBackup.

   When you specify -number_copies greater than 1, specify a pool for each
copy. If the storage unit is a disk enter ""NULL" for that copy.

-reason "string"
   Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text
   string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this
   string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It
   cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-res_is_stl
   Identifies that the data in the storage unit is storage lifecycle.

-residence storage_unit_label[,stunit-copy,...]
   The name of the storage unit, which specifies the location of the backup images.
   The value ""NULL"" causes NetBackup to use the storage unit that is specified
   at the policy level. The default is for NetBackup to use the storage unit that is
   specified at the policy level. If you do not specify a storage unit at either the
   schedule level or the policy level, NetBackup uses the next storage unit
   available.

   When you specify -number_copies greater than 1, specify a residence for
each copy.
-rl retention_level[,rl-copy,...]
The retention level determines how long to retain backups and archives. The retention_level is an integer between 0 and 24. The default retention level is 1. Valid retention levels and their corresponding default retention times are listed later in this description.

When you specify -number_copies greater than 1, specify a retention level for each copy.

**Caution:** You can change the retention period that is associated with each level by using the NetBackup administration interface. Therefore, your configuration may have different values for each level than those shown here. Use the NetBackup administration interface to determine the actual retention periods before you make any changes with this command.

Otherwise, backups can expire sooner than you expect, which results in loss of data.

- 0 (one week)
- 1 (2 weeks)
- 2 (3 weeks)
- 3 (1 month)
- 4 (2 months)
- 5 (3 months)
- 6 (6 months)
- 7 (9 months)
- 8 (1 year)
- 9-24 (infinite)

-sg share_group [,share_copy,...]
Specifies the share group(s) for the schedule. Do not use this option if the schedule resides on a disk storage unit. If *NONE* is specified, the writing media server owns the media that this policy writes. If *ANY* is specified, EMM chooses the media owner. *ANY* is the default value. Otherwise, the named share group owns the media. Specify a share group for each copy to display the configured share groups. Enter the following:

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/nbsvrgrp -list -summary
Windows systems:

```
install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\nbsvrgrp
-list -summary
```

[SLP_Internal_Policy] -slpwindow

Adds, deletes, or lists time windows for an SLP_Internal_Policy. You can perform this action in the following two ways:

```
bpplsched -slpwindow

bpplsched SLP_Internal_Policy -slpwindow
```

-st sched_type

The type of the schedule. The default schedule type is FULL. The following list contains the possible values for this attribute with their meanings:

- FULL - full
- INCR - differential incremental
- CINC - cumulative incremental
- TLOG - transaction log
- UBAK - user backup
- UARC - user archive

-synthetic 0|1

Enables the user to determine which schedule occurs. A value of zero (0) means that the schedule is a real (non-synthetic) backup schedule. (0 is the default.) A value of one (1) means that the schedule is a synthetic backup schedule.

-ut

If any of the date or the time arguments follow -ut, they are accepted as UNIX time, instead of the standard time format. The -ut option is used primarily for Java.

-weekday day_name week [day_name week]...

Specifies a day of the week, and the week of the month, as a run day in the schedule.

- The `day_name` is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
- The `week` is the number of the week in the month. A week begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. Valid values are 1-5.

For example, to instruct the policy to run every Sunday of the month, enter:

```
-weekday Sunday 1 Sunday 2 Sunday 3 Sunday 4 Sunday 5
```
-window start duration
  Specifies when NetBackup can run the backups for this schedule. Every day of the week has the same window.

  start is the time at which the backup window opens for this schedule. This time is the number of seconds since midnight. This number is an integer between 0 and 86399 (86400 seconds in a day).

  duration is the length of time that the window remains open. The time unit is seconds. This unit is a non-negative integer.

-xdayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | l
  Specifies the day or days of the month that you want to exclude as run days in the schedule. Use l (lowercase L) to indicate the last day of the month.

  For example, to instruct the policy to not run on the 14th and 15th of the month, enter:

  -xdayomonth 14 15

-xweekday day_name week [day_name week]...
  Specifies the day of the week and week of the month, to exclude as a run day in the schedule.

  - The day_name is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.

  - The week is the number of the week in the month. Valid values are 1-5.

  For example, to instruct the policy to not run on the first and the third Mondays of the month, enter:

  -xweekday Monday 1 Monday 3

The second form of bpplsched deletes one or more schedules from the named policy. The following option applies to this form of bpplsched:

-delete sched_label
  Delete the listed schedules from the named policy. Separate the elements of the sched_label list with spaces. There can be up to 25 labels in the list.

The third form of bpplsched deletes all schedule from the named policy. The following option applies to this form of bpplsched:

-deleteall
  Delete all schedules from the named policy.

The fourth form of bpplsched produces a listing of information about the schedules for the named policy. The following options apply to this form of bpplsched:
-l

The list type is short (the default list type). This option produces a terse listing that includes all attributes for the schedule. Each schedule occupies one line of the listing. Most attribute values are expressed numerically. This option is useful for scripts or the programs that rework the listing contents into a customized report format.

-L

The list type is long. This listing includes all attributes for the schedule. Some attribute values are descriptive terms, rather than numbers.

-label sched_label

List the attributes for this schedule in the named policy. The default is to list information for all schedules for the named policy.

-U

The list type is user. This listing is similar to the long-type list, but it has fewer entries. Most attribute values are descriptive terms, rather than numbers.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List the information for schedule user within policy tstpolicy in two different ways. The first display is in long mode. The second is in User mode, which shows fewer entries than the Long mode display.

```bash
# bpplsched tstpolicy -L -label user
Schedule: user
  Type: UBAK (2)
  Frequency: 1 day(s) (86400 seconds)
  Retention Level: 0 (1 week)
  u-wind/o/d: 0 0
  Incr Type: DELTA (0))
  Incr Depends: (none defined)
  Max Frag Size:0 MB (1048576 MB)
  Maximum MPX: 1
  Number copies:1
  Fail on Error:0
  Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
  Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)
  Daily Windows:
                                      Day Open  Close  W-Open  W-Close
    Sunday  000:00:00 024:00:00 000:00:00 024:00:00
    Monday  000:00:00 024:00:00 024:00:00 048:00:00
    Tuesday 000:00:00 024:00:00 048:00:00 072:00:00
```
# bpplsched tstpolicy -U -label user
Schedule: user
Type: User Backup
Retention Level: 0 (1 week)
Maximum MPX: 1
Number copies: 1
Fail on Error: 0
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)

Daily Windows:
Sunday 00:00:00 --> Sunday 24:00:00
Monday 00:00:00 --> Monday 24:00:00
Tuesday 00:00:00 --> Tuesday 24:00:00
Wednesday 00:00:00 --> Wednesday 24:00:00
Thursday 00:00:00 --> Thursday 24:00:00
Friday 00:00:00 --> Friday 24:00:00
Saturday 00:00:00 --> Saturday 24:00:00

Example 2 - While in operation on the system hatt, list information for the schedule named full in policy tstpolicy, as defined on the master server beaver:

# bpplsched tstpolicy -M beaver -L -label full
Schedule: full
Type: FULL (0)
Frequency: 0+ day(s) (14400 seconds)
Retention Level: 0 (1 week)
u-wind/o/d: 0 0
Incr Type: DELTA (0)
Incr Depends: (none defined)
Max Frag Size: 0 MB (1048576 MB)
Maximum MPX: 1
Number copies: 1
Fail on Error: 0
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)

Daily Windows:
Day Open Close W-Open W-Close
Sunday 00:00:00 024:00:00 000:00:00 024:00:00
Monday 00:00:00 024:00:00 024:00:00 048:00:00
Example 3 - Add new schedule *full_2* to the policy *tstpolicy* on *beaver*, then list the new schedule in long mode (*-L*). These commands run on the system *hatt*.

```
# bpplsched tstpolicy -M beaver -add full_2
# bpplsched tstpolicy -M beaver -label full_2 -L
```

Schedule: full_2
Type: FULL (0)
Frequency: 7 day(s) (604800 seconds)
Retention Level: 1 (2 weeks)
u-wind/o/d: 0 0
Incr Type: DELTA (0)
Incr Depends: (none defined)
Max Frag Size: 0 MB (1048576 MB)
Maximum MPX: 1
  Number copies:1
  Fail on Error:0
  Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)
Daily Windows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>W-Open</th>
<th>W-Close</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 4 - Delete the specified schedules from policy *tstpolicy*:

```
# bpplsched tstpolicy -delete full_3 user user_2 user_3
```

Example 5 - List the schedule information for policy *tstpolicy*:

```
# bpplsched tstpolicy -L
```

Schedule: full
Type: FULL (0)
Frequency: 1 day(s) (86400 seconds)
Retention Level: 0 (1 week)
Incr Type: DELTA (0)
Incr Depends: (none defined)
Max Frag Size: 0 MB (1048576 MB)
Maximum MPX: 1
Number copies: 1
Fail on Error: 0
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)

Daily Windows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>W-Open</th>
<th>W-Close</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>048:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>048:00:00</td>
<td>072:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>072:00:00</td>
<td>096:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>096:00:00</td>
<td>120:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>120:00:00</td>
<td>144:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>144:00:00</td>
<td>168:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schedule: user
Type: UBAK (2)
Frequency: 1 day(s) (86400 seconds)
Retention Level: 0 (1 week)

Incr Type: DELTA (0)
Incr Depends: (none defined)
Max Frag Size: 0 MB (1048576 MB)
Maximum MPX: 1
Number copies: 1
Fail on Error: 0
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)

Daily Windows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>W-Open</th>
<th>W-Close</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>048:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>048:00:00</td>
<td>072:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>072:00:00</td>
<td>096:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>096:00:00</td>
<td>120:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>120:00:00</td>
<td>144:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>144:00:00</td>
<td>168:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 6 - Add a new schedule, full, with a window from 11 P.M. to midnight. The second `bpplsched` lists the information for schedule full:

```
# bpplsched elevenpm -add full -window 82800 3600
bpplsched elevenpm -U -label full
Schedule: FULL (0)
  Type: Full Backup
  Frequency: every 7 days (604800 seconds)
  Retention Level: 1 (2 weeks)
  Maximum MPX: 1
  Number copies:1
  Fail on Error:0
  Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
  Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)
Daily Windows:
  Sunday 23:00:00 --> Sunday 24:00:00
  Monday 23:00:00 --> Monday 24:00:00
  Tuesday 23:00:00 --> Tuesday 24:00:00
  Wednesday 23:00:00 --> Wednesday 24:00:00
  Thursday 23:00:00 --> Thursday 24:00:00
  Friday 23:00:00 --> Friday 24:00:00
  Saturday 23:00:00 --> Saturday 24:00:00
```

Example 7 - Add an SLP schedule called `dup_tape1` with a window open from 6:00 to 10:00 a.m. Use the predefined policy name `SLP_Internal_Policy` and the UBAK schedule type. This window has no properties.

```
# bpplsched SLP_Internal_Policy -add dup_tape1 -window 21600 14400 -st UBAK -slpwindow
```

Example 8 - List the SLP windows that were created for your system. The output lists all the attributes for the two schedules.

```
# bpplsched -slpwindow -L
Schedule: Default_24x7_Window
  Type: UBAK (2)
  Frequency: 7 day(s) (604800 seconds)
  Excluded Dates---------
    No specific exclude dates entered
    No exclude days of week entered
  Retention Level: 0 (1 hour)
  u-wind/o/d: 0 0
  Incr Type: DELTA (0)
  Alt Read Host: (none defined)
  Max Frag Size: 0 MB
```
PFI Recovery: 0
Maximum MPX: 1
Number Copies: 1
Fail on Error: 0
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)
Server Group: (same as specified for policy)
Residence is Storage Lifecycle Policy: 0

Daily Windows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>W-Open</th>
<th>W-Close</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>048:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>048:00:00</td>
<td>072:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>072:00:00</td>
<td>096:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>096:00:00</td>
<td>120:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>120:00:00</td>
<td>144:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>000:00:00</td>
<td>024:00:00</td>
<td>144:00:00</td>
<td>168:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schedule: Overnight
Type: UBAK (2)
Frequency: 7 day(s) (604800 seconds)
Excluded Dates----------
No specific exclude dates entered
No exclude days of week entered
Retention Level: 0 (1 hour)
u-wind/o/d: 0 0
Incr Type: DELTA (0)
Alt Read Host: (none defined)
Max Frag Size: 0 MB
PFI Recovery: 0
Maximum MPX: 1
Number Copies: 1
Fail on Error: 0
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)
Server Group: (same as specified for policy)
Residence is Storage Lifecycle Policy: 0

Daily Windows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>W-Open</th>
<th>W-Close</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>020:00:00</td>
<td>030:00:00</td>
<td>020:00:00</td>
<td>030:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>020:00:00</td>
<td>030:00:00</td>
<td>044:00:00</td>
<td>054:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>020:00:00</td>
<td>030:00:00</td>
<td>068:00:00</td>
<td>078:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>020:00:00</td>
<td>030:00:00</td>
<td>092:00:00</td>
<td>102:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thursday  020:00:00  030:00:00  116:00:00  126:00:00  
Friday    020:00:00  030:00:00  140:00:00  150:00:00  
Saturday  020:00:00  030:00:00  164:00:00  174:00:00 006:00:00  

FILES

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*  
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/policy/policy_name/schedule

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin\*  
install_path\NetBackup\db\policy\policy_name\schedule

SEE ALSO

See bpplschedrep on page 333.
bpplschedrep

bpplschedrep – modify NetBackup schedule attributes

SYNOPSIS

bpplschedrep policy_name sched_label [ -M master_server,...] [-v] [-generation generation] [-st sched_type] [-freq backup_frequency] [-mpxmax mpx_factor] [-cal 0|1|2] [-incl mm/dd/yyyy] [-excl mm/dd/yyyy] [-delincl mm/dd/yyyy] [-delexcl mm/dd/yyyy] [-weekday day_name week [day_name week]...] [-dayomonth 1-31 [1-31]...] [-1] [-xweekday day_name week [day_name week]...] [-deldayomonth 1-31 [1-31]...] [-1] [-delweekday day_name week [day_name week]...] [-ci] [-ce] [-cw] [-cd] [-number_copies number] [-rl retention_level[,]rl-copy2,...]] [-fail_on_error 0|1[,0|1,...,0|1]] [-residence storage_unit_label [,stunit_copy2,...]] [-pool volume_pool_label [,pool_copy2,...]] [-sg share_group [,share_copy2,...]] [-l start duration] [-res_is_slt 0 | 1] [-reason "string"] [-slpwindow] [-checksum_change_detection 0|1]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd

DESCRIPTION

bpplschedrep changes the attributes of a NetBackup schedule for a defined policy. The schedule and policy that bpplschedrep names should already exist when this command is run. If the -M option is used, bpplschedrep changes the schedule on each of the listed master servers.

The -slpwindow option lets you set up a schedule for a storage lifecycle policy (SLP) that is based on a time window and only supports start time and end time. You must use the predefined policy name SLP_Internal_Policy, and the schedule type must be UBAK (User Backup).

Any authorized user can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.
OPTIONS

-(0..6) start duration
  Specifies the window during which NetBackup can run the backups for this
  schedule. This window applies to a specific day of the week. 0 corresponds to
  Sunday, 1 to Monday, and so on.

  start is the time at which the backup window opens for this schedule. This time
  is the number of seconds since midnight. It is an integer between 0 and 86400
  (the number of seconds in a day).

  duration is the length of time that the window remains open. The time unit is
  seconds. This unit is a non-negative integer.

-cal 0|1|2
  Indicates whether bpplschedrep follows a calendar-based schedule or a
  frequency-based schedule.

  0 = frequency-based schedule
  1 = calendar-based schedule with no retries after run day
  2 = calendar-based schedule with retries after run day

-checksum_change_detection 0|1
  Enables or disables Accelerator Force Rescan in the policy schedule.

  0 = disable
  1 = enable

-dayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | l
  Specifies the day or days of every month to run the schedule. Enter l (lowercase
  L) to run the last day of every month, whether the month contains 28, 29, 30,
  or 31 days.

  For example, to run the policy backup on the 14th day and the 28th day of
  every month, enter the following:

    -dayomonth 14 28

  To run the last day of every month, enter:

    -dayomonth l

-deldayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | l
  Specifies a day of every month to exclude as a run day. Enter l (lowercase L)
  to exclude the last day of every month, whether the month contains 28, 29, 30,
  or 31 days. This command can only remove the dates that were added by
  using the -dayomonth command.
For example, to exclude from the schedule the 20th day and 21st day of every month that you originally specified as run days, enter:

```
-deldayomonth 20 21
```

```
-delweekday day_name week [day_name week]...
```

Specifies a day of the week and the week of the month to exclude as a run day from the schedule. This command can only remove the dates that were added by using the `delweekday` command.

- The `day_name` is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
- The `week` is the number of the week in the month. A week begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. Valid values are 1-5.

For example, to delete the second Monday of the month that you originally specified as a run day, enter:

```
-delweekday Monday 2
```

```
-excl mm/dd/yyyy
```

Indicates to exclude this single date.

```
-delincl mm/dd/yyyy
```

Indicates to delete this single date. This command can only remove the dates that were added by using the `-incl` command.

```
-delexcl mm/dd/yyyy
```

Indicates to delete this single date.

```
-ci
```

Clear all specific include dates.

```
-ce
```

Clear all specific exclude dates.

```
-cw
```

Clear all week days.

```
-cd
```

Clear all days of a month.

```
-fail_on_error 0|1[,0|1,...,0|1]
```

Specifies whether to fail all other copies if one copy fails. If no parameter is specified, 0 is default for all copies. Specify a value for each copy.

- 0 - Do not fail the other copies
- 1 - Fail other copies
-freq backup_frequency
   The backup frequency controls how much time can elapse between successful automatic backups for clients on this schedule. Frequency does not apply to user schedules because the user can perform a backup or archive any time the backup window is open. This value is a positive integer that represents the number of seconds between successful automatic backups for this schedule.

-help
   Prints a command-line usage message when -help is the only option on the command line.

-generation generation
   Ensures that the command acts on a specific generation or version of a policy. The generation value increments each time a policy is saved. Use bpplinfo or bppllist to list the current generation value. If no generation is indicated, the command acts on the current version.

-incl mm/dd/yyyy
   Indicates to include this single date.

-M master_server,...
   A list of alternative master servers. This list is a comma-separated list of host names. If this option is present, each master server in the list runs the bpplschedrep command. Each master server in the list must allow access by the system that issued the bpplschedrep command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process terminates at that point.

   The schedule attributes are modified on all the master servers in this list.

-mpxmax mpx_factor
   The maximum multiplexing factor for this schedule. Multiplexing sends concurrent, multiple backups from one or several clients to a single drive.

   The multiplexing factor can range from 1 through 8 for the NetBackup Server and 1 through 32 for the NetBackup Enterprise Server. A value of 1 specifies no multiplexing and a value greater than one means that NetBackup should create multiplexed images on the destination media. The multiplexing factor should be less than or equal to the multiplexing factor for the storage unit.

   For more about multiplexing, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

-number_copies number
   Specify the number of simultaneous backup copies. The valid value range is 1-4. The default is 1.
policy_name

The name of the policy that contains the schedule. This policy has been previously created.

-pool  volume_pool_label[,pool-copy2,...]

Specifies the volume pool(s) for the schedule. Do not use this option if a disk storage unit is the residence for the schedule. If "*NULL*" is specified, the volume pool for the schedule is the volume pool of the policy that contains this schedule.

Specify a pool for each copy.

To display the configured volume pools, run the following command:

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmpool -listall

Windows systems:

install_path\Volmgr\bin\vmpool -listall

-reason  "string"

Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-res_is_stl  0 | 1

Specify this flag only when the name of the storage unit and the name of the storage lifecycle policy are the same. In all other cases this flag is ignored. The possible values are as follows:

0 - the residence is a non-storage life cycle policy

1 - the residence is a storage lifecycle policy

-residence  storage_unit_label[,stunit-copy2,...]

Specifies the label(s) of the storage unit to be used for storing the backups that were created according to this schedule. If "*NULL*" is specified, the residence for the schedule defaults to the residence of the policy that contains this schedule. If the residence value is a storage unit label, the residence for the schedule becomes that storage unit and overrides the residence for the policy.

Specify a storage unit for each copy.

Run bpstulist to display the set of defined storage units.
Specifies how long NetBackup retains the backups that it creates by using this schedule. Valid retention levels and their corresponding default retention times are listed later in this description.

Specify a retention level for each copy.

---

**Caution:** You can change the retention period that is associated with each level by using the NetBackup administration interface. Therefore, your configuration may have different values for each level than those shown here. Use the NetBackup administration interface to determine the actual retention periods before you make any changes with this command.

Otherwise, backups can expire sooner than you expect, which results in loss of data.

- 0 (one week)
- 1 (2 weeks)
- 2 (3 weeks)
- 3 (1 month)
- 4 (2 months)
- 5 (3 months)
- 6 (6 months)
- 7 (9 months)
- 8 (1 year)
- 9-24 (infinite)

NetBackup keeps the information about the backups for the specified time. Then it deletes information about them. When the information is deleted, the files in the backups are unavailable for restores. When all the backups on a volume have expired, the volume can be reassigned.

**sched_label**

Specifies the name of the schedule to be changed. This schedule has been previously created.

**-sg share_group [,share_copy2,...]**

Specifies the share group(s) for the schedule. Do not use this option if the schedule resides on a disk storage unit. If *NONE* is specified, the writing media server owns the media that this policy writes. If *ANY* is specified, EMM chooses the media owner. *ANY* is the default value. Otherwise, the named
share group owns the media. Specify a share group for each copy to display the configured share groups. Enter the following:

**UNIX systems:**

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/nbsvrgrp
    -list -summary
```

**Windows systems:**

```
install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\nbsvrgrp
    -list -summary
```

**-slpwindow**

Adds or deletes time windows for an SLP_internal_policy.

**-st sched_type**

Specifies the type of backup this schedule performs. Schedule types fall into either an automatic category or user category. Automatic schedules define the windows during which the NetBackup scheduler can initiate a backup for this policy.

User schedules define the windows during which a user can initiate a backup or archive.

The values for schedule type are as follows:

- **FULL** - full backup
- **INCR** - differential incremental backup
- **CINC** - cumulative incremental backup
- **TLOG** - transaction log
- **UBAK** - user backup
- **UARC** - user archive

**-weekday day_name week [day_name week]...**

Specifies a day of the week and a week of the month as a run day in the schedule.

- The *day_name* is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
- The *week* is the number of the week in the month. A week begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. Valid values are 1-5.

For example, to instruct the policy to run every Sunday of the month, enter:

```
-weekday Sunday 1 Sunday 2 Sunday 3 Sunday 4 Sunday 5
```
Selects the verbose mode. This option causes `bpplschedrep` to log additional information for debugging purposes. The information goes into the NetBackup administration daily debug log. This option is meaningful only when NetBackup enables the debug log function (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems:

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin
```

Windows systems:

```
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin
```

-`-dayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | l 1

Specifies the day or days of the month that you want to exclude as run days in the schedule. Use `l` (lowercase L) to indicate the last day of the month.

For example, to instruct the policy to not run the backup on the 6th of the month, enter:

```
-xdayomonth 6
```

-`-weekday day_name week [day_name week]...

Specifies the day of the week and week of the month, to exclude as a run day in the schedule.

- The `day_name` is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
- The `week` is the number of the week in the month. Valid values are 1-5.

For example, to instruct the policy to not run on the third Monday and Wednesday of the month, enter:

```
-xweekday Monday 3 Wednesday 3
```

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - Set the frequency for a schedule.

```
# bpplschedrep mkbpolicy incr -freq 604800
```

This sets to one (1) week the frequency with which automatic backups are performed for the schedule `incr` in policy `mkbpolicy`.

Example 2 - For Saturday and Sunday of each week, have the window for schedule in policy `mkbpolicy` open at 10 P.M. instead of 11 P.M. Also, set the window duration
to two (2) hours instead of one (1) hour. bpplschedrep resets the windows, and
bpplsched lists the new schedule values.

# bpplschedrep newpolicy full -0 79200 7200 -6 79200 7200
# bpplsched newpolicy -U -label full

Schedule: full
  Type: Full Backup
  Frequency: every 7 days
  Retention Level: 1 (2 weeks)
  Maximum MPX: 1
  Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
  Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)

Daily Windows:
  Sunday 22:00:00 --> Sunday 24:00:00
  Monday 23:00:00 --> Monday 24:00:00
  Tuesday 23:00:00 --> Tuesday 24:00:00
  Wednesday 23:00:00 --> Wednesday 24:00:00
  Thursday 23:00:00 --> Thursday 24:00:00
  Friday 23:00:00 --> Friday 24:00:00
  Saturday 22:00:00 --> Saturday 24:00:00

Example 3 - Change the open window of SLP schedule dup_tape1 to 6 A.M. to 10
A.M. Use the predefined policy name SLP_internal_policy and the UBAK schedule
type. This window has no properties.

# bpplschedrep SLP_internal_policy -add dup_tape1 -window 21600 14400
  -st UBAK -slpwindow

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/policy/policy_name/schedule

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
install_path\NetBackup\db\policy\policy_name\schedule

SEE ALSO

See bpplsched on page 316.
bppolicynew

bppolicynew – create, copy, or rename a NetBackup policy

SYNOPSIS

bppolicynew policy_name [-verbose] [-M master_server,...] [-reason "string"]

bppolicynew policy_name -sameas existing_policy_name [-verbose] [-M master_server,...] [-reason "string"]

bppolicynew existing_policy_name -renameto policy_name [-verbose] [-M master_server,...] [-reason "string"]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

bppolicynew performs one of the following operations on a NetBackup policy:

- Create a new policy with default attribute values.
- Create a new policy with the same attributes as an existing policy.
- Rename an existing policy.

When bppolicynew runs without -sameas or -renameto, it creates a new NetBackup policy with default attribute values. If -M is present, the defaults that are used for the policy definition on each master server are the defaults for that master server.

bppolicynew copies a policy by adding a new policy to the NetBackup database. The clients, files, schedules, and attributes for the new policy are the same as those for the existing policy. bppolicynew does not create a policy copy with the same name as an existing policy.

If bppolicynew renames a policy, the existing association of images with the policy is lost. This means that the images that were created before the policy was renamed are not included in a list of images for the renamed policy. The command does not rename a policy with the same name as an existing policy.
bpplinfo replaces the policy-attribute defaults with new values. bpplclients, bpplinclude, and bpplsched define the clients, backup files, and schedules for the policy. A policy needs to have at least one client, one file specification, and one automatic schedule before it can run automatic backups.

bppolicynew sends its error messages to stderr. bppolicynew sends a log of its activity to the NetBackup admin log file for the current day.

Authorized user can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

For more about policies, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

OPTIONS

policy_name
   Specifies the name of a NetBackup policy that bppolicynew creates or the name to which bppolicynew changes an existing policy. The option has no default value.

   This policy name must differ from any existing policy name. It is composed of numeric, alphabetic, plus, minus, underscore, and period characters. Do not use a minus as the first character or leave spaces between characters.

existing_policy_name
   The name of a NetBackup policy that already exists when bppolicynew runs. The option does not have a default value.

-renameto
   Change the name of the existing policy to the new policy name.

-sameas
   Create a new policy by copying its characteristics from the existing policy.

-help
   Prints a command-line usage message.

-M master_server,...
   Specifies a list of comma-separated master server host names. If this option is present, the command is run on each of the master servers in this list. The servers must allow access by the system that issued the command. If an error occurs, the process stops at that point in the list. The default is the master server for the system where the command is entered.
-reason "string"
Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-verbose
Select verbose mode for logging. This option is meaningful only when it runs with the debug log function (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

policy_name
Specifies the name of a NetBackup policy that bppolicynew creates or the name to which bppolicynew changes an existing policy. The option has no default value.

This policy name must differ from any existing policy name. It is composed of numeric, alphabetic, plus, minus, underscore, and period characters. Do not use a minus as the first character or leave spaces between characters.

existing_policy_name
The name of a NetBackup policy that already exists when bppolicynew runs. The option does not have a default value.

-renameto
Change the name of the existing policy to the new policy name.

-sameas
Create a new policy by copying its characteristics from the existing policy.

-help
Prints a command-line usage message.

-M master_server,...
Specifies a list of comma-separated master server host names. If this option is present, the command is run on each of the master servers in this list. The servers must allow access by the system that issued the command. If an error occurs, the process stops at that point in the list. The default is the master server for the system where the command is entered.
-verbose

Select verbose mode for logging. This option is meaningful only when it runs with the debug log function (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

EXAMPLES

Note that references to Follow NFS Mounts in these examples apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server.

Example 1 - Create a policy with default attribute values on the master server plim:

# bppolicynew ishkabibble -M plim
# bpplist ishkabibble -U -M plim

------------------------------------------------------------
Policy Name: ishkabibble  
Policy Type: Standard  
Active: yes  
Client Compress: no  
Follow NFS Mounts: no  
Cross Mount Points: no  
Collect TIR info: no  
Block Incremental: no  
Mult. Data Streams: no  
Client Encrypt: no  
Policy Priority: 0  
Max Jobs/Policy: 99  
Disaster Recovery: 0  
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)  
Volume Pool: NetBackup  
Keyword: (none specified)  
Clients: (none defined)  
Include: (none defined)  
Schedule: (none defined)
Example 2 - Create new policy \texttt{mypolicy\_copy} from the existing policy \texttt{mypolicy}. \texttt{bppllist} shows that \texttt{mypolicy\_copy} has the same attributes as \texttt{mypolicy}. For brevity, most of the schedule information is omitted here:

\begin{verbatim}
# bppolicynew mypolicy\_copy -sameas mypolicy
# bppllist mypolicy\_copy -U

Policy Name: mypolicy\_copy
Policy Type: Standard
Active: yes
Client Compress: no
Follow NFS Mounts: no
Cross Mount Points: no
Collect TIR info: no
Block Incremental: no
Mult. Data Streams: no
Client Encrypt: no
Policy Priority: 0
Max Jobs/Policy: 99
Disaster Recovery: 0
Residence: myunit
Volume Pool: NetBackup
Keyword: (none specified)

HW/OS/Client: Linux RedHat zippity

Include: /tmp/my

Schedule: full
Type: Full Backup
Frequency: every 7 days
Maximum MPX: 1
Retention Level: 0 (1 week)
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)

Daily Windows:
Sunday 00:00:00 --> Sunday 08:00:00
Monday 00:00:00 --> Monday 08:00:00
Tuesday 00:00:00 --> Tuesday 08:00:00
Wednesday 00:00:00 --> Wednesday 08:00:00
Thursday 00:00:00 --> Thursday 08:00:00
Friday 00:00:00 --> Friday 08:00:00
Saturday 00:00:00 --> Saturday 08:00:00
\end{verbatim}
Schedule: incr
Type: Differential Incremental Backup

# bppolicynew mypolicy_copy -sameas mypolicy
# bpplist mypolicy -U

------------------------------------------------------------
Policy Name: mypolicy
Policy Type: Standard
Active: yes
Client Compress: no
Follow NFS Mounts: no
Cross Mount Points: no
Collect TIR info: no
Block Incremental: no
Mult. Data Streams: no
Client Encrypt: no
Policy Priority: 0
Max Jobs/Policy: 99
Disaster Recovery: 0
Residence: myunit
Volume Pool: NetBackup
Keyword: (none specified)

HW/OS/Client: Linux RedHat zippity

Include: /tmp/my

Schedule: full
Type: Full Backup
Frequency: every 7 days
Maximum MPX: 1
Retention Level: 0 (1 week)
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)
Daily Windows:
Sunday 00:00:00 --> Sunday 08:00:00
Monday 00:00:00 --> Monday 08:00:00
Tuesday 00:00:00 --> Tuesday 08:00:00
Wednesday 00:00:00 --> Wednesday 08:00:00
Thursday 00:00:00 --> Thursday 08:00:00
Friday 00:00:00 --> Friday 08:00:00
Saturday 00:00:00 --> Saturday 08:00:00
Schedule: incr
Type: Differential Incremental Backup

# bpplist mypolicy_copy -U
------------------------------------------------------------
Policy Name: mypolicy_copy
Policy Type: Standard
Active: yes
Client Compress: no
Follow NFS Mounts: no
Cross Mount Points: no
Collect TIR info: no
Block Incremental: no
Mult. Data Streams: no
Client Encrypt: no
Policy Priority: 0
Max Jobs/Policy: 99
Disaster Recovery: 0
Residence: myunit
Volume Pool: NetBackup
Keyword: (none specified)

HW/OS/Client: Linux RedHat zippity
Include: /tmp/my

Schedule: full
Type: Full Backup
Frequency: every 7 days
Maximum MPX: 1
Retention Level: 0 (1 week)
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)
Daily Windows:
  Sunday 00:00:00  -->  Sunday 08:00:00
  Monday 00:00:00  -->  Monday 08:00:00
  Tuesday 00:00:00  -->  Tuesday 08:00:00
  Wednesday 00:00:00  -->  Wednesday 08:00:00
  Thursday 00:00:00  -->  Thursday 08:00:00
  Friday 00:00:00  -->  Friday 08:00:00
  Saturday 00:00:00  -->  Saturday 08:00:00
Schedule: incr  
Type: Differential Incremental Backup

Example 3 - Rename a policy from policy_old to policy_new. Before and after the renaming, bppllist shows the policies in the NetBackup configuration database:

bppllist
mypolicy
policy_old
test
bppolicynew policy_old -renameto policy_new
bppllist
mypolicy
policy_new
test

RETURN VALUES

An exit status of zero (0) means that the command ran successfully.

Any exit status other than zero (0) means that an error occurred.

If the administrative log function is enabled, bppllist logs the exit status in the administrative daily log under the log directory:

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

It has the following form:

bppolicynew: EXIT status = exit status

If an error occurred, a diagnostic precedes this message.

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/policy/policy_name

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin\*
install_path\NetBackup\db\policy\policy_name

SEE ALSO

See `bpplclients` on page 269.
See `bpplinfo` on page 287.
See `bpplsched` on page 316.
See `bppldelete` on page 278.
See `bppllist` on page 309.
bpps

bpps – list process statistics for the processes that run on your system. Be aware this command operates differently on Windows systems than it does on UNIX systems.

SYNOPSIS

bpps [-a | -x | { [-n] [-3] } [-f ] ]

bpps [-l | -s | -S] [-t sample_time[m]] [-i | -x process_group] ...
[host_name] ...

<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\bpps -? [process_group ...]

For UNIX and Linux, the directory path for this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

For Windows, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\bpps

DESCRIPTION

This command operates differently on Windows systems than it does on UNIX systems.

The bpps command lists the process statistics for all processes that run on your system. This command enables you to list a specific process group. It also enables you to specify a sample time in seconds (or milliseconds) before it lists the processes.

Note: The command options that bpps uses on Windows are unrelated to the options that the UNIX bpps command uses.

OPTIONS: UNIX and Linux

-3 Display all processes running from programs resident outside the NetBackup installation directories but using libraries, open files, or current working directory within the NetBackup installation directories. This option includes any currently running notify scripts.

-a Includes the Media Manager processes in the listing.
-f Display the NetBackup files and directories in use by the NetBackup (-n) or third-party (-3) processes. This option includes files either mapped into the process or currently open by the process. The option also includes any directories which are the current working directory for the process.

-n Display all processes running from programs resident within the NetBackup installation directories. Excludes notify scripts because they contain third-party commands.

-x Includes Media Manager processes and the extra shared processes such as pbx_exchange in the listing.

OPTIONS: Windows

host_name
The name of the host computer on which you list group process statistics.

-? Print the help screen. If you specify process_group here, it displays the list of processes that are included or excluded when you specify process_group with -i or -x options.

-i process_group
Include the specified process group in the listing (default NB_ALL).

-l Output a long listing.

-s Output a short listing (default).

-S Output a short listing without the header (for example, host name, date, and column headings).

-t sample_time[m]
Specify the sample time (default 1 second). The sample time is specified in seconds unless followed by m, which specifies the sample time in milliseconds.

-x process_group
Exclude the specified process group from the listing.

NOTES

The following is a list of all of the valid process groups and a brief description of each:
MM_ALL
  All Media Manager processes.

MM_CLIS
  Media Manager command line programs.

MM_CORE
  Media Manager core processes.

MM_GUIS
  Media Manager GUI programs.

MM_SERVICES
  Media Manager services.

MM_UIS
  Media Manager user interface programs.

MM_WORKERS
  Media Manager worker processes.

NB_ALL
  All NetBackup, Media Manager, and ARO processes.

NB_ALL_CLIS
  All NetBackup and Media Manager command line programs.

NB_ALL_CORE
  All NetBackup, Media Manager, and ARO core processes.

NB_ALL_GUIS
  All NetBackup and Media Manager GUI programs.

NB_ALL_SERVICES
  All NetBackup and Media Manager Services.

NB_ALL_UIS
  All NetBackup and Media Manager user interface programs.

NB_ALL_WORKERS
  All NetBackup and Media Manager worker processes.

NB_CLIENT_ALL
  All NetBackup client processes.

NB_CLIENT_CLIS
  NetBackup client command line programs.

NB_CLIENT_CORE
  NetBackup client core processes.
NB_CLIENT_GUIS
NetBackup client GUI programs.

NB_CLIENT_SERVICES
NetBackup client services.

NB_CLIENT_UIS
NetBackup client user interface programs.

NB_CLIENT_WORKERS
NetBackup client worker processes.

NB_SERVER_ALL
All NetBackup server processes.

NB_SERVER_CLIS
NetBackup server command line programs.

NB_SERVER_CORE
NetBackup server core processes.

NB_SERVER_GUUIS
NetBackup server GUI programs.

NB_SERVER_SERVICES
NetBackup server services.

NB_SERVER_UIS
NetBackup server user interface programs.

NB_SERVER_WORKERS
NetBackup server worker processes.

NBDB_SERVICES
NetBackup Database services.

NBDB_CLIS
NetBackup Database command line programs.

NBDB_ALL
All NetBackup Database processes.

VLT_CORE
Core Vault processes.

VLT_GUIS
Vault GUI programs.

VLT_CLIS
Vault command line programs.
VLT_UIS
   Vault user interface programs.

VLT_ALL
   All Vault processes.

OTHER_PROCESSES
   All processes that are not included in NB_ALL.

FILES

install_path\NetBackup\bin\bp.conf
bprd

bprd – initiate NetBackup request daemon

SYNOPSIS

bprd [-verbose]

The directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

bprd is responsible for starting automatic client backups and for responding to client requests for file restores and user backups and archives. bprd runs only on the master server and can be started only by the administrator.

The following steps occur in the order listed when bprd starts:

■ After it disassociates itself from the terminal, the daemon does the following:
  ■ Logs a message that indicates it started.
  ■ Starts bpdbm (NetBackup database manager).
  ■ Verifies that no other instance of bprd is running. If another instance of bprd is found, the program terminates.
  ■ The program reads the NetBackup configuration attributes and recycles older error and debug log files. Activity and error logs are also recycled on a daily basis.
  ■ bprd determines its port number by checking the services file for an entry with a service name of bprd and a protocol name of tcp. For example:

        bprd 13720/tcp

■ After it binds to its port, the program performs the following tasks: It schedules automatic client backups, accepts requests from client computers for file restores or user backups or archives, and accepts administrative requests from the server.

You can use bprdreq -terminate to terminate bprd. If you terminate bprd, it does not terminate bpdbm.
OPTIONS

-verbose
  Specifies that the bprd command writes additional information in its daily debug log for debugging purposes.

FILES

/usr/openv/netbackup/db/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bprd/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/initbprd
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/initbpdbm

SEE ALSO

See bpdbm on page 115.
**bprecover**

*bprecover* – recover selected NetBackup related catalogs

**SYNOPSIS**

```
bprecover -wizard [-copy number]
bprecover -r -nbdb [-priority number] [-copy number] [-L output_file]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

**DESCRIPTION**

The *bprecover* command initiates the NetBackup utility for restoring the NetBackup catalogs. It recovers the catalogs that were backed up by using the procedures that are described in the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I*. Use *bprecover* only if catalogs were destroyed on disk.

*bprecover* has three modes:

- **-wizard** lets you recover the entire NetBackup catalog or the catalog image and configuration files by using a recovery wizard.

- **NBDB recovery** (*-r -nbdb*) lets you recover the NetBackup relational database and the BMR database, if BMR is configured.

In Windows, the NetBackup catalog backup does not back up registry entries. If you reinstall NetBackup but do not provide media server names during installation, the master server is unaware of the media servers. The *bprecover* command returns media servers, related storage servers, and disk pools. Because these entries are not in the registry, the backup fails. Therefore, you must provide the media server names during reinstallation, or add them manually to the registry after the reinstallation.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.
OPTIONS

-copy number
   Specifies the number of the copy of the catalog backup image to be used for the recovery operation. This option restores from a non-primary copy of the catalog backup image.

-L output_file
   Reports the results of the recovery in the specified output file.

-nbdb
   Used with the -r option during catalog recovery to recover and resynchronize the NetBackup relational databases (NBDBs) and the BMR database (BMRDB), if BMR is configured.

   For complete catalog recovery procedures, see the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide.

-priority number
   Recovers the NetBackup relational database when used with -nbdb.

-r
   Recovers the images from the specified policy name.

-wizard
   Enables a user to perform the same functions from a command line that are present on the recovery wizard. For example, a user can specify the full pathname to the catalog disaster recovery file or recover the entire NetBackup catalog. The wizard prompts you for the catalog disaster recovery file.

   The -copy option lets you select the number of the copy

   Note: The operator must be logged on locally to the master server that is to be recovered.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Recover the entire NetBackup catalog or the catalog image and configuration files. On Windows, a series of screens takes you through the recovery process. On UNIX, a series of prompts takes you through the recovery process.

   # bprecover -wizard

   The disaster recovery information in the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide describes each step of the recovery process.
Example 2 - Recover the NetBackup relational databases and reports the results of the recovery in the recovery.rpt file.

# bprecover -r -nbdb -L recovery.rpt

**ERRORS**

If any errors occur during the recover operation, NetBackup writes error messages to one of the following: stderr (UNIX systems) or the MS-DOS command window when you run the `bprecover` command (Windows systems).

Also, debug logs are accumulated in the following directory path:

On Windows, `<install_path>\NetBackup\logs\admin`

On UNIX, `/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin`

**SEE ALSO**

*NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide* for information on disaster recovery.
**bprestore**

bprestore – restore files from NetBackup Server

**SYNOPSIS**

```
master_server] [-disk_media_server media_server][-t policy_type] [-p
policy] [-k "keyword_phrase"] [-cm] [-drs] [-md] [-dd] [-td temp_dir]
[-s date] [-e date] [-F file_options] [-spsredirect_server hostname]
[-spscursorver] [-spssignorelock] [-spspreserveis] [-spsrestoresecurity]
[-spsverkeep [0 | 1 | 2]] [-vhd_fn VHD_filename] [-vhd_type 0 | 1]
[-vhd_disksize VHD_disk_size] [-vhd_dof 0 | 1] -BR portal_name |
teamsite_name | Exchange_2010_redirected_path] [-copy copy_number]
[-granular_restore] [-priority number] [-w [hh:mm:ss]]
[-ev_migrated_data] -f listfile | filenames [-print_jobid]
[optimized_backup 0 | 1]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
```
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/
```

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
```
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n```

**DESCRIPTION**

bprestore lets users restore a backed up or archived file or list of files. You can
also name directories to restore. If you include a directory name, bprestore restores
all files and subdirectories of that directory. You can exclude a file or a directory
path that was previously included in the restore by placing an exclamation mark (!)
in front of the file or the directory path (does not apply to NDMP restores). For
example, the exclude capability is useful if you want to exclude part of a directory
from the restore.

**Note:** If a policy or date range is not specified, bprestore starts with the most
recent full backup image. It includes all subsequent incremental and differential
backup images. The most recent copy of a file is restored from these images.
By default, you are returned to the system prompt after `bprestore` is successfully submitted. The command works in the background and does not return completion status directly to you. The `-w` option lets you change this behavior so `bprestore` works in the foreground and then returns completion status after a specified time period.

The `bprestore` command restores the file from the most recent backups within the time period you specify, except for a true-image restore. (See the `-T` option description.)

`bprestore` overwrites any file of the same name that already exists on the local client disk, unless you include the `-K` option. You also can restore the files that were backed up or archived on another client (`-C` option). To restore from other clients, the NetBackup administrator must validate you.

`bprestore` writes informative and error messages to a progress log file if you do the following: create the file before you run the `bprestore` command and then specify the file with the `-L progress_log` option. If `bprestore` cannot restore the requested files or directories, you can use the progress log to find the reason for the failure.

For detailed troubleshooting information, create a directory that is named `/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bprestore` (UNIX systems) or `install_path\NetBackup\logs\bprestore` (Windows systems) with public-write access. `bprestore` then creates a debug log file in this directory.

For UNIX systems, if a nonroot user specifies `USEMAIL = mail_address` in the `$HOME/bp.conf` file, the following occurs: NetBackup sends mail on the restore completion status to `mail_address`. This message is sent when the restore process is complete.

The following restrictions apply to `bprestore`:

- You can restore the files and the directories that you own and those owned by other users if you have read access. You need write access to another user’s directories and files to restore that user’s files to their original location.

- The operating system restricts the number of files and directories that you can specify on a single `bprestore` command line. If this restriction is a problem, use the `-f` option to restore the files.

Use the `bpplist` command to display information on the files and directories that were backed up or archived.

**Note:** If you restore catalog files directly by using `bprestore` on a Solaris system, use the following path: `/opt/openv/netbackup/bin/bprestore`. 
OPTIONS

-\(A\) | -\(B\) | -\(rb\)
Specifies if data is to be restored from archives (-\(A\)), backups (-\(B\)), or snapshot rollbacks (-\(rb\)). The default is -\(B\).

**Note:** The rollback (-\(rb\)) operation always occurs from copy 1. If copy 1 is expired, the rollback fails.

-\(BR\) portal_name | teamsite_name | Exchange_2010_redirected_path
Specifies a portal name, team site name, or Exchange 2010 redirected path name where the selected portal or team site is to be redirected in a SharePoint farm. A user should specify the redirected portal or team site as http://portalname | http://teamsitename, and should already exist in a farm.

-\(C\) client
Specifies a client name to use for finding backups or archives from which to restore files. This name must be as it appears in the NetBackup catalog. The default is the current client name.

**Note:** The destination client does not default to the source client. See the description for -\(D\) client option.

-\(cm\)
Enables the restore operation to play through log files and roll back any incompleted transactions. Use this option if your selection contains the last backup to be restored. If this option is not selected, the database is left in an intermediate state and is not yet usable.

-\(copy\) copy_number
Specifies the copy number to restore from. The user is able to restore from a different copy than the primary copy. For example, -\(copy\) 3 restores copy 3 of a file or list of files.

Alternatively, you may specify the copy from which to restore at a global level (for all restore operations). Put the copy number into the file ALT_RESTORE_COPY_NUMBER.

Refer to "Restoring from a specific backup copy" of the NetBackup Backup, Archive, and Restore online Help for a complete description.

-\(D\) client
Specifies a destination client. The default is the current client name.
On UNIX systems, the master server root user can use this option to do the following: Direct restored files to a computer other than the client that the -C option specifies.

On Windows systems, the master server administrator can use this option to do the following: Direct restored files to a computer other than the client that the -C option specifies.

-disk_media_server media_server
   Identifies the disk media server to be used for the restore operation. The default server is the one currently being used.

-drs
   Restores the files without access-control attributes. By default, access-control attributes are restored along with file and directory data. Option -drs is available only to NetBackup administrators.

-ev_migrated_data
   Restores the migrated data from Enterprise Vault. bprestore -ev_migrated_data does not support the restoration of migrated data from a non-Enterprise Vault source. Use the other bprestore parameters as required.

The following example restores migrated data from Vault1 to master server ms1 using an NDMP policy type. The files to be restored are listed in file restorefiles.

# bprestore -S ms1 -C Vault1 -t 19 -ev_migrated_data restorefiles

-f listfile
   Specifies a file (listfile) that contains a list of files to be restored and can be used instead of the filenames option. In listfile, list each file path must be on a separate line.

   The required format for the file list depends on whether the files have spaces or newlines in the names.

   To restore the files that do not have spaces or new lines in the names, use this format:

   filepath

   Where filepath is the path to the file that you restore. For example:

   Note: For Windows systems, use upper case for the drive letter. For example, C:\NetBackup\Log1.

   UNIX systems:
/home
/etc
/var

Windows systems:

C:\programs
C:\winnt
C:\documents\old_memos

To restore the files that have spaces or new lines in the names, use one of the following formats:

```
filepathlen filepath
filepathlen filepath start_date_time end_date_time
filepathlen filepath -s datetime -e datetime
```

The `filepath` is the path to the file you restore.

The `filepathlen` is the total number of characters in the file path.

The `start_date_time` and `end_date_time` are the decimal number of seconds since 01/01/1970 00:00:00.

`datetime` is the same as the command line (mm/dd/yy [hh:mm:ss]). The command uses the start date, end date, and time from the command line unless a line in `listfile` overrides it. The dates may change from line to line.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The `/usr/openv/msg/.conf` file (UNIX) and the `install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF` file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

See "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

To exclude a file or a directory path that was previously included in the restore, place an exclamation mark (!) in front of the file or the directory path. NDMP and FlashBackup restores do not support the exclude option.

The following is an example that uses `filepathlen filepath`:

UNIX systems:

```
5 /home
4 /etc
4 /var
19 /home/abc/test file
12 !/etc/passwd
```
Windows systems:

11 C:\programs
8 C:\winnt
22 C:\documents\old memos
17 !C:\programs\test

-f filenames

Names one or more files to be restored and can be used instead of the -f option.

Any files that you specify must be listed at the end of the command line after all other options. You must use absolute file paths.

To exclude a file or a directory path that was previously included in the restore, place an exclamation mark (!) in front of the file or the directory path. NDMP and FlashBackup restores do not support the exclude option.

For Windows systems, use upper case for the drive letter. For example, C:\NetBackup\log1.

-F file_options

Allows NetBackup files to be restored.

-granular_restore

Enables the restore of the objects and attributes in the Active Directory. If this option is not specified, the restore still runs, but the backup cannot produce granular restores.

-J

If specified, newer snapshots on the volume may be lost. This option is used only with the rollback restore (-rb) option.

-K

Causes bprestore to keep existing files rather than overwrite them when it restores files with the same name. The default condition is to overwrite existing files.

When you use -K with the rollback (-rb) option, it means to not perform verification before the rollback. Files that are added on the volume after the snapshot is taken would be lost.

-k "keyword_phrase"

Specifies a keyword phrase for NetBackup to use when it searches for backups or archives from which to restore files. The phrase must match the one that was previously associated with backup or archive by the -k option of the bpbackup or the bparchive command.
Use this option in place of or in combination with the other restore options to more easily restore your backups and archives. The meta-characters that follow simplify the match of keywords or parts of keywords in the phrase:

* matches any string of characters.

The "?" character matches any single character.

[] matches one of the sequence of characters that is specified within the brackets.

[- ] matches one of the range of characters that the "-" separates.

The keyword phrase can be up to 128 characters in length. All printable characters are permitted including space (" ") and period (".").

The phrase must be enclosed in double quotes ("...") or single quotes (‘...’).

The default keyword phrase is the null (empty) string.

```
-L progress_log [-en]
```

Specifies the name of an existing file in which to write progress information. For example:

**UNIX systems**: netbackup/logs/user_ops/proglog

**Windows systems**: NetBackup\logs\user_ops\proglog

The default is not to use a progress log.

Include the -en option to generate a log entry in English. The name of the log contains the string _en. This option is useful to support any personnel that assist in a distributed environment where different locales may create logs of various languages.

With NetBackup 7.7.2 and later, only default paths are allowed for this option and Veritas recommends to use the default paths. If you cannot use the NetBackup default path in your setup, you should add custom paths to the NetBackup configuration.

For more information on how to add a custom path, see the “BPCD_WHITELIST_PATH option for NetBackup servers and clients” topic in the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I*.

```
-l | -H | -y
```

**Note:** The -l | -H | -y options apply only when you restore UNIX files to a UNIX system.

Specify -l to rename the targets of UNIX links by using the -R rename_file option in the same way as when you rename files.
Specify `-H` to rename UNIX hard links by using the `-R rename_file` option in the same way as when you rename files. Soft links are unchanged.

Specify `-y` to rename UNIX soft links by using the `-R rename_file` option in the same way as when you rename files. Hard links are unchanged.

See Example 5 in the EXAMPLES section.

```
-M
```

Enables the client job to be monitored.

```
-md
```

Mounts the database so that it is available to users. This option is only available if `Commit after restore completes` is selected.

```
-optimized_backup 0 | 1
```

Specifies if the restore operation is done from an optimized backup.

```
-p policy
```

Specifies the policy for which the backups or archives were performed.

```
-print_jobid
```

Display to the `stdout` the job ID of the restore job that the `bprestore` command initiates.

```
-r
```

Specify this option to restore raw partitions (UNIX systems) or disk images (Windows systems) instead of file systems.

```
-R rename_file
```

Specifies the name of a file with name changes for alternate-path restores.

For example: `bprestore -R /C/renamefile /C/origfile`

Where `/C/rename_file` is the file with the name change and `/C/origfile` is the file to be renamed. The pathname that you enter must be an absolute path.

Use the following form for entries in the rename file:

```
change backup_filepath to restore_filepath
```

The file paths must start with `/` (slash)

The first `backup_filepath` that is matched is replaced with the `restore_filepath` string.

The default is to restore by using the original path.

On UNIX systems: For example, the following entry renames `/usr/fred` to `/usr/fred2`:
change /usr/fred to /usr/fred2

On Windows systems: For example, the following entry renames
C:\users\fred to C:\users\fred2:

change /C/users/fred to /C/users/fred2

Use all upper case for the drive letter and end the entry with a return.

When you restore to a Windows client, you can also use the following method
for specifying entries in the rename file. (Do not use this method for other
clients.)

rename bulength backup_filepath reslength
restore_filepath

Where:
bulength is the number of ASCII characters in the backup path.
reslength is the number of ASCII characters in the restore path.

The first backup_filepath that is matched is replaced with the restore_filepath
string.

For example, the following entry renames C:\fred.txt to C:\fred2.txt:

rename 11 /C/fred.txt 12 /C/fred2.txt

(Be sure to end the entry with a return.)

With NetBackup 7.7.2 and later, only default paths are allowed for this option
and Veritas recommends to use the default paths. If you cannot use the
NetBackup default path in your setup, you should add custom paths to the
NetBackup configuration.

For more information on how to add a custom path, see the
“BPCD_WHITELIST_PATH option for NetBackup servers and clients” topic in
the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

-s date, -e date

Specifies the start and the end date range for the listing. The bprestore
command restores only files from backups or the archives that occurred within
the specified start and end date range.

-s specifies a start date and time for the restore window. bprestore restores
files only from the backups or the archives that occurred at or after the specified
date and time.
Note: To restore multistreamed images, first run `bplist -l` to get the modification time of the desired files during the last backup that contained the files. Specify that date as the `-s` when you run the `bprestore` command. If you specify no start or no end date for the files that have been backed using multiple data streams, errors may result.

The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default start date is 01/01/1970 00:00:00.

The default is to return the most recent image. For backups, this image is the most recent full backup if a full backup exists. If a full backup does not exist, then the most recent incremental or user-directed backup is restored.

-e specifies an end date and time for the restore window. `bprestore` restores only files in the backups or the archives that occurred at or before the specified date and time. Use the same format as for the start date and time.

The end backup date and time do not need to be exact, except for a true-image restore (see the `-T` option description). `bprestore` restores the file that has the specified backup date and time. Or it restores the file that precedes the end date and time, which is the most recent backup. The default is the current date and time.

-S master_server

Specifies the name of the NetBackup server.

On UNIX systems, the default is the first server found in the `/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf` file.

On Windows systems, the default is the server designated as current on the Servers tab of the Specify NetBackup Machines dialog box. To display this dialog box, start the Backup, Archive, and Restore user interface on the client. Then click Specify NetBackup Machines on the File menu.

-spcurver

For SharePoint operation, `-spcurver` restores only the most recent version of an item.
-spsignorelock
  For SharePoint operation, -spsignorelock releases the lock on the SharePoint farm topology, if it is set.

-spspreserveiis
  For SharePoint operation, -spspreserveiis preserves the existing Internet Information Services (IIS) website and application pool.

-spsredirect_server hostname
  For SharePoint operation, this option specifies the web server on which the redirected portal or team site resides in a SharePoint farm. The redirected web server should be specified as hostname.

-spsrestoresecurity
  For SharePoint operation, -spsrestoresecurity includes security information in the restore operation.

-spsverkeep 0 | 1 | 2
  For SharePoint operation, -spsverkeep specifies if versioning is enabled on the restore destination.

-t policy_type
  Specifies one of the following numbers that corresponds to the policy type. The default is 0 for all clients except Windows, where the default is 13.

  0 = Standard
  8 = MS-SharePoint
  13 = MS-Windows
  16 = MS-Exchange-Server
  19 = NDMP
  20 = FlashBackup
  21 = Split-Mirror
  25 = Lotus-Notes
  29 = FlashBackup-Windows
  30 = Vault
  35 = NBU-Catalog
  38 = PureDisk-Export
  39 = Enterprise-Vault
  40 = VMware
41 = Hyper-V

-T
Specifies a true-image restore, where only the files and the directories that existed in the last true-image backup are restored. This option is useful only if true-image backups were performed. If this option is not specified, all files and directories that meet the specified criteria are restored, even if they were deleted.

When the -T option is specified, the image that is requested must be uniquely identified. Unique identification is accomplished by using the -e option with seconds granularity. The -s option (if any) is ignored. The seconds granularity of an image can be retrieved by using the bplist command with the -l and -Listseconds options.

-td temp_dir
This option provides a location where the associated log and any patch files are to be kept until the database is restored. If storage groups are restored, a subdirectory in temp_dir is created for each storage group. The log and patch files for each storage group are kept in the corresponding subdirectory.

On UNIX systems, the default location is /temp.

On Windows systems, the default location is C:\temp.

-vhd_dof 0 | 1
For Hyper-V operation, -vhd_dof specifies whether or not to delete on any failure. Possible values are 1 (delete on failure) and 0 (do not delete on failure).

-vhd_dsize VHD_disk_size
For Hyper-V operation, -vhd_dsize specifies the size of the VHD file to be recovered.

-vhd_fn VHD_filename
For Hyper-V operation, -vhd_fn specifies the name of the VHD file to be recovered.

-vhd_type 0 | 1
For Hyper-V operation, -vhd_type specifies the type of the VHD file. Possible values for this option are the following:

1 - Fixed.
2 - Dynamic.

-w [hh:mm:ss]
Causes NetBackup to wait for a completion status from the server before it returns you to the system prompt.
The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

More information is available about the locale of your system.

See "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

You can optionally specify a wait time in hours, minutes, and seconds. The maximum wait time you can specify is 23:59:59. If the wait time expires before the restore is complete, the command exits with a timeout status. The restore, however, still completes on the server.

If you specify 0 or do not specify a time, the wait time is indefinite for the completion status.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Restore files from backups of file1 that were performed between 04/01/2010 06:00:00 and 04/10/2010 18:00:00. Enter the following:

UNIX systems:

# bprestore -s 04/01/2010 06:00:00 -e 04/10/2010 18:00:00 /usr/user1/file1

Windows systems:

# bprestore -s 04/01/2010 06:00:00 -e 04/10/2010 18:00:00 C:\user1\file1

Example 2 - Restore the files that are listed in a file named restore_list by using the most recent backups, enter the following:

UNIX systems:

# bprestore -f restore_list

Windows systems:

# bprestore -f c:\restore_list

Example 3

UNIX systems:

Restore directory /home/kwc from the backups that are associated with a keyword phrase that contains "My Home Directory". Use a progress log named /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_op/bkup.log. Enter the following on one line:
# bprestore -k "*My Home Directory*"
-L /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_op/bkup.log
/home/kwc

Windows systems:

Restore directory `C:\kwc` from the backups that are associated with a keyword phrase that contains "My Home Directory". Use a progress log named `c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops\bkup.log`. Enter the following on one line:

```bash
# bprestore -k "*My Home Directory*"
-L c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops\bkup.log
C:\kwc
```

Example 4 - Restore the D drive on the Windows client slater from the backups that are associated with a keyword phrase that contains "My Home Dir". Use a progress log named `bkup.log`. Enter the following all on one line or use the backslash continuation character:

UNIX systems:

```bash
# bprestore -k "*My Home Dir*" -C slater
-D slater -t 13
-L /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_op/bkup.log /D
```

Windows systems:

```bash
# bprestore -k "*My Home Dir*" -C slater -D slater -t 13
-L c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops\bkup.log D:\
```

Example 5 - Assume that you have a rename file named `/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/rename` on a UNIX client and it contains the following:

```
change /home/kwc/linkback to /home/kwc/linkback_alt
```

To restore the hard link that is named `/home/kwc/linkback` to alternate path `/home/kwc/linkback_alt` on that client, run the following command:

```bash
# bprestore -H -R
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/rename
/home/kwc/linkback
```

Example 6 - Assume that you want to restore files from backups of the file `user1`.
The backups were performed between 04/01/12 06:00:00 and 04/10/12 18:00:00. You also want to exclude all files with a .pdf extension, except for the file named final_doc.pdf. To perform this operation, run the following (on one line):

**UNIX systems:**

```
# bprestore -s 04/01/12 06:00:00 -e 04/10/12 18:00:00 /home/user1 !/home/user1/*.pdf /home/user1/final_doc.pdf
```

**Windows systems:**

```
# bprestore -s 04/01/12 06:00:00 -e 04/10/12 18:00:00
C:\user1\ !C:\user1\*.pdf C:\user1\final_doc.pdf
```

**FILES**

**UNIX systems:**

```
$HOME/bp.conf
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bprestore/log.mmddyy
```

**Windows systems:**

```
install_path\NetBackup\logs\bprestore\*.log
```

**SEE ALSO**

See bp on page 46.
See bparchive on page 48.
See bplist on page 211.
bpretlevel

bpretlevel — display or change the values of the retention levels on the master server

SYNOPSIS

bpretlevel [-s | -l | -L | -U] [-M master_server,...]
bpretlevel (-r level period) | -d [-M master_server,...]

On UNIX and Linux systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

bpretlevel sets or changes time periods for each of the 24 retention levels and lists the current settings for levels. The time period can be specified in hours, days, weeks, months, or years.

The default periods for the retention values are as follows:

- 0 (10 hours)
- 1 (2 weeks)
- 2 (3 weeks)
- 3 (1 month)
- 4 (2 months)
- 5 (3 months)
- 6 (6 months)
- 7 (9 months)
- 8 (1 year)
- 9-24 (infinite)
OPTIONS

- **s** | - **l** | - **L** | - **U**

Specifies what information is listed and how the information is formatted in the output. The possible values are the following:

- **s** is the short listing which contains the retention level, retention period, and equivalent days. - **s** is the default value.
- **l** is the condensed listing which contains the retention level, number of seconds, and period with no headings or formatting.
- **L** is the long listing which contains the retention level, equivalent days, retention in seconds, and retention period.
- **U** is the user listing which contains the level, number of days, and label of the retention period.

**master_server**

Specifies the master server whose job retention levels are to be reported or changed.

- **d**

Restores default retention periods for all retention levels. See the default values listed in the Description.

- **r** **level** **period**

Changes the retention period for a specified retention level. Retention levels (**level**) 0-8 are changeable. Levels 9-24 must be set to infinity. The retention period (**period**) can be specified in days, weeks, months, years, or infinity (no limit). Include a space between the value and the units. For example, 3 **d**.

Enter the retention period in any of the following ways:

- **#hours**: hour | hours | h
  
  For example, four hours can be represented by 4 **h**.

- **#days**: day | days | d
  
  For example, four days can be represented by 4 **d**.

- **#weeks**: week | weeks | w
  
  For example, eight weeks can be represented by 8 **week**.

- **#months**: month | months | m
  
  For example, one month can be represented by 1 **m**.

- **#years**: year | years | y
  
  For example, one year can be represented by 1 **years**.

- **infinite** | **infinity** | **i**
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Change the retention period of retention level 2 from its default value of three (3) weeks to five (5) weeks.

```
orbitervm1 # bpretlevel -r 2 5 w
```

Example 2 - Display a user listing of all the retention levels for the current master server. Notice that Level 2 is now set to five (5) weeks per the change that was made in Example 1.

```
orbitervm1 # bpretlevel -U
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>9 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>24855</td>
<td>infinity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE ALSO

See `bpduplicate` on page 121.

See `bpimagelist` on page 168.
See `bpimmedia` on page 177.
See `bpmedialist` on page 223.
See `bpplsched` on page 316.
See `bpplschedrep` on page 333.
See `nbstl` on page 691.
bpschedule

bpschedule – add, delete, or list disk staging storage unit (DSSU) schedules

SYNOPSIS

bpschedule [-v] [-M master_server,...] -add sched_label [-freq frequency] [-stage_priority number] [-altreadhost hostname] [-number_copies number] [-residence storage_unit_label [,stunit-copy2,...]] [-pool volume_pool_label [,pool-copy2,...]] [-fail_on_error 0|1[,0|1,...0|1] [-window start_duration]] [-cal 0|1|2] [-ut] [-incl mm/dd/yyyy] [-excl mm/dd/yyyy] [-weekday day_name week [day_name week]...] [-dayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | 1] [-xweekday day_name week [day_name week]...] [-xdayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | 1]

bpschedule [-v] [-M master_server,...] -delete sched_label...

bpschedule [-v] [-M master_server,...] -deleteall

bpschedule [-v] [-M master_server,...] [-L | -l | -U] [-label sched_label]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpschedule command does the following:

- Adds a new disk staging storage unit (DSSU) schedule.
- Deletes one or more DSSU schedules.
- Deletes all the DSSU schedules.
- Lists one or all DSSU schedules (default is list all DSSU schedules).

For the -add and -delete options, bpschedule returns to the system prompt immediately after it submits the DSSU schedule change request to NetBackup. To determine whether the change was successful, run bpschedule again to list the updated schedule information.
The list option displays a single entry for each schedule, even if the -M option is used. The -l form lists the information for each schedule on several lines. -l does not identify the attributes by name; these are as follows (where the names are not described, they are reserved for internal NetBackup use):

Line 1: SCHED, schedule name, type, max_mpx, frequency, retention level, u_wind/o/d, two internal attributes, maximum fragment size, calendar, number of copies, and fail on error. Note that u_wind/o/d is a field reserved for future use. The u_wind entry in the -L display is also reserved for future use.

Line 2: SCHEDWIN, seven pairs of the form start,duration, expresses the start and duration of the window for each day of the week. The week starts with Sunday.

Line 3: SCHEDRES, residence (a value for each copy).

Line 4: SCHEDPOOL, pool (a value for each copy).

Line 5: SCHEDRL, retention level (a value for each copy).

Line 6: SCHEDFOE, fail on error (a value for each copy).

If the -M option is used, bpschedule performs the operation on each of the listed master servers. For instance, if bpschedule adds a schedule, bpschedule adds the schedule to the policy on each of the listed master servers for -M. If -M is used on a listing request, the listing is composed of the returned information from all the master servers in the -M list. If the command fails for any of the master servers, activity stops at that point.

To modify an existing NetBackup schedule, use the NetBackup command bpschedulerep.

Any authorized user can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

These options are common to all forms of bpschedule:

-M master_server,

Specifies a list of alternative master servers. This list is a comma-separated list of host names. If this option is present, each master server in the list runs the bpschedule command. Each master server in the list must allow access by the system that issues the bpschedule command.

If this option is present, the command is run on each master server in the list. If an error occurs for any master server, the process terminates at that point.
If `bpschedule` produces a listing, the listing is the composite of the returned information from all the master servers in this list.

If `bpschedule` adds or deletes a schedule, all master servers in this list receive the change.

`-v`

Selects the verbose mode where `bpschedule` logs additional information for debugging purposes. The information goes into the NetBackup administration debug log. This option is meaningful only when NetBackup enables the debug log function (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems:

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin
```

Windows systems:

```
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin
```

The remaining options depend on the form of `bpschedule`. The first form of `bpschedule` adds a schedule to the specified storage unit name. The following options apply to this form of `bpschedule`:

```
-add sched_label [suboptions]
```

Adds a single schedule to the specified storage unit name. The following describes the suboptions for the `-add` option. These are attributes of the schedule being added.

```
-cal 0|1|2
```

Indicates whether `bpschedule` follows a calendar-based schedule or a frequency-based schedule.

- `0` = frequency-based schedule
- `1` = calendar-based schedule with no retries after run day
- `2` = calendar-based schedule with retries after run day

```
-dayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | 1
```

Specifies the day or days of every month to run the schedule. Enter L (lowercase l) to run the last day of every month, whether the month contains 28, 29, 30, or 31 days.

For example, to run the policy backup on the 14th day and the 28th day of every month, enter the following:

```
-dayomonth 14 28
```

To run the last day of every month, enter:
-dayomonth 1

-excl mm/dd/yyyy

  Indicates to exclude this single date.

-fail_on_error 0|1[,0|1,...,0|1]

  Specifies whether to fail all other copies if one copy fails. If no parameter is
  specified, 0 is default for all copies. Specify a value for each copy.

  0 = Do not fail the other copies
  1 = Fail other copies

-freq frequency

  Determines how often backups run. Represents the number of seconds between
  the backups that are initiated according to this schedule. Valid range for this
  option is 0 through 2419200 (number of seconds in four weeks). When this
  value is omitted on the command line, the default value is 604800 (duration of
  one week in seconds).

-incl mm/dd/yyyy

  Indicates to include this single date.

-number_copies number

  Specify the number of simultaneous backup copies. The valid value range is
  1-4. The default is 1.

-pool volume_pool_label[,pool-copy2,...]

  The name of the volume pool. This choice overrides the policy-level volume
  pool. The value "*NULL*" causes NetBackup to use the volume pool that is
  specified at the policy level. The default is to use the volume pool that is
  specified at the policy level. The volume pool label cannot be None. If you do
  not specify a volume pool at either the schedule level or the policy level,
  NetBackup uses a default value of NetBackup.

  When you specify -number_copies greater than 1, specify a pool for each
  copy.

-residence storage_unit_label [,stunit-copy2,...]

  The name of the storage unit, which specifies the location of the backup images.
  The value "*NULL*" causes NetBackup to use the storage unit that is specified
  at the policy level. The default is for NetBackup to use the storage unit that is
  specified at the policy level. If you do not specify a storage unit at either the
  schedule level or the policy level, NetBackup uses the next storage unit
  available.

  When you specify -number_copies greater than 1, specify a residence for
  each copy.
-stage_priority number
The order in which storage units are to be selected within a storage unit group:
1 = Use the storage units in the order that appears in the storage unit group
dialog box (default).
2 = Use the storage unit least recently used. (The storage units take turns.)
3 = Use the first storage unit in the list that is not full or down. If the storage
unit is only busy, the policy waits to write to it.

-altreadhost hostname
The server to be used to read a backup image that a different media server
originally wrote.

-ut
If any of the date or the time arguments follow -ut, they are accepted as UNIX
time, instead of the standard time format. The -ut option is used primarily for
Java.

-weekday day_name week [day_name week]...
Specifies a day of the week, and the week of the month, as a run day in the
schedule.
- The day_name is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
  Friday, or Saturday.
- The week is the number of the week in the month. A week begins on Sunday
  and ends on Saturday. Valid values are 1-5.
For example, to instruct the policy to run every Sunday of the month, enter:

-weekday Sunday 1 Sunday 2 Sunday 3 Sunday 4 Sunday 5

-window start_duration
Specifies when NetBackup can run the backups for this schedule. Every day
of the week has the same window.

-start is the time at which the backup window opens for this schedule. This
number is the number of seconds since midnight. This number is an integer
between 0 and 86399 (86400 seconds in a day).

-duration is the length of time that the window remains open. The time unit is
seconds. This number is a non-negative integer.

-xdayomonth 1-31 [1-31]| l
Specifies the day or days of the month that you want to exclude as run days
in the schedule. Use l (lowercase L) to indicate the last day of the month.
For example, to instruct the policy to not run on the 14th and 15th of the month, enter:

-xdayomonth 14 15

-xweekday day_name week [day_name week]...

Specifies the day of the week and week of the month, to exclude as a run day in the schedule.

- The day_name is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
- The week is the number of the week in the month.
- Use 1 to indicate the last week of the month. The week of the month starts on Sunday and ends on Monday. Valid values are 1-5.

For example, to instruct the policy to not run on the first and third Mondays of the month, enter:

-xweekday Monday 1 Monday 3

The second form of bpschedule deletes one or more schedules from the named policy. The following option applies to this form of bpschedule:

-delete sched_label

Deletes the listed schedules from the named policy. Separate the elements of the sched_label list with spaces. There can be up to 25 labels in the list.

The third form of bpschedule deletes all schedule from the named policy. The following option applies to this form of bpschedule:

-deleteall

Deletes all schedules from the named policy.

The fourth form of bpschedule produces a listing of information about the schedules for the named policy. The following options apply to this form of bpschedule:

-l

The list type is short. This list is the default list type. This option produces a terse listing that includes all attributes for the schedule. Each schedule occupies one line of the listing. Most attribute values are expressed numerically. This option is useful for scripts or the programs that rework the listing contents into a customized report format.

-L

The list type is long. This listing includes all attributes for the schedule. Some attribute values are descriptive terms, rather than numbers.
-label sched_label

List the attributes for this schedule in the named policy. The default is to list information for all schedules for the named policy.

-U The list type is user. This listing is similar to the long-type list, but it has fewer entries. Most attribute values are descriptive terms, rather than numbers.

EXAMPLE

List the information for schedule test in long form.

# bpschedule -L -label test

Schedule: test
Type: FULL (0)
Frequency: 7day(s) (604800 seconds)
Retention Level: 1(2 weeks)
u-wind/o/d: 0 0
Incr Type: DELTA (0)
Incr Depends: (none defined)
Max Frag Size: 0 MB (1048576 MB)
Maximum MPX: 1
Number copies: 1
Fail on Error: 0
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)
Daily Windows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>W-Open</th>
<th>W-Close</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td>00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/sched/schedule name

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin\*
install_path\NetBackup\db\sched\schedule name

SEE ALSO

See bpschedulerep on page 388.
bpschedulerep

bpschedulerep – modify attributes of disk staging storage unit (DSSU) schedule

SYNOPSIS

bpschedulerep sched_label [ -M master_server,...] [-v] [-freq backup_frequency] [-stage_priority number] [-altreadhost hostname] [-cal 0|1|2] [-incl mm/dd/yyyy] [-excl mm/dd/yyyy] [-delincl mm/dd/yyyy] [-delexcl mm/dd/yyyy] [-weekday day_name week [day_name week]...] [-dayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | 1] [-xweekday day_name week [day_name week]...] [-xdayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | 1] [-deldayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | 1] [-delweekday day_name week [day_name week]...] [-ci] [-ce] [-cw] [-cd] [-number_copies number] [-fail_on_error 0|1,0|1,...,0|1] [-residence storage_unit_label [,stunit-copy2,...]] [-pool volume_pool_label [,pool-copy2,...]] -(0..6) start duration

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

bpschedulerep changes the attributes of a NetBackup disk staging storage unit (DSSU) schedule. The schedule that bpschedulerep named should already exist when this command is run. bpschedulerep changes the schedule on each of the master servers that are listed, if the -M option is used.

Any authorized user can initiate this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-(0..6) start duration

Specifies the window during which NetBackup can run the backups for this schedule. This window applies to a specific day of the week. 0 corresponds to Sunday, 1 to Monday, and so on.
**start** is the time at which the backup window opens for this schedule. This number is the number of seconds since midnight. It is an integer between 0 and 86400 (the number of seconds in a day).

**duration** is the length of time that the window remains open. The time unit is seconds. It is a non-negative integer.

**-cal 0|1|2**

Indicates whether `bpschedulerep` follows a calendar-based schedule or a frequency-based schedule.

0 = frequency-based schedule

1 = calendar-based schedule with no retries after run day

2 = calendar-based schedule with retries after run day

**-dayomonth 1-31 \[1-31\]... | l**

Specifies the day or days of every month to run the schedule. Enter l (lowercase L) to run the last day of every month, whether the month contains 28, 29, 30, or 31 days.

For example, to run the policy backup on the 14th day and the 28th day of every month, enter the following:

```
-dayomonth 14 28
```

To run the last day of every month, enter:

```
-dayomonth 1
```

**-deldayomonth 1-31 \[1-31\]... | l**

Specifies a day of every month to exclude as a run day. Enter 1 (lowercase L) to exclude the last day of every month, whether the month contains 28, 29, 30, or 31 days. This command can only remove the dates that were added by using the `-dayomonth` command.

For example, to exclude from the schedule the 20th day and 21st day of every month that you originally specified as run days, enter:

```
-deldayomonth 20 21
```

**-delweekday day_name week \[day_name week\]...**

Specifies a day of the week and the week of the month to exclude as a run day from the schedule. This command can only remove the dates that were added by using the `-weekday` command.

- The **day_name** is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
- The week is the number of the week in the month. A week begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. Valid values are 1-5.

  For example, to delete the second Monday of the month that you originally specified as a run day, enter:

  `-delweekday Monday 2`

  `-excl mm/dd/yyyy`

  Indicates to exclude this single date.

  `-delincl mm/dd/yyyy`

  Indicates to delete this single date.

  `-delexcl mm/dd/yyyy`

  Indicates to delete this single date.

  `-ci`

  Clears all specific include dates.

  `-ce`

  Clears all specific exclude dates.

  `-cw`

  Clears all week days.

  `-cd`

  Clears all days of a month.

  `-fail_on_error 0|1[,0|1,...,0|1]`

  Specifies whether to fail all other copies if one copy fails. If no parameter is specified, 0 is default for all copies. Specify a value for each copy.

  0 = Do not fail the other copies

  1 = Fail other copies

  `-freq backup_frequency`

  Specifies how much time can elapse between successful automatic backups for clients on this schedule. Frequency does not apply to user schedules because the user can perform a backup or archive any time the backup window is open. This value is a positive integer that represents the number of seconds between successful automatic backups for this schedule.

  `-help`

  Prints a command-line usage message.

  `-incl mm/dd/yyyy`

  Indicates to include this single date.
-M master_server,...
A list of alternative master servers. This list is a comma-separated list of host
names. If this option is present, each master server in the list runs the
bpschedulerep command. Each master server in the list must allow access
by the system that issued the bpschedulerep command. If an error occurs for
any master server, the process terminates at that point.

The schedule attributes are modified on all the master servers in this list.

-number_copies number
Specify the number of simultaneous backup copies. The valid value range is
1-4. The default is 1.

-pool volume_pool_label[,pool-copy2,...]
Specifies the volume pool(s) for the schedule. Do not use this option if a disk
storage unit is the residence for the schedule. If "*NULL*" is specified, the
volume pool for the schedule is the volume pool of the policy that contains this
schedule.

Specify a pool for each copy.

To display the configured volume pools, run the following command:
UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmpool -listall

Windows systems:

install_path\Volmgr\bin\vmpool -listall

-residence storage_unit_label[,stunit-copy2,...]
Specifies the label(s) of the storage unit to be used for storing the backups that
were created according to this schedule. If "*NULL*" is specified, the residence
for the schedule defaults to the residence of the policy that contains this
schedule. If the residence value is a storage unit label, the residence for the
schedule becomes that storage unit; it overrides the residence for the policy.

Specify a storage unit for each copy.

Run bpstulist to display the set of defined storage units.

-stage priority number
The order in which storage units are to be selected within a storage unit group:
1 = Use the storage units in the order that appears in the storage unit group
dialog box (default).
2 = Use the storage unit least recently used. (The storage units take turns.)
3 = Use the first storage unit in the list that is not full or down. If the storage unit is only busy, the policy waits to write to it.

-altrreadhost hostname

The server to be used to read a backup image that a different media server originally wrote.

sched_label

The name of the previously created schedule to be changed.

-weekday day_name week [day_name week]...

Specifies a day of the week and a week of the month as a run day in the schedule.

- The day_name is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.

- The week is the number of the week in the month. A week begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. Valid values are 1-5.

For example, to instruct the policy to run every Sunday of the month, enter:

-weekday Sunday 1 Sunday 2 Sunday 3 Sunday 4 Sunday 5

-v

Selects the verbose mode. This option causes bpschedulerep to log additional information for debugging purposes. The information goes into the NetBackup administration daily debug log. This option is meaningful only when NetBackup enables the debug log function (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

-xdayomonth 1-31 [1-31]... | l

Specifies the day or days of the month that you want to exclude as run days in the schedule. Use 1 (lowercase L) to indicate the last day of the month.

For example, to instruct the policy to not run the backup on the 6th of the month, enter:

-xdayomonth 6
-xweekday day_name week [day_name week]...

Specifies the day of the week and week of the month, to exclude as a run day in the schedule.

- The day_name is: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.
- The week is the number of the week in the month.
- Use l to indicate the last week of the month. The week of the month starts on Sunday and ends on Monday. Valid values are 1-5.

For example, to instruct the policy to not run on the third Monday and Wednesday of the month, enter:

-xweekday Monday 3 Wednesday 3

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Change and schedule named test.

# bpschedulerep test -cal 2

The following is received after the change and a bpschedule -label test listing.

SCHED test 0 1 604800 1 0 0 0 *NULL* 0 2 0 0 0
SCHEDWIN 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
SCHEDRES *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL*
SCHEDPOOL *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL* *NULL*
SCHEDRL 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SCHEDF0E 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Example 2 - For Saturday and Sunday of each week, have the window for schedule test open at 10 p.m. instead of 11 p.m. Also, set the window duration to two (2) hours instead of one (1) hour. bpschedulerep resets the windows, and bpschedule lists the new schedule values.

# bpschedulerep test -0 79200 7200 -6 79200 7200
bpschedule -U -label test
Schedule: test
Type: Full Backup
Frequency: every 7 days
Retention Level: 1 (2 weeks)
Maximum MPX: 1
Residence: (specific storage unit not required)
Volume Pool: (same as policy volume pool)
Daily Windows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>End Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>22:00:00</td>
<td>24:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>23:00:00</td>
<td>24:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>23:00:00</td>
<td>24:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>23:00:00</td>
<td>24:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>23:00:00</td>
<td>24:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>23:00:00</td>
<td>24:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>22:00:00</td>
<td>24:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILES**

**UNIX systems:**

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/sched/schedule name

**Windows systems:**

install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
install_path\NetBackup\db\sched\schedule name

**SEE ALSO**

See bpschedule on page 380.
bpsetconfig

bpsetconfig – update a NetBackup configuration

SYNOPSIS

bpsetconfig [-h host] [-u user] [filename,...] [-r "reason"]

UNIX only: bpsetconfig -i | -e filename [-c class [-s schedule]]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpsetconfig command is used as a stand-alone program, or as a helper
program with the backuptrace and the restoretrace commands, to update a
configuration. This command is available for all NetBackup server platforms.
You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

-e filename [-c class [-s schedule]]
    Writes the exclude_list file to /usr/openv/netbackup/exclude_list on client
    client. The class (policy) and schedule qualifiers allow the exclude_list.class
    file and the exclude_list.class.schedule to be written. The files in the exclude
    list are excluded from being backed up.
    This option applies only to UNIX.

filename,...
    Specifies the file or files where the updates are listed. If not specified, standard
    input is read.

-h host
    Specifies the host name of the server or client whose configuration is updated.
-i filename [-c class [-s schedule]]

    Writes the include_list file to /usr/openv/netbackup/include_list on client class. The class (policy) and schedule qualifiers allow the include_list.class file and the include_list.class.schedule to be written. The files in the include list are the exceptions to the exclude list. They are therefore included in a backup operation.

This option applies only to UNIX.

-r "reason"

    Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-u user

    Specifies the user whose configuration is updated.

EXAMPLE

Example 1 - Set a NetBackup configuration on a different system.

  bpsetconfig -h orange.colors.org
  SERVER = yellow.colors.org
  SERVER = orange.colors.org

  UNIX systems: <ctl-D>

  Windows systems: <ctl-Z>

  Sets the NetBackup configuration on the system orange.colors.org to the designated server that follows. That is, yellow.colors.org is the master server for the client orange.colors.org:

  SERVER = yellow.colors.org
  SERVER = orange.colors.org

Example 2 - Write the file /usr/openv/netbackup/lists/sun01_excl_list.fullb to /usr/openv/netbackup/excl_list.fullb on the client sun01.

  # bpsetconfig -e /usr/openv/netbackup/lists/sun01_excl_list.fullb / /h sun01 -c fullbck

SEE ALSO

See bpgetconfig on page 156.
See nbgetconfig on page 617.

See nbsetconfig on page 679.
bpstsinfo – display information on storage servers, LSUs, images, and plugins

SYNOPSIS

bpstsinfo -comparedbandstu | -cdas -servername | -sn server_name | -storage_server storage_server -serverprefix server_prefix | -stype server_type [-lsuname lsu_name],... -oldservervolume old_sts_server:old_volume [-oldservervolume old_sts_server:old_volume ...

bpstsinfo -deleteimage | -di -servername | -sn server_name -serverprefix server_prefix -lsuname lsu_name -imagename image_name -imagedate image_date

bpstsinfo -deleteimagegroup | -dig -servername | -sn server_name | -storage_server storage_server -serverprefix server_prefix -lsuname lsu_name -imagename image_name -imagedate image_date

bpstsinfo -diskspaceinfo | -dsi -stype storage_type


bpstsinfo -lsuinfo | -li [-servername | -sn server_name] [-serverprefix server_prefix] [-lsuname lsu_name,...] [-filteronimagemodetype [ STS_SA_IMAGE | STS_SA_OPAQUEF | STS_SA_CLEARF]

bpstsinfo -plugininfo | -pi [-servername | -sn server_name] [-serverprefix server_prefix] [-stype server_type]

bpstsinfo -servercap | -sc [-stype server_type] -storage_server storage_server

bpstsinfo -serverinfo | -si [-servername | -sn server_name] [-serverprefix server_prefix]
On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

The `bpstsinfo` command displays the attributes for plugins, storage servers, logical storage units (LSUs), and the images that reside on disk. The command also compares images old and current servers and volumes, displays all image IDs for an image group, and deletes a specified image. A log of the command activity is sent to the NetBackup admin log file for the current day. All errors for this command go to stderr.

Only authorized users can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

OPTIONS

Only one of the following options can be specified on a single command line.

- `--comparedbandstu` | `--cdas`
  Compares the image information in the catalog to image information on the storage server physical media. `-comparedbandstu` compares the specified previous OpenStorage server(s) and volume(s) to the current OpenStorage server and volume.

- `--deleteimage` | `--di`
  Deletes the specified image.

- `--deleteimagegroup` | `--dig`
  Deletes the specified image group.

- `--diskspaceinfo` | `--dsi`
  Prints the aggregated space for a specified disk type.

- `--imagegrouplist` | `--igl`
  For a given image and image group type, print all associate image IDs

- `--imageinfo` | `--ii`
  Prints the image information.
-lsuinfo | -li
Prints the LSU information.

-plugininfo | -pi
Prints the plugin information for internal and external plugins on the system. When you use -plugininfo with no sub-options, all plugins are printed. Use with -serverprefix to restrict the printout to only the plugin with the specified prefix. Use -stype to restrict the printout to only plugins of the specified storage server type.

-serverinfo | -si
Prints the storage server information.

-servercap | -sc
Prints the storage server capabilities.

SUB-OPTIONS

-filteronimagemodetype \[STS_SA_IMAGE \| STS_SA_OPAQUE \| STS_SA_CLEAR\]
Limits the LSUs to be printed on the system to the specified image mode type.

-imagedate image_date
Specifies a single image. The following are acceptable formats:

03/08/2009 09:41:22
1110296416

This option can be used with -imageinfo only; it cannot be used with -imagedatestart or -imagedateend.

-imagedateend image_date
Optional filter argument. By default, all images are used. Specify MM/DD/YYYY hh:mm:ss to the images to something that is equal to or newer than the image_date.

-imagedatestart image_date
Optional filter argument. By default, all images are used. Specify MM/DD/YYYY hh:mm:ss to limit the images to something that is equal to or newer than the image_date.

-imagename image_name
Optional filter argument. By default, all images are used. Specify image_name to limit to only the images that match.
-imagetype STS_FULL_ONLY | STS_INCR_ONLY
  Optional filter argument. By default, both the full and the incremental images are used. STS_FULL_ONLY or STS_INCR_ONLY to limit to only images from a full backup or an incremental backup.

-lsuname lsu_name,...
  Optional filter argument. By default, all LSUs are used. Specify lsu_name to limit to one LSU for each -lsuname supplied.

-servername server_name
  Specifies the hostname of the STS server. If -servername is not specified, the hostname of the local host is used.

-serverprefix server_prefix
  Limits server prefixes to the one that server_prefix specifies. Optional filter argument. By default, all server prefixes are used. This option can be used with -serverinfo, -lsuinfo, and -imageinfo. The following are valid prefixes:
  - ntap:
  - STSBasicDisk:
  - PureDisk:

-stype server_type
  Specifies a string that identifies the storage server type. The server_type value can originate from one of the following sources:
  - Veritas provided storage. Possible values are AdvancedDisk and PureDisk.
  - Third-party disk appliances. The vendor supplies the server_type string.
  - Cloud storage. Possible values include amazon, att, and rackspace. These values can also contain a _crypt suffix (for example, amazon_crypt).
  The storage server type is case sensitive.
  When used with the -diskspaceinfo option, -stype specifies the disk type that is to display the aggregated space. An example of the output display:

  Disktype: AdvancedDisk TotalCapacity: 100000000 TotalUsed:
  100000000

  Licensing is based on the TotalCapacity and TotalUsed values.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List the attributes of the lsu SnapMirrorA1 on storage server apricot:
# bpstsinfo -lsuinfo -serverprefix "ntap:" -servername apricot / 
-1suname /vol/dsu1

LsuInfo:
   Server Name: ntapdfm
   LSU Name: SnapMirrorA1
   Allocation: STS_LSU_AT_STATIC
   Storage: STS_LSU_ST_NONE
   Description:
   Configuration:
   Media: (STS_LSUF_DISK | STS_LSUF_REP_ENABLED)
   Save As: (STS_SA_SNAPSHOT | STS_SA_MIRROR)
   Replication Sources: 1 ( simdisk:ntapdfm:SnapVaultA )
   Replication Targets: 0 ( )
   Maximum Transfer: 0
   Block Size: 4096
   Allocation Size: 0
   Size: 171798691840
   Bytes Used: 8895016960
   Physical Bytes Used: 0
   Resident Images: 0

Example 2 - List all capabilities for storage server sigt32.

# bpstsinfo -sc -stype Network_MWS -storage_server sigt32

Network_MWS:sigt32
   STS_SRVC_ASYNC_WAIT
   STS_SRVC_CLAIM
   STS_SRVC_CLOSE_IMAGE
   STS_SRVC_CLOSE_IMAGE_LIST
   STS_SRVC_CLOSE_LSU_LIST
   STS_SRVC_CLOSE_SERVER
   STS_SRVC_COPY_IMAGE
   ...
   STS_SRVC_NAMED_ASYNC_ROLLBACK_SNAP
   STS_SRVC_NAMED_ASYNC_VALIDATE_SNAP_BYNAME
   STS_SRVC_NAMED_ASYNC_WAIT_SNAP
   STS_SRVC_OPEN_SNAP_LIST
   STS_SRVC_VALIDATE_ROLLBACK
   STS_SRVC_VALIDATE_SNAP_BYNAME

SEE ALSO

See bpstuadd on page 404.
See `bpstudel` on page 414.
See `bpstulist` on page 417.
See `bpsturep` on page 425.
**bpstuadd**

bpstuadd – create NetBackup storage unit or storage group

**SYNOPSIS**

```plaintext
bpstuadd -label storage_unit_label -path path_name [-dt disk_type] |

bpstuadd -group storage_unit_group storage_unit_label ... [-sm selection_method]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

**DESCRIPTION**

The bpstuadd command creates a NetBackup storage unit or storage unit group. When you create a single storage unit, make sure that you include a label for the new storage unit: either the -density the -path, or the -dp option. bpstuadd cannot create the storage unit if the master server has already created the maximum number of storage units that its NetBackup configuration allows. The command does not create a storage unit that specifies the same destination medium as an existing storage unit.

---

**Note:** This command does not enable you to change a disk storage unit (DSU) or a tape storage unit to a disk staging storage unit (DSSU). In addition, you cannot change a DSSU to a DSU or a tape storage unit.

---

NetBackup has several types of storage units. The storage-unit type affects how NetBackup stores the data. The options on the bpstuadd command line determine one of the following:
Disk. The storage destination is a disk file system directory, a disk pool, or both.

Disk Staging. A disk staging storage unit (DSSU) addresses the automatic (or scheduled sweeping) of images from the DSSU to the final storage unit.

Media Manager. The storage destination is a tape device managed by the Media Manager.

NDMP. An NDMP is a storage unit that Media Manager controls. The NetBackup for NDMP option must be installed. In this command description, references to Media Manager storage-unit types also apply to the NDMP storage-unit type except where specifically mentioned. The media for an NDMP storage unit always attach directly to an NDMP host and cannot be used to store data for other NetBackup clients. To define an NDMP storage unit, run the `bpstuadd` command on the master server.

For more about how to add NDMP storage units, see the *NetBackup for NDMP Administrator’s Guide*.

Errors go to `stderr`. A log of the command activity goes to the NetBackup admin log file for the current day.

For more about storage units, see the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II*.

Only authorized users can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

**OPTIONS**

```plaintext
-cf clearfiles
```

Enables the NetBackup media to perform data translation operations on backup data. Typically, OpenStorage plugins use metadata to perform the block-level deduplication operations that reduce the total amount of disk space being used. This value is valid only for disk storage units that are configured with OST disk pools.

The `clearfiles` variable can be one of the following values:

- 0 - Disables all data translation operations.
- 1 - Enables detailed translation operation. The metadata describes all of the attributes of the files that are backed up. These files are called clear files.
- 2 - Enables simple translation operation. The metadata identifies only the name, size, and byte offset location of the files that are backed up. They are called opaque files.
-cj max_jobs
   Specifies the maximum number of concurrent jobs that are permitted for this
   storage unit. max_jobs is a non-negative integer. The appropriate value depends
   on your server's ability to run multiple backup processes comfortably and the
   available space on the storage media.

   For more about maximum jobs per client, see the NetBackup Administrator's
   Guide, Volume I.

   The max_jobs option that is set to zero (0) means that this storage unit is never
   selected when a job is scheduled. The default is 1.

-density density_type
   Specifies the density type of the media. If this option is present, the storage
   unit type is Media Manager. This option has no default. Either -density,-path,
   or -dp must be on the command line. If you have specified the robot type on
   the command line, the value for density should be consistent with the robot
   type. The -density, -path, and -dp options can only be used independently.

   Valid values for density_type are:
   dlt - DLT Cartridge
   dltz - DLT Cartridge alternate
   8mm - 8mm Cartridge
   4mm - 4mm Cartridge
   qscsi - 1/4 Inch Cartridge

   Note: NetBackup supports the following densities on NetBackup Enterprise
   Servers.
   hcart - 1/2-inch cartridge
   hcart2 - 1/2-inch cartridge alternate
   dtf - DTF Cartridge

-dp disk_pool
   Specifies the name of the disk pool, which is the data storage area for this
   storage unit. The disk pool must already exist.

-dt disk_type
   Enables the user to specify a disk type. The following are the valid values for
   disk_type:
   1 - BasicDisk
3 - SnapVault

6 - DiskPool

-flags flags

Specifies the storage unit to be a staging storage unit, which allows for a quick restore. Valid values for flags are: NONE and STAGE_DATA. Currently valid for only disk storage units.

-group storage_unit_group storage_unit_label...

Adds a storage unit group and specifies the group name and the storage unit(s) that comprise the group. Add multiple storage units to the storage unit group by separating the names with a space. The maximum length of a storage unit group label is 128 characters.

-host host_name

Indicates a single specific media server that is associated with the storage unit. Only this media server can be selected as the system to read or write from the storage. The default is the host name of the local system.

Note: NetBackup Server does not support remote media servers.

The host you select must be either your NetBackup master server or a remote media server (if you configure remote media servers). The host name must be the network name for the server as known by all NetBackup servers and clients.

If host_name is a valid network name, but was not configured previously in NetBackup, it is added to NetBackup’s configuration as a media server. On UNIX, this server shows up as a SERVER entry in the bp.conf file; on Windows, Host Properties specifies the server in the Servers list. If host_name is not a valid network name, you must configure it manually.

-hostlist host_name...

Indicates that a subset of the media servers with access to the storage should be used. Use this option if multiple media servers share a disk pool. You want to dedicate one set of media servers to service a set of policies and clients. Then you want a different set to service other policies and clients (or for a specific role such as duplication jobs).

-hwm high_water_mark

Specifies a percentage of a disk storage unit at which it is considered full. This option is a user-configurable threshold. The valid range for the High Water Mark is 0 to 100 (percentage), and the default setting is 98(%). When the High Water Mark is reached, NetBackup becomes proactive in the following two different scenarios:
When you run a job and the total capacity is used, the DSU is considered to be Full. If you choose a storage unit in a Storage Unit Group, the following occurs: The media and the device selection (MDS) does not assign a new job to a storage unit whose used capacity exceeds the High Water Mark. Instead, it looks for another storage unit in the group to assign to the job.

During a job, if the Staging attribute is set and the total capacity is used, staging expires images to free space on the DSU. This action accommodates more backup data.

`-label storage_unit_label`

Specifies the name of the storage unit. This option is required unless you use `-group`. The maximum length of a storage-unit label is 128 characters.

`-lwm low_water_mark`

This option is a user-configurable threshold that the disk storage units that do disk staging use. The valid range for the Low Water Mark is 0 to 100 (percent). The default setting is 80 (percent).

When the High Water Mark is reached, do one of the following:

- Migrate images to other storage units until the Low Water Mark is reached.
- Free disk space by expiring disk images for the oldest staged images until the Low Water Mark is reached.

If you want to save most of your data, configure the Low Water Mark to be near the High Water Mark.

`-M master_server,...`

A list of master servers. This list is a comma-separated list of host names. If this option is present, the command is run on each of the master servers in this list. The servers must allow access by the system that issues the command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process stops at that point. The default is the master server for the system where the command is entered.

`-maxmpx mpx_factor`

The maximum multiplexing factor. Multiplexing sends concurrent, multiple backups from one or several clients to a single drive.

For more about multiplexing (MPX), see the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I*.

The multiplexing factor can range from 1 to 32. The default is 1, which means no multiplexing. A value greater than one (1) means that NetBackup can create multiplexed images on the destination medium. The license determines the effective subset of the 1 to 32 range for the local NetBackup installation.
-mfs max_fragment_size
  Specifies the maximum fragment size in megabytes, or how large a fragment
  a NetBackup image can be. NetBackup supports a maximum fragment size of
  1,000,000 megabytes (one terabyte).

  For removable media, this value is zero or any integer between 50 (megabytes)
  and 1,048,576 (megabytes) (1024 GB) inclusive. The default value is 0, which
  means the maximum of 1,048,576 MB.

  For a Disk storage unit, this value ranges from 20 MB to 512,000 MB (512 GB).
  The default value is 512,000 MB.

-nh NDMP_attach_host
  Specifies the host name of the NDMP server. If this option is present, the
  storage unit type is set to NDMP. The default is no NDMP server.

-nodevhost
  Indicates that no media server is associated with this storage unit. You can
  select any media server that can access the storage to move the data (such
  as backup, duplicate, restore).

-odo on_demand_only_flag
  The On-Demand-Only flag controls the condition under which NetBackup uses
  the storage unit:
  ■ To make the storage unit available only to the policies or the schedules that
    request it, set the flag to 1 (enabled).
  ■ To make the storage unit available to any policy or schedule, set the flag
    to 0 (disabled).

  If the storage unit type is Disk, the default is 1; NetBackup uses the storage
  unit only when explicitly requested. Otherwise, the default is 0.

  DSSUs are on demand only. They have to be chosen explicitly as a backup
  target.

-okrt ok_on_root
  If this flag is not set, neither backups nor directory creation occur on the root
  file system. If the ok_on_root flag is set, then backups and directory creations
  occur normally.

  The default value for this flag is 0. Backups and directory creations to a disk
  storage unit (BasicDisk) do not occur if the path is on the root file system.

-path path_name
  Specifies the path to a disk file system that expressed as an absolute pathname,
  which is the data storage area for this storage unit. When this option is present,
  the storage unit type is Disk. This option has no default. Either -path, -dp, or
-density must be on the command line. The -density, -path, and -dp options can only be used independently.

In general when this option is used, enable the On-Demand-Only flag (see -odo). Otherwise, if you have any NetBackup policies that do not require specific storage units, they can fill the disk file system path_name. This action can cause serious system problems. For example, if the system swap area happens to be on the same file system, new processes may fail.

-reason "string"
Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-rn robot_number
Specifies the robot number for this storage unit. It must be greater than or equal to 0. The robot number can be obtained from the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console. This option is ignored unless the -rt option is present. This option has no default.

For more about rules that concern the use of the robot number, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II.

-rt robot_type
The robot type for this storage unit. For non-robotic (stand-alone) devices select NONE or omit this option. The default value is NONE (Not Robotic). The value for density should be consistent with the robot type.

If this option is set to any value other than NONE, the -rn option is required. Available robot type codes are:

NONE - Not Robotic
TLD - Tape Library DLT
ACS - Automated Cartridge System
TL8 - Tape Library 8MM
TL4 - Tape Library 4MM
TLH - Tape Library Half-inch
TLM - Tape Library Multimedia

-sm selection_method
Selects the method in which a storage unit group is chosen. This option is valid only for storage unit groups. The possible values for selection_method are:

Prioritized = 1 (default)
Least Recently Selected = 2
Failover = 3
Load Balance = 4

Option 1: Prioritized, selects the first storage unit in the list until the unit is down, is full, or its max-concurrent-jobs setting is reached. Then the next storage unit in the list is examined and so on until an available one is found.

Option 2: Least Recently Selected, selects the least-recently selected storage unit.

Option 3: Failover is the same as Prioritized except MDS queues a job to wait for the first storage unit if the max-concurrent-jobs is reached. MDS moves on to the next storage unit in the list only if the first unit is down or full.

Option 4: Load Balance. If the user selects this option and has installed the capacity management License key, Media Device Selection (MDS) balances the job load. It balances the job load by considering if a media server meets the following conditions:

- Enough disk volume free space available to accommodate the estimated job size.
- Enough CPU and memory resources available to accommodate another job.
- Least amount of estimated job size data being processed compared to other media servers of the same class or rank.

If the user does not have the capacity management license key, then Load Balance reverts to option 2, the least-recently selected storage unit.

-\texttt{transfer\_throttle}\n
The Transfer Throttle setting appears for SnapVault storage units only.

The setting indicates the maximum SnapVault data transfer bandwidth. A setting of zero (default) indicates an unlimited bandwidth and data transfer would occur at the full network bandwidth. (Range: 0 (default) to 9999999.)

-\texttt{verbose}\n
Select verbose mode for logging. This option is meaningful only when it runs with debug log function on (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Create a new storage unit, named *hatunit*. Its storage unit type is Disk.

On UNIX systems, the path for the storage unit is `/tmp/hatdisk`.

On Windows systems, the path for the storage unit is `C:\tmp\hatdisk`.

UNIX systems:

```bash
# bpstuadd -label hatunit -path /tmp/hatdisk -verbose
```

Windows systems:

```bash
# bpstuadd -label hatunit -path C:\tmp\hatdisk -verbose
```

<2>bpstuadd: INITIATING: NetBackup 7.5 created: 0
<2>bpstuadd: EXIT status = 0.

Example 2 - Create a storage unit by using a UNIX server, which has not been configured previously in NetBackup:

```
Note: The following example refers to remote media servers and applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server. NetBackup Server supports only a master server, not remote media servers.
```

```
# bpstuadd -label parrot_stu -host parrot -density dlt -rt TLD -rn 2
```

Remote media server parrot was added to the *bp.conf* file.

You must also install NetBackup and Media Manager on parrot and run the `add_media_server_on_clients` executable on the master server.

```
% grep parrot /usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf
SERVER = parrot
```

RETURN VALUES

An exit status of zero (0) means that the command ran successfully.

Any exit status other than zero (0) means that an error occurred.

If the administrative log function is enabled, `bpstuadd` logs the exit status in the administrative daily log under the log directory:

UNIX systems:

`/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin`

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

It has the following form:

# bpstuaddnew: EXIT status = exit status

If an error occurred, a diagnostic precedes this message.

FILES

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*

EMM database

SEE ALSO

See bpstsinfo on page 398.
See bpstudel on page 414.
See bpstulist on page 417.
See bpsturep on page 425.
bpstudel

bpstudel – delete NetBackup storage unit or storage unit group

SYNOPSIS

bpstudel -label storage_unit_label [-verbose] [-M master_server [, ...]] [-reason "string"]
bpstudel -group storage_unit_group [-M master_server [, ...]]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/
On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

The bpstudel command deletes a NetBackup storage unit or storage unit group. The command must include either a label name for the storage unit or a group name for the storage unit group, but not both.

If bpstudel cannot delete the storage unit (for example, the storage unit label is mistyped), it does not return an error message. You can run bpstulist to verify that the storage unit was deleted.

Errors are sent to stderr. A log of the command’s activity is sent to the NetBackup admin log file for the current day.

For more about storage units, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-label storage_unit_label
    The name of the storage unit. This option is required. The maximum length for a storage-unit label is 128 characters.
-group storage_unit_group
   Deletes the specified storage unit group the name. If this option is present, the
   named storage unit group is deleted.

-M master_server [,...]
   Runs this command on each of the master servers in this list. This list is a
   comma-separated list of master servers. The master servers must allow access
   by the system that issued the command. If an error occurs for any master
   server, the process stops at that point. The default is the master server for the
   system where the command is entered.

-reason "string"
   Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text
   string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this
   string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It
   cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-verbose
   Selects the verbose mode for logging. This mode is meaningful only when you
   run with the debug log function on (that is, when the following directory is
   defined):

   UNIX systems:

   /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

   Windows systems:

   install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

EXAMPLE

Delete the storage unit named tst.dsk and list the existing storage units before
and after the deletion:

# bpstulist

UNIX systems:

stuunit 0 mango 0 -1 -1 1 0 /tmp/stuunit 1 1 2000 *NULL*
tst.dsk 0 mango 0 -1 -1 3 0 /hsm3/dsk 1 1 2000 *NULL*

Windows systems:

stuunit 0 mango 0 -1 -1 1 0 C:\tmp\stuunit 1 1 2000 *NULL*
tst.dsk 0 mango 0 -1 -1 3 0 C:\hsm3\dsk/ 1 1 2000 *NULL*
# bpstudel -label tst.dsk
# bpstulist

UNIX systems:
stuunit 0 mango 0 -1 -1 1 0 /tmp/stuunit 1 1 2000 *NULL*

Windows systems:
stuunit 0 mango 0 -1 -1 1 0 C:\tmp\stuunit 1 1 2000 *NULL*

FILES

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*

SEE ALSO

See bpstsinfo on page 398.
See bpstuadd on page 404.
See bpstulist on page 417.
See bpsturep on page 425.
bpstulist

bpstulist – display NetBackup storage units or storage unit groups

SYNOPSIS

bpstulist -label storage_unit_label [...] [-L | -l | -U | -show_available | -lsa ] [-g | -go ] [-verbose] [-M master_server [...] [-reason "string"]

bpstulist -group storage_unit_group [-verbose] [-M master_server [...]]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpstulist command displays the attributes for a NetBackup storage unit or storage unit group. If no storage label or storage unit group name is specified, bpstulist displays the attributes for all NetBackup storage units or storage unit groups. In addition, this command accepts a comma-separated list of storage unit labels and displays the information for each of the storage units. The -show_available and -lsa flags enable you to list all of the configured media servers for a particular storage unit.

Errors are sent to stderr. A log of the command’s activity is sent to the NetBackup admin log file for the current day.

For more about storage units, see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

List-type options:
The list type is long. This option produces a listing with one storage unit attribute per line, in the format storage-unit attribute: value. Some attribute values are expressed in both interpreted form and raw form. For instance, a robot-type entry might be TL4 (7) (7 is NetBackup's internal value for a TL4 robot).

For a disk storage unit, a long listing has these attributes for each storage unit:
- Label
- Storage Unit Type (For example, Disk (0))
- Media Subtype (For example, BasicDisk (1))
- Host Connection
- Concurrent Jobs
- On Demand Only
- Max MPX
- Max Fragment Size
- Block Sharing
- OK On Root
- Disk Pool
- Snapshots
- Replication Primary
- Replication Source
- Replication Target
- Mirror

A long listing has these attributes for each DiskPool disk storage unit:
- Label
- Storage Unit Type
- Media Subtype (DiskPool (6))
- Host Connection (one host per line)
- Concurrent Jobs
- On Demand Only
- Max Fragment Size
- Max MPX
- Block sharing
- File System Export

A long listing has these attributes for each Media Manager storage unit:
- Label
- Storage Unit Type (For example, Tape (0))
- Host Connection
- Concurrent Jobs
- On Demand Only
- Robot Type
- Max Fragment Size
- Max MPX/drive

The list type is short, which produces a terse listing. This option is useful for the scripts or the programs that rework the listing contents into a customized report format. This option is the default list type.

A single line contains the information for a storage unit, with all attribute values expressed in raw form. The fields on this line are:
- label
- storage unit type
- host
- density
- concurrent_jobs
- initial_mpx
- path
- on_demand_only
- max_mpx
- maxfrag_size
- ndmp_attach_host
- throttle (SnapVault only)
- subtype
- disk_flags
- high_water_mark
- low_water_mark
- ok_on_root
- disk_pool
- host_list (one or more comma delimited)

The list type is user. This option produces a listing with one storage-unit attribute per line, in the format \texttt{storage-unit attribute: value}. Attribute values are expressed in interpreted form. For instance, a robot-type value might be \texttt{TL4}, instead of \texttt{7}.

For a disk storage unit, a user-type list has these attributes for each storage unit:
- Label
- Storage Unit Type (the storage-unit type)
- Storage Unit Subtype
- Host Connection
- Concurrent Jobs
- On Demand Only
- Max MPX
- Path
- Max Fragment Size
- Stage data
- High Water Mark
- Ok On Root

For a DiskPool disk storage unit, a user-type list has these attributes for each storage unit:
- Label
- Storage Unit Type
- Host Connection (one host per line)
- Concurrent Jobs
- On Demand Only
- Max Fragment Size
- Max MPX
- DiskPool
For a Media Manager storage unit, a user-type list has these attributes for each storage unit:

- Label
- Storage Unit Type
- Storage Unit Subtype
- Host Connection
- Concurrent Jobs
- On Demand Only
- Max MPX/drive
- Robot Type
- Max Fragment Size

-g This list type causes the storage unit list to include the storage unit groups. The format of this option produces a listing with one storage unit group per line, in the format group_name: group_members. This option also includes the Selection Method value at the beginning of the Storage Unit Group List.

-go This list type causes the storage unit list to include only information on the storage unit groups.

-label storage_unit_label1 [,storage_unit_label2...] Specifies the name of the storage unit. This list is a comma-separated list of storage unit labels. If this option is not present, the listing is for all storage units. The maximum length for a storage-unit label is 128 characters.

-group storage_unit_group Specifies a list of defined storage units and storage unit groups. For the list of storage units, the list type is short, which produces a terse listing. The list of storage unit groups is in the format group_name: group_members.

-lsa Lists all storage units in the database including any available media servers on the media server list.

-M master_server1 [,master_server2...] Specifies a comma-separated list of master servers. If this option is present, the command is run on each of the master servers in this list. The master servers must allow access by the system that issued the command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process stops at that point in the list. The default is the master server for the system where the command is entered.
-reason "string"
Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-show_available
Lists all storage units in the database including any available media servers on the media server list.

-verbose
Select verbose mode for logging. This mode is meaningful when only you run with the debug log function on (that is, when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List the storage units that are defined on the master server apricot by using the -U display option:

# bpstulist -U -M apricot

Label: redtest
Storage Unit Type: Disk
Host Connection: apricot
Concurrent Jobs: 1
On Demand Only: yes
Max MPX: 4
Max Fragment Size: 512000 MB
Block Sharing: yes
OK On Root: no
Disk Pool: simSnapVaultA
Snapshots: yes
Replication Primary: no
Replication Source: yes
Replication Target: yes
Mirror: no
Example 2 - The following output is realized by using the following `bpstuadd` command to create a regular disk staging storage unit:

```bash
# bpstuadd -label pear -path /tmp/pear -flags STAGE_DATA
```

**Short output:**

```
pear 0 felix.example.com 0 -1 1 0 "/tmp/pear" 1 1 2000
"NULL" 0 1 0 98 80 1 pear felix.example.com
```

**Long output:**

```
Label: pear
Media Type: Disk (0)
Host Connection: felix.example.com
Concurrent Jobs: 1
On Demand Only: yes
Path: "/tmp/pear"
Robot Type: (not robotic)
Max Fragment Size: 512000
Max MPX: 1
Stage data: no
Block Sharing: no
File System Export: no
High Water Mark: 98
Low Water Mark: 80
OK On Root: no
```

**FILES**

**UNIX systems:**

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
```

**Windows systems:**

```
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
```

**EMM database**

**SEE ALSO**

See `bpstsinfo` on page 398.

See `bpstuadd` on page 404.

See `bpstudel` on page 414.
See `bpsturep` on page 425.
bpsturep

bpsturep – replace selected NetBackup storage unit attributes

SYNOPSIS


bpsturep -group storage_unit_group [-addstu | -delstu] storage_unit_label [-M master_server [, ...]] [-sm selection_method]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The bpsturep command modifies an existing NetBackup storage unit by replacing selected storage-unit or storage-unit-group attributes in the NetBackup catalog. The command line must include a label for the storage unit or a group name for the storage unit group. The label or the group name is the only storage-unit attribute that bpsturep cannot modify.

Note: This command does not enable you to change a disk storage unit (DSU) or a tape storage unit to a disk staging storage unit (DSSU). In addition, you cannot change a DSSU to a DSU or a tape storage unit.

Use the bpsturep command with care. The changes to the storage unit or storage unit group must be compatible with existing attributes. Make sure that resulting attribute combinations are valid, especially for the following attributes:
The safest way to modify these attributes is to run `bpsturep` one time for each attribute to be replaced.

`bpsturep` makes the changes by modifying the storage unit with the specified attribute changes. Run `bpstulist` after `bpsturep` to determine whether the intended changes were applied.

Errors go to `stderr`. A log of the command's activity goes to the NetBackup administrative log file for the current day.

For more about storage units, see the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I*.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

## OPTIONS

- **-cf clearfiles**

  Enables the NBU media to perform data translation operations on backup data. Typically, OpenStorage plugins use metadata to perform the block-level deduplication operations that reduce the total amount of disk space that is used. This value is valid only for disk storage units that are configured with OST disk pools.

  The `clearfiles` variable can be one of the following values:

  - 0 - Disables all data translation operations.
  - 1 - Enables detailed translation operation. The metadata describes all of the attributes of the files that are backed up. These files are called clear files.
  - 2 - Enables simple translation operation. The metadata identifies only the name, size, and byte offset location of the files that are backed up. They are called opaque files.

- **-cj max_jobs**

  The maximum number of concurrent jobs that are permitted for this storage unit. `max_jobs` is a non-negative integer. The appropriate value depends on
your server’s ability to run multiple backup processes comfortably and the available space on the storage media.

For more about maximum jobs per policy, see the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.*

Zero (0) means that this storage unit is never selected when a job is scheduled. The default is 1.

- **-density density_type**
  
  If this option is present, the storage unit type is Media Manager. This option does not have a default. If the command line includes a robot type, the value for density should be consistent with the robot type. The `-density`, `-path`, and `-dp` options can only be used independently.

  Valid density types are:

  - dlt - DLT cartridge
  - dlt2 - DLT cartridge alternate
  - 8mm - 8mm cartridge
  - 4mm - 4mm cartridge
  - qscsi - 1/4-inch cartridge

  **Note:** The following densities apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Servers.

  - hcart - 1/2 Inch Cartridge
  - hcart2 - 1/2 Inch Cartridge alternate
  - dtf - DTF Cartridge

- **-dp disk_pool**
  
  Specifies the name of the disk pool, which is the data storage area for this storage unit. This option can be used only when the disk type is 6 (DiskPool). The disk pool must already exist.

- **-dt disk_type**
  
  Enables the user to specify a disk type. The following are the valid values for `disk_type`:

  1 - BasicDisk
  3 - SnapVault
  6 - DiskPool
-flags $flags$
  Specifies the storage unit to be a staging storage unit, which allows for a quick restore. Valid values for $flags$ are: NONE and STAGE_DATA. Currently valid for only disk storage units.

-group $storage_unit_group$
  The name of a storage unit group. This group is the storage unit whose members bpsturep adds or deletes. Use -addstu $storage_unit$ to add storage units to the group. Use -delstu $storage_unit$ to remove storage units from the group.

-host $host_name$

  **Note:** NetBackup Server does not support remote media servers.

  The NetBackup host to which the destination media is attached. The default is the host name of the local system.

  The host you select must be either your NetBackup master server or a media server (if you configure media servers). The host name must be the network name for the server as known by all NetBackup servers and clients.

  If $host_name$ is a valid network name and is not yet configured, the value $host_name$ is added to NetBackup's configuration as a media server. On UNIX, this value shows up in bp.conf; on Windows, this value shows up in the Configuration window for Servers. If $host_name$ is not a valid network name, you must configure it manually.

-hwm $high_water_mark$
  This option is a user-configurable threshold. The default setting for the high water mark is 98%. When the high water mark is reached, NetBackup becomes proactive, under two different circumstances:

  - When it initiates a job and the total capacity is used, the DSU is considered to be Full. If it selects from multiple storage units in a storage unit group, the following occurs: The media and the device selection (MDS) do not assign new jobs to units that are at or over the high water mark. It looks for another storage unit in the group, to assign to the job.

  - During a job, if the Staging attribute is set and the total capacity is used, staging expires images to free space on the DSU. This action occurs to accommodate more backup data.
-label storage_unit_label
The name of a storage unit. This unit is the storage unit whose attributes
replace. This option is required. The maximum length of a
storage-unit label is 128 characters.

-lwm low_water_mark
This option is a user-configurable threshold, which disk storage units that do
disk staging use. The default setting for the Low Water Mark is 80%.

When the High Water Mark is reached, you should do one of the following:
- Migrate images to other storage units, until the "Low Water Mark" is reached.
- Free disk space by expiring disk images for the oldest staged images, until
the "Low Water Mark" is reached.

Note: If you want to save most of your available data, configure the Low Water
Mark setting near the High Water Mark. In addition, the Low Water Mark must
be less than High Water Mark. They cannot be equal settings.

-mfs max_fragment_size
The maximum fragment size in megabytes that is specified (how large a
fragment for a NetBackup image can be). NetBackup supports a maximum
fragment size of 1,000,000 megabytes (one terabyte).

For a Media Manager storage unit, this value is either zero. Or it is any integer
greater than or equal to 50 megabytes (MB) and less than or equal to 1,048,576
megabytes (MB) or (1024 GB). The default value is 0, which is equivalent to
the largest value that is allowed, 1024 GB.

For a Disk storage unit, this value ranges from 20 megabytes to 2000
megabytes (2 gigabytes). The default value is 524288 (512 GB).

-maxmpx mpx_factor
The maximum multiplexing factor. Multiplexing sends concurrent, multiple
backups from one or several clients to a single drive.

For more about multiplexing (MPX), see the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide,
Volume I.

The multiplexing factor can range from 1 to 32, where one (1) means no
multiplexing. A value greater than one (1) means that NetBackup can create
multiplexed images on the destination medium. Because of how the local
NetBackup installation may be licensed, you may not be able to assign
multiplexing factors in the entire range 1-32. The default is 1.
\textbf{-M master_server [,...]}  
Specifies a list of master servers. This list is a comma-separated list of host names. If this option is present, the command is run on each of the master servers in this list. The master servers must allow access by the system that issued the command. If an error occurs for any master server, the process stops at that point in the list. The default is the master server for the system where the command is entered.

\textbf{-nh NDMP_attach_host}  
Specifies the host name of the NDMP server. If this option is present, the storage unit type is set to NDMP. The default is no NDMP server.

\textbf{-nodevhost}  
Indicates that no media server is to be associated with this storage unit.

\textbf{-odo on_demand_only_flag}  
The \textit{on-demand-only} flag controls whether the storage unit is used only for the backups that explicitly request (demand) the storage unit:

To make the storage unit available only to the policies or the schedules that request it, set the flag to 1 (enabled).

To make the storage unit available to any policy or schedule, set the flag to 0 (disabled).

If the storage unit's type is Disk, the default is 1; NetBackup uses the storage unit only when explicitly requested. Otherwise, the default is 0.

\textbf{-okrt ok_on_root}  
If this flag is not set, neither backups nor directory creation occurs on the root file system. If the \textit{ok_on_root} flag is set, then backups and directory creations happen normally.

The default value for this flag is 0. Backups and directory creations to a disk storage unit (BasicDisk) do not occur if the path is on the root file system.

On UNIX systems, root is "/".

On Windows, root is the Volume where the windows\system directory resides.

\textbf{-path path_name}  
The path to a disk file system, expressed as an absolute pathname, the data storage area for this storage unit. When this option is present, the storage unit type is Disk. This option does not have a default. The \textbf{-density}, \textbf{-path}, and \textbf{-dp} options can only be used independently.

In general when this option is used, enable the on-demand-only flag (see \textbf{-odo}). Otherwise, if you have any NetBackup policies that do not require a specific storage unit, they can fill the disk file system \textit{path_name}. This action can cause
serious system problems. For instance, if the system swap area happens to be on the same file system, new processes may fail.

If the path name is defined as a disk staging storage unit (DSSU), use this option to change the path name a different DSSU. It cannot be used to change a DSSU to a different type of storage unit.

- **-rn robot_number**

  The robot number for this storage unit. The robot number must be greater than or equal to 0. The robot number can be obtained from the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console. This option is ignored unless the -rt option is present. This option does not have a default.

  For more about rules regarding the use of the robot number, see the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II*.

- **-rt robot_type**

  The robot type for this storage unit. For non-robotic (stand-alone) devices select NONE or omit this option. The default value is NONE (Not Robotic). The value for density should be consistent with the robot type

  If this option is set to any value other than NONE, the -rn option is required.

  Available robot type codes are:

  NONE - Not Robotic
  TLD - Tape Library DLT
  ACS - Automated Cartridge System
  TL8 - Tape Library 8MM
  TLH - Tape Library Half-inch
  TLM - Tape Library Multimedia

- **-sm selection_method**

  Selects the method in which a storage unit group is chosen. This option is valid only for storage unit groups. The following are its possible values:

  Prioritized = 1 (DEFAULT)
  Least Recently Selected = 2
  Failover = 3
  Load Balance = 4 (appears if the capacity management license key is installed)

  Option 1: Prioritized is the default condition. It selects the first storage unit in the list until either the unit is down or full, or its max-concurrent-jobs setting is
reached. Then the next storage unit in the list is examined and so on until an available one is found.

Option 2: Least Recently Selected selects the least-recently selected storage unit.

Option 3: Failover is the same as Prioritized except MDS queues a job to wait for the first storage unit if the max-concurrent-jobs is reached. MDS moves to the next storage unit in the list only if the first unit is down or full.

Option 4: Load Balance. For this option to appear, make sure that you have installed the capacity management license key. If the user selects this option, Media Device Selection (MDS) balances the job load by considering if a media server meets these conditions:

- Enough disk volume free space available to accommodate the estimated job size.
- Enough CPU and memory resources available to accommodate another job.
- Least amount of estimated job size data being processed compared to other media servers of the same class or rank.

If the license expires, then Load Balance reverts to Option 2 behavior. It selects the least-recently selected storage unit.

```
-tt transfer_throttle
```

The Transfer Throttle setting appears for SnapVault storage units only.

The setting indicates the maximum SnapVault data transfer bandwidth. A setting of zero (default) indicates an unlimited bandwidth and data transfer would occur at the full network bandwidth. (Range: 0 (default) to 9999999.)

```
-verbose
```

Select verbose mode for logging. This mode is meaningful only when it runs with the debug log function on (when the following directory is defined):

UNIX systems:

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin
```

Windows systems:

```
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin
```

EXAMPLE

UNIX systems:
Change the path of disk storage unit *mkbunit*. The path is changed from /tmp/mkbunit to /tmp/mkbunit2:

```
# bpstulist
mkbunit 0 beaver 0 -1 -1 1 0 /tmp/mkbunit 1 1 2000 *NULL*
# bpsturep -label mkbunit -path /tmp/mkbunit2
# bpstulist
mkbunit 0 beaver 0 -1 -1 1 0 /tmp/mkbunit2 1 1 2000 *NULL*
```

**Windows systems:**

Change the path of disk storage unit *mkbunit*. The path is changed from C:\tmp\mkbunit to C:\tmp\mkbunit2:

```
# bpstulist
mkbunit 0 beaver 0 -1 -1 1 0 C:\tmp\mkbunit 1 1 2000 *NULL*
# bpsturep -label mkbunit -path C:\tmp\mkbunit2
# bpstulist
mkbunit 0 beaver 0 -1 -1 1 0 C:\tmp\mkbunit2/ 1 1 2000 *NULL*
```

**FILES**

**UNIX systems:**

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*

**Windows systems:**

*install_path*\NetBackup\logs\admin/*

EMM database

**SEE ALSO**

See bpstsinfo on page 398.
See bpstuadd on page 404.
See bpstudel on page 414.
See bpstulist on page 417.
### Description
The `bptestbpcd` command tries to establish a connection from a NetBackup server to the `bpcd` daemon on another NetBackup system. If successful, it reports information about the sockets that are established.

The first line of output consists of three digits that represent the effective connect options.

- The first digit is 0 if reserved ports are used and 1 if non-reserved ports are used.
- The second digit is 0 if you use legacy (random port) callback and 1 if you use `vnetd` callback.
- The third digit is 1 if the connection is initiated on the PBX or `vnetd` port number. The third digit is 2 if the connection is initiated on the legacy `bpcd` port number.

The remaining lines display the following items: the NetBackup server IP address and port number, the connection direction, and the `bpcd` IP address and port number.

### Options

#### `connect_options 0|1|2 0|1|2 0|1|2|3`  
The first setting indicates the type of source port to use when you connect to `bpcd` on the host or client. If you use the traditional callback method, this setting also designates the type of server port on which to listen for the inbound connection.
0 = Use a reserved port number.

1 = Use a nonreserved port number.

2 = Use the value defined by the DEFAULT_CONNECT_OPTIONS configuration entry on the server.

The second setting indicates the bpcd call-back method to use to connect to the client:

0 = Use the traditional call-back method.

1 = Use the vnetd no call-back method.

2 = Use the value that the DEFAULT_CONNECT_OPTIONS configuration entry on the server defines.

The third setting indicates the connection method to use to connect the host or client:

0 = Connect to the host or client through the PBX port (1556). If unsuccessful, connect through the vnetd port (13724). If still unsuccessful, connect through the daemon port (13782).

1 = Connect to the host or client through the PBX port (1556). If unsuccessful, connect through the vnetd port (13724). If still unsuccessful, fail the connection attempt.

2 = Connect to the host or client through the daemon port (13782).

3 = Use the value that the DEFAULT_CONNECT_OPTIONS configuration entry on the server defines.

If -connect_options is not specified for -client, any CONNECT_OPTIONS configured in the Client Attributes for clientname are used. Otherwise, any CONNECT_OPTIONS for clientname are used. Otherwise, the DEFAULT_CONNECT_OPTIONS are used.

-client client_name

The client name of the system to connect to. This creates the same legacy connections to bpcd that would normally be used when connecting to a NetBackup client for a multiplex backup. If neither -host nor -client is specified, the host name of the local system is used.

-connect_timeout seconds

Specifies the number of seconds to wait for a connection attempt from the server to the host or client to fail. If not specified, the default is the CLIENT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT that is configured on the server that tries to make the connection.
-host hostname
  Specifies the host name of the system to connect to. Typically, hostname is the host name of a NetBackup server. This creates the same legacy connections to bpcd that would normally be used when connecting to a NetBackup server. If neither -host nor -client is specified, the host name of the local system is used.

-M server
  Specifies the host name of the NetBackup server that initiates the connections to the target host or client. If this option is not specified, the local host makes the connections. If it is specified, the local host connects to bpcd on the specified server, which then connects to bpcd on the target host or client.

-wait_to_close seconds
  Specifies the number of seconds that the server waits before it closes the connections to bpcd on the target host or client. The default is 0 (no waiting).

-verbose
  After successfully connecting to bpcd on the target host or client, request and display key configuration information from the remote host. This information can include the hostname, client name, master server, peername for the connecting server, operating system, and NetBackup version.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Try to connect from the local system to server fred by using the legacy connect options:

```
# bptestbpcd -host fred -connect_options 0 0 2
  0 0 2
10.0.0.32:748 -> 10.0.0.59:13782
10.0.0.32:983 <- 10.0.0.59:635
```

Example 2 - Request the server fred to connect to the host wilma as a client by using the daemon port and no-call-back method. If successful, display the key configuration from wilma:

```
$ bptestbpcd -M fred -client wilma -connect_options 1 1 2 -verbose
  1 1 2
10.0.0.59:36207 -> 10.0.0.104:13782
10.0.0.59:1556 <- 10.0.0.104:32829
PEER_NAME = fred
HOST_NAME = wilma
CLIENT_NAME = wilma
VERSION = 0x07100000
```
PLATFORM = solaris10
PATCH_VERSION = 7.1.0.0
SERVER_PATCH_VERSION = 7.1.0.0
MASTER_SERVER = wilma
EMM_SERVER = wilma
NB_MACHINE_TYPE = MASTER_SERVER
10.0.0.59:1556 <- 10.0.0.104:32830
bptestnetconn

bptestnetconn – test and analyze various configurations and connections

SYNOPSIS

bptestnetconn [-v] -h | -b | -l
bptestnetconn [-v] [-i | -frap] [-s | -H hostname]

bptestnetconn [-v] [-c[service_name] [-o time_value] [-t time_value]]
[ -H hostname | -s ]

bptestnetconn -6 [-u]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

bptestnetconn performs several tasks that help you analyze DNS and connectivity problems with any specified list of hosts, including the server list in the NetBackup configuration. To help troubleshoot connectivity problems between the services that use CORBA communications, bptestnetconn can perform and report on CORBA connections to named services. It sends VxUL log messages to OID396 for easy perusal. The vxlogcfg command controls the log verbosity.

OPTIONS

-6 or --afcheck
   Checks configuration for IP_ADDRESS_FAMILY requirements.
-a or --all
   Reports all times. This option has the same effect as -fr. This condition is the default.
-b or --confchecker
   Verifies that bp.conf (UNIX) or the NetBackup registry entry (Windows) exists.
-c or --connect service_name
Reports connectToObject times to service. Some CORBA service examples are EMM/EMMServer, NBFSMCLIENT/FSM.ClientClusterMgr, nbrrms/DiskPollingService.DPS nbrrms/STSEventService, and nbsvcmon/NBSvcMon (default). Type this option with no spaces between -c and service_name.

-f or --flkup
Reports all forward DNS lookup times for the specified host or hosts.

-h or --help
Displays this help message.

-H hostname
Specifies a single host name of the system, IPv4 address, or name of a file containing a list of such names, one per line.

-i or --ipservers
Lists the IP addresses of all servers in the NetBackup configuration.

-l or --listservers
Lists all servers in the NetBackup configuration.

-o or --objconntimeout time_value
Specifies the timeout in seconds for NetBackup level retries in case of CORBA errors.

-p or --prefnet
Includes how PREFERRED_NETWORK affects connections to the specified hosts or servers in the output display.

-r or --rlkup
Reports all reverse DNS lookup times for the specified host or hosts.

-s or --servers
Looks up all NetBackup servers in the configuration.

-t or --orbconntimeout time_value
Specifies the TCP timeout, the socket level timeout for establishing the TCP/IP connection. Specify -t larger than -o to distinguish between TCP/IP and CORBA errors. Otherwise, all failures time out after retries_timeout seconds (-o time_value).

-u or --update
Updates the bp.conf (UNIX) or the Host Properties (Windows) based on the action of the --afcheck operation. This option is used only as part of installation.
-v or --verbose

Reports in verbose mode. The reverse lookup report shows which servers are media servers, EMMSERVER (if not local), and if any server is also the PREFERRED_NETWORK or CLUSTERNAME.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List all the servers in the NetBackup configuration.

```
# bptestnetconn -l
knothead.example.com
www.google.com
r2d2.starwars.galaxy.com
whoknows.what.com
zebra
lawndartsvm2
lawndartsvml
```

Example 2 - List all the non-default settings.

```
# bptestnetconn -b
CLIENT_PORT_WINDOW (min) = 2024 [0]
CLIENT_PORT_WINDOW (max) = 4048 [0]
CLIENT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT = 30 [300]
SERVER_CONNECT_TIMEOUT = 10 [30]
DEFAULT_CONNECT_OPTIONS (daemon port) = vnetd [Automatic]
CONNECT_OPTIONS = [configured]
PREFERRED_NETWORK = knothead [NULL]
FIREWALL_IN = [configured]
REVERSE_NAME_LOOKUP = PROHIBITED [ALLOWED]
```

Example 3 - Report all forward DNS lookup times for all NetBackup servers in the configuration.

```
# bptestnetconn -f -s

----------------------------------------------------------------------
FL: knothead.example.com -> 10.80.73.101 : 0 ms [local]
FL: www.google.com -> 74.125.19.106 : 0 ms
FL: r2d2.starwars.galaxy.com -> 0.0.0.0 : 4 ms
FL: whoknows.what.com -> 209.139.193.224 : 0 ms [cluster/ri]
FL: zebra -> 10.80.120.103 : 0 ms
FL: lawndartsvm2 -> 10.80.74.153 : 0 ms
FL: lawndartsvml -> 10.80.74.154 : 0 ms
----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Slow (>5 sec) or/and failed forward lookups:
Example 4 - Report all reverse DNS lookup times for all NetBackup servers in the configuration.

```bash
# bptestnetconn -r -s
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverse Lookup</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>DNS Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RL: 10.80.73.101 -&gt; knothead.example.com</td>
<td>0 ms</td>
<td>knothead.example.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL: 74.125.19.106 -&gt; nuq04s01-in-f106.1e100.net</td>
<td>156 ms MISMATCH</td>
<td>nuq04s01-in-f106.1e100.net</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL: <strong>LKUP FAIL</strong> -&gt; r2d2.starwars.galaxy.com</td>
<td>0 ms</td>
<td>r2d2.starwars.galaxy.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL: 209.139.193.224 -&gt; <strong>LKUP FAIL</strong></td>
<td>739 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL: 10.80.120.103 -&gt; zebra.example.com</td>
<td>0 ms</td>
<td>zebra.example.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL: 10.80.74.153 -&gt; lawndartsvm2.example.com</td>
<td>0 ms</td>
<td>lawndartsvm2.example.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL: 10.80.74.154 -&gt; lawndartsvm1.example.com</td>
<td>0 ms</td>
<td>lawndartsvm1.example.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Slow (>5 sec) or/and failed/mismatched reverse lookups:

- www.google.com : 0 sec [MISMATCH] -> nuq04s01-in-f106.1e100.net
- r2d2.starwars.galaxy.com : 0 sec [FAILED]
- whoknows.what.com : 0 sec [FAILED]

Example 5 - Report all reverse DNS lookup times for all NetBackup servers in the configuration.

```bash
# bptestnetconn -s -c -t 10 -o 5
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>DNS Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CN: knothead.example.com</td>
<td>49 ms [SUCCESS]</td>
<td>knothead.example.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN: <a href="http://www.google.com">www.google.com</a></td>
<td>4 sec [TRANSIENT]</td>
<td><a href="http://www.google.com">www.google.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN: r2d2.starwars.galaxy.com</td>
<td>4 sec [TRANSIENT]</td>
<td>r2d2.starwars.galaxy.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN: zebra</td>
<td>4 sec [TRANSIENT]</td>
<td>zebra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN: lawndartsvm2</td>
<td>4 sec [NO_PERMISSION]</td>
<td>lawndartsvm2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN: lawndartsvm1</td>
<td>20 sec [TRANSIENT]</td>
<td>lawndartsvm1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total elapsed time: 1 sec

Total elapsed time: 40 sec
bptpcinfo

bptpcinfo – discover SAN devices and creates 3pc.conf file

SYNOPSIS

         [-t tape_device_directory] [-p physical_device] [-o output_file_name]
         [-o -]

The directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

The bptpcinfo command discovers all the disk and the tape devices on Fibre
Channel and SCSI connections. It provides information about each device (one line
per device). By default, this command writes the information to the following file:

/usr/openv/volmgr/database/3pc.conf

Note: For off-host backup (Third-Party Copy Device or NetBackup media server
backup methods), a 3pc.conf file must exist at /usr/openv/volmgr/database.

At the start of a backup, using the Third-Party Copy Device or NetBackup media
server method, NetBackup automatically runs this command to create the 3pc.conf
file if the file does not already exist. This file is complete and you do not need to
rerun this command if any of the following is true:

■ The backup uses the NetBackup media server backup method.
■ You use the Third-Party Copy Device backup method and all required devices
  (such as disks, tapes, and third-party copy devices) support identification
descriptors.

If any of the devices does not support identification descriptors, run the bptpcinfo
command manually to create the 3pc.conf file. Then edit the file as explained in
the SAN Configuration chapter of the NetBackup Snapshot Client Administrator’s
Guide.
OPTIONS

-a
Discovers all the disk and the tape devices on the Fibre Channel and SCSI connections. It adds entries in the 3pc.conf file (or alternate output file that is specified with the -o option). The -a option lists all devices in /dev/rdsk and /dev/rmt.

-c
Checks for syntax errors in an already existing 3pc.conf file (in /usr/openv/volmgr/database). If the 3pc.conf file does not exist, a message states that it cannot open the file. In that case, use other command options to create the file. Note that if -c is specified, any other options are ignored.

The -c option checks for syntax errors such as the following: missing spaces between entries, missing keywords (such as a worldwide name without "w="), or a worldwide name that is not 16 digits in length. Any such errors can cause the backup to fail.

-h
Displays the bptpcinfo usage statement.

-u
Discovers all the disk devices and the tape devices on the Fibre Channel and SCSI connections. It also adds entries in the 3pc.conf file (or alternate the output file that is specified with the -o option) for new devices that are found. If the 3pc.conf file does not exist, the -u option fails (use -a instead).

Note: To remove obsolete entries, use -r instead of -u. (The -u and -r options cannot be used together.)

-r
Removes any obsolete entries in the 3pc.conf file (or the alternate output file that is specified with the -o option). An obsolete entry is one that no longer corresponds to any devices on the Fibre Channel or SCSI connections.

Note: The -r option does not add entries to the 3pc.conf file for new or reconfigured devices. To add entries, use the -u option. (The -u and -r options cannot be used together.)
-v
Specifies the verbose mode, which causes bptpcinfo to list information on its
discovery progress. The information is written to the screen, not to the 3pc.conf
file.
You can select the -v option to track problems in device discovery.

-d disk_device_directory
Discovers all disks in the specified directory (usually /dev/rdsk on Solaris or
Hewlett Packard Enterprise, and /dev on AIX) and creates new entries in the
3pc.conf file. Or, it creates new entries in the alternate output file that is
specified with the -o option by overwriting any current entries.
To avoid overwriting the 3pc.conf file, use the -d option with the -u option.
When -d and -u are combined, the new disk entries are added to the existing
entries.

-t tape_device_directory
Discovers all tape drives in the specified directory (usually /dev/rmt on Solaris
or Hewlett Packard Enterprise, and /dev on AIX) and creates new entries in
the 3pc.conf file. Or, it creates new entries in the alternate output file that is
specified with the -o option by overwriting any current entries.
To avoid overwriting the 3pc.conf file, use the -t option with the -u option.
When -t and -u are combined, the new tape entries are added to the existing
entries.

-p physical_device
Creates an entry for a physical device in the 3pc.conf file, if the specified
device is discovered. Or, it creates new entries in the alternate output file that is
specified with the -o option by overwriting any current entries.
To avoid overwriting the 3pc.conf file, use the -p option with the -u option.
When -p and -u are combined, the new entry is added to the existing entries.

-o output_file_name
-o specifies an alternate (usually temporary) path for the bptpcinfo command
output. If this option is not specified, the default is
/usr/openv/volmgr/database/3pc.conf.

-o -
Sends the output to the screen. Note the space before the second hyphen.
EXAmPles

Example 1 - Discover all the source and the destination devices on the SAN and create the required 3pc.conf file in /usr/openv/volmgr/database.

```bash
# bptpcinfo -a
```

Example 2 - Discover all the source and the destination devices on the SAN, and send the output to the screen.

```bash
# bptpcinfo -a -o -
```

Sample output:

```
devid [p=devpath] [s=sn] [n=npid] [l=lun] [w=wwpn] [i=iddesc]
1   p=/dev/rdsk/c1t11d3s2  s=SEAGATE:ST19171N:LAE82305  l=3
2   p=/dev/rdsk/c1t13d4s2  s=SEAGATE:ST19101W:NH022724  l=4
3   p=/dev/rdsk/c1t20d0s2  s=HITACHI:OPEN-9:60159003900  l=0
4   p=/dev/rdsk/c1t20d1s2  s=HITACHI:OPEN-9:60159000000  l=1
5   p=/dev/rdsk/c1t20d2s2  s=HITACHI:OPEN-9:60159000100  l=2
6   p=/dev/rdsk/c1t20d3s2  s=HITACHI:OPEN-9-CM:60159001C00  l=3
7   p=/dev/rdsk/c1t20d4s2  s=HITACHI:OPEN-9:60159002B00  l=4
8   p=/dev/rdsk/c1t20d5s2  s=HITACHI:OPEN-9:60159002C00  l=5
```

Example 3 - Discover the devices in the /dev/rmt directory (/dev on AIX) and send the output to the screen:

On Solaris or Hewlett Packard Enterprise:

```bash
# bptpcinfo -t /dev/rmt -o -
```

Sample output:

```
devid [p=devpath] [s=sn] [n=npid] [l=lun] [w=wwpn] [i=iddesc]
0   p=/dev/rmt/0cbn  s=QUANTUM:DLT8000:OX949P0164  l=1  i=10200E9E6000000868
1   p=/dev/rmt/1cbn  s=QUANTUM:DLT8000:OX949P1208  l=2  i=10200E9E6000001381
2   p=/dev/rmt/4cbn  s=QUANTUM:DLT8000:OX940P2790  l=2  i=103100005013E0000D
3   p=/dev/rmt/7cbn  s=QUANTUM:DLT7000:TN48S0267  l=1
4   p=/dev/rmt/19cbn s=QUANTUM:DLT8000:PKB02P0989  l=1  i=10200E9E600003C36
5   p=/dev/rmt/20cbn s=QUANTUM:DLT8000:PKB02P0841  l=2  i=10200E9E600003DC5
```

On AIX:

```bash
# bptpcinfo -t /dev -o -
```

Sample output:
Example 4 - Create a 3pc.conf file that describes all devices on the SAN, and send the output to an alternate file:

```
# bptpcinfo -a -o /usr/openv/volmgr/database/3pc_alt1.conf
```

**NOTES**

Note the following items when you use the bptpcinfo command:

- Run the bptpcinfo command when no backups are in progress. If a backup operation uses or reserves a device, bptpcinfo may be unable to obtain information on it. It omits such a device from the output.
- If you do not want to overwrite the existing 3pc.conf file, include the -o option and specify the wanted location.
- If you have a host that runs Veritas SANPoint Control, do the following: Use the bpSALinfo command to add the worldwide name and LUN values for each device in the 3pc.conf file. If you do not have SANPoint Control, you must edit the new entries in the 3pc.conf file. To edit, manually add the worldwide name (WWPN) and LUNs for each device.

For more about SAN Configuration, see the *NetBackup Snapshot Client Administrator’s Guide*.

**FILES**

```
/usr/openv/volmgr/database/3pc.conf
```
bpup

bpup – start NetBackup services on Windows systems

SYNOPSIS

<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\bpup [-S|v] [-f] [-a] [-c] [-d] [-m] [-n] [-s]

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on Windows systems.

The bpup command is used to start NetBackup services including the NetBackup databases, Media Manager, and clients.

OPTIONS

-s Enables you to select Silent Mode. With this option, no listing is generated and no confirmation is requested.

-v Selects the verbose mode and generates a detailed listing.

-f Forces the startup of the NetBackup services without prompting the user for a confirmation.

-c Starts the client.

-d Starts the NetBackup database.

-m Starts Media Manager.

-n Starts the NetBackup services.

-s Starts the server and not the client (NetBackup Media Manager).

SEE ALSO

See bpdown on page 120.
bpverify

bpverify – verify the backups that NetBackup creates

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

bpverify verifies the contents of one or more backups by reading the backup volume and by comparing its contents to the NetBackup catalog. This operation does not compare the data on the volume with the contents of the client disk. However, it does read each block in the image, which verifies that the volume is readable. NetBackup verifies only one backup at a time and tries to minimize media mounts and position time.

If either -Bidfile or -backupid is specified, bpverify uses this option as the sole criterion for selecting the set of backups it verifies. If the command line does not contain -Bidfile or -backupid, then bpverify selects the backups that satisfy all the selection options. For example, if the command line looks like the following:

bpverify -pt Standard -hoursago 10

then bpverify verifies the set of backups with policy type Standard that run in the past 10 hours.

If -p or -pb is specified, bpverify previews the set of backups that meet the selection criteria. It displays the backup IDs, but does not perform the verification.

bpverify sends its error messages to stderr. It sends a log of its activity for the current day to the NetBackup admin log file in the following directory:
UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\Logs\admin

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more about NetBackup authorization, see the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-backupid backup_id
  Specifies the backup ID of a single backup to verify. This option takes precedence over any other selection criteria except -Bidfile. The default is any backup.

-Bidfile file_name
  Specifies a file that contains a list of backup IDs to be verified. This file is removed during the activation of the command line interface (CLI). This file is removed because the NetBackup GUIs commonly use this parameter. The GUIs expect the command-line interface to remove the temporary file that was used for the -Bidfile option upon completion. Direct command-line interface users can also use the option, however it removes the file.

  The file contains one backup ID per line. If this option is specified, other selection criteria are ignored. The default is no file of backup IDs, which means any backup can be verified.

-client name
  Specifies the name of the client that produced the original backup. The default is any client.

-cn copy_number | -primary
  Determines the copy number of the backup ID to verify. Valid values are 1 through the setting that the bpconfig -max_copies setting indicates, up to 10. The default is 1.

  -primary indicates that the primary copy should be verified rather than the copy.

-dp disk_pool_name [-dv disk_volume]
  Specifies the name of the disk pool, which is the data storage area for this storage unit. Optionally, bpverify verifies the images that reside on the
specified disk volume only. This option must be used with the -stype option. The disk pool must already exist.

-hoursago hours
Specifies the number of hours before the current time to search for backups. This number is equivalent to the specification of a start time (-s) of the current time minus hours. Do not use both this option and the -s option.

The hours value is a non-negative integer. The default starting time is 24 hours ago.

-id media_id | path
Search the image catalog for backups to verify that they are on this media ID or pathname. If a backup has some fragments on this media ID and some another media ID, the following occurs: NetBackup verifies a spanning image as long as the backup begins on the media of the media ID that is provided.

For the images that are stored on disk rather than removable media, specify an absolute pathname instead of media_id. The default is any media ID or pathname. BasicDisk uses this option.

-L output_file [-en]
Specifies the name of a file in which to write progress information. The default is not to use a progress file, in which case the progress information is written to stderr. For more information, see DISPLAY FORMATS later in this command description.

Example path for UNIX systems, /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops
Example path for Windows systems, c:\Program Files\Veritas\NetBackup\logs\user_ops

Include the -en option to generate a log entry in English. The name of the log contains the string _en. This option is useful to the support personnel that assist in a distributed environment where different locales may create logs of various languages.

With NetBackup 7.7.2 and later, only default paths are allowed for this option and Veritas recommends to use the default paths. If you cannot use the NetBackup default path in your setup, you should add custom paths to the NetBackup configuration.

For more information on how to add a custom path, see the BPCD_WHITELIST_PATH option for NetBackup servers and clients” topic in the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.
-l
Specifies that the list type is long, which causes bpverify to write additional information to the progress log. The default list type is short. For additional information, see DISPLAY FORMATS later in this command description.

-local
If you initiate bpverify from a host other than the master server and do not use -local (default), the following occurs: bpverify starts a remote copy of the command on the master server.

The remote copy allows the command to be terminated from the Activity Monitor.

Use -local to prevent the creation of a remote copy on the master server and to run bpverify only from the host where it initiated.

If the -local option is used, bpverify cannot be canceled from the Activity Monitor.

-M master_server
Specifies the master server that provides the bpverify image data. The master server must allow access by the system that issued the bpverify command.

The default is the master server for the system where bpverify is entered:

For NetBackup Server:
The default is always the master server where the command is entered.

For NetBackup Enterprise Server:
If the command is entered on a master server, then that server is the default.
If the command is entered on a remote media server, then the master for that media server is the default.

-p
Previews the verification, but does not perform the verification. For additional information, see DISPLAY FORMATS later in this command description.

-pb
Previews the verification but does not perform the verification. This option is similar to -p, but -pb does not display information about the individual backups.
For additional information, see DISPLAY FORMATS later in this command description.

-policy name
Search for backups to verify in the specified policy. The default is any policy.

-priority number
Specifies a new priority for the verification job that overrides the default job priority.
-pt policy_type
   Specifies the policy type for selecting backups to verify. The default is any policy type.

   The valid policy types are the following:

   DataStore
   DataTools-SQL-BackTrack
   DB2
   Enterprise-Vault
   FlashBackup
   Hyper-V
   Informix-On-BAR
   Lotus-Notes
   MS-Exchange-Server
   MS-SharePoint
   MS-SQL-Server
   MS-Windows
   NBU-Catalog
   NDMP
   Oracle
   PureDisk-Export
   SAP
   Split-Mirror
   Standard
   Sybase
   Vault
   VMware

-s date, -e date
   Specifies the start of the range of dates and times that include all backups to verify. The -e option specifies the end of the range.

   The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

   See "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

   The valid range of dates is from 01/01/1970 00:00:00 to 01/19/2038 03:14:07. The default start time is 24 hours ago. The default ending time is the current date and time.
-sl sched_label
Search for backups to verify that the specified schedule created. The default is all schedules.

-st sched_type
Search for backups to verify that the specified schedule type created. The default is any schedule type.
Valid values are:

FULL (full backup)
INCR (differential-incremental backup)
CINC (cumulative-incremental backup)
UBAK (user backup)
UARC (user archive)
NOT_ARCHIVE (all backups except user archive)

-stype server_type
Specifies a string that identifies the storage server type. The server_type value can originate from one of the following sources:

- Veritas provided storage. Possible values are AdvancedDisk and PureDisk.
- Third-party disk appliances. The vendor supplies the server_type string.
- Cloud storage. Possible values include amazon, att, and rackspace. These values can also contain a _crypt suffix (for example, amazon_crypt).

The storage server type is case sensitive.

-v
Selects the verbose mode. When -v is specified, the debug logs and progress logs include more information. The default is not verbose.

DISPLAY FORMATS

Preview displays:

bpverify runs a preview by searching for backups and then by displaying them in one of the following ways (bpverify does not verify the backups):

- The -p display lists backup IDs that meet the criteria that the bpverify command-line options set. The -p information appears in volume order. For each volume that contains a selected backup, the media ID and server appear. The selected backup IDs that reside on that volume follow them.
The `-pb` display is a brief version of the `-p` display. It lists the media ID and server for each volume that contains the backups that meet the selection criteria.

**Verification displays:**

`bpverify` creates these displays as it verifies images. If `bpverify` contains no option to set the list format, the display format is short. If the command line contains `-l`, the display format is long. If the command line contains both `-l` and `-L`, `bpverify` creates a file that contains the progress log.

The verification list appears in volume order in the following formats:

- In long format, `bpverify` displays the following information for each selected backup ID:
  - Policy, schedule, backup ID, media ID or path, and creation time
  - Files that are backed up
  - Any problems that `bpverify` detects while it verifies the image
  - Whether the image verification is successful or not
- In short format, `bpverify` does not list the files that were backed up.

**EXAMPLES**

**Example 1 - Verify the backups that ran in the past 36 hours:**

```bash
# bpverify -hoursago 36
Verify started Thu Feb  3 11:30:29 2012
  INF - Verifying policy mkb_policy, schedule Full
  (plim_0949536546), path /tmp/mkbunit, created 02/02/12 18:09:06.
  INF - Verify of policy mkb_policy, schedule Full
  (plim_0949536546) was successful.
  INF - Status = successfully verified 1 of 1 images.
```

**Example 2 - Compare the two preview displays, `-p` and `-pb`:**

```bash
# bpverify -p -hoursago 2002
Media id = A00002  Server = plim
Bid = plim_0949616279  Kbytes = 32800  Filenum = 1  Fragment = 1
Bid = gava_0949681647  Kbytes = 12191  Filenum = 2  Fragment = 1
Bid = gava_0949683298  Kbytes = 161    Filenum = 3  Fragment = 1
Bid = gava_0949683671  Kbytes = 11417  Filenum = 4  Fragment = 1
Bid = gava_0949684009  Kbytes = 11611  Filenum = 5  Fragment = 1
Bid = gava_0949684276  Kbytes = 806    Filenum = 6  Fragment = 1
Bid = gava_0949688704  Kbytes = 9869   Filenum = 7  Fragment = 1
Bid = gava_0949688813  Kbytes = 9869   Filenum = 8  Fragment = 1
```
RETURN VALUES

An exit status of 0 means that the command ran successfully. Any exit status other than 0 means that an error occurred.

If the administrative log function is enabled, `bpverify` logs the exit status in the administrative daily log under the log directory:

UNIX systems:

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin
```

Windows systems:

```
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin
```

It has the following form:

```
bpverify: EXIT status = exit status
```

If an error occurred, a diagnostic precedes this message.

FILES

UNIX systems:

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/error/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/images/*
```

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
install_path\NetBackup\db\error/*
install_path\NetBackup\db\images/*
cat_convert

**SYNOPSIS**

```
cat_convert -a2b [-o] [-s] [-v] source_file_directory [target_file_directory]
```

```
```

```
cat_convert -check source_file
```

```
cat_convert -decompress compressed_file target_file_directory
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

**DESCRIPTION**

**cat_convert** converts NetBackup catalog .f files between version 3.4, 4.0v, or 4.5 ASCII format and 4.5 or later binary format. It automatically detects the source catalog file format and converts it to the other format.

The **-dump** option enables users to view the contents of the binary catalog image .f (dot-f) files. It echoes the contents of the .f file to stdout in a readable format. It also has helper options that limit the output to only certain records in the file or a subset of the output columns.

The **-check** option provides a consistency check on specified binary .f files.

The **-decompress** option allows you to decompress specified binary .f files that have been compressed using the .ZL compression format. It also supports .Z format decompression on UNIX platforms.

If **cat_convert** detects inconsistencies, the utility generates up to four of the following reports that depend on the types of inconsistencies reported:

- **Invalid Inode Report**
  
  This report lists invalid inodes. The following is an example:
The following describes the column information in this report:

- **Type** - displays whether the item is a file or a directory.
- **Problem** - displays whether no data or no name is the cause of the invalid inode.
- **Additional information** - the path element name that is associated with the inode, the `filenum` field that the catalog received for the inode, or an error message.

### Invalid Directory Report

This report lists inconsistent directories. The following is an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>InodeIndex</th>
<th>1stChild</th>
<th>1stDir</th>
<th>LastChild</th>
<th>NextIndex</th>
<th>NextDir</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2539</td>
<td>2230</td>
<td>5605F</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>5605F</td>
<td>788763F</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>JSP.cla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21281</td>
<td>2229</td>
<td>43380F</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1122108F</td>
<td>257809F</td>
<td>56110</td>
<td>fr.tmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24157</td>
<td>3330</td>
<td>53103F</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2688747F</td>
<td>-1F</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36766</td>
<td>4406</td>
<td>98367F</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>98367F</td>
<td>-1F</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97393</td>
<td>5134</td>
<td>471040F</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>3136322F</td>
<td>-1F</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>udst.js</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Directories: 150307
Total Files: 1137006

The following describes the column information in this report:

- **Index** - the relative position of the directory that is reported to the catalog.
- **Inode Index** - an index into the temporary file in which inode information is stored while the backup is in process.
- **1st Child** - the index to the first child (file or directory) under the listed directory. This value is -1 if there is no child. The character F follows the index if the first child is a file, or the character D follows the index if it is a directory.
- **1st Dir** - the index to the first directory under the listed directory. This value is -1 if there is no subdirectory.
- **Last Child** - the index to the last child (file or directory) under the listed directory. This value is -1 if there is no child. The character F follows the
index if the last child is a file, or the character D follows the index if it is a directory.

- **Next Index** - the index to the next sibling (file or directory) of the listed file. This value is -1 if there is no sibling. The character F follows the index if the next sibling is a file, or the character D follows the index if it is a directory.

- **Next Dir** - the index to the next sibling directory of the listed directory. This value is -1 if no sibling directory exists.

- **Name** - the short name of the directory if available, or UNKNOWN if not available.

**Invalid File Report**

This report lists inconsistent files. The following is the format of the report:

```
Index  Inode Index  Next Index  Name
2364   12180   2368F   Report.doc
39774  16642   39776D  UNKNOWN
```

The following describes the column information in this report:

- **Index** - the relative position of the file as reported to the catalog.
- **Inode Index** - an index into the temporary file in which inode information is stored while the backup is in process.
- **Next Index** - the index to the next sibling (either a file or directory) of the listed file. This value is -1 if there is no sibling. The character F follows the index if the next sibling is a file, or the character D follows the index if it is a directory.
- **Name** - the short name of the directory if available, or UNKNOWN if not available.

**Invalid Directory and File Report**

This report lists both inconsistent files and directories. The following is the format of the report:

```
Index  Inode  Type      Name
2363   11134  Directory /Documents/Directory 1
13679  10077  Directory /Documents/Directory 2
```

Total Directories: 460724
Total Files: 3426572

The following describes the column information in this report:

- **Index** - the relative position of the file as reported to the catalog.
- **Inode** - the inode number of the file or directory that is reported to the catalog.
■ Type - displays whether the item is a file or a directory.
■ Name - the short name of the directory if available, or UNKNOWN if not available.

Since this report traverses the directory tree, it may not list all of the files or directories that are reported in the first two reports. Since it provides the fully qualified name of the file or directory, it can be useful in problem resolution. It also provides the total number of files and directories.

These reports are not localized.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

**OPTIONS**

-a2b
Convert NetBackup 3.4, 4.0V, 4.5 ASCII format catalog .f file(s) to NetBackup 4.5 binary format .f file(s).

-check source_file
Checks the consistency of a binary .f file. source_file must be the fully qualified path. Inconsistencies may be due to faulty FlashBackup or NDMP type backups. If this utility detects no inconsistencies, it ends silently and returns a zero return code. If the utility detects any inconsistencies, it returns the number of inconsistencies and prints up to three reports depending on the types of inconsistencies reported.

-decompress compressed_file target_file_directory
Decompresses the specified compress binary .f file. compressed_file must be the fully qualified path. -decompress decompresses catalog files that have been compressed using the .Zl compression format. On UNIX, it also supports .Z format decompression. target_directory is the directory where the decompress operation places the decompressed file.

-dump
Enables you to view the contents of catalog image .f files.

-erec num
Modifies the output from the cat_convert -dump. Stops the display of records at this record number.

**Note:** The record number is not necessarily the same as the file number in the first column of the output.
-nodata

Eliminates the data column from the output of the cat_convert -dump. The data column can result in excessively large outputs.

-noheader

Modifies the output from cat_convert -dump. An option that modifies the output from the cat_convert -dump. Eliminates the column headers.

-nopath

Modifies the output from cat_convert -dump. Eliminates the path column. The path column can result in excessively large outputs.

-o

Overwrite original catalog file content with the new format that converts. -o cannot be used with target_file_directory.

-s

Show statistic information to the console window.

-sep char

An option that modifies the output from cat_convert -dump. An option that modifies the output from the cat_convert -dump. Use char to separate the columns instead of the white-space default separation. For example, you can use this command to generate a comma-separated output.

-short

An option that modifies the output from cat_convert -dump. Limits the output to a subset of the usual columns.

-srec num

An option that modifies the output from cat_convert -dump. An option that modifies the output from the cat_convert -dump. Starts to display the records at this record number.

Note: The record number is not necessarily the same as the file number in the first column of the output.

target_file_directory

-v

Show current progress information.

Specify one of the following to convert:

- To specify a target file, the source must be a file.
- To specify a target directory, the source must be a directory.
If the source is a directory, you must use -a2b.

The new files that the conversion creates convert to the specified format, and the original file names are used in the target directory.

If you do not specify the target file or directory when you convert source files, the files the conversion process creates have an appended suffix. (_bin.f or_ascii.f).

If the catalog .f file size is more than 4 megabytes, the binary catalog leaves output files separate. It puts them in the catstore directory.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

# cat_convert -a2b abc.f

If abc.f is in ASCII format, the target_file_path is abc_bin.f.

Example 2

# cat_convert -a2b abc.f

The contents of abc.f convert to binary.

Example 3

# cat_convert -dump -short abc.f

The contents of abc.f appear in stdout in a user-readable format.

SEE ALSO

See cat_export on page 463.

See cat_import on page 466.
cat_export

cat_export – export catalog image metadata from the NetBackup database (NBDB) to one or more flat ASCII image header files.

SYNOPSIS

cat_export -all | -client name | -backupid backupid | -mediahost hostname [-delete_source] [-replace_destination] [-export_dependents] [-staging [-source_master name]] [-base directory_name]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The cat_export utility is used in specific scenarios to export image metadata from NBDB or a staged copy of NBDB to flat ASCII image header files in a target directory. It organizes the data into a directory hierarchy based on the hierarchy that is used in the NetBackup database.

cat_export is normally used in conjunction with the cat_import command as part of a disaster recovery scenario or to relocate image metadata information from one repository to another. More information is available on NetBackup disaster recovery.

For more about Disaster Recovery, see the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

-all
   Exports the catalog image data of all the clients of the master server.

-base directory_name
   Changes the target directory of the catalog metadata from the default directory netbackup/db.export to the specified directory name.

-backupid backupid
   Exports the catalog image data of the specified backup ID.
-client name
   Exports the catalog image data of the specified client.

-delete_source
   Deletes the original image metadata in NBDB.

-export_dependents
   Used with the -backupid and -client options to export image metadata that
   is dependent on the specified backup images.

-mediahost hostname
   Exports the catalog image data that has at least one fragment on the specified
   media host. The hostname value can be a media server or a snapshot client.

-replace_destination
   Forces the new flat files to overwrite any existing flat files in the target directory.

-staging [-source_master name]
   Specifies that the copy of the NBDB in the staging directory should be used
   as the source of the export operation instead of the NBDB. You can use this
   option for the following reasons:
      ■ To export the image metadata to the legacy flat file format in the db.export
         (default) directory.
      ■ To export the image metadata, so that you can import it into another copy
         of NBDB by using the cat_import command.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Export all image metadata for alfred into the
/catExport/images/alfred directory:

# cat_export -base /catExport -client alfred

Example 2 - Export all NBDB image metadata to the netbackup/db.export
directory:

# cat_export -all

Example 3 - Export only the image metadata related to client hostname1 from
the copy of NBDB that is located in the staging directory:

# cat_export -client hostname1 -staging

SEE ALSO

See cat_convert on page 457.
See `cat_import` on page 466.
cat_import

**cat_import** – migrate catalog image metadata from flat ASCII image header files into the NetBackup database (NBDB)

**SYNOPSIS**

```
cat_import -all | -client name | -backupid backupid [-delete_source] [-replace_destination] [-staging] [-base directory_name]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is 
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is 
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
**DESCRIPTION**

The **cat_import** utility migrates catalog image metadata from flat ASCII image header files into the NetBackup database (NBDB) or a staged copy of NBDB. You can use the **cat_import** command line to move all image metadata or a subset of metadata based on client (**-client**) or backup ID (**-backupid**).

The **cat_import** utility can also be used with the **cat_export** command in the following ways: as part of a disaster recovery scenario or to relocate image metadata information from one repository to another. More information is available on NetBackup disaster recovery.

For more about Disaster Recovery, see the *NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide*. You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

**OPTIONS**

- **-all**
  Imports the catalog image data of all the clients of the master server.

- **-base directory_name**
  Changes the source directory of the image metadata from the default directory netbackup/db.export to the specified directory name.

- **-backupid backupid**
  Imports the catalog image data of the specified backup ID.
-client name
  Imports the catalog image data of the specified client.

-delete_source
  Deletes the original image metadata from the source location.

-replace_destination
  Forces the utility to overwrite any pre-existing image metadata in the destination location.

-staging
  Specifies the copy of the NBDB in the staging directory to be used as the destination of the import operation instead of the NBDB itself. Use this operation in combination with the cat_export command to insert the image metadata into another copy of NBDB.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Import all image metadata from flat ASCII image header files:

# cat_import -all

Example 2 - Import only the image metadata that is related to client hostname1 from associated flat ASCII image header files:

# cat_import -client hostname1

SEE ALSO

See cat_convert on page 457.

See cat_export on page 463.
configurePorts

configurePorts – configure the web ports for the Web Services Layer (WSL) application on the master server

SYNOPSIS

configurePorts -httpPort http_port | -httpsPort https_port |
   -shutdownPort shutdown_port
configurePorts -autofindports value
configurePorts -overrideCluster value

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/wmc/bin/install/configurePorts/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\wmc\bin\install\configurePorts\n
DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup plug-in for VMware vCenter includes a NetBackup Recovery Wizard for restoring virtual machines. The NetBackup Recovery Wizard requires the proper configuration of web ports for the Web Services Layer (WSL) application on the master server. Without the correct port configuration, you cannot authorize the plug-in to restore virtual machines that were backed up by that master server.

If the web ports (http, https, and shutdown) are not correctly configured on the master server, use the configurePorts command to manually configure the ports. The configurePorts command configures one port at a time.

For more information on a procedure for the configurePorts command, see the NetBackup Plug-in for VMware vCenter Guide.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

-autofindports

Valid values are true and false.

-httpPort http_port_number

Specifies the http port number.
-httpsPort https_port_number
  Specifies the https port number.

-overrideCluster value
  Overrides the ports that are used on all nodes of the cluster for a master server that is clustered. Valid values are true and false.
  This option updates the following file on shared disk:
  Windows:
  \install_path\NetBackup\var\global\wsl\portfile
  UNIX or Linux:
  /usr/openv/netbackup/var/global/wsl/portfile
  The NetBackup installer for WSL uses this file during installation in a clustered mode.

-shutdownPort shutdown_port
  Specifies the shutdown port number.

EXAMPLE

Configure the http port on the master server to 8443.

# configurePorts -httpPort 8443
create_nbdb

create_nbdb – create NBDB database manually

SYNOPSIS


create_nbdb -upgrade [-scripts db_scripts_directory] [-out db_scripts_output_directory] [-db_server |-server db_server_name] [-db_home pathname]

create_nbdb -drop_only [current_data_directory] [-db_server |-server db_server_name] [-db_home install_path] [-force]

create_nbdb -config_only [-dba password] [-force]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

This command is used to create the NetBackup database (NBDB) manually. This command can be used to drop the existing NBDB database, and to re-create it by using the non-default parameters that were used during installation. A user can perform the following actions:

- Change the default location of the data, index, and transaction log files.
- Change the size of the pre-allocated database files.
- Add an additional mirrored transaction log for increased database protection.
- Create the catalog configuration file (vxdbms.conf) from the information in the bp.conf file.
- Upgrade the NBDB.
OPTIONS

Without any options, the `create_nbdb` command verifies the version of an existing database and is used during upgrades. If a database does not exist, it creates it by using default parameters.

- `config_only`
  Creates the `vxdbms.conf` file from the information available in the `bp.conf` file.

- `data data_directory`
  Used to identify the directory of the main database files. If the pathname `data_directory` includes an embedded space, put the entire pathname in quotes. For example:
  
  ```bash
  create_nbdb -data "Program Files\NetBackup\bin\data"
  ```

- `db_home install_path`
  Specifies the location of the database directory. The default directory is `/usr/openv/db ..\Veritas\NetBackupDB`.

- `dba new_password`
  A new, randomly generated password is set during NetBackup installation. Use this option to set the password for the NBDB and the BMRDB databases for all DBA and application accounts. To change only the password for an existing database, use `nbdb_admin -dba new_password`. The password needs to be an ASCII string. Non-ASCII characters are not allowed in the password string.

- `drop`
  Drops the existing NBDB database and creates a fresh empty database.

- `drop_only`
  Drops the existing NBDB database.

- `force`
  Performs the operation without user interaction.

- `index index_directory`
  Used to identify the directory of the index database files.

- `mlog log_mirror_directory`
  Used to create a mirrored log for increased database protection.

- `noemm`
  Indicates that this server is not the EMM server (used to upgrade the BMR server).
-out db_scripts_output_directory
    Specifies the destination directory where create_nbdb sends the output results of running the upgrade scripts.

-scripts db_scripts_directory
    Specifies the location of the database upgrade scripts.

-server db_server_name
    Specifies the name of the database server.

-staging staging_directory
    Specifies the location of the staging directory that is used during catalog backup and recovery.

-sz small | medium | large
    Changes the size of the pre-allocated database files. During installation, the default size that is used is small.

-tlog log_directory
    Identifies the location of the transaction log.

-upgrade
    Upgrades the NetBackup database (NBDB).

SEE ALSO

See nbdb_backup on page 525.
See nbdb_move on page 527.
See nbdb_ping on page 529.
See nbdb_restore on page 530.
See nbdb_unload on page 532.
csconfig

csconfig – set and retrieve throttle and meter configuration parameters for cloud storage; list and manage the cloud instances and cloud storage servers; list the cloud providers.

SYNOPSIS


csconfig cldprovider [-l] [-i [-pt provider_type]]

csconfig cldinstance [-a | -in instance_name -pt provider_type -sh service_host_name [-se service_endpoint_path] [-http_port port_no] [-https_port port_no] [-access_style access_style_type]] [-ar | -in instance_name -lc locationConstraint[,locationConstraint,locationConstraint] [-rn region_name[,region_name,region_name] -sh service_host[,service_host,service_host]] [-as | -in instance_name -sts storage_server_name[,storage_server_name,storage_server_name] [-ssl 0|1|2,0|1|2,0|1|2] [-pxtype proxy_type,proxy_type,proxy_type] -pxip proxy_ip[,proxy_ip,proxy_ip] -pxport proxy_port[,proxy_port,proxy_port]] [-creds_broker creds_broker[,creds_broker,creds_broker] [-url service_url [,service_url,service_url] -mission mission[,mission,mission] -agency agency[,agency,agency] -role role[,role,role] -cert_file cert_file_name[,cert_file_name,cert_file_name] -key_file private_key_file_name[,private_key_file_name,private_key_file_name] [-key_pass private_key_passphrase]
DESCRIPTION

The `csconfig` manages the Cloud Connect configuration settings from a remote or a local computer. On a remote machine, you can use the `-cshost` argument to connect to a Cloud Connect service. Use `-csport` to specify the port to connect to, if the service runs on a port other than the default port.

The `throttle` option sets and fetches the throttling configuration details from the Cloud Connect server. The `meter` option sets and fetches the metering configuration details from the storage server. The `cldprovider` option fetches the cloud provider configuration settings. The `cldinstance` option sets and fetches the cloud instance configuration settings.

OPTIONS throttle

The following are the argument-value pairs for the `throttle` option.

- `-abw` | `-availablebw` available_bandwidth
  Valid values are positive integers followed by KB or MB (e.g., 200MB). If no units are specified, the value is in bytes.
-force
Forces the default values for the throttle parameters. No value with this option.

-interval time
The sampling throttle time interval in seconds. Valid value range is 0-86400.

-maxconn max_connections
This option is the default maximum number of connections for each cloud provider.

-cshost server_name
Connects a remote machine to a Cloud Connect service.

-offtime start_time,end_time,bandwidth_percentage
The bandwidth percentage value range is 0-100 (%).

-csport service_port
Specifies the port to connect to, if the service runs on a port other than the default port.

-providermaxconn max_connections
Specifies the maximum number of connections for a specific provider.

-server storage_server_name
Specifies the name of the storage server.

-readbw read_bandwidth_percentage
The bandwidth percentage value range is 0-100 (%).

-storage_server_type
Specifies the type of storage server.

-writebw write bandwidth_percentage
Valid value range is 0-100 (%).

-weekend start_day,end_day,bandwidth_percentage
The start day and end day range of values is Monday-Sunday or 1-7.

-worktime start_time,end_day,bandwidth_percentage
The start time and end time range of values is 0-23.

OPTIONS meter
The following are the argument-value pairs for the meter option.

-directory location
The directory location for storing the metering data.
-def | -setdefaults
   Resets all throttling parameters to the default value.

-f | -force
   Used with -def. Forces the default values for the meter parameters. No value associated with this option.

-i | -interval time
   The metering time interval in seconds. Valid value range is 0-86400.

-n | -cshost server_name
   Connects a remote machine to a Cloud Connect service.

-p | -csport service_port
   Specifies the port to connect to, if the service runs on a port other than the default port.

OPTIONS cldprovider
   The following are the argument-value pairs for the cldprovider option.

   -i [-pt provider_type]
      Fetches the details of all the cloud providers that NetBackup supports. If you use the -pt argument, the command fetches the details of the specified cloud provider.

   -l
      Fetches the list of the cloud providers that NetBackup supports.

OPTIONS cldinstance
   The following are the argument-value pairs for the cldinstance option.

Note: The parameter cldinstance refers to the private cloud deployments or customized cloud instances.

-a -in instance_name -pt provider_type -sh service_host_name [-se service_endpoint_path] [-http_port port_no] [-https_port port_no] [-access_style access_style_type]
   Adds a new cloud instance with the parameters that you have provided.

   Valid values for -access_style_type are as follows:

   ■ 1 - Virtual Hosted Style
   ■ 2 - Path Style
      The default value for access_style_type is 2.
-ar -in instance_name -lc
location_constraint[,location_constraint,location_constraint] -rn
region_name[,region_name,region_name] -sh
service_host[,service_host,service_host]

Adds a region for a specific cloud instance.

-as -in instance_name -sts
storage_server_name[,storage_server_name,storage_server_name] [-ssl
0|1|2,[0|1|2,0|1|2]] [-pxtype proxy_type[,proxy_type,proxy_type]
-pxip proxy_ip[,proxy_ip,proxy_ip] -pxport
proxy_port[,proxy_port,proxy_port]] [-creds_broker
creds_broker[,creds_broker,creds_broker] [-url service_url
[,service_url,service_url] -mission mission[,mission,mission] -agency
agency[,agency,agency] -role role[,role,role] -cert_file
cert_file_name[,cert_file_name,cert_file_name] -key_file
private_key_file_name[,private_key_file_name,private_key_file_name]
[-key_pass private_key_passphrase
[private_key_passphrase,private_key_passphrase]]]

Adds a cloud storage server for the cloud instance.

Note: The creds_broker parameter is optional.

The valid values for creds_broker are CREDS_PROMPT (default value) and
CREDS_CAP.

When you do not specify the creds_broker parameter, CREDS_PROMPT is used
by default and you do not need to specify the parameters following
creds_broker in the given syntax.

If you want to use access key credentials, use CREDS_PROMPT. The Amazon
S3 connector directly communicates with the S3 service host using the access
keys.

If you want to use the CAP service as your credentials broker, use CREDS_CAP.

The format of the service URL is https://hostname[:port][/path].

The files that are mentioned in the cert_file_name and the
private_key_file_name parameters should exist on the master server at the
following location:

On Windows: install_path\netbackup\db\cloud

On UNIX: install_path/netbackup/db/cloud
-i [-pt provider_type -at API type][-in instance name]
Fetches the details of all cloud instances. If you use the -pt argument, the command fetches the details of cloud instances for the cloud provider and the API type that you have specified. If you use the -in argument, the command fetches the details of a specific cloud instance.

-l [-pt provider_type]
Fetches the list of all cloud storages (or cloud instances) that are configured in NetBackup. If you use the -pt argument, the command fetches the list of the cloud instances specific to a cloud provider.

-r -in instance_name
Removes a cloud instance.

-rr -lc location_constraint[,location_constraint,location_constraint][-in instance_name]
Removes a region association for a specific cloud instance.

-rs -in instance_name -sts storage_server_name[,storage_server_name,storage_server_name]
Removes the cloud storage server for specified cloud instance.

-u -in instance_name [-sh service_host_name -se service_endpoint_path][-http_port port_no] [-https_port port_no] [-access_style access_style_type]
Updates an existing cloud instance.

-ur -in instance_name -lc location_constraint [-rn region_name -sh service_host]
Updates a region for a specific cloud instance.

-us -in instance_name -sts storage_server_name [-ssl ssl_usage]
[-pxtype proxy_type -pxip proxy_ip -pxport proxy_port] [-url service_url -mission mission1 -agency agency1 -role role1 -cert_file cert_file_name1 -key_file private_key_file_name1 [-key_pass private_key_passphrase1]]
Updates the storage server for the specified cloud instance.

Valid values for -ssl are as follows:

- 0 - Disable SSL
- 1 - SSL for Authentication Only
- 2 - SSL for Data Transfer
- Default value for -ssl: 2

Valid values for -pxtype are as follows:
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Set the read-write bandwidth percent, available bandwidth, work time, and weekend configuration details:

```
# csconfig throttle -readbw 70 -writebw 80 -abw 512MB -worktime 8,20,30
-weekend 6,7,80
```

Example 2 - Set the metering time interval to 500 (sec) and the metering data storage location to /tmp/metered_data (UNIX path):

```
# csconfig meter -interval 500 -directory /tmp/metered_data
```

Example 3 - Add cloud instance of type Hitachi with custom ports for HTTP (18080) and HTTPS (18081)

```
$ csconfig cldinstance -a -in sam-cloud -pt hitachi
-sh s3.hr-hitachi.vtas.com -http_port 18080 -https_port 18081
```

Example 4 - Update cloud instance my-hitachi.com of type Hitachi with new Service Host (s3.finance-hitachi.com).

```
$ csconfig cldinstance -u -in my-hitachi.com -sh s3.finance-hitachi.com
```

Example 5 - Remove a Hitachi instance.

```
$ csconfig cldinstance -r -in my-hitachi.com
```

Example 6 - Update the region that is associated with an existing Hitachi instance.

```
$ csconfig cldinstance -ur -in my-hitachi.com -lc east
-rn "New East Zone" -sh neweast-my-hitachi.com
```

Example 7 - Add storage server for an existing Amazon GovCloud instance with Credentials Broker supported.

```
$ csconfig cldinstance -as -in my-amzgov.com -sts abc-amzgov.com
-creds_broker CREDS_CAP -url "https://mycapservice.host.com:8080/
```
Example 8- Update storage servers for existing AmazonGov Commercial Cloud Services instance with Credentials Broker supported.

$ csconfig cldinstance -us -in my-amzgov.com -sts abc-amzgov.com -url "https://mycapservice.host.com:8080/service-path" -mission mission1 -agency agency1 -role role1 -cert_file file1 -key_file keyfile1 -key_pass passphrase1

Note: You can update one or many parameters of a storage server at the same time.

Example 9- Update storage server for Hitachi cloud instance with the proxy settings.

$ csconfig cldinstance -us -in my-hitachi.com -sts abc-hitachi.com -pxtype SOCKS4A -pxip 10.0.0.1 -pxport 527
duplicatetrace

duplicatetrace – trace debug logs for duplicate job(s)

SYNOPSIS

duplicatetrace [-master_server name] -job_id number [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy ...]
duplicatetrace [-master_server name] -backup_id id [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy ...]
duplicatetrace [-master_server name] [-policy_name name] [-client_name name] [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy ...]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

duplicatetrace consolidates the debug logs for duplicate jobs and writes them to standard output. The messages sort by time. It tries to compensate for time zone changes and clock drift between remote servers and clients.

At a minimum, you must enable debug logging for bptm and bpdm on the media server and for the following directory on the master server:

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/admin

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\admin

For best results, set the verbose logging level to 5. Enable debug logging for bpdbm on the master server and bpcd on all servers, clients, and the processes that are already identified.

duplicatetrace uses the -job_id or -backup_id option as the sole criteria for selecting the duplicate jobs it traces. The -policy_name option or the -client_name option cannot be used with -job_id or -backup_id. If neither option is specified,
then all duplicate jobs that match the selection criteria are selected. If none of the
following options are specified, all the duplicate jobs that are activated on the days
that day stamps \((mmdyy)\) specify are traced: \(\text{-job_id, -backup_id, -policy_name,}
\) or \(\text{-client_name. If} \text{-start_time and -end_time options are used, then the debug}
logs that reside in the specified time interval are examined.\)

If \text{duplicatetrace} \text{starts with} \text{ -backup_id bid}, \text{it looks for the duplicate jobs that}
\text{bp_duplicate} \text{started with} \text{ -backup_id bid} \text{where the backup IDs \((bid)\) match.}\)

\text{duplicatetrace -policy_name policy} \text{looks for the duplicate jobs that it started}
with \text{the} \text{-policy policy option, where the policy names match.}\)

\text{duplicatetrace -client_name client} \text{looks for the duplicate jobs that it started}
with \text{the} \text{-client option where the client names \((client)\) match.}\)

\text{duplicatetrace} \text{writes error messages to standard error.}\)

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

\textbf{OPTIONS}

\textbf{-master_server}
\hspace{1cm} Name of the master server. Default is the local host name.

\textbf{-job_id}
\hspace{1cm} Job ID number of the duplicate job to analyze. Default is any job ID.

\textbf{-backup_id}
\hspace{1cm} Backup ID number of the backup image that the duplicate job uses to analyze
duplicates. Default is any backup ID.

\textbf{-policy_name}
\hspace{1cm} Policy name of the duplicate jobs to analyze. Default is any policy.

\textbf{-client_name}
\hspace{1cm} Client name of the duplicate jobs to analyze. Default is any client.

\textbf{-start_time}
\hspace{1cm} Specifies the earliest timestamp to start analyzing the logs. Default is 00:00:00.

\textbf{-end_time}
\hspace{1cm} Specifies the latest timestamp to finish analyzing the logs. Default is 23:59:59.

\textit{mmdyy}
\hspace{1cm} One or more "day stamps". This option identifies the log file names (log.mmdyy
for UNIX, mmdyy.log for Windows) that is analyzed.
OUTPUT FORMAT

The format of an output line is: `daystamp.milliseecs.program.sequence machine log_line`

daystamp
The day of the log that is displayed in yyyymmdd format.

milliseecs
The number of milliseconds since midnight on the local computer.

program
The name of program (ADMIN, BPTM, BPCD, etc.) being logged.

sequence
Line number within the debug log file.

machine
The name of the NetBackup server or client.

log_line
The line that appears in the debug log file.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Analyze the log of duplicate job with job ID 3 activated on May 1, 2010.

# duplicatetrace -job_id 3 050110

Example 2 - Analyze the log of duplicate jobs that duplicate backup image with backup ID pride_1028666945 executed on May 20, 2010. It analyzes only those jobs that were activated with option -backupid pride_1028666945.

# duplicatetrace -backup_id pride_1028666945 052010

Example 3 - Analyze the log of duplicate jobs that are activated on policy Pride-Standard and client pride on May 1, 2010 and May 3, 2010. It analyzes only the duplicate jobs that were activated with options -policy Pride-Standard and -client pride.

# duplicatetrace -policy_name Pride-Standard -client_name pride 050110 050310

Example 4 - Analyze the log of all duplicate jobs that are activated on August 5, 2010 and August 23, 2010.

duplicatetrace 080510 082310
SEE ALSO

See `backupdbtrace` on page 23.
See `backuptrace` on page 25.
See `importtrace` on page 485.
importtrace

importtrace – trace debug logs for import jobs

SYNOPSIS

importtrace [-master_server name] -job_id number [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy]
importtrace [-master_server name] -backup_id id [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy]
importtrace [-master_server name] [-policy_name name] [-client_name name] [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

importtrace consolidates the debug log messages for the specified import job[s] and writes them to standard output. The messages sort by time. importtrace tries to compensate for time zone changes and clock drift between remote servers and clients.

At a minimum, enable debug logging for bpbrm, bptm, and nbtar on the media server and for the following directory on the master server:

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/admin

Windows systems:
install_path\NetBackup\admin

For best results, set the verbose logging level to 5. Enable debug logging for bpdbm on the master server and bpcd on all servers and clients in addition to the processes already identified.

duplicatetrace uses the -job_id or -backup_id option as the sole criteria for selecting the duplicate jobs it traces. The -policy_name option or the -client_name option is...
option cannot be used with -job_id or -backup_id. If neither option is specified, then all duplicate jobs that match the selection criteria are selected. If none of the following options are specified, all the duplicate jobs that are activated on the days that day stamps (mmddyy) specify are traced: -job_id, -backup_id, -policy_name, or -client_name. If -start_time and -end_time options are used, then importtrace examines the debug logs that are generated in the specified time interval.

If importtrace starts with -backup_id id, it looks for the import jobs that bpimport started with -backup_id id where the backup IDs (id) match.

If importtrace starts with -policy_name <policy>, importtrace looks for the import jobs that started with bpimport with -policy <policy> where the policy names (<policy>) match.

If importtrace starts with -client_name <client>, importtrace looks for the import jobs that started with bpimport with -client <client> where the client names (<client>) match.

importtrace writes error messages to standard error.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

-master_server
  Name of the master server. Default is the local host name.

-job_id
  Job ID number of the import job to analyze. Default is any job ID.

-backup_id
  Backup ID number of the backup image that the import job imports to analyze. Default is any backup ID.

-policy_name
  Policy name of the import jobs to analyze. Default is any policy.

-client_name
  Client name of the import jobs to analyze. Default is any client.

-start_time
  Earliest timestamp to start analyzing the logs. Default is 00:00:00.

-end_time
  Latest timestamp to finish analyzing the logs. Default is 23:59:59.
mmdyy

One or more day stamps. This option identifies the log file names (log.mmdyy for UNIX, mmdyy.log for Windows) to be analyzed.

OUTPUT FORMAT

The format of an output line is:

<daystamp>.<millisecs>.<program>.<sequence> <machine> <log_line>

daystamp
The day of the log displayed in yyyyMMdd format.

millisecs
The number of milliseconds since midnight on the local computer.

program
The name of program (ADMIN, BPBRM, BPCD, etc.) being logged.

sequence
Line number within the debug log file.

machine
The name of the NetBackup server or client.

log_line
The line that appears in the debug log file.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Analyze the log of import job with job ID 4 activated on August 6, 2009.

# importtrace -job_id 4 080609

Example 2 - Analyze the log of import jobs that import backup image with backup ID pride_1028666945 executed on August 20, 2009. This command would analyze only those import jobs, which were activated with option -backupid pride_1028666945.

# importtrace -backup_id pride_1028666945 082009

Example 3 - Analyze the log of import jobs that are activated on policy Pride-Standard and client pride on August 16, 2009 and August 23, 2009. This command would analyze only those import jobs, which were activated with options -policy Pride-Standard and -client pride.
Example 4 - Analyze the log of all import jobs that are activated on August 5, 2015 and August 17, 2015.

# importtrace 080515 081715

SEE ALSO

See backupdbtrace on page 23.
See backuptrace on page 25.
See duplicatetrace on page 481.
**jbpSA**

>jbpSA – start BAR client interface on Java-capable UNIX machines

**SYNOPSIS**

```bash
```

The directory path to this command is `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/`

**DESCRIPTION**

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

The `jbpSA` command starts the Backup, Archive, and Restore client interface on Java-capable UNIX machines.

**OPTIONS**

- `-d | -display`
  Displays the environment variable. For example:
  ```bash
  -d eagle:0.0
  ```

- `-D prop_filename`
  Indicates the debug properties file name. The default name for this file is `Debug.properties`.

- `-h | -Help`
  Displays the possible options for the `jbpSA` command.

- `-H host`
  Specifies the host system that appears by default in the `jbpSA` logon dialog box. May be an unqualified host name or a fully qualified host name. No default.

- `-l debug_filename`
  Indicates the debug log file name. The default name is unique to this startup of `jbpSA` and is written in `/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/nbjlogs`.

- `-lc`
  Prints the command lines that the application uses to access its log file.
**Note:** The application does not always use the command lines to get or update data. It has some protocols that instruct its application server to perform tasks using NetBackup and Media Manager APIs. As the application evolves, fewer command lines are used.

- **ms** nnn

  Allows the memory usage configuration for the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) where nnn is the megabytes of memory available to the application. Default: 36 MB (megabytes)

  Run `jnBSA` on a computer with 512 megabytes of physical memory with 128 megabytes of memory available to the application.

  The `-ms` command specifies how much memory is allocated for the heap when the JVM starts. This value may not require changes since the default is sufficient for quickest initialization of `jnBSA` on a computer with the recommended amount of memory.

  Example:

  ```
  # jbpSA -ms 36M
  ```

  The memory that is allocated can be specified by using the `jbpSA` command or by setting the `INITIAL_MEMORY` option in `/usr/openv/java/nbj.conf`.

- **mx** xxx

  The `-mx` option allows memory usage configuration for the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). The xxx value specifies the maximum heap size (in megabytes) that the JVM uses for dynamically-allocated objects and arrays. Default: 512 MB.

  This option is useful if the amount of data is large (for example, a large number of jobs in the Activity Monitor).

  Example:

  ```
  # jbpSA -mx 512M
  ```

  The maximum heap size can be specified by using the `jbpSA` command or by setting the `MAX_MEMORY` option in `/usr/openv/java/nbj.conf`.

- **r** version

  Specifies which version of the Backup, Archive, and Restore client to run. Valid values are 7.0, 7.1, and 7.5. If the `-r` option is not specified, the default is the latest version of NetBackup.
**jnbSA**

**jnbSA** – start NetBackup Administration Console on Java-capable UNIX machines

**SYNOPSIS**

```
```

The directory path to this command is `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/`

**DESCRIPTION**

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

**jnbSA** starts the NetBackup Administration Console on Java-capable UNIX machines.

**OPTIONS**

- **-d | -display**
  Display the environment variable. For example:
  ```
  -d eagle:0.0
  ```

- **-D prop_filename**
  Indicate the debug properties file name. The default name for this file is `Debug.properties`.

- **-h | -help**
  Displays the possible options for the **jnbSA** command.

- **-H host**
  Specifies the host system that appears by default in the **jnbSA** logon dialog. May be an unqualified host name or a fully qualified host name. No default.

- **-l debug_filename**
  Indicates the debug log file name. The default name is unique to this startup of **jnbSA** and written in `/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/nbjlogs`

- **-lc**
  Prints the command lines that the application uses to its log file.
**Note:** The application does not always use the command lines to get or update data. It has some protocols that instruct its application server to perform tasks using NetBackup and Media Manager APIs. The application evolves and fewer command lines are used.

`-ms nnn`

Allows memory usage configuration for the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) where `nnn` is the megabytes of memory available to the application. Default: 36 MB

Run `jnbSA` on a machine with 512 MB of physical memory with 128 MB of memory available to the application.

The `-ms` command specifies how much memory is allocated for the heap when the JVM starts. This value may not require changes since the default is sufficient for quickest initialization of `jnbSA` on a machine with the recommended amount of memory.

Example:

```
jnbSA -ms 36M
```

The memory that is allocated can be specified by using the `jnbSA` command or by setting the `INITIAL_MEMORY` option in `/usr/openv/java/nbj.conf`.

`-mx xxx`

Allows memory usage configuration for the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). The `xxx` value is the maximum heap size (in megabytes) that the JVM uses for dynamically-allocated objects and arrays. Default: 512 MB.

This option is useful if the amount of data is large (for example, a large number of jobs in the Activity Monitor).

Example:

```
jnbSA -mx 512M
```

The maximum heap size can be specified by using the `jnbSA` command or by setting the `MAX_MEMORY` option in `/usr/openv/java/nbj.conf`.

`-r version`

Specifies which version of the NetBackup Administration Console to run. Valid values are 7.1, 7.5, and 7.6. The default if the `-r` option is not specified is the latest version of NetBackup.
ltid

ltid – start or stop the Media Manager device daemon

SYNOPSIS

/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/ltid [-v] [-logmounts [minutes]] [-noverify]

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

The ltid command starts the Media Manager device daemon (ltid) and Automatic Volume Recognition daemon (avrd). These daemons manage Media Manager devices. With both daemons started, an operator can initiate the operator display, observe the drive status, and control the assignment of requests to standalone drives. ltid can be placed in a system initialization script.

The Media Manager volume daemon, vmd, also starts with the ltid command. ltid also starts the appropriate robotic daemons, if robotic devices were defined in Media Manager.

The stopltid command stops ltid, avrd, and the robotic daemons.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

-v

Logs debug information using syslogd. This option is most informative when robotic devices are in use. This option starts robotic daemons and vmd in verbose mode.

-logmounts minutes

If this option is specified, ltid logs mount requests using syslogd. The mount requests are still posted to Media Manager displays. The mount requests are only logged after a delay of the specified number of minutes.

If -logmounts is specified, the default number of minutes is 3. If -logmounts 0 is specified, ltid logs the mount request through syslogd immediately. If minutes is not zero and the mount request is satisfied before the number of minutes are up, the request is not logged through syslogd.
-noverify

If this option is specified, \texttt{ltid} does not verify drive names. Normally, \texttt{ltid} verifies that the no rewind on close drive name has the correct minor number bits that relate to the following: no rewind, variable, berkeley-style, and so on. This option is normally not required, but may be helpful if you use non-standard platform device files. If this option is specified, make sure that the device files are correct.

**ERRORS**

Error messages are logged by using \texttt{syslogd}.

**SEE ALSO**

rc(8)

See \texttt{stopltid} on page 720.

syslogd

See \texttt{tpconfig} on page 755.

See \texttt{tpunmount} on page 776.
**mklogdir**

mklogdir – creates log directories with the recommended permissions.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
mklogdir [-create] [-fixFolderPerm] [-dryrun] [-list] [logdirname(s)] log directory name
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/logs

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\logs

**DESCRIPTION**

mklogdir creates all the NetBackup log directories for a user, with the recommended permissions.

**OPTIONS**

- **-create**
  
  Creates all NetBackup log directories with the recommended permissions as identified by Veritas. Create is the default option in case no other option is specified.

- **-list**
  
  Displays a list of all the NetBackup log directories along with the details about the permissions set.

- **-fixFolderPerm**
  
  Sets the recommended permissions for the already existing NetBackup log directories, if the permissions are not already set. This scenario refers to the use cases in case of NetBackup version upgrade.

- **-dryrun**
  
  Allows the user to review the changes before they are made. If you specify this option, no changes are made to the system.

- **-help**
  
  Displays the possible options for the mklogdir command.
logdirname

Specifies a list of one or more space-separated log directories on which an action needs to be performed. If no log directories are specified, then the action is performed on all the log directories.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Create all the NetBackup log directories for a user, with the recommended permissions.

# mklogdir -create

Example 2 - Create the admin and the bpdbm log directories with the recommended permissions.

# mklogdir admin bpdbm

Example 3 - Examine all the existing log directories and set the permissions to those directories which do not have the recommended permissions. This command needs to be used after NetBackup version upgrade to set the recommended permissions for all the existing log files.

# mklogdir -fixFolderPerm

Example 4 - Examine all the existing log directories and display the changes that need to be made to get the recommended permissions.

# mklogdir -fixFolderPerm -dryrun

SEE ALSO

See bpgetdebuglog on page 161.
The `nbauditreport` command lets you create and view a NetBackup audit report. When auditing is configured in a NetBackup environment, the following user-initiated actions in NetBackup are recorded and available to view in an audit report:

- Actions that change the NetBackup configuration. Examples are policy creation, deletion, and modification, and changing the audit settings.
- Actions that change NetBackup runtime objects. These actions include initiating a restore job and starting or stopping the audit service.

This command only creates and displays the audit report. You must use the `nbemmcmd -changesetting -AUDIT ENABLED` and `nbemmcmd -changesetting -AUDIT DISABLED` commands to enable and disable auditing itself.

For more about auditing and audit reports, see the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I*.

**OPTIONS**

```
-ctgy [POLICY | JOB | STU | STORAGESRV | POOL | AUDITCFG | AUDITSVC | BPCONF | HOLD]
```

Specifies the type of information to be displayed in the audit report. The audit function records and displays information on the use-initiated actions for the
pertinent area (job, pool, etc.). The following are the possible values for this option and the items that are audited for each value:

- **POLICY** - Adding, deleting, or updating policy attributes, clients, schedules, and backup selections lists.
- **JOB** - job changes
- **STU** - storage unit changes
- **STORAGESRV** - storage server information
- **POOL** - disk storage pool changes
- **AUDITCFG** - auditing configuration changes
- **AUDITSVC** - starting and stopping the NetBackup Audit service (`nbaudit`)
- **BPCONF** - changes to the `bp.conf` file (UNIX only).
- **HOLD** - create, modify, and delete hold operations

The default condition, when none of the options is specified, is to display the audit report of all categories.

```
-fmt [SUMMARY | DETAIL | PARSABLE]
```

Specifies the output format of the audit report.

- **SUMMARY** is the default condition (no option used). The audit report is a summary only. It displays the audit report in columnar format using the description, user, and timestamp headings.
- **DETAIL** displays a comprehensive list of auditing information. For example, when a policy is changed, this view lists the name of the attribute, the old value, and the new value.
- **PARSABLE** displays the same set of information as the DETAIL report but in a parsable format. The report uses the pipe character (|) as a separator of the audit data. Use keywords available with the report (DESCRIPTION, ACTION, OLDV, NEWV, etc.) to parse the audit record.

The parsable report contains the following fields:

- **DESCRIPTION**. The details of the action that was performed. The details include the new values that are given to a modified object and the new values of all attributes for a newly created object. The details also show any deleted objects.
- **TIMESTAMP**. The time that the action occurred. The time is displayed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and is indicated in seconds.
- **CATEGORY**. The category of user action that was performed. Categories such as POLICY may contain several sub-categories such as schedules.
or backup selections. Any modifications to a sub-category are listed as a modification to the primary category. The categories are as follows:

- **AUDITCFG** - Auditing configuration changes
- **AUDITSVC** - Starting and stopping the NetBackup Audit service (nbaudit)
- **BPCONF** - Changes to the bp.conf file (UNIX only)
- **HOLD** - Create, modify, and delete hold operations
- **JOB** - Job changes such as cancellations or deletions
- **POLICY** - Modification to policy attributes, clients, schedules or backup selections
- **POOL** - Disk storage pool changes
- **STORAGESRV** - Storage server creation, modification or deletion
- **STU** - Storage unit creation, modification or deletion

**ACTION.** The activity that was performed. The following actions are possible for all categories: Detailed descriptions of the specific activities performed for each action are found in the DESCRIPTIONS and the DETAILS fields of the command output.

**REASON.** Reason given for the action performed if any.

**DETAILS.** Detailed information on the activity separated into attributes (ATTR_<num>), each with a descriptive name followed by OLDV/NEWV (old value/new value) pair.

**Example for a policy deletion:**

```
ATTR_1: Policy Type OLDV: Standard
NEWV: -notruncate
```

Displays the old and new values of a changed attribute on separate lines in the details section of the report. This option is used with the -fmt DETAIL option.

**-order [DTU | DUT | TDU | TUD | UDT | UTD]**

Specifies the order in which the information is displayed in the parsable format of the audit report. This option can be used only with the -fmt PARSABLE option. The D, T, and U designators represent the following:

- **D** - description
- **T** - timestamp
- **U** - user

**-pagewidth NNN**

Specifies the page width for the details section of the audit report. This option is used with the -fmt DETAIL option.
- sdate mm/dd/yyyy-hh:mm:ss | mm/dd-hh:mm - edate mm/dd/yyyy-hh:mm:ss
| mm/dd-hh:mm

Sets the start date-time (-sdate) or the end date-time (-edate) of the audit report data that you want to view. No time indication is necessary.

If the start date is specified and the end date is not, the displayed audit data is from the specified start time to the present. If the end date is specified and the start date is not, the displayed audit data is up to the end date.

-user username[:domainname]

Indicates the name of the user for whom you want to display audit information.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Display all audit events that are reported from April 1, 2013 to the present.

# nbauditreport - sdate 04/01/13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>TIMESTAMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin@entry</td>
<td>Schedule 'test1' was added to Policy 'test1'</td>
<td>04/06/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin@entry</td>
<td>Audit setting(s) of master server 'server1' were modified</td>
<td>04/06/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin@entry</td>
<td>Audit setting(s) of master server 'server1' were modified</td>
<td>04/06/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys@server1</td>
<td>The nbaudit service on master server 'server1' was started</td>
<td>04/06/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys@server1</td>
<td>The nbaudit service on master server 'server1' was stopped</td>
<td>04/06/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys@server1</td>
<td>The nbaudit service on master server 'server1' was started</td>
<td>04/06/13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Audit records fetched: 7

Example 2 - Display a detailed audit report for when Joe modified a set of policy attributes. Because the policy was changed only one time since 6/8/13, one audit record is retrieved.

# nbauditreport - fmt DETAIL -ctgy POLICY - sdate 6/8/13

DESCRIPTION: Attributes of Policy 'pol_stugrp' were modified
USER: joe
TIMESTAMP: 06/08/2013 19:14:25
CATEGORY: POLICY
ACTION: MODIFY
DETAILS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>OLD VALUE</th>
<th>NEW VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Proxy Client</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Residence</td>
<td></td>
<td>stu_grp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Collect TIR info</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Audit records fetched: 1

The DETAILS entry shows the old value and new value of all the attributes that Joe changed.

Example 3 - Display an audit report for all hold operations that were performed since August 30, 2013.

# nbauditreport -ctgy HOLD -sdate "08/30/13 22:46:50" -fmt DETAIL
DESCRIPTION: Hold with hold name test hold for report1 is created
USER: root@aellora.mydomain.com
TIMESTAMP: 08/30/13 22:47:54
CATEGORY: HOLD
ACTION: CREATE
REASON:
DETAILS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>OLD VALUE</th>
<th>NEW VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 On-hold image list</td>
<td>nakul2.mydomain.co</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESCRIPTION: Hold with hold name test hold for report1 is created
USER: root@aellora.mydomain.com
TIMESTAMP: 08/30/13 22:47:56
CATEGORY: HOLD
ACTION: CREATE
REASON:

Audit records fetched: 2
nbcatsync

nbcatsync – run a utility that resyncs the disk media IDs in the image catalog after catalog recovery operations complete

SYNOPSIS

nbcatsync -backupid catalog_backup_id [-prune_catalog] [-no_sync_slp] [-dryrun] [-keepgoing]
nbcatsync -sync_dr_file dr_file_path [-copy number] [-dryrun]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd
On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>NetBackup\bin\admincmd

DESCRIPTION

nbcatsync is a post-processing utility that is used in the catalog restore process. After bprecover restores the actual catalog files, the nbcatsync utility can do the following:

- Fix the disk media IDs in the fragment records.
- Mark all recovered images as SS_COMPLETED.
- Restore disabled functionality.
- Prune images from the catalog which were not found on any currently configured disk volumes. The -prune_catalog option deletes catalog entries for the images that do not exist locally.
- Constrain the operation to a set of images based on the catalog restore that was performed.

You can easily create a list of affected backup images for any given catalog restore option. The catalog backup image .f file lists the images that the catalog restore recovers. This file lists the images to which you can constrain the operations of the nbcatsync utility.

The utility uses the current device configuration in EMM to obtain a list of disk volumes to scan for the image fragments that are found in the image list. After the EMM database, the images on currently configured storage, and the image catalog have all been reconciled, nbcatsync tries to turn on normal NetBackup processing.
**Note:** Use the `nbcatsync -dryrun` option to validate the `nbcatsync` utility operation before the utility actually does it. Because `nbcatsync` actions are irreversible, you would have to perform `bprecover -wizard` again to get the previous contents of the image catalog.

**OPTIONS**

**-backupid catalog_backup_id**

Specifies the catalog backup ID that contains a set of backup images. This option enables `nbcatsync` to fix disk media ID references in the image headers that are restored from this catalog backup image ID.

**-copy number**

Specifies the copy of the catalog to be restored. This option allows catalog recovery from a non-primary copy.

**-dryrun**

Gives the user a chance to validate actions `nbcatsync` normally perform. It lists all the modifications that can occur if the `nbcatsync` command does run.

**-keepgoing**

Ignores bad disk volumes. Otherwise, `nbcatsync` aborts when it encounters an unexpected error while it searches for images on a disk volume.

**-no_sync_slp**

Prevents the scrubbing of the storage lifecycle policy which removes the EMM image records and sets the SS_COMPLETED state in the image catalog to zero. Normally, `nbcatsync` disassociates images from any storage lifecycle policy processing that is performed at the primary site. Then `nbcatsync` can apply appropriate storage lifecycle policy settings for the DR site on the fixed images. However, when `-no_sync_slp` is specified, `nbcatsync` does not change these settings of fixed images, so use this option with care.

**-prune_catalog**

Prunes all non-existent images. `-prune_catalog` removes copies of images on the disk volumes that are not found on any of the disk volumes at the DR site. If none of the copies of an image are located, the image itself is deleted.

**-sync_dr_file dr_file_path**

Specifies the DR file at the DR site that corresponds to the catalog backup image to restore from.
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Fix the disk media ID references in DR file test.txt, so that bprecover can find the catalog backup image. At the DR site, run the following command:

```
# nbcatsync -sync_dr_file test.txt
```

Example 2 - Perform a dry run of fixing the disk media ID references in the image headers of image ID rg9pctrain05_1254127131 that is restored from the catalog backup. When you are satisfied with the results, you can repeat the command without the -dryrun option.

```
# nbcatsync -backupid rg9pctrain05_1254127131 -dryrun
```

SEE ALSO

See bprecover on page 358.
See cat_export on page 463.
See cat_import on page 466.
NBCC

NBCC – run the NetBackup consistency check (NBCC) utility.

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\support\n
DESCRIPTION

The NBCC command executes the NBCC utility that is used to confirm the integrity of portions of the NetBackup catalog and databases, including the following elements:

- Tape media and associated images
- The NBDB image, ImageCopy table records, ImageFragment table records, and the image catalog
- Enterprise Media Manager (EMM) server entries and configured storage unit entries

If NBCC detects catalog inconsistencies, it generates a set of output files. It can create a support package bundle of these files by using available system utilities. These inconsistencies include the images whose associated media servers are not known to the EMM database. In these cases, you can use the -unknown_image_servers_option feature to select one of the following options: comment out, expire, or let a known media server inherit the images associated with these unknown media servers.

For more about the NBCC utility, see the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide.

OPTIONS

-batch

Runs NBCC in a non-interactive mode. In this mode, the following occurs:
If the output report already exists, NBCC automatically overwrites it.

After the processing of `bpimagelist` information, any media servers that EMM does not know about are flagged. The full analysis then generates all repairs to be commented out for later review.

If NBCC detects no NetBackup catalog inconsistencies, it does not create a support package.

- `-debug`
  Adds additional program debug information to the `nbcc-info.txt` file, which greatly increases the size of this file.

- `-gather`
  Gathers NetBackup configuration and catalog information only. This option does not check NetBackup catalog consistency.

- `-help`
  Outputs a more expanded version of help information about the NBCC utility.

- `-idar`
  Includes the identification of the abandoned tape media resources in the consistency check.

- `-kbfree freespace`
  Specifies the amount of free file system space that is required to run NBCC. Only whole numbers are allowed. The default value is located in the help output.
  
  For NetBackup versions 7.0 and greater, the NBCC default is: Free file system space (Kilobytes)= 2048000.
  
  To skip all free file system space checking, set this value to zero (0) to run in a non-English locale environment.

- `-locale locale_name`
  Designates the NetBackup common_local_name. NBCC searches for this name in the following file:
  
  On UNIX: `/usr/openv/msg/.conf`
  
  On Windows: `.\VERITAS\msg\LC_CONF`
  
  This name determines the associated date format to use with the `bpimagelist -d` command line option.

- `-nocleanup`
  If NBCC runs the consistency checks with no inconsistencies detected, it does not clean up the resultant support package or files.
Note: Do not use the -nocleanup option and the -gather option together. They are mutually exclusive because of the consistency check state.

-nozip
Skips the creation of a support package bundle. The generated NBCC files remain in the output directory.

-terse
Extracts only the fields that are associated with the consistency checks from each catalog record into the individual catalog content files.

-unknown_image_servers_option
Designates the action that the consistency analysis takes for any media server that is detected in the image database that is unknown to the EMM. option is one of the following values:

- comment_all - Comments out all Suggested Repair Actions (SRAs) that the analysis program generates that are related to the images associated with an unknown media server. Thus, NBCCR does not try to process these commented-out repairs.
- expire_all - The SRAs that the analysis program generates for NBCCR to process expire all images that are associated with any unknown media servers.
- inherit_all hostname - Designates a known media server (hostname) to replace the unknown server. This new server inherits all the images that are associated with any unknown media server. The analysis program generates these SRA items for NBCCR to process.
For example, the following command lets media server MS1 inherit all the images that are associated with any unknown media servers.

# NBCC -unknown_image_servers_inherit_all MS1

-upgrade
Includes only the consistency checks that relate to the ability to upgrade the NetBackup catalog.

-use_reg_cmd [32 | 64]
Enables the use of the Reg.exe utility to query the Windows registry. The version of Reg.exe that supports the /reg:32 or the /reg:64 command line parameters must be installed so that this option works correctly.
This option operates only on Windows systems.
PREREQUISITES

The following items are needed before you can use the NBCC utility:

- NBCC is designed for use with NetBackup 7.0, 7.1, 7.5, and 7.6.
- For NBCC to create a support package (if required), the path to the following programs must be included in the $PATH environment variable: `tar` and `gzip`. If `tar` is not available, use the `makecab` program (if available) to bundle and compress the output files.
  
  If these programs are unavailable and you need a single support package file, manually bundle the files in the output directory into a support package.
- If you do not use the command line option `-kbfree 0`, NBCC inspects file system usage characteristics. Then it unloads the configuration information and catalog information and creates a support package. This information includes available free file system space (in Kilobytes). (Refer to the `-kbfree` option description.)
- The EMM server must be operational.
- The `vmd` process must run on the master server and on all other servers that act as the EMM server in the NetBackup configuration.
- The `bpdbm` process must run on the master server.
- On the installed NetBackup, all media servers and the `ltid` process must be running, and the network services must be configured.
- The UTC time on all servers in the NetBackup configuration and the server where the NBCC utility is run, must be synchronized within a few minutes of each other.

Note: Failure to ensure that the clocks are synchronized may cause NBCC to report inaccurate results.

PROGRAM USAGE

The following are program usage considerations:

- NBCC runs from the support directory (see synopsis). If you want to run from a different directory, NBCC uses the following default directory location:
  
  On UNIX: `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/config`
  
  On Windows: `<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\support\`
To ensure that catalog consistency problems are identified and fixed correctly, verify the following: No NetBackup jobs are running or started from the time when the data is collected until the time when the repair work is completed. Because this condition is not possible in most configurations, NBCC tries to identify the tape media that are associated with active NetBackup jobs. Due to the propagation delay that may occur during normal processing, not all active tape media may be identified. Hence, you should carefully review the consistency analysis results.

NBCC detects EMM master servers. If more than one master server is detected, NBCC identifies the one that is associated with the system on which NBCC runs. NBCC uses the identified EMM master server to determine which EMM media servers are associated with that master server.

RETURN VALUES

The following exit values are returned:

0 = Consistency checks skipped (-gather)
   No inconsistency detected

1 = Inconsistency detected

2 = Program error condition detected:

   Invalid command line option
   .nbcc.lock file exists
   File permission problem
   File open/read/write problem
   Insufficient free disk space
   Unable to obtain the version of NetBackup
   Issue with NetBackup configuration information/detection
   Issue with NetBackup catalog information/detection

3 = -help information displayed
   -version information displayed

SEE ALSO

See NBCCR on page 510.
See nbcplogs on page 516.
See nbsu on page 708.
NBCCR

NBCCR – run the NetBackup consistency check repair (NBCCR) utility that repairs NetBackup database inconsistencies.

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\support\

DESCRIPTION

The NBCCR command executes the NBCCR utility that is used to apply the repair actions that are related to tape. The repair actions are contained in a Suggested Repair Actions (SRA) file. This utility executes NetBackup commands to perform these repairs. Veritas Technical Support generates the SRA file based on an analysis of data that the NBCC command collects. The NBCCR command should be run only at the direction of Veritas Technical Support. It should be used only to apply repairs in an SRA file that Veritas Technical Support generates. The NBCCR command creates a history file containing the results of each repair action attempted.

The following items can cause inconsistencies: the improper use of command-line commands, attempts to restore corrupted data, or the improper decommission of a media server. A full file system can also cause inconsistencies.

For more about the NBCCR utility, see the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide.

OPTIONS

-emmpwd EMMpassword

Specifies the name of the EMM password if different than the default password.

-help

Outputs the extended help information and exits.
-kbfree freespace
    Specifies the amount of free file system space that is required to run NBCCR. Only whole numbers are allowed. The default value is located in the help output.
    This value overrides the default free space value of 1024000 (1024*1024).
    To skip all free file system space checking, set this value to zero (0) if you run in a non-English locale environment.

-sra SRAfilename
    Specifies the suggested repair action (SRA) file name. The default name is the following: master_name.NBCCA.SRA_timestamp.txt. The timestamp format is yyyymmdhhmmss.

-safe_pool_name safefilename
    Overrides the default safe pool name. The default is NBCC_SafePool.

-version
    Prints the version of the NBCCR utility and exits.

-volumedatabasehost volDB_host
    Only needed if the volume database host (or EMM host) is not the master server. If the volume database host is not the master, the volume database host needs to be specified here. If multiple masters use the same volume database host, it must be specified here. If there are multiple volume database hosts on one master, do the following: Ensure that all tapes that the SRA file references are for the same volume database host, which must be specified on the command line.

-use_reg_cmd [32 | 64]
    Enables the use of the Reg.exe utility to query the Windows registry. The version of Reg.exe that supports the /reg:32 or the /reg:64 command line parameters must be installed so that this option works correctly.
    This option operates only on Windows systems.

SEE ALSO

See NBCC on page 505.
See nbcplogs on page 516.
See nbsu on page 708.
nbcertupdater

nbcertupdater – run the certificate update utility

SYNOPSIS

nbcertupdater {-h | -host} host_name [{-b | -broker} broker_name]
([-p | -port] broker_port) [-v] [-d] [-nolog]
nbcertupdater {-o | -ofile} output_file [{-i | -ifile} input_file]
nbcertupdater {-listonly | -l} {-o | -ofile} output_file [-v] [-d]
[-nolog]
nbcertupdater -help

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The certificate update utility (nbcertupdater) provides an automated mechanism
to contact a set of NetBackup hosts that can run a setuptrust operation with a
specified authentication broker. The utility can also query the NBU_Machines private
domain of the local authentication broker to generate the following: the set of
NetBackup hosts that you can contact for the setuptrust operation.

The utility can only be run as a local administrator on the master server. It runs in
three modes:

- Process a single host. You specify a single host name on the command line.
The utility contacts the host and runs setuptrust with the specified
authentication broker.

- Process multiple hosts. You specify the host names in an input file. If an input
file is unspecified, nbcertupdater automatically generates the list of hosts to
contact from the NBU_Machines private domain of the local authentication
broker. It spawns a child to process each host. The \texttt{-numparallel} option controls the number of hosts that are processed in parallel.

- Create the host list from the authentication broker. The utility creates the list from the NBU\_Machines private domain of the local authentication broker and writes it to the output file. The hosts are not processed.

**OPTIONS**

\texttt{-h | -host host\_name}

Specifies the NetBackup host where the setuptrust operation is performed.

\texttt{-b | -broker broker\_name}

The broker with which trust should be set up. If a broker is not specified, trust is set up with the NetBackup master server.

\texttt{-p | -port broker\_port}

Specifies the port number of the selected broker. If this option is not specified, the default broker port is used to contact the broker.

\texttt{-i | -ifile input\_file}

Specifies the name of the input file that contains the names of NetBackup hosts to be processed. Each line in the input file maps to a host name (except for comment lines).

\texttt{-o | -ofile output\_file}

Specifies the name of the output file.

\texttt{-np | -numparallel num\_parallel\_hosts}

Specifies the number of hosts to be processed in parallel. The default is 3.

\texttt{-na | -numattempts attempts\_per\_host}

Specifies the number of attempts to process the host before the utility declares failure. The default is 1.

\texttt{-l | -listonly}

Generates the list of NetBackup hosts from the local authentication broker, but does not process them.

\texttt{-v}

Enables verbose mode. The utility prints extra informational messages on the console.

\texttt{-d}

Enables debug mode. The utility prints debug messages on the console.

\texttt{-nolog}

Shuts off all logging for the utility operation.
-help
Prints command usage information.

OUTPUT MESSAGES

HOST_NOT_FOUND
The host name cannot be found.

BPCD_CONN_FAIL
Failed to connect to `bpcd` on host. The host may not have NetBackup client software installed on it.

```bash
# bpnbat -ShowBrokerCerts
```

USER_INTERRUPT
User requested termination of operation. This error is returned if the user presses Ctrl-C to terminate the program.

SUCCESS
The host processed successfully.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Update a NetBackup host where the authentication client libraries are installed on it.

```bash
# nbcertupdater -h huffman.abc.com
Logging to directory /openv/netbackup/logs/certupdater>
Processing host huffman.abc.com
Host processed successfully
```

Example 2 - Generate a list of computer names from the NBU_Machines private domain of the local authentication broker. This list is the same as the list that is displayed when you run the `bpnbat -ShowMachines` command.

```bash
# nbcertupdater -listonly -o outfile.txt
Logging to directory </usr/openv/netbackup/logs/certupdater>
Generating host list from the local AB
Writing result to file <outfile.txt>
```

Example 3 - Use an input file to specify the hosts to be updated. The first host is updated successfully. `bpcd` is not running on the second host.

```bash
# cat infile.txt
huffman.vxindia.com
```
atom.vxindia.com

# nbcertupdater -i infile.txt -o outfile.txt
Logging to directory </usr/openv/netbackup/logs/certupdater>
Reading host names from file infile.txt
Attempt 1: Processing 2 hosts
Processing host huffman.abc.com (1/2)
Processing host atom.abc.com (2/2)
Completed host huffman.abc.com (SUCCESS)
Completed host atom.abc.com (BPCD_CONN_FAIL)
Total hosts attempted: 2 (1 succeeded)
Writing result to file <outfile.txt>

# cat outfile.txt
huffman.abc.com #SUCCESS@02/17/10 16:58:19
atom.abc.com #BPCD_CONN_FAIL@02/17/10 16:58:19
**nbcplogs**

**nbcplogs** - copy all NetBackup logs to a designated destination

**SYNOPSIS**

```
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\support\n
**DESCRIPTION**

The **nbcplogs** command copies logs from various locations in the NetBackup system to a common area where you can more easily troubleshoot a problem. This utility lets you determine what logs are copied. To reduce the size of the copied logs, you can use the time frame option to specify a start time and an end time.

If Technical Support supplies you with a case ID of the form #######, you can do the following: Use the **nbcplogs --ftp #######** command to upload the last 24 hours of logs (default time period), run the **nbsu** utility, and upload its support package to Technical Support.

For more about **nbcplogs**, see the *NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide*.

**OPTIONS**

- **--compress-before-bundle**
  Compresses the log files, then bundles them and adds them to the tarball. Compressing the files first instead of after the files are copied reduces peak disk usage.

- **destination**
  Specifies the destination of the logs to be collected.
-d | --duration valued | valueh | valuem
Sets the duration of the log data to be collected. The time units of the duration can be in d[ays], h[ours], or m[in]. For example:

```
--duration 5h /tmp/logs
```

-f | --ftp #######
Enables the direct uploading of logs to customer support by using file transfer protocol (ftp). The utility bundles and compresses the logs before it uploads them. #######, the destination of the log files, is the case ID that Technical Support supplies.

```
--fast
```

Fast search uses a binary search to strip out the lines that are outside the time frame of the file. This mechanism is useful when you copy large log files such as bpdbm. This option is rarely needed and should be used with caution.

--filecopy

File copy is the default condition. It copies the entire log file.

```
--ftp-auth=USER username;PASS password
```

This option is used with FTP proxies. It manually authenticates and injects ftp commands for FTP proxies. HTTP proxies to FTP servers are not supported. Consult the FTP proxy documentation for the specific parameters that must be sent to your FTP proxy.

```
--ftp-debug
```

Turns on low-level FTP debugging. It dumps debugging in the FTP library to help debug FTP-specific interactions if you encounter --ftp-auth problems.

```
--help-long
```

Displays a complete set of options available for the nbcplogs command.

```
-l | --logslog_type[.sub] [,,...]
```

Limits the log types that are collected to only those specified on the command line. The sub option lets you specify a sub-category of a log type. If no log types are specified, all log types are copied.

```
--list-products
```

Lists all the possible logs that can be reported on.

```
--list-subproducts log_product
```

Lists all the log subproducts for the specified log product.
--nbsu | --no-nbsu

Enables (--nbsu) or disables (--no-nbsu) running the nbsu utility as part of the nbcplogs command operation. The nbsu command utility gathers a wide range of diagnostic information that is helpful when it is used with the log data that is gathered.

The default condition is that nbsu runs and creates a support package to send to Technical Support.

-s | --start mm/dd/yyyy-hh:mm:ss | mm/dd-hh:mm -e | --end

Sets the start time (-s) or the end time (-e) for the collection of logs.

The -s option specifies a start date and time for the logs. If no corresponding -e option is used, the utility collects all log data from the start time to the present.

The -e option specifies an end date and time for the logs. If no corresponding -s option is used, the utility collects all log data present in the log files up to the end date.

If no start time or end time is specified, the default time period is the last 24 hours.

--tmpdir=pathname

The FTP process requires temporary disk space to build the compressed bundle for upload.

--use-reg-cmd [32|64]

This option is required when you run the nbcplogs command on a non-English Windows server.

--write-config

Lets you to view or modify nbcplogs configuration values. This option creates a nbcplogs configuration file (nbcplogs.conf), which you can then edit.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Upload the last 24 hours of logs to customer support by default. The 12345678 is the case ID that Technical Support supplies.

# nbcplogs --ftp 12345678

Example 2 - Gather all log data for the last 30 minutes and send the data to customer support. The utility found no vault log entries. It prompts the user to determine if enough disk space is available for the data transfer. The utility lists each log type as its entries are copied.
# nbcplogs -d 30m -ftp 12345678
from "Fri May 29 13:19:37 2011" to "Fri May 29 13:49:37 2010"
ctrl+c to cancel
logs not found : vault
uploading to ftp.entsupport.veritas.com:/pub/support/incoming /12345678
Is there at least 429 MBs disk space available in /tmp? (y/N) y
copying ...
copying dberror : /usr/openv/netbackup/db/error
copying nbu : /usr/openv/netbackup/logs
copying pbx : /opt/VRTSpbx/log
copying trylogs : /usr/openv/netbackup/db/jobs/trylogs
copying vxul : /usr/openv/logs
copying dberror : /usr/openv/netbackup/db/error

Example 3 - Copy all volmgr logs between 1:00 and 2:00.

# nbcplogs --start 01:00 --end 02:00 --logs volmgr /tmp/logs

Example 4 - Copy the last 24 hours of nbpem logs and bpdbm logs, run the nbsu utility, and automatically send its support package to Technical Support:

# nbcplogs -l nbpem,bpdbm -f 12345678

Example 5 - Copy the last 24 hours of logs and does not run the nbsu utility:

# nbcplogs --no-nbsu -f 12345678

Example 6 - Display the complete set of options available to use with the nbcplogs command:

# nbcplogs --help-long

Example 7 - List all the log directories available on your system:

# nbcplogs --list-products
* products:
*   db : /usr/openv/db/log
*   dberror : /usr/openv/netbackup/db/error
*   nbu : /usr/openv/netbackup/logs
*   pbx : /opt/VRTSpbx/log
*   trylogs : /usr/openv/netbackup/db/jobs/trylogs
*   vault : /usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions
*   volmgr : /usr/openv/volmgr/debug
*   vxul :
Example 8 - Display the complete set of log subproducts available for the `nbcplogs` command:

```bash
# nbcplogs --list-subproducts vxul* "vxul" subproducts:
* vxul.111 = /usr/openv/logs/nbemm aliases: 111, nbemm, vxul.nbemm
* vxul.116 = /usr/openv/logs/nbpem aliases: 116, nbpem, vxul.nbpem
* vxul.117 = /usr/openv/logs/nbjm aliases: 117, nbjm, vxul.nbjm
* vxul.118 = /usr/openv/logs/nbrb aliases: 118, nbrb, vxul.nbrb
* vxul.119 = /usr/openv/logs/bmrd aliases: 119, bmrd, vxul.bmrd...
```

Example 9 - Consult their FTP proxy documentation for the specific parameters that must be sent to their FTP Proxy:

```bash
# nbcplogs --ftp-auth="USER user@host proxyuser;PASS pass;ACCT / proxypass" --ftp-host=ftp-proxy.mydomain.com --ftp 12345678
```
**nbdb_admin**

nbdb_admin – start or stop individual databases and change default password

SYNOPSIS

```
nbdb_admin -dba new_password [-backup directory]
nbdb_admin -start | stop [database_name]
nbdb_admin [-vxdbms_nb_data directory] [-vxdbms_nb_staging directory]
     [-vxdbms_nbdb_backup_owner y|n] [-vxdbms_nb_server servername | EMMSERVER]
     [-auto_start NONE | NBDB | BMRDB | NBAZDB]
nbdb_admin -adjust_server_settings [database_name]
nbdb_admin -enable_request_logging [-persistent] [-duration minutes]
     [-logfile filename]
nbdb_admin -disable_request_logging
nbdb_admin -analyze_request_log -logfile filename
nbdb_admin -list
nbdb_admin -reorganize [database_name]
nbdb_admin -validate [database_name] [-full]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/db/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
**DESCRIPTION**

The nbdb_admin command can be used to start or stop the NetBackup database (NBDB), the NetBackup Authorization database (NBAZDB), or the Bare Metal Restore database (BMRDB).

The nbdb_admin command line utility can also be used to enable the customer to change the DBA and application passwords. The DBA and application passwords are encrypted and stored in the vxdbms.conf file. The permissions on the file enable the root user on UNIX or a Windows administrator to read or write it.
During installation, a randomly generated password is created for the NBDB, NBAZDB, and BMRDB databases for all DBA and application accounts. The same password is used for the NBDB, NBAZDB, and BMRDB DBA and application accounts such as EMM_MAIN.

This command can enable and disable a request logging tool that is used to troubleshoot NetBackup database performance issues at the highest SyBase database logging level. Use request logging for a problem that has an active support case. An `analyze_request_log` option reads the request log that the NBDB generates and performs some basic log analysis. Because of the excessive resource usage and general overhead, we do not recommend that you use this tool in a production environment.

**OPTIONS**

- **-adjust_server_settings directory**
  Adjusts the settings of the given database `directory` through the Sybase utility. If no database is specified, the default is to adjust all databases.

- **-analyze_request_log**
  Reads the request log generated by the NetBackup database and does some basic analysis. This procedure can cause excessive resource utilization and is not recommended for use on a production environment. Request logging for NBDB may be useful only if the customer is experiencing NBDB performance issues and has an active support case.

- **-auto_start NONE | NBDB | BMRDB | NBAZDB**
  Sets which databases are automatically started when the database server is started. You can specify the NetBackup database (NBDB), the BMR database (BMRDB), or the NetBackup Authorization database (NBAZDB). The database daemon must be stopped and restarted to take effect. Or you can choose not to start any of the databases by using NONE.

- **-dba new_password [-backup directory]**
  Changes the existing password for the NBDB, NBAZDB, and BMRDB databases for all DBA and application accounts. The password needs to be an ASCII string. Non-ASCII characters are not allowed in the password string.

  If the `-backup` option is used, the new password is saved in the specified directory with the file name `nbdbinfo.dat`. Otherwise, it is saved under the default location with the same file name.

**Note:** If the password is set to the old default password (`nbusql`), it is reset to a randomly generated password at the next NetBackup upgrade.
**-disable_request_logging**
Deactivates request logging and removes any request log settings from the server.conf file. Any change in server.conf requires that you restart the NetBackup relational database service.

**-duration minutes**
Disable request logging after the specified time in minutes. Specify 0 to manually disable later.

**-enable_request_logging**
Activates request level logging for NBDB at the maximum level for troubleshooting. The overhead of request logging may affect performance and is not recommended for regular use. Request logging for NBDB may be useful only if the customer is experiencing NBDB performance issues and has an active support case.

**-list**
Lists all database files.

**-logfile filename**
Specifies the absolute path to the log file for NBDB to use. If this option is not present, the absolute path is generated at the default location.

**-persistent**
Saves the request logging settings to the server.conf file so that request logging continues after the NetBackup relational database service (NBDB) is restarted.

**-reorganize database_name**
Reorganizes the given database through the Sybase utility. If no database is specified, the default is to reorganize all databases.

**-start | -stop database_name**
Starts or stops the database that is identified in the database_name field. You can specify the NBDB database or the BMRDB database. The database_name field is optional. The NBDB database is the default for this command.

---

**Note:** Before you take the database offline with the -stop option, stop all services that are running except SQL Anywhere.

---

**-validate database_name [-full]**
Validates the indexes and keys on all of the tables in the specified database. If no database name is specified, the option validates all the databases. It scans each table and checks that each row exists in the appropriate indexes. The number of rows in the table must match the number of entries in the index.
The -full option performs a full validation of the database or databases. It ensures that every row that is referenced in each index exists in the corresponding table. For foreign key indexes, it also ensures that the corresponding row exists in the primary table.

The validation checks do not require that all NetBackup activity be suspended. However, the checks may report any transient errors that are a result of transactions that are in progress.

-vxdbms_nb_data directory

This command updates the VXDBMS_NB_DATA parameter that is stored in the bp.conf file on UNIX systems and in the registry on Windows systems. This parameter contains the main location of the NBDB and the BMRDB databases.

-vxdbms_nbdb_backup_owner y|n

This command updates the VXDBMS_NBDB_BACKUP_OWNER parameter in the bp.conf file on UNIX systems and in the registry on Windows systems. This command specifies if the master server owns the backup of the databases that are included in the catalog backup. The default for this parameter is yes.

-vxdbms_nb_server servername | EMMSERVER

Changes the database server name to the given servername or EMMSERVER from bp.conf file.

-vxdbms_nb_staging directory

Changes the staging directory from the default to the specified directory. This option saves the information in the vxdbms.conf file.

SEE ALSO

See nbdb_backup on page 525.
See nbdb_move on page 527.
See nbdb_ping on page 529.
See nbdb_restore on page 530.
See nbdb_unload on page 532.
nbdb_backup

nbdb_backup – run the program that is used to make a backup of the databases in a directory

SYNOPSIS

nbdb_backup [-dbn database_name] [-offline | -online] destination_directory [-tlog_only] [-truncate_tlog]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/db/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbdb_backup command enables the customer to make either an online backup or offline backup of the SQL Anywhere files to a file system directory. Use this command to perform maintenance operations and make a copy of a database.

OPTIONS

-db database_name

Sets the database that database_name identifies for backup. The possible databases are NBDB and BMRDB. The default is to back up both databases if they are installed on the server.

-offline | -online

Enables either an offline or an online backup of the SQL Anywhere database files.

■ Online backup - the database is up and in operation during the backup.
■ Offline backup - shuts down the database.

destination_directory

Identifies the directory where the backup is stored.

-tlog_only

Generates only the database transaction log backup along with the configuration files for an online backup.
-truncatetlog

    Truncates the database transaction log after the backup completes on an online backup.

SEE ALSO

See `nbdb_move` on page 527.
See `nbdb_ping` on page 529.
See `nbdb_restore` on page 530.
See `nbdb_unload` on page 532.
nbdb_move

nbdb_move – move location of the NBDB database files after installation

SYNOPSIS

```
nbdb_move -data data_directory [-index index_directory] [-tlog log_directory] [-mlog log_directory] [-config_only] [-owner EMM | DBM | DARS]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is

```
/usr/openv/db/bin/
```

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is

```
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n```

DESCRIPTION

nbdb_move moves the NBDB and the BMRDB database files from the default directory locations to customer-specified directories. This action separates data from indexes and transaction logs to improve performance. This command also moves database data files and transaction files to the following default location:

On UNIX systems: /usr/openv/db/data.

On Windows systems: install_path\NetBackupDB\data.

**Note:** In a cluster environment, nbdb_move moves the database files to the desired location and changes the VXDBMS_NB_DATA entry in bp.conf on the active node. However, you must manually change the VXDBMS_NB_DATA entry in bp.conf on the inactive node.

OPTIONS

- **-config_only**
  Updates the configuration files with the directory locations specified. The database files are not moved. Use this option in a recovery operation when the database files were already relocated manually and need their configuration settings to be saved.
-data data_directory
   Moves the main database files to the customer-specified directories that
data_directory designates.

-index index_directory
   Changes the directory of the index database files.

-mlog log_directory
   Creates a mirrored transaction log and puts it in a designated directory location.
   If a mirrored log already exists, this command can be used to move it to a
different location.

-owner EMM | DBM | DARS
   Moves the database data, index, or log files for a specified data space.

-tlog log_directory
   Changes the transaction log directory.

SEE ALSO

See nbdb_backup on page 525.
See nbdb_ping on page 529.
See nbdb_restore on page 530.
See nbdb_unload on page 532.
nbdb_ping

nbdb_ping – display status of NetBackup database (NBDB) or BMR database (BMRDB).

SYNOPSIS

nbdb_ping [-q] [-dbn database_name]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/db/bin/
On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbdb_ping command is used to check and display the status of the NetBackup database (NBDB) or the BMR database (BMRDB). Enter the command with no options to display the status of NBDB.

OPTIONS

-dbndb database_name
    Displays the status of the specified BMR database.
-q
    Puts the command in Quiet Mode. It does not make any standard output.

SEE ALSO

See nbdb_backup on page 525.
See nbdb_move on page 527.
See nbdb_restore on page 530.
See nbdb_unload on page 532.
**nbdb_restore**

nbdb_restore – recover the database that is backed up to a directory using nbdb_backup

**SYNOPSIS**

nbdb_restore -recover source_directory [-dbn database_name]
[-ignore_tlog]

nbdb_restore -recover -staging [-dbn database_name]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/db/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

**DESCRIPTION**

The nbdb_restore command does a restore and recovery from a backup to a directory using nbdb_backup. The recommended method to protect the SQL Anywhere NBDB and BMRDB databases is through the Catalog Backup interfaces.

nbdb_restore restores from the staging directory to recover only the NBDB. The default is to apply the current online transaction log. By default, the current online transaction log is applied to make the database as consistent as possible with the current db/images directory.

**OPTIONS**

- `-dbn database_name`
  Specifies the database name of the NBDB to be recovered.

- `-ignore_tlog`
  Does not apply the current online transaction log to the NBDB recovery operation.

- `-recover source_directory`
  The location of the backup.

- `-staging`
  Restores the NBDB from the staging directory.
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Restore and recover NBDB from the copy in the default staging directory.

```bash
# nbdb_restore -dbn NBDB -ignore_tlog -recover -staging
```

SEE ALSO

See nbdb_backup on page 525.
See nbdb_move on page 527.
See nbdb_ping on page 529.
See nbdb_unload on page 532.
nbdb_unload

nbdb_unload – unload NetBackup databases (NBDB) or BMR (BMRDB)

SYNOPSIS

nbdb_unload [-dbn database_name] [-t tablelist] [-s] [-staging] destination directory

nbdb_unload [-dbn database_name] -rebuild [-verbose]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/db/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin

DESCRIPTION

The nbdb_unload command unloads the specified database. By default the NBDB database is unloaded. The other value for -dbn includes BMRDB for the Bare Metal Restore database.

Note: The Enterprise Media Manager (EMM) database is a component of the NBDB database.

The nbdb_unload command creates .dat files, one for each table in the database or in the table list. Each .dat file contains comma-separated lines, one for each row in the table. It also creates a reload.sql file that contains the SQL statements that are required to reload the database. For example:

LOAD TABLE "BmrDba.BMR_Configuration" FROM

UNIX systems:
/temp/data/345.dat

Windows systems:
c:\temp\data\345.dat

Run the reload.sql file to transfer the destination directory contents to a support computer and use it to create a copy of the customer’s database.
OPTIONS

-db nn database_name
    Specifies the database that is to be unloaded.
-rebuild
    Rebuilds the default NetBackup database (NBDB).
-s
    Unloads the schema only - no data is unloaded.
-staging
    Unloads the media table and related tables to a set of flat files. You can use SQL tools to insert the subset of data that is needed into another copy of NBDB.
-t tablelist
    Specifies a comma-separated list of tables to unload instead of all the tables in the database.
-verbose
    Generates more detailed information for the output.

destination directory
    Specifies the directory where the user wants the dump of the data and schema.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Unload the NBDB database (including all of EMM), data and schema:

UNIX systems: # nbdb_unload /tmp/nbdb_dump
Windows systems: # nbdb_unload C:\temp\nbdb_dump

Example 2 - Unload only the NBDB schema:

UNIX systems: # nbdb_unload -s /tmp/nbdb_dump
Windows systems: # nbdb_unload -s C:\temp\nbdb_dump

Example 3 - Unload only the EMM_STU table (by using fully qualified table names):

UNIX systems: # nbdb_unload -t EMM_MAIN.EMM_STU /tmp/stu
Windows systems: # nbdb_unload -t EMM_MAIN.EMM_STU C:\temp\stu

Example 4 - Unload the BMR database:

UNIX systems: # nbdb_unload -dbn BMRDB /tmp/bmr_dump
Windows systems: # nbdb_unload -dbn BMRDB C:\temp\bmr_dump
SEE ALSO

See `nbdb_backup` on page 525.
See `nbdb_move` on page 527.
See `nbdb_ping` on page 529.
See `nbdb_restore` on page 530.
nbdbms_start_server

nbdbms_start_server – start and stop database server

SYNOPSIS

nbdbms_start_server

nbdbms_start_server -stop [-f]

nbdbms_start_server -stat

The directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

Sybase ASA runs as a daemon on UNIX that starts or stops by using a script. If you initiate the program without any argument, the server starts.

OPTIONS

-stop

Causes the server to shut down.

-stat

Returns a status that indicates if the server is up or down. A zero (0) indicates that the server is active (up).

-f

Causes a forced shutdown of the server irrespective of active connections. This option is only applicable when used with the -stop option.
nbdbms_start_stop

nbdbms_start_stop — start and stop NetBackup database on the server

SYNOPSIS

nbdbms_start_stop [start | stop]

The directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.
The nbdbms_start_stop command starts and stops the Sybase ASA daemon.

OPTIONS

stop
  Causes the server to shut down.

start
  Starts the server.
nbdc

nbdc – add, modify, or list NetBackup data classifications

SYNOPSIS

nbdc -add -n name -r rank [-v] [-M master_server] [-d description]
nbtc -L | -l [-v] [-M master_server]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbdc command names data classifications and sets their rank. Data classifications are the labels that the user can attach to backup images. They allow NetBackup to treat different kinds of data differently. Only storage lifecycle policies can use data classifications.

The nbdc command can do one of the following:

- Add (-add) a new data classification. The new level requires a name and a rank, and optionally, a description and a master server name if multiple master servers are present.
- List (-L or -l) the data classifications.
- Modify (-modify) the name, rank, or description of a specified data classification.

OPTIONS

-d description
   Specifies the new description for the designated data classification. This description is commentary only.

-dc class
   Specifies the data classification ID (GUID) to be modified.
Lists the data classifications. The output contains only information. The fields do not have names. A line appears for each level with the fields that are space delimited.

Lists the data classifications. The field name identifies the output fields. A line is output for each level and is formatted to print within the field headings.

Specifies a master server. The default is the local server.

Identifies the new name for the specified data classification. Default names are Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze.

Identifies the new rank for the specified data classification ID. The rank is the method by which NetBackup determines the importance of a data classification in relation to other data classifications.

Selects the verbose mode for logging.

### EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List all data classifications. Only two levels (ranks) are shown.

```bash
# nbdc -L

Rank: 4
Name: Bronze
Description: "lowest rank"
Classification ID: B1F664D41DD111B2ACFB99708C0940D1

Rank: 1
Name: Platinum
Description: "highest rank"
Classification ID: B4C999D41DD111B2FFFB99704C6660D4
```

Example 2 - Change the description of Rank 4 to "really the lowest rank":

```bash
# nbdc -modify -sl B1F664D41DD111B2ACFB99708C0940D1 -d "really the lowest rank"
```
SEE ALSO

See nbstl on page 691.

See nbstlutil on page 699.
nbdecommission

nbdecommission – decommission an old media server, NDMP host, or replication host

SYNOPSIS

nbdecommission -oldserver hostname

[-list_ref | -newserver hostname [-bulk_media_move] [-file op_dump_file]]

[-machinetype [media | foreign_media | ndmp | replication_host]]

[-M master_server] [-reason "reason"] [-v]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbdecommission utility is an interactive tool that assists in disabling, removing, or identifying policies, storage units, backup images, storage lifecycle policies, and storage devices so that a media server, NDMP host, or a replication host can be retired or replaced. The -list_ref -oldserver hostname option displays all that is associated with the old server, which allows users to break the associations on their own. This option does not decommission the server.

The -oldserver hostname [-newserver hostname] option provides detailed guidance to decommission the old server. You can run the command on the master server or any server that is not decommissioned. The decommissioning process is clean and removes old media server or replication host entries in the EMM database which can slow down backup operations. The command does not assume that the old server is up and responsive. The optional -newserver lets you specify a replacement server for the old server. The -newserver option is not valid for the replication_host machine type.
Note: Replication hosts are unique in that they are not a host in the local NetBackup domain. Rather, a replication host is a storage server in the target or the source domain of a replication relationship. The nbdecommission utility guides the removal of the replication relationship(s) with the storage server in the local domain, not the actual storage server in the remote domain.

Warning: Be careful when you use the nbdecommission command. Because the command may expire images, data loss may occur. Therefore, you should understand completely what the command does before you use it. Veritas recommends that you first preview all of the references to a media server, NDMP host, or replication host before you decommission it.

OPTIONS

-file decom_ops.txt
  Writes the command operations to the specified file. Replace decom_ops.txt with a name that signifies its purpose or contents. You can use the -file option to maintain a record of the command operations.

-list_ref -oldserver hostname
  Displays the items that are associated with the old server. Use this option to break the associations yourself or to view existing associations.

-machinetype
  The type of the server that you want to decommission. List one of the following types: media, foreign_media, ndmp, or replication_host.

  If not provided, nbdecommission automatically determines the type of server.

-newserver hostname
  Specifies a new server to replace the old server that is to be decommissioned. If you specify a new server, it becomes the default media server or NDMP host for the replacement operations.

  This option is not valid for the replication host machine type.

-oldserver hostname
  Initiates detailed guidance in decommissioning the old server. The command can be run on the master server or any server that is not decommissioned.

  This option does not assume that the old server is up and responsive.

-reason "string"
  Indicates the reason for performing this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose the string
with double quotes ("...") and the string cannot exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').
nbdelete

nbdelete – remove deleted fragments from disk volumes

SYNOPSIS

nbdelete -allvolumes [-snapshots | tar] [-priority number]

nbdelete -list [-snapshots | tar]

nbdelete -dt disk_type -media_id name [-bpdm_media_server name] [-media_server name] [-storage_server name] [-priority number]

nbdelete -deletion_stats [-U] [-snapshots] -stype server_type [-dp disk_pool_name] [-dv disk_volume_name]

nbdelete -deletion_stats [-U] -media_id name

nbdelete -purge_snap_deletion_list -stype server_type -media_id name -dp disk_pool_name -dv disk_volume_name [-force]

nbdelete -purge_deletion_list -media_id name [-force]

nbdelete -list

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbdelete command removes all deleted fragments from the disk volumes that are specified on the command line. The -allvolumes option removes the fragments from all volumes that contain deleted fragments. The -dt, -media_id, -media_server, and -storage_server options specify an individual volume where deleted fragments should be removed.

OPTIONS

-allvolumes

Queries the image list in the EMM database to obtain the list of volumes with deleted fragments. It removes the fragments from those volumes and deletes eligible imported snaps, unimported snaps, and NetBackup (tar) images in that
order. `-allvolumes` calls `bpdm` on master server to delete imported snaps. It also queries the storage servers with unimported snapshots but does not direct `bpdm` to delete them.

`-bpdm_media_server name`

Starts up `bpdm` on the specified media server. Use if a media server has a much faster network connection to the disk volume's storage server for the delete operations.

`-copy_number cnum`

Limits the images to be deleted or listed as deletable to the specified snapshot copy number.

`-deletion_stats`

Displays information about disk fragments in the `DeletedImageFragment` table or snapshots in the `DBM_DeletedSnapReplica` table that are ready to be deleted. Fragment or snapshot records are placed in these tables when their corresponding copies are expired from the NetBackup image catalog. This option queries `nbemm` to retrieve the number of deletable fragments and the total number KBytes that are waiting to be deleted.

`-dp disk_pool_name`

Specifies the disk pool name. When `-dp` is used with `-stype` but not `-dv`, then `-bprecove` returns stats for all images for the disk pool.

`-dt disk_type`

Specifies the disk type where the deleted fragments should be removed. The following are the valid values for `disk_type`:

0 - All
1 - BasicDisk
3 - SnapVault
6 - DiskPool

`-dv disk_volume_name`

Specifies the disk volume name.

`-force`

Proceeds without asking for user verification.
-list
Lists imported and unimported snapshots or NetBackup (tar) images eligible for deletion. The list may be limited to the image with the specified backup ID and the specified copy number.

-list name
Specifies the name that represents the media ID of the volume whose deleted fragments are to be removed.

-media_server name
Specifies the name that represents the media server for the volume whose deleted fragments are to be removed.

-media_id
Specifies a 6-character media ID (that is, @aaaa0).

-priority number
Specifies a new priority for the job that overrides the default job priority.

-purge_deletion_list
Removes all entries from deletion lists for a disk volume without trying to contact storage or delete anything from storage. This function is useful if a storage server has been decommissioned but deletable image records are still in the NetBackup catalog.

-purge_snap_deletion_list
Removes all entries from snapshot deletion lists for a disk volume without trying to contact storage or delete anything from storage. This function is useful if a storage server has been decommissioned but deletable image records are still in the NetBackup catalog.

-snapshots
Deletes all eligible imported and unimported image snapshots on all volumes.
When -snapshots is used with -deletion_stats on the command line, nbdelete displays stats for deletable unimported snapshots.

-storage_server name
Specifies the name that represents the storage server of the volume whose deleted fragments are to be removed.

-stype server_type
Specifies a disk storage server type. If you do not use the -dp option with -stype, the command returns stats for all images of the storage server type.

-tar name
Deletes all NetBackup (tar) images on all volumes.
-U
  User mode query, with text header for each result. Default is comma-separated values.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

# nbdelete -deletion_stats -U -stype AdvancedDisk -dp ad_dp -dv /dv1
Frags : 6
KB    : 2134

Example 2

# nbdelete -deletion_stats -U -media_id "aaaa0"
Frags : 2
KB    : 64
nbdeployutil

nbdeployutil – deployment utility that gathers and analyzes master server information regarding clients and capacity

SYNOPSIS


nbdeployutil --report [--capacity ; --traditional] [--day-boundary=time] [dir1 dir2 dir# | --dirsfile=filename | --parentdir=directory] [--log=filename] [--nolog] [--runtimestats]

nbdeployutil --version

nbdeployutil --debug-inputs dir1 [dir2 dir3]

nbdeployutil --retry dir1 [dir2 dir#]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

The nbdeployutil utility gathers and analyzes deployment information from the master server. The utility performs a deployment analysis according to one of two NetBackup licensing models, either Traditional Licensing or Capacity Licensing. A Traditional Licensing deployment analysis counts the number of clients and servers then compares this information against licensed options. Capacity Licensing deployment analysis calculates how much source data is protected.

The command is run in two steps. nbdeployutil gathers the data in the first step and analyzes the data in the second step.

The utility generates a log file named nbdeployutil-gather-timestamp.log during the gathering operation. The utility generates a log file named nbdeployutil-report-timestamp.log during the analysis and the report generating
operation. By default the log files are created in the directory where the gathered data resides.

OPERATIONS

--debug-inputs
Converting the files that are used to generate the report into human-readable format. These new files are easier to read than the raw output. You can only specify the directories that contain basic ASCII characters. Directories with extended ASCII characters are not permitted.

--gather
Collects data for analysis with the report option. If the capacity or traditional parameter is used, only data for that specific license model is collected. If neither capacity nor traditional is specified, gather collects data for both license models.

--report
Produces a license report based on the data that is collected with the gather option. Specify the directory or list of directories for the utility to use for the report. You must use either the capacity or the traditional parameter when using the --report operation.

--retry
Reruns the gather operation and attempts to reconnect to hosts which failed during gather process as determined by the information in the gather directory. This action is helpful with the traditional licensing model when multiple hosts are reported as unreachable.

--version
Returns the version of the command. This option is used to identify the latest NetBackup product version the command is designed to run against. The version string also indicates special versions of the utility, such as engineering binaries. This option is useful if utility was manually copied to a pre-7.1 master server.

OPTIONS

--bpimagelist
Use to pass specific options to bpimagelist command during the gather part of the process.
--capacity
  Specifies the license model when used with gather or report. Use capacity
to report on deployment according to NetBackup's per terabyte capacity
licensing model.

--client or --clientlist
  Collects the data or reports on data for a specified client or list of clients only.
  When using client, separate multiple clients with a comma. To use the
  clientlist parameter, list the clients in the filename on separate lines. When
  you use the --client or the --clientlist option, the report may show some
  media servers as not connectable even though the utility can connect to them.
  This problem should not affect the summary information.

--day-boundary
  Moves the start of the report window for creating reports. The default report
  window starts at midnight and runs to 11:59:59 P.M. Specify the time value as
  hh:mm in 24 hour notation, where 6:00 A.M. is 06:00 and 6:00 P.M. is 18:00.

--dirsfile
  A file containing a list of directories which the report parameter uses to
generate a report. This parameter is an alternative to listing all the files after
the report parameter. You can also use the parentdir parameter to list a
parent directory for the report parameter to use.

--end
  Specifies the end date for a restricted date range of the collection period. This
  option is used only with the start option. The format for this parameter is
  "MM/DD/YYYY hh:mm:ss". Specify the time value hh:mm:ss in 24 hour notation,
  where 6:00 A.M. is 06:00:00 and 6:00 P.M. is 18:00:00. Double quotation
  marks must surround the date time value.

--hoursago
  Changes the default value for the image gather time interval. The value is
  specified in hours. The default value is 2160 hours (90 days).

--log
  Forces the log output to go to a specific log file. By default, the log output is
  written to a log file within the directory where the gathered data and report is
  stored.

--master
  Gathers capacity licensing data for the specified master server. This option is
  only used with --gather. For the local host to gather data from a remote server,
  the host name must appear in the server list of the remote server.
This option only supports remotely gathered capacity licensing information. Remotely gathered traditional licensing data is not supported.

--nolog
Disable the creation of the debug log file.

--output
Saves the results in the indicated output directory. You can only specify the directories that contain basic ASCII characters. Directories with extended ASCII characters are not permitted. If the operation is a gather, the output directory holds gathered data. For report operations, the report and log file are put in the output directory instead of co-located with the gathered data in the specified input directory. If the output option is not specified, the output is placed in the following directory:

- UNIX: /usr/openv/var/global/reports/
  YYYYMMDD_hhmmss_masterserver
- Windows: install_path\VERITAS\netbackup\var\global\reports\YYYYMMDD_hhmmss_masterserver

--parentdir
Specifies the top level in a directory tree containing many directories with the gathered licensing data that the report parameter should use to generate a report. You can also use the dirsfile parameter to specify a file that contains a list of directories.

--runtimestats
Displays runtime statistics for the utility. The statistics include memory and CPU usage.

Example UNIX output:

stats mem 40.1 M, cpu 27.0% after splitting t/fixture/nbdeployutil_sidon/bpimagelist_sidon.out
stats mem 40.1 M, cpu 28.0% after parsing records from t/fixture/nbdeployutil_sidon/tmp/policy_db_arc_tab_2gig_nt_client_totem7.out
stats mem 40.6 M, cpu 50.0% after calculating for UNKNOWN-1 in t/fixture/nbdeployutil_sidon/ stats mem 40.6 M, cpu 51.0% after main report loop took 1 sec

--start
Specifies the start date for a restricted date range for the collection period. The format for this parameter is "MM/DD/YYYY hh:mm:ss". Specify the time value hh:mm:ss in 24 hour notation, where 6:00 A.M. is 06:00:00 and 6:00 P.M. is
18:00:00. Be aware the double quotation marks around the date time value are required.

--traditional

Used with `gather` or `report` to specify the license model. Use `--traditional` to report on deployment according to NetBackup traditional per server licensing model. The default value is 2160 hours (90 days).

--verbose

Outputs detailed progress information of the utility to the screen, which has no effect on the information in the debug log file. The contents of the log file are always verbose.

PREREQUISITES

The following are the prerequisites for the `nbdeployutil` utility:

- The master server daemons or services must run in the environment to gather the data.
- Confirm that sufficient disk space exists on the master server that runs the gather command. Gathering capacity licensing data collects `bpimagelist` output for the previous 90 days. The size of the output is a function of the number of images in the catalog for that period. The default time period can be moved or shrunk. Shorter time range analysis causes less accurate or incomplete figures.
- Microsoft Excel is required to view the report. The software does not have to be installed on the master server.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Create a deployment analysis report for both NetBackup’s capacity licensing model and traditional license model. The directory paths are for a Windows system, but this example applies to a UNIX system as well.

```
# nbdeployutil --gather
NetBackup Deployment Utility, version 7.1.0000.0000
Gathering license deployment information...
   Discovered master server marybl2g1
   Output for marybl2g1 at: D:\Program Files\VERITAS\netbackup\var\global\reports\20101029_170534_marybl2g1
Gather DONE
Execution time: 1 min
To create a report for this master server, run the following:
   nbdeployutil.exe --report "D:\Program Files\VERITAS\netbackup\var\global\reports\20101029_170534_marybl2g1"
```
D:\nbdeployutil.exe --report --traditional "D:\Program Files\VERITAS\netbackup\var\global\reports\20101029_170534_marybl2g1"
NetBackup Deployment Utility, version 7.1.0000.0000
Analyzing license deployment for master marybl2g1 ...
Report created at: D:\Program Files\VERITAS\netbackup\var\global\reports\20101029_170534_marybl2g1\report-20101029_170705.xls
Analysis DONE
Execution time: 27 secs

Example 2 - Targeted deployment capacity analysis. The command gathers data for a subset of clients for a timeframe different than the default. The directory paths are for a Windows system, but this example applies to a UNIX system as well.

# nbdeployutil.exe --gather --output pickedclient --start "11/01/10 06:00:00" --end "11/02/10 01:00:00" --clients marybl2g1,marybl7g1 / --verbose NetBackup Deployment Utility, version 7.1.0000.0000
Gathering license deployment information...
run: bpgetconfig
  Discovered master server marybl2g1
run: bpimagelist -M marybl2g1 -d "11/01/10 06:00:00" -e "11/02/10 01:00:00" -l -client marybl2g1
run: bpimagelist -M marybl2g1 -d "11/01/10 06:00:00" -e "11/02/10 01:00:00" -l -client marybl7g1
  Output for marybl2g1 at: pickedclient\20101102_155246_marybl2g1
Gather DONE
Execution time: 4 secs
To create a report for this master server, run the following:
  nbdeployutil.exe --report "pickedclient\20101102_155246_marybl2g1"

D:\># nbdeployutil.exe --report --capacity pickedclient\20101102_154010_marybl2g1 --start "11/01/10 06:00:00"
--end "11/02/10 01:00:00" --clients marybl2g1, marybl7g1 --verbose
NetBackup Deployment Utility, version 7.1.0000.0000
Analyzing license deployment ...
  Master marybl2g1
  Report created at: pickedclient\20101102_154010_marybl2g1\report-20101102_155414.xls
Analysis DONE
Execution time: 2 secs
SEE ALSO

See `bpimagedist` on page 168.
nbdevconfig

nbdevconfig – preview, import, create, or inventory disk pools

SYNOPSIS

nbdevconfig -adddv -stype server_type [-dp disk_pool_name [-dv disk_volume_name]] [-M master_server]


nbdevconfig -changests [-noverbose] -storage_server storage_server -stype server_type [-setattribute attribute] [-clearattribute attribute] [-reason "string"]

nbdevconfig -createdp [-noverbose] -dp disk_pool_name -stype server_type -storage_servers storage_server... [-hwm high_watermark_percent] [-lwm low_watermark_percent] [-max_io_streams n] [-comment comment] [-dvlist filename] [-M master_server] [-reason "string"]


nbdevconfig -creatests [-noverbose] -storage_server storage_server_name -stype server_type -media_server media_server [-st storage_type] [-setattribute attribute] [-reason "string"]

nbdevconfig -deletedp [-noverbose] stype service_type -dp disk_pool_name [-M master_server] [-force_targetslp_removal] [-reason "string"]

nbdevconfig -deletedv [-noverbose] -dp disk_pool_name -stype server_type -dv disk_volume_name [-M master_server] [-reason "string"]
nbdevconfig -deletests [-noverbose] -storage_server storage_server -stype server_type [-reason "string"]
nbdevconfig -getconfig [-1 | -U] stype service_type -storage_server storage_server [-configlist filename]
nbdevconfig -help operation

nbdevconfig -importenclr [-noverbose] -enclosure enclosure_name -storage_servers storage_server... [-lwm low_watermark_percent] [-hwm high_watermark_percent] [-comment comment] [-M master_server]
nbdevconfig -inventorydp [-preview | -noverbose] -stype server_type -dp disk_pool_name [-media_server media_server] [-M master_server]
nbdevconfig -mergedps [-noverbose] -stype service_type -primarydp disk_pool_name_1 -secondarydp disk_pool_name_2 [-M master_server] [-reason "string"]
nbdevconfig -previewenclr [-l|-U] -enclosure enclosure_name | -storage_server storage_server... [-M master_server]
nbdevconfig -setconfig -stype service_type -storage_server storage_server [-configlist filename] [-reason "string"]
nbdevconfig -updatedp [-noverbose] -stype server_type -dp disk_pool_name [-M master_server] [-reason "string"]
nbdevconfig -updatests [-noverbose] -storage_server storage_server -stype server_type -media_server media_server [-reason "string"]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/
On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
**DESCRIPTION**

The `nbdevconfig` command performs the following operations:

- **-adddv** adds a new disk volume to an existing disk pool. The disk volume must have the same attributes and flags as the disk pool. For example, you cannot add a mirror volume to a non-mirror disk pool. You can add multiple volumes by using the `nbdevquery -preview` option to collect like volumes on a file (-dvlist) to be added to the disk pool.

- **-changedp** changes the indicated properties of the disk pool. Specify the disk pool name option (`-dp`) and the storage server type (`-stype`) to identify the disk pool uniquely.

- **-changestate** changes the state of the disk pool or disk volume. If `-dv` is specified, then `-changestate` changes the specified disk volume of the disk pool. Otherwise, it changes the state of the disk pool itself. The value for the state can be UP, DOWN, or RESET.

- **-changests** changes the storage server.

- **-createdp** creates a disk pool from the specified list of disk volumes. Additional properties like High Water Mark and comments can be specified. The disk pool name cannot exceed 256 characters.

- **-createdv** creates a disk volume that you can then specify (-dvlist option) when you create a disk pool. Most commonly, use this option for the following: AdvancedDisk volumes that NetBackup cannot discover (such as CIFS volumes, which are not visible to Windows services) and for buckets in Amazon cloud storage regions other than US Standard

- **-creatests** creates a storage server. The storage server name cannot exceed 128 characters and cannot contain colon (`:`) characters.

- **-deletedp** deletes the specified disk pool from the NetBackup device database. Expire and delete all images before you run this option.

- **-deletedv** deletes the specified disk volume from the specified disk pool. No backup image fragments can exist on the volume. No backup jobs can be active on the volume. The disk volume and disk pool must be DOWN.

- **-deletests** deletes the specified storage server.

- **-getconfig** retrieves the default configuration parameters for the disk pool attributes.
-help operation specifies an operation (-changestate, -deletedp, ...) for which you want usage information.

-importenclr creates a disk pool from the specified enclosure. You can also specify additional properties like High Water Mark and comments.

-inventorydp discovers new storage or changed storage in a disk pool and accepts these changes. Storage changes include new volumes, change of volume size, or new LUNs. Use the -preview option if you only want to view the details of the changes to the disk pool without accepting them.

-mergedps merges the specified primary and secondary disk pools. Disk_pool_name_2 merges into "disk_pool_name_1" leaving only "disk_pool_name_1." Merge the specified primary and secondary disk pools.

-previewdv previews inventory changes to be made, but does not perform the inventory update.

-previewenclr lists the details of all enclosures (disk arrays) that any disk pool uses or may use.

-setconfig sets the configuration parameters for the disk pool.

-updatedp updates the disk pool replication properties with fresh values from the storage server. If the storage administrator changes replication properties of disk volumes on the storage server, the following occurs: This command forces NetBackup to update the disk pool properties to reflect the storage configuration.

-updatedv updates properties of one or more disk volumes in a pool.

-updatests updates the properties of the specified storage server.

The vmupdate command detects whether new tapes have been added to or removed from a robotic library. In the same way, the inventory and the preview options of nbdevconfig detect if the storage administrator has changed the composition of the disk pool. An inventory detects if new volumes were added, existing volumes were resized (added more space), or volumes were removed. The inventory operation can also accept new space. (For example, it updates the NetBackup database with the existence of new disk volumes or configures new volumes from the new space.)

OPTIONS

The following is a description of each of the nbdevconfig options:
-clearattribute attribute

Removes an attribute from the specified storage server or the specified disk pool for restore or duplication operations. It is used only with the -changests and -changedp options. You can specify more than one -clearattribute attribute on the command line. Refer to the -setattribute description for a list of attributes used by -changests and a list used by -changedp.

-comment comment

Adds a comment for the disk pool. Quotation marks (" ") are required if the comment contains any spaces.

-config region:region-url

For Amazon cloud storage region support, specifies the region in which to create the bucket. The region-url must be one of the following:

- ap-northeast-1 Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- ap-southeast-1 Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- ap-southeast-2 Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- eu-west-1 European Union (Ireland)
- sa-east-1 South America (Sao Paulo)
- us-west-1 US West (Northern California)
- us-west-2 US West (Oregon)

If the region-url string does not exactly match the notation, the bucket is created in the US Standard region. If this option is omitted, the bucket is created in the US Standard region.

-configlist filename

Captures the configuration parameter information and sends it to the specified file or to the appropriate disk pool.

-del_storage_servers storage_server...

Deletes the specified storage servers.

-dp disk_pool_name

Specifies the name of the disk pool that nbdevconfig previews, inventories, or creates. The disk pool name cannot exceed 256 characters.

-dv disk_volume_name

The name of the disk volume.
For cloud storage, the characters that each vendor allows may vary. Also, the terminology for volumes may differ (for example, Amazon uses buckets to describe volumes). Consult your cloud vendor documentation for naming conventions.

**-dvlist filename**

The file name that contains a list of the disk volumes. Specify one volume only for cloud disk pools and media server deduplication pools.

**-enclosure enclosure_name**

The unique name of the enclosure. When it is used with the previewenclr option, it displays details about the enclosure. This option runs successfully only if the vendor CLI is installed on the master server and its name in the disk array's host map.

When it is used with the importenclr option, it creates the disk pool from the specified enclosure.

**-exclude [Snapshot | Primary | Independent | ReplicationSource | ReplicationTarget | Mirror]**

Limits the command output to the disk volumes that are not capable of the specified target retention type (snapshot, primary, independent, mirror, replication source, or replication target).

To exclude more than one flag, list the -exclude option more than once (for example, -exclude primary -exclude ReplicationTarget).

**-force_targetslp_removal**

Forces the deletion of a disk pool that has an associated AIR target lifecycle policy when deletion of that disk pool results in an error. This option can be used only with the -deletedp operation.

**-hwm high_watermark_percent**

The percentage of used capacity at which the storage (disk volume) is considered full. No new jobs can be assigned to the volume, and staging expiration operations can be triggered.

**-include [Snapshot | Primary | Independent | ReplicationSource | ReplicationTarget | Mirror]**

Limits the command output to the disk volumes that are capable of the specified target retention type (snapshot, primary, independent, mirror, replication source, or replication target).

To include more than one flag, list the modifier more than once (for example, -include Snapshot -include ReplicationTarget).
-l
Sets the list type to the short output. It produces parsable, raw output with all fields on one line with no headers. The first field indicates the version of the output as an aid to the script operation.

-lwm low_watermark_percent
The percentage of used capacity to which staging and expiration operations drain each volume in the disk pool upon reaching the high water mark.

-M master_server
The name of the master server.

-max_io_streams n
Limits the number of jobs that are allowed for each volume in the disk pool to the specified number n. This number is the sum of the jobs that read backup images and the jobs that write backup images. When the limit is reached, NetBackup chooses another available volume for write operations. If none is available, NetBackup queues jobs until a volume becomes available. Factors that affect the optimal number of streams include disk speed, CPU speed, and the amount of memory.

This parameter is not supported for BasicDisk. NetBackup does not limit the number of streams for BasicDisk storage units.

-media_server media_server
The media server that executes the operation.

-thenovbose
Suppresses all stdout messages, including successful confirmation output such as "Disk pool disk_pool_name was successfully inventoried."

-reason "string"
Indicates the reason for performing this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose the string with double quotes ("...") and the string cannot exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-setattribute attribute
Applies an attribute to the storage server or data pool for the read side of restore or duplication operations. It is used only with the -changests and -changedp options. The attributes help you manage the restore traffic and duplication traffic. You can specify more than one -setattribute attribute on the command line.

The following attributes are used with storage servers:
OpenStorage : managed as OpenStorage storage server  
DiskGroups : aware of disk pools / enclosures  
ActiveDiskGroups : allow active management of disk groups  
ActiveServers : allow active management of storage servers  
RovingVolumes : active mount/unmounts for disk volumes  
CopyExtents : allow optimized duplication  
AdminUp/Down : administrative state is UP/DOWN  
InternalUp/Down : internal state is UP/DOWN  
SpanImages : allow images to span disk volumes  
BasicStaging : allow basic image staging  
LifeCycle : allow image life cycle management  
CapacityMgmt : allow capacity management  
FragmentImages : allow image fragmentation  
CatalogBackup : allow catalog backups  
Cpr : allow checkpoint / restart  
RandomWrites : allow random write access  
FT-Transfer : allow access through FT channel  
PrefRestore : preferred use for restores  
ReqRestore : required use for restores  
ReqDuplicate : required use for duplications  
CapacityManagedRetention : allow capacity managed retention  
CapacityManagedJobQueuing : allow capacity managed job queuing  
OptimizedImage : allow virtual image construction  
MetaData : describe client data during backup  
QueueOnDown : queue jobs when server status is down

The following attributes are used with data pools:

Patchwork : associated with enclosure  
Visible : visible and managed through UI  
OpenStorage : managed as OpenStorage disk pool  
RovingVolumes : active mount/unmounts for disk volumes  
SingleStorageServer : limited to single storage server  
CopyExtents : allow optimized duplication  
AdminUp/Down : administrative state is UP/DOWN  
InternalUp/Down : internal state is UP/DOWN  
SpanImages : allow images to span disk volumes  
BasicStaging : allow basic image staging  
LifeCycle : allow image life cycle management  
CapacityMgmt : allow capacity management  
FragmentImages : allow image fragmentation  
CatalogBackup : allow catalog backups  
Cpr : allow checkpoint / restart  
RandomWrites : allow random write access
The following are additional descriptions of attributes related to restore and duplication operations:

- **PrefRestore**. The storage server is preferred for the read side of restore operations. More than one storage server can have the `PrefRestore` attribute.

  The storage servers and data pools that are marked as `PrefRestore` are considered for use first. If none are available, any unmarked storage server is considered for use.

  Normal NetBackup load balancing occurs among all storage servers marked `PrefRestore`.

- **ReqRestore**. The storage server is required for the read side of restore operations. More than one storage server can have the `ReqRestore` attribute.

  If a `ReqRestore` server is not available, NetBackup considers `PrefRestore` servers for use. If none are available, jobs queue until a `ReqRestore` or `PrefRestore` is available.

  If you configure `ReqRestore` servers but not `PrefRestore` servers, unmarked storage servers are never considered for restore jobs. Jobs are queued until a `ReqRestore` storage server is available to execute the job. Normal NetBackup rules for job retry apply.

  Normal NetBackup load balancing occurs for all storage servers marked `ReqRestore`. Load balancing does not occur between the `ReqRestore` and `PrefRestore` storage servers.

- **ReqDuplicate**. The storage server is required for the read side of duplication operations. More than one storage server can have the `ReqDuplicate` attribute.

  The storage servers and data pools that are marked as `ReqDuplicate` are considered for use first. If none are available, any unmarked storage server is considered for use.

  Normal NetBackup load balancing occurs among all storage servers marked `ReqDuplicate`. Load balancing does not occur between the `ReqDuplicate` and `ReqRestore` storage servers.
attribute. If any storage server is marked as ReqDuplicate, only the storage servers that are marked as ReqRestore are considered for use. If a ReqRestore server is unavailable, jobs queue until a ReqRestore server is available to execute the job. Normal NetBackup rules for job retry apply. ReqDuplicate also applies to storage server allocation for synthetic backup operations.

-\texttt{st} \textit{storage\_type}

The type of storage being used:

1 -- Formatted disk (default) OR 2 -- Raw disk
4 -- Direct attached OR 8 -- Network attached (default)

The two values are added together. For example a \textit{storage\_type} of 10 indicates a raw disk (2) that is network attached (8).

-\texttt{state UP | DOWN | RESET}

Selects the state of the disk pool or disk volume. Specify UP to up the disk pool or disk volume and DOWN to down the disk pool or disk volume.

The RESET option does the following:

- Sets the internal state to UP (both disk volume and disk pool)
- Sets committed\_space to ZERO (disk volume only)
- Sets the precommitted space to ZERO (disk volume only)

-\texttt{storage\_server} \textit{storage\_server}

A single storage server. Interpretation differs depending upon one of the following options that are used with it:

- \texttt{previewdv: -storage\_server} restricts the output to arrays that are connected to the specified servers. All of the hosts must be connected to all storage (LUNs) within the disk volume.
- \texttt{creatests: -storage\_server} identifies the host name of the storage server. The storage server name cannot exceed 128 characters and cannot contain colon (:) characters.
- \texttt{setconfig: -storage\_server} identifies the storage server that contains the disk pool whose configuration parameters you have set. The storage server name cannot exceed 128 characters.

-\texttt{storage\_servers} \textit{storage\_servers}...

The list of storage server names for creating a disk pool. Separate the items in this list with spaces, not commas.
-stype server_type

Specifies a string that identifies the storage server type. The server_type value can originate from one of the following sources:

- Veritas provided storage. Possible values are AdvancedDisk and PureDisk.
- Third-party disk appliances. The vendor supplies the server_type string.
- Cloud storage. Possible values include amazon, att, and rackspace. These values can also contain a _crypt suffix (for example, amazon_crypt).
- Replication Director OpenStorage partners. Possible values are Network_NTAP, Network_NTAP_CDOT, or EMC_Celerra.

The storage server type is case sensitive.

-U

Lists the configuration attributes in a user-readable, formatted listing with one attribute per line and more attributes than a listing in raw output mode (-l). See Example 1.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Preview all enclosures that the storage servers see and display in user readable mode.

```
# nbdevconfig -previewenclr -U -storage_servers daloa -M daloa
Preview of Enclosure imported_dp as Disk pool
Disk Pool Name    : imported_dp
Disk Pool Id      : imported_dp
Disk Type         : AdvancedDisk
Availability      : Free
Raw Size (GB)     : 1.20
Usable Size (GB)  : 1.20
Num Volumes       : 3
Storage Server    : daloa.example.com
```

Example 2 - Delete a disk pool. First expire all images on the disk group.

```
# nbdevconfig -deletedp -dp Disk-Pool-2
Disk pool Disk-Pool-2 has been deleted successfully
```

Example 3 - Mark a Media Server Deduplication Pool as DOWN.

```
# nbdevconfig -changestate -stype PureDisk -dp diskpool_alpha -state DOWN
```

Example 4 - Mark a disk volume as UP.
Example 5 - Inventory a disk group.

# nbdevconfig -inventorydp -preview -stype AdvancedDisk -dp Disk-Pool-2
Old Raw Size (GB): 97.85
New Raw Size (GB): 103.45

Old Formatted Size (GB): 97.80  
New Formatted Size (GB): 103.40

Old Host List: willow,Pear,dunamo
New Host List: Dellco,carrot,Pear,dynamo

Affected Storage Units
------------------------
SSO-STU-7 - willow [...] would be removed from media server list
SSO-STU-9 - willow [...] would be removed from media server list, switched to "any available" media server list.

Affected Storage Units
------------------------
SSO-STU-7 - willow [...] was removed from media server list
SSO-STU-9 - willow [...] was removed from media server list, switched to "any available" media server list.

SEE ALSO

See nbdevquery on page 566.
See vmupdate on page 842.
nbdevquery

nbdevquery — display NetBackup disk media status

SYNOPSIS

nbdevquery -listconfig [-l | -U] -stype server_type -storage_server storage_server [-EMM emm_server]


nbdevquery -listdv [-l | -U | -D] -stype server_type [-dp disk_pool_name [-dvlist file]] [-M master_server] [-EMM emm_server]

nbdevquery -listglobals

nbdevquery -listmediaid id [id...] [ [-l | -U] [-EMM emm_server]

nbdevquery -listmounts [-l | -U] [-stype server_type] [-dp disk_pool_name] [-M master_server] [-EMM emm_server]

nbdevquery -listreptargets -stunit label[-U] [[-include Primary | ReplicationSource | Mirror]...] [[-exclude Primary | ReplicationSource | Mirror]...]

nbdevquery -liststs [-l | -U] [-stype server_type] [-storage_server storage_server] [-EMM emm_server]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbdevquery command line utility is the disk equivalent of bpmedialist for tape. The following are the operations that nbdevquery performs:

- -listdp lists all disk pools in the system.
- -liststs lists all storage servers in the system.
-listdv displays status for disk volumes of imported disk pools. It includes such things as whether the volume is online or offline and the number of current readers (or writers) to the volume.

When you use the -listdv command with the -D option, \texttt{nbdevquery} returns a large set of data including the following values that NetBackup uses to determine the available free space within the disk pool:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{total_capacity}: xxxxxxxx -- The total size of the disk as derived from the file system.
  \item \texttt{free_space}: xxxxxxxx -- The amount of free space on the disk as derived from the file system.
  \item \texttt{potential_free_space}: xxxxxxxx -- The total size of all fragments on the disk that have been duplicated as part of a storage lifecycle policy and are eligible for expiration. The \texttt{potential_free_space} value is computed after duplication and expiration sessions. This information is applicable only when capacity managed retention is used for a storage destination.
  \item \texttt{committed_space}: xxxxxxxx -- The amount of data that NetBackup estimates as being written to the disk, based on all in-progress backups.
  \item \texttt{precommitted_space}: xxxxxxxx -- A helper value for \texttt{committed_space}. This value is decreased as a backup job proceeds and the \texttt{total_capacity} and \texttt{free_space} information is updated.
\end{itemize}

NetBackup uses \texttt{free_space}, \texttt{potential_free_space}, and \texttt{committed_space} to determine how much space is available on a disk. It uses the following formula:

\[ \text{available space} = \text{free_space} + \text{potential_free_space} - \text{committed_space} \]

-\texttt{listmediaid} lists all disk volumes that have been given a disk media ID.

-\texttt{listmounts} lists the disk mount points for the disk pool.

-\texttt{listconfig} lists storage server configuration details.

-\texttt{listglobals} lists all global disk attributes.

-\texttt{listreptargets} lists valid replication target storage units or groups for a specified source storage unit or storage unit group. You can list the set of storage units to configure as targets for storage lifecycle policy replication operations.

**OPTIONS**

-\texttt{-D}

  Sets the list type to dump debug data. This option dumps information without further processing. The output format and displayed fields are subject to change without notification.
-dp disk_pool_name
  Specifies the name of the disk pool to be queried. This pool is the data storage area for this storage unit.

-dv disk_volume
  Displays the status for only the specified disk volume. For BasicDisk, the input value is the path. In all other cases, the input value is the volume name.

-dvlist filename
  Specifies the file that contains the volume information.

-includ e| -exclude [ Primary | ReplicationSource | Mirror ]...
  Includes or filters out targets if multiple choices exist.

-l
  Sets the list type to short output. This option produces parsable output with all fields on one line, no headers. The first field indicates the version of the output as an aid to the script operation. Date and time values appear in UNIX long format; status values appear in integer form.

-listconfig
  Lists the storage server configuration details.

-listdp
  Lists all imported disk pools in the NetBackup database. For an OpenStorage disk, -listdp lists all the disk pools that have been configured.

Note: The following properties do not apply to cloud storage disk pools: Raw Size, Usable Size, High Watermark, and Low Watermark.
You can view the disk pool properties by using the -U option of the listdp command.

-listdv
  Lists the status for all disk volumes of imported disk pools and returns a list of all disk volumes in the NetBackup database. See Example 3.

-listglobals
  Lists all NetBackup Disk Service Manager global disk attributes. If SPR is enabled, the SCSI Persistent Reservation setting is set to one (1). If LUN masking is enabled, the output shows zero (0) rather than 1.

-listmediaid id...
  Lists all disk volumes that have been given the specified disk media IDs.

-listmounts
  Lists the disk mount points for the disk pool.
-listreptargets
  Lists valid replication target storage units or groups for a source storage unit or storage unit group.

-liststs
  Lists all servers that host storage. These include Veritas provided storage such as Media Server Deduplication Pool, third-party appliances, and cloud storage.

-storage_server storage_server
  The host name of the storage server. The name was given to the storage server when it was created.

-stype server_type
  Specifies a string that identifies the storage server type. The server_type value can originate from one of the following sources:
  
  ■ Veritas provided storage. Possible values are AdvancedDisk and PureDisk.
  ■ Third-party disk appliances. The vendor supplies the server_type string.
  ■ Cloud storage. Possible values include amazon, att, and rackspace. These values can also contain a _crypt suffix (for example, amazon_crypt).

  The storage server type is case sensitive.

-U
  Lists the configuration information about the specified disk pool, storage server, or disk storage (see Example 1). Some of the items cannot be changed.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List in user format the configuration information about all servers that host storage in the system.

```
# nbdevquery -liststs -stype Network_NTAP -U
Storage Server : plinko
Storage Server Type : Network_NTAP
Storage Type : Formatted Disk, Direct Attached
State : UP
Flag : OpenStorage
Flag : AdminUp
Flag : InternalUp
Flag : LifeCycle
Flag : CapacityMgmt
Flag : FragmentImages
Flag : Cpr
```
Flag : RandomWrites
Flag : FT-Transfer
Flag : PrimaryEnabled
Flag : SnapShotEnabled
Flag : MirrorEnabled

Example 2 - List all disk pools of type **PureDisk (Media Server Deduplication Pool)** in the system.

```
# nbdevquery -stype PureDisk -dp disk-pool-1
V7.5 Disk-Pool-1 0 97456 97480 10 80 90 server1,server2,server3
```

Example 3 - View all disk pool information for **djs_bp** in user format. Volume SnapVaultB is a valid source volume for replication because it is a replication source and it has a target parameter, `ntapdfm:SnapMirrorA1`.

```
nbdevquery -listdp -stype DjsArray -U
Disk Pool Name : djs_bp
Disk Type : DjsArray
Disk Volume Name : SnapVaultB
Disk Media ID : @aaaa
Total Capacity (GB) : 68.21
Free Space (GB) : 55.93
Use% : 88
Status : UP
Flag : ReadOnWrite
Flag : AdminUp
Flag : InternalUp
Flag : ReplicationSource
Flag : ReplicationTarget
Flag : Primary
Flag : Snapshot
Num Repl Sources : 1
Num Repl Targets : 1
Replication Source : ntapdfm:@aaaa@:PrimarySnapshot
Replication Target : ntapdfm:SnapMirrorA1
```

Example 4 - Do a disk drive dump of the disk pool **sim_dp1** that PureDisk uses.

```
# nbdevquery -listdp -dp sim_dp1 -stype PureDisk -D
Disk Drive Dump
  name : <sim_dg1>
  id : <sim_dg1>
  server_type : <PureDisk>
  master_server : <daloa.example.com>
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>access_media_server :</td>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disk_storage_type :</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_capacity :</td>
<td>1286602752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used_space :</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sts_state :</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>availability :</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>connectivity :</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high_watermark :</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>low_watermark :</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>num_stservers :</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_tag :</td>
<td>&lt;Imported from STS&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user_tag :</td>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Server [0]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name :</td>
<td>&lt;daloa.example.com&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id :</td>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server_type :</td>
<td>&lt;PureDisk&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage_type :</td>
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<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storage Server [1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>id :</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access_media_serv.:</td>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEE ALSO**

See `nbemmcmd` on page 581.
See `nbdevconfig` on page 554.
nbdiscover

nbdiscover — test query rules for automatic selection of VMware virtual machines for backup

SYNOPSIS

nbdiscover -noxmloutput path | -policy policy_name [-sched policy_schedule_type] [-includedonly | -excludedonly] [-noreason] [-escapechar x] [-quotechar x]
nbdiscover -noxmloutput query [-includedonly | -excludedonly] [-noreason] [-escapechar x] [-quotechar x]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbdiscover command is similar to the Test Query button in the VMware policy. It returns the virtual machines that NetBackup selects based on the specified query rules. You can specify the name of a policy that contains the query, or the query itself. The -noxmloutput option is required for user-friendly output (the default XML output is not supported for general use).

The nbdiscover command must be run on either the discovery host or the backup host.

For more information on how to create and test rules from the policy’s Query Builder, see the NetBackup for VMware Administrator’s Guide.

OPTIONS

-excapechar x

Specifies the ASCII decimal value of an alternate escape character to be used in the nbdiscover output when you use the -noxmloutput option. The default escape character is a backslash (\) or -escapechar 92.

-excludedonly x

Returns only excluded virtual machines that do not match the rules in the query.
-includedonly x

Returns only included virtual machines virtual machines that match the rules in the query.

-noreason

Omits from the results any explanation as to why a virtual machine was excluded by the query or failed the query. A virtual machine fails the query if the query cannot exclude the virtual machine and the virtual machine cannot be selected for backup.

-noxmloutput

Displays one virtual machine per line. In the output, a plus sign (+) in the first column indicates that the virtual machine matches the rules in the query. A minus sign (-) indicates that the virtual machine does not match the rules in the query.

-policy policy_name

Specifies a policy that contains a query. nbdiscover filters the virtual machines based on that query and on other policy attributes, such as Primary VM identifier (for example, VM host name or VM display name).

-query

Specifies a query without a policy. You must compose the query manually and enclose it in double quotes. For example:

"vmware:/?filter=Displayname Contains 'vm1'"

-quotechar x

Specifies the ASCII decimal value of an alternate quote character to be used in the nbdiscover output when you use the -noxmloutput option. The default quote character is a double quote (") or -quotechar 34.

-sched policy_schedule_type

Specifies the schedule type of the policy when you use the -policy policy_name option.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List the virtual machines that either match or do not match the query in the policy pol1. Do not list explanations for the virtual machines that failed the query or that the query excluded.

# nbdiscover -noxmloutput -policy pol1 -noreason
+ "grayvm3"
+ "grayvm5"
+ "grayvm7"
Example 2 - List the virtual machines that have display names that contain “vm”. Do not list virtual machines that do not have “vm” in the display names:

```bash
# nbdiscover -noxmloutput -includedonly "vmware://?filter=Displayname / Contains 'vm'"
grayvm3
grayvm5
grayvm7
vladvm1
vladvm2
bodvm23
```

Example 3 - List the virtual machines by whether they are turned on.

```bash
# nbdiscover -noxmloutput "vmware://?filter=Powerstate Equal poweredOn"
+ "grayvm3"
+ "grayvm5"
+ "grayvm7"
- "vladvm1" "VM excluded by discovery filter, display name=[vladvm1], server=esx1.acme.com]."
+ "vladvm2"
+ "bodvm23"
+ "bittle4"
```

Example 4 - List the virtual machines by whether they are turned on and have "7" in their display name. Do not list explanations for the virtual machines that failed the query or that the query excluded.

```bash
# nbdiscover -noxmloutput "vmware://?filter=Powerstate Equal poweredOn / AND Displayname Contains '7'" -noreason
- "grayvm3"
- "grayvm5"
+ "grayvm7"
- "vladvm1"
- "vladvm2"
- "bodvm23"
- "bittle4"
```
Example 5 - Search all VM backups that have "test" in their vCloud vApp name. This example uses a query to search virtual machines in vCloud Director. `nbdiscover` must be run on the master server.

```bash
# nbdiscover -noxmloutput "vmsearch:/;reqType=search?filter= vCDvApp Contains 'test'
+ "demovm%20(8c879791-2917-4428-8213-bea7ec727717)"
+ "small_vm%20(61e85579-7246-411f-b2f9-9fb570546755)"
+ "small_vm_percent_%25%20(61e85579-7246-411f-b2f9-9fb570546755)"
```

Example 6 - Show the hierarchy of the vCloud environment that was backed up. The output of this command is in XML. This example uses a query to search virtual machines in vCloud Director. `nbdiscover` must be run on the master server.

```bash
# nbdiscover "vmsearch:/;reqType=browse;viewType=vcloud"

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<Start Iteration="vmsearch:/;reqType=browse;viewType=vcloud">
  <VCDSERVER>
    <NBU>
      <NAME>hypervm1.acme.com</NAME>
    </NBU>
    <VCDORG>
      <NBU>
        <NAME>Test_vCloud</NAME>
      </NBU>
      <VCDORGVDC>
        <NBU>
          <NAME>TestOrg</NAME>
        </NBU>
        <VCDVAPP>
          <NBU>
            <NAME>TestvApp</NAME>
          </NBU>
        </VCDVAPP>
      </VCDORGVDC>
    </VCDORG>
  </VCDSERVER>
  <StatusMsg NBUStatus="0" Severity="0"></StatusMsg>
</Start>
```
nbdna

nbdna — run the utility that analyzes the NetBackup domain and its configuration

SYNOPSIS

nbdna [-phase=<0|1|2>] [-verbose] [-sfo] [-server | -lookup]
[-odir=override_output_directory] [-tmp=override_tmp_directory]
[-dump] [-f=hostfile [-listonly [-discover]]] [-version]
[-imfile=bpimmagelist.out]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\support

DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup Domain Network Analyzer (nbdna) command utility analyzes the
NetBackup domain and its configuration for network issues, performance, and
behavior. It addresses the host name lookup and connectivity between NetBackup
hosts and their role within the NetBackup domain.

nbdna does the following:

■ Discovers and maps the NetBackup domain
■ Extracts the host name memberships by querying the configuration
■ Evaluates the host name lookup and the socket connectivity to these host names
to validate their network relationship status according to their domain
configuration

nbdna can be run on a NetBackup master server, media server, or client. It creates
and identifies a compress archive that contains all generated reports. You can
return the compress archive to Veritas upon request.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

Note: In the NBAC environment, authenticate before you execute the nbdna
command.
OPTIONS

-disco\v  
Performs host discovery on the NetBackup environment for the hosts in the host list that the \texttt{-f} option specifies.

\textbf{Note:} This option does not discover any other hosts in the NetBackup environment, but limits its discovery to only the hosts in the host list that \texttt{-f} specifies.

\texttt{-discover} must be used with the \texttt{-f} option and the \texttt{-listonly} option.

-d\vump  
Does not run the test, but dumps server, client, and lookup test list to the specified file.

-f=hostlist  
Reads the host names from the specified ASCII text file and adds them to the test lists. The format of the text file is the following:

\begin{verbatim}
SERVER hostname
CLIENT hostname-b
LOOKUP hostname-c
\end{verbatim}

Lines that begin with SERVER are imported to the server test list.

Lines that begin with CLIENT are imported to the client test list.

Lines that begin with LOOKUP are imported to the lookup-only test list.

-imfile=bpimmage.out  
Reads the host names from a file that contains the output from either the \texttt{bpimagelist -l} command or the \texttt{bpimmedia -l} command.

-listonly  
Runs the network tests only for the hosts in the host list that the \texttt{-f} option specifies. It does not search the NetBackup environment for other host names.

\textbf{Note:} This option does not discover the location of these hosts, nor does it analyze the NetBackup configuration for other hosts. To discover the listed hosts, include the \texttt{-discover} option.

-lookup

Runs the name lookup test only. This option cannot be run with the \texttt{-server} option.
-odir=override_output_directory

Overrides the output directory with the specified directory.

The default directory is the following:

- For UNIX:
  /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/output/nbdna/YYYYMMDD.HHMMSS/

- For Windows:
  \NetBackup\bin\support\output\nbdna\YYYYMMDD.HHMMSS

If the NetBackup path cannot be found, the default is changed to the same directory as the nbdna binary.

-phase=pn

Specifies the number (pn) of the test phase to be run.

The possible values of pn are the following:

- 0 - Phase 0 runs the name lookup test and the socket connection test. Phase 0 is the default mode.
- 1 - Phase 1 tests include phase 0 tests plus the basic NetBackup service test for the SERVER list.
- 2 - Phase 2 tests include phase 0 tests plus the basic NetBackup service test for the SERVER list and the CLIENT list.

-server

Runs the server test only. This option cannot be run with the -lookup option.

-sfo

Produces script friendly reports.

-tmp=override_tmp_directory

Overrides the temporary directory. The default condition is the system temp directory.

-verbose

Displays progress to the standard out (on-screen). The same information is captured to the progress-trace log regardless of this switch. You do not need to capture verbose output to a file.

-version

Displays the version information then exits the utility.

FILES

nbdna creates up to five files:
ANONYMOUS.NBDNA.YYYYMMDD.HHMMSS.dna
hostname.NBDNA.YYYYMMDD.HHMMSS.zip archive file
hostname.NBDNA.failure-report.YYYYMMDD.HHMMSS.txt
hostname.NBDNA.failure-report.YYYYMMDD.HHMMSS.html
hostname.NBDNA.failure-errorlog.YYYYMMDD.HHMMSS.log.

The last three files that are listed are generated only if there are errors.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - In this UNIX example, `nbdna` runs with report files written to an alternate directory:

```
# nbdna -odir=/user/home/winter/
```

Example 2 - Run `nbdna` with verbose output. It imports a host name list file (`hostnames.txt`) and evaluates only those hosts:

```
# nbdna -verbose -f=hostnames.txt -listonly
```

The host name file format is as follows:

```
SERVER dellpe2400
CLIENT 10.12.249.20
LOOKUP 10.82.108.136
```

SEE ALSO

See `nbsu` on page 708.
See `nbcplogs` on page 516.
nbemm

nbemm – run the NetBackup EMM daemon to manage volumes, volume pools, barcode rules, and devices

SYNOPSIS

nbemm [-console] [-terminate]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The Enterprise Media Manager daemon or service manages volumes, volume pools, barcode rules, and devices. This daemon performs media, drive, drive path, and storage unit selection.

Note: The nbemm daemon or service must be active to change the volume configuration, device configuration, storage unit configuration, and for any tape mount activity.

To start nbemm, enter nbemm.

To stop nbemm, enter nbemm -terminate.

OPTIONS

-console

This option enables you to start NetBackup in console mode.

-terminate

This option enables you to stop the nbemm binary.

SEE ALSO

See nbemmcmd on page 581.
nbemmcmd – update and view information in the EMM database

SYNOPSIS

```
nbemmcmd [-addhost] [-changesetting] [-deletehost] [-errorsdb]
[-machinealias] [-renamehost] [-servercontrol] [-setemmserver]
[-updatehost]
```

```
nbemmcmd -addhost [-activenodename string] [-brief] [-clustername
string] [-displayname string] [-machinedescription string]
-machinename string -machinetype api | app_cluster | cluster | master
| media | ndmp [-masterserver string] [-netbackupversion
level[.major_level[minor_level]]] [-operatingsystem hpux | linux |
r5000 | solaris | windows] [-scanability unsigned_integer]
```

```
nbemmcmd -changesetting -machinename string
[-ALLOW_MULTIPLE_RETENTIONS_PER_MEDIA 0|1|no|yes] [-AUDIT DISABLED
| ENABLED] [-AUDIT_RETENTION_PERIOD number_of_days]
[-COMMON_SERVER_FOR_DUP default | preferred | required]
[-DISABLE_AUTOMATIC_HOST_NAME_ADD 0|1|no|yes]
[-DISABLE_BACKUPS_SPANNING_DISK 0|1|no|yes]
[-DISABLE_DISK_STU_JOB_THROTTLING 0|1|no|yes]
[-DISABLE_STANDALONE_DRIVE_EXTENSIONS 0|1|no|yes]
[-DISALLOW_NONNDMP_ON_NDMP_DRIVE 0|1|no|yes] [-DO_NOT_EJECT_STANDALONE
0|1|no|yes] [-DON_T_USE_SLAVE 0|1|no|yes] [-DRIVE_ERROR_THRESHOLD
unsigned_integer] [-DRIVE_NAME_SEED 0|1|no|yes] [-emmport unsigned_integer]
[-MAX_REALLOC_TRIES unsigned_integer] [-MEDIA_ERROR_THRESHOLD unsigned_integer]
[-MEDIA_REQUEST_DELAY unsigned_integer] [-MPMS_DISABLE_EVENTS 0|1|no|yes]
[-MPMS_DISABLE_RANK unsigned_integer] [-MUST_USE_LOCAL_DRIVE
0|1|no|yes] [-NBUFS_DESTINATION_DSU string] [-NBUFS_DUP_TSU_TO_DSU
0|1|no|yes] [-NBUFS_RETENTION_LEVEL unsigned_integer]
[-NON_ROBOTIC_MEDIA_ID_PREFIX string] [-PREFER_NDMP_PATH_FOR_RESTORE
0|1|no|yes] [-RETURN_UNASSIGNED_MEDIA_TO_SCRATCH_POOL 0|1|no|yes]
[-SCSI_PROTECTION NONE | SPR | SR] [-SHAREDISK_MOUNT_POINT string]
[-TIME_WINDOW unsigned_integer] [-UNRESTRICTED_SHARING 0|1|no|yes]
[-USE_POTENTIAL_FREESPACE_FOR_ALLOCATION 0|1|no|yes]
[-VALIDATE_HOST_NAME 0|1|no|yes] [-VAULT_CLEAR_MEDIA_DESC 0|1|no|yes]
```
nbemmcmd -deletehost [-brief] -machinename string -machinetype api | app_cluster | cluster | master | media | ndmp | master | media | ndmp -mediaid string

nbemmcmd -errorsdb [-brief] [-prune [-days no_of_days] [-hours no_of_hours] [-minutes no_of_minutes]]

nbemmcmd -getemmserver [-masterserver string] [-timeout unsigned_integer]


nbemmcmd -listsettings -machinename string [-brief] [-emmname string] [-emmport unsigned_integer]


nbemmcmd -releasecache -machinename string [-brief] [-emmname string] [-emmport unsigned_integer]

nbemmcmd -renamehost [-brief] -machinename string -machinetype api | app_cluster | cluster | master | media | ndmp -newmachinename string

nbemmcmd -servercontrol [-brief] [-resume] [-suspend]

nbemmcmd -setemmserver [-brief] -emmservername string [-masterserver string] -newemmservername string [-timeout unsigned_integer]

The `nbemmcmd` command enables users to update a limited set of EMM database information. In addition, this command enables you to manage host entries, configuration options, and other miscellaneous items in the EMM database.

OPTIONS

The following commands contain a variety of options that enable you to manage the EMM database. The names of the options are purposely long to provide the user with a better understanding of how the options are to be used. Because of the option name length, you need only type the first letter or letters of the command that make it a unique option. For example, to use the `-changesetting` option, type `-c` because no other command option starts with the letter `c`.

`-addhost`  
This option adds the specified host to the EMM database. The following entries can be adjusted by using this command option:

`-activenodename string`  
Identifies the active node in a cluster.

`-brief`  
Makes the output of the command less verbose.

`-clustername string`  
Identifies the cluster to which this machine belongs.

`-displayname string`  
Sets the display name of the machine.
-machinedescription string
  Describes the machine or system being used.

-machinename string
  Specifies the name of the machine to be updated.

-machinetype api | app_cluster | cluster | master | media | ndmp
  Defines how the machine is used.

-masterserver string
  Defines the host master server in a particular domain.

-netbackupversion level[.major_level[minor_level]]
  Specifies the version that the added host is running. The level variable
  has a range of 0-99. The major_level and minor_level variables are optional
  single-digit fields. No spaces are allowed between the major_level and
  minor_level variables.

  For example, enter the following information to specify NetBackup 7.0:

  -netbackupversion 7.0 or -netbackupversion 7

-operatingsystem hpux | linux | rs6000 | solaris | windows
  Adds a host with a designated operating system.

-scanability unsigned_integer
  This option applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Servers that use the
  Shared Storage Option (SSO) feature.

  A scan ability factor can range from zero to 9, with a default value of 5.
  This factor allows the assignment of scan hosts to be prioritized if a drive’s
  scan host changes. Scan hosts with higher scan ability factors are chosen
  first.

  **Caution:** A drive is unavailable for use until a scan host can be assigned
  to it. If all hosts that register for a particular drive use scan_factor = 0, the
  drive remains unusable until a host with a non-zero scan_factor registers
  for the drive. If all hosts with a non-zero scan_factor have the drive DOWN,
  then again the drive becomes unavailable.

  The decision to use a scan_factor of zero for a server reduces the level
  of resiliency in your SSO configuration. Be aware of the servers that can
  be a scan host for a drive. If a drive loses a scan host, it makes the drive
  unavailable to any server.
-changesetting -machine name string
Changes the configuration setting for a specified host and adds the settings that did not previously exist.

To change these configuration options, use -changesetting with the option name and the enable designator (1 or yes) or the disable designator (0 or no). For example, the following command disables the ability of EMM to add a host name automatically:

# nbemmcmd -changesetting -DISABLE_AUTOMATIC_HOST_NAME_ADD no

-Allow_MULTIPLE_RETENTIONS_PER_MEDIA 0 | 1 | no | yes
Allows NetBackup to mix retention levels on media. The default condition is that each volume can contain backups of only a single retention level.

-AUDIT [DISABLED | ENABLED]
Enables and disables NetBackup auditing. An audit trail is a record of user-initiated actions in a NetBackup environment. Auditing gathers and records the information to help answer who changed what and when they changed it. The default condition is audit enabled.

-AUDIT_RETENTION_PERIOD number_of_days
Specifies the number of days that user actions are to be retained for the audit report. If no retention period is indicated, the default audit retention period is 90 days. A value of 0 (zero) indicates that the records are never purged.

-COMMON_SERVER_FOR_DUP default | preferred | required
Determines how NetBackup finds the desired media server(s) to duplicate the data.

The media server that is used to read the image is the 'read media server'. The media server that is used to write the image is the 'write media server'. By default, when the source image is on a tape device, the read media server is the one that writes the backup image. Also, when the source image is on a disk pool with multiple media servers, any of those media servers can be the read media server. The choice for the write media server is limited to those that have access to the storage unit or storage unit group specified as the destination of the duplication operation.

The following are the possible settings of this option:

- Default. NetBackup does not perform an exhaustive search for possible common servers (same read and write media server). If the common media servers are busy or unavailable, NetBackup uses a different write media server than the read media server. Use this option when you don't want an exhaustive search to affect the performance of the
Resource Broker. This scenario can occur when a large job queue with duplication jobs waits for resources to become available.

- Preferred. Look for a common media server to use. If one or more common media servers are found, but their resources (for example, DSUs or tape drives) are busy, do the following: Run the duplication job anyway by using two separate media servers (sending images over the network).

- Required. NetBackup makes an exhaustive search to find a common server. If the common media servers are busy, NetBackup queues the resource request and waits for the resources to become available. NetBackup runs the job with two separate media servers, sending the images over the network, if the following is true: No common servers are in the NetBackup domain, or if a common server exists but is down.

-DISABLE_AUTOMATIC_HOST_NAME_ADD 0|1|no|yes
  Disables the ability of EMM to add a host name automatically if it appears to be valid. An example of an invalid host name is a name that duplicates another host.

-DISABLE_BACKUPS_SPANNING_DISK 0|1|no|yes
  Disables the ability of a backup operation to disk to continue when a file system full condition occurs on a disk storage unit volume. It disables by using image fragments on multiple storage unit volumes.

-DISABLE_DISK_STU_JOB_THROTTLING 0|1|no|yes
  Disables the disk storage unit job throttle action that occurs when disk storage units approach their high-water mark. Disk storage unit throttling limits the number of jobs that are started simultaneously to approach the high-water mark more accurately. Default: Throttle disk storage units that approach their high-water mark.

-DISABLE_STANDALONE_DRIVE_EXTENSIONS 0|1|no|yes
  Disables non-robotic drive operations. During a backup, NetBackup does not automatically try to use whatever labeled or unlabeled media it finds in a non-robotic drive. Default condition is that stand-alone drive extensions are enabled.

-ALLOW_NONNDMP_ON_NDMP_DRIVE 0|1|no|yes
  The MDS logic on the EMM server reads this option. NetBackup tries to use an available drive that is based on the type of request as follows:
  
  For a non-NDMP request of any kind, NetBackup tries to find an available non-NDMP drive. If a non-NDMP drive is not available and an NDMP drive is available, the slower NDMP drive is used. Non-NDMP requests include
all type of requests apart from storage unit related requests (backups and write side of duplicates) and NDMP image restores.

-DO_NOT_EJECT_STANDALONE 0|1|no|yes

If this entry is enabled, tapes in standalone drives are not ejected when a backup has completed on that host. (Tapes are ejected if end-of-media is reached during a backup.) Use when you want to keep a stand-alone drive ready after successful backups are performed.

-DONT_USE_SLAVE 0|1|no|yes

Deselects the use of drive name rules to assign names to drives automatically.

-DRIVE_ERROR_THRESHOLD unsigned_integer

Changes the threshold or number of drive errors that can occur before NetBackup changes the drive state to DOWN. Default: 2.

-DRIVE_NAME_SEED 0|1|no|yes

Selects the use of drive name rules to assign names to drives automatically.

-emmmname string

Specifies the name of the EMM database server. This server contains the database that stores the media information and device configuration information.

-emmpport unsigned_integer

Specifies the EMM port.

-machinename string

Names the machine whose settings are changed.

-MAX_REALLOC_TRIES unsigned_integer

Specifies the maximum number of tries that NetBackup attempts to reallocate the media for future backups.

-MEDIA_ERROR_THRESHOLD unsigned_integer

Changes the threshold or number of media errors that can occur before the media is frozen. Default: 2.

-MEDIA_REQUEST_DELAY unsigned_integer

Specifies the number of seconds that NetBackup waits for a drive to become ready. Applies only to non-robotic drives. Default: 0 seconds. For example, assume that the delay is 150 seconds:

MEDIA_REQUEST_DELAY = 150

Add this information to the `bp.conf` file on NetBackup servers or enter a value for Media Request Delay in the Media host properties.
MPMS_DISABLE_EVENTS 0|1|no|yes, MPMS_DISABLE_RANK 0|1|no|yes, MUST_USE_LOCAL_DRIVE 0|1|no|yes

If the client is also a master server and this option is active, backups for this client must occur on a local drive. If the client is not a master server, this entry has no effect.

Add this option to the `bp.conf` file on master servers. Or check the Must Use Local Drive setting in the General Server host properties dialog box.

NBUFS_DESTINATION_DSU string, NBUFS_DUP_TSU_TO_DSU 0|1|no|yes, NBUFS_RETENTION_LEVEL unsigned_integer,

Specifies the media ID prefix that is used for creating non-robotic media. It applies to the host that the -machinename option specifies. The media ID prefix is an alphanumeric string of characters from one to three characters in length.

PREFER_NDMP_PATH_FOR_RESTORE 0|1|no|yes,

RETURN_UNASSIGNED_MEDIA_TO_SCRATCH_POOL 0|1|no|yes

This EMM global option applies to every host that uses the EMM server. It is not a host option.

YES: The Media Manager automatically returns expired and unassigned media (originally from the same scratch pool) to the scratch volume pool.

NO: Disables the automatic behavior of returning media to the scratch pool. Use one of the Media Manager administration interfaces to move media.

SCSI_PROTECTION NONE | SPR | SR

Allows exclusive access protection for tape drives. With access protection, other host bus adaptors cannot issue commands to control the drives during the reservation. The three possible settings for this option are:

NONE - No protection

SPR - SCSI persistent reserve

SR - SPC-2 SCSI reserve (default condition)

TIME_WINDOW unsigned_integer

Enables you to set a value that is equal to the amount of time in which errors can be tracked. You can use this value with an error threshold (for example, media_error_threshold) to monitor the number of media errors that occur within the time window. The default setting is 12 hours.

UNRESTRICTED_SHARING 0|1|no|yes

Enables unrestricted media sharing for all media servers.
USE_POTENTIAL_FREESPACE_FOR_ALLOCATION 0|1|no=yes

Allows memory allocation of the available free space. The High Water Mark normally triggers image cleanup on BasicDisk storage units and disk pools. When the High water mark is reached in a storage lifecycle policy, it can prevent the use of any more memory space.

For example, the High water mark is 90%, but the potential free space is 50%. When the free space that is left on disk is only available past the High water mark, the backup fails. Turn on this parameter (1) to allow the use of the 40% free space between the potential free space and the High water mark.

The default setting is no (0).

-VALIDATE_HOST_NAME 0|1|no=yes

Enables host name character validation according to NetBackup standard. If this option is disabled, you can use a name like "_host1", which does not follow the standard.

-VAULT_CLEAR_MEDIA_DESC 0|1|no=yes

This option is an EMM global option that applies to every host that uses the EMM server. It is not a host option. When NetBackup media is returned from the off-site vault during a typical tape rotation, it is expired and is ready for reuse by new backups. To avoid confusion, it may be helpful to clear the old media description information when an expired tape is returned to the robot. If this entry is specified, the media description field is cleared when other Vault information is cleared from the Media Manager volume database.

-deletehost

Deletes an EMM machine record by using the required machine name and machine type.

-brief

Generates a less verbose output of the command.

-machinename string

Removes the specified host from the EMM database.

-Machinetype api | app_cluster | cluster | master | media | ndmp

Identifies by type the machine to be removed.

-errorsdb

-brief

Generates a less verbose output of the command.
-prune [-days no_of_days] [-hours no_of_hours] [-minutes no_of_minutes]
  Removes the entries from the error database. The optional days, hours, and minutes arguments determine which database entries to delete. It removes any entries older than the specified time.

-getemmsserver
  Displays the information on all the hosts in a particular EMM domain. Use this command to ensure a level of consistency in a newly installed domain or modified domain.

-brief
  Generates a less verbose output of the command.

-masterserver string
  Specifies a name of a master server for an EMM domain. If you omit this option when you use this command, the current machine is assumed.

-timeout unsigned integer
  Specifies a temporary timeout value in seconds to be used during the duration of this command.

-help
  Displays usage information for the specified command by entering the following:

  nbemmcmd -help command

-listhosts
  This option dumps the table structure for each known host.

  -display_server -machinename string -machinetype string
    Displays only the specified machine by the machine name and machine type.

  -list_app_clusters -masterserver string
    Lists all of the application clusters of the specified master server.

  -list_snap_vault_filers -machinename string
    Lists all of the SnapVault filers of the specified machine name. See the -machinename option description that follows.

  -list_snap_vault_media_servers -masterserver string
    Lists all of the SnapVault media servers of the specified master server.

  -list_sts_hosts -machinename string
    Lists all OpenStorage hosts connected to the specified machine name.
-list_sts_media_servers -masterserver string
  Lists all OpenStorage media servers that are connected to the specified
  master server.

-machinename api | app_cluster | cluster | master | media | ndmp
  Defines the type of machine to list.

-nbservers -masterserver string
  Displays only the media servers and master servers. The default for
  -listhosts is to display all servers.

-netbackupversion level[.major_level[minor_level]]
  Specifies the machine version. The level variable has a range of 0-99.
  The major_level and minor_level variables are optional single-digit fields.
  There should be no spaces between major_level and minor_level.
  For example, enter the following information to specify NetBackup 7.0:
  
  -netbackupversion 7.0 or -netbackupversion 7

-servers_in_emm_cluster -clusternname string
  Lists all servers in the specified cluster.

-server_in_app_cluster -clusternname string
  Lists all of the application cluster servers of the specified cluster.

-brief
  Makes the output of the command less verbose.

-parsable
  Makes the output of the command parsable.

-verbose
  Controls how host information is displayed. Multiple lines of output are
  printed, one for each parameter of a host.

-listmedia

-allrecords
  Displays all media records.

-mediaid string
  Specifies the media ID of the EMM media record.

-mediatype unsigned integer
  Queries the volumes by media type.
  Valid media types for NetBackup Enterprise Server are:
Valid media types for a NetBackup server are:

4mm, 8mm, dlt, hcart, qcart, 4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, dlt_clean, hcart_clean.

-poolname string
Queries the volumes by pool number, an index into the volume pool. Use vmpool -listall to determine the index for a given pool name.

-robotnumber unsigned_integer
Queries the volumes by robot number. A robot number is a unique, logical identification number for the robot where the volume is located.

-vaultcontainer string
Lists the volumes that are stored in the container. The string variable is the vault_container_id, a string of up to 29 alphanumeric characters.

-listsettings

-machinename string
Specifies which machine to list settings for.

-brief
Generates a less verbose output of the command.

-emmname string
Specifies the host name of the pertinent EMM server. If -emmname is not specified, the default name is located in the bp.conf file.

-emmport unsigned_integer
Specifies the port number of the EMM server to where calls are made. If -emmport is not specified, the default port is specified in the bp.conf file.

-machinealiases
The following parameters are used to maintain the alias list for a particular machine. Use them to view current aliases, add new aliases, or delete current aliases for an identified machine.

-addalias -alias alias -machinename name -machinetype type
Adds an alias name to a machine. Identify the machine name that is to receive the alias as well as the machine type.

For example, to create a media server with the alias name blue, use the following command:
machinealias -machinename 10.80.91.83 -machinetype media
         -addalias -alias blue

-deletealias -alias name -machinetype type
     Deletes an alias name from the database. This operation requires that
     you identify the alias to be deleted by using the -alias string command
     and machine type with this option.

-deleteallaliases -alias name -machinetype type
     Deletes all aliases for a particular machine. To perform this operation you
     must identify the machine name and the machine type.

-get aliases
     Retrieves all aliases for a particular machine. To perform this operation
     you must identify the machine name and the machine type.

-alias string
     Specifies the string that identifies the alias name of a machine.

-machinename string
     Specifies the name of a machine.

-Machinetype api | app_cluster | cluster | master | media | ndmp
     Defines what the machine is used as.

-releasecache
     Release cache memory that the EMM server has used.

-brief
     Generates a less verbose output of the command.

-emmname string
     Specifies the host name of the pertinent EMM server. If -emmname is not
     specified, the default name is located in the bp.conf file.

-emmport unsigned_integer
     Specifies the port number of the EMM server to where calls are made. If
     -emmport is not specified, the default port is specified in the bp.conf file.

-renamehost
     This command, with the required machine name and new machine name
     options, renames the current machine name to a new machine name.

-machinename string
     Defines the current machine name.

-newmachinename string
     Defines the new machine name.
-servercontrol
  This command suspends and resumes control of a specified server. You can
  perform database maintenance without the corruption of existing data because
  a job began to run during this time.

  -resume
    Resumes the control of a specified server.

  -suspend
    Suspends the control of a specified server.

-setemmmserver
  This command changes the EMM server name for certain hosts in the domain
  whose name matches the old EMM server name. This command has the
  following options:

  -emmservername string
    Specifies the EMM server name to be changed.

  -newemmservername string
    Specifies the new, or replacement, value for the EMM server.

  -masterserver string
    Specifies a name of a master server for an EMM domain. If you omit this
    option when you use this command, the current machine is assumed.

  -timeout unsigned integer
    Specifies a temporary timeout value in seconds to use for the duration of
    this command.

-updatehost -machinename string
  This command, when used with the following options, enables you to change
  a machine record that was specified by using the required -machinename
  option.

  -add_server_to_app_cluster
    This option designates that the machine should be added to the application
    cluster that is specified in the -clusternamename option.

  -activenodename string
    Identifies the active node in a cluster.

  -clusternamename string
    Identifies a cluster to which this machine belongs.

  -delete_server_from_app_cluster
    Designates that the machine should be removed from the application
    cluster that is specified in the -clusternamename option.
-displayname string
Displays the assigned name of a machine that is equivalent to the numbered identifier for that machine.

-machinename string
Specifies the machine name to update.

-machinestateop clr_admin_pause | clr_admin_pause_and_set_active | clr_disk_active | clr_ltid_restart | clr_master_server_connectivity | clr_tape_active | reset_all | set_admin_pause | set_disk_active | set_master_server_connectivity | set_tape_active
Sets or clears the specified machine state.

-Machinetype api | app_cluster | cluster | master | media | ndmp
Defines what the machine is used as.

-masterserver string
Defines the host's master server in the domain.

-netbackupversion level[.major_level[minor_level]]
Adds a host and specifies the version it is running. The level variable as a range of 0-99. The major_level and minor_level variables are optional single-digit fields. There should be no spaces between the major_level and minor_level variables.

For example, enter the following to specify NetBackup 7.0:
-netbackupversion 7.0

-operatingsystem hpux | linux | rs6000 | solaris | windows
This option enables you to update the operating system of the machine.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Display the information on all the hosts in a particular EMM domain.

# nbemmcmd -getemmserver
These hosts were found in this domain: throttle, upwords
Checking with host: throttle...
Checking with host: upwords...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server Type</th>
<th>Host Version</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>EMM Server</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEDIA</td>
<td>UNKNOWN RELEASE (0)</td>
<td>throttle</td>
<td>throttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASTER</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>upwords</td>
<td>upwords</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One or more hosts had mismatched EMM Servers.
Run-time failure: The consistency check either failed or was incomplete. Command did not complete successfully.

Example 2 - Change the EMM server name for certain hosts in the domain whose name matches the old EMM server name.

```
# nbemmcmd -setemmserver -emmservername throttle -newemm upwords
These hosts were found in this domain: throttle, upwords
Checking with host: throttle...
Checking with host: upwords...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server Type</th>
<th>Host Version</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>EMM Server</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEDIA</td>
<td>UNKNOWN RELEASE (0)</td>
<td>throttle</td>
<td>throttle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMM server name was changed.

MAster  7.6  upwords  upwords

One media hosts had EMM Server name changed. Command was completed successfully.

Example 3 - List the settings for machine name `orbitvm1`.

```
# nbemmcmd -listsettings -machinename orbitvm1
NBEMMCMND, Version:7.1
The following configuration settings were found:
ALLOW_MULTIPLE_RETENTIONS_PER_MEDIA="no"
DISABLE_DISK_STU_JOB_THROTTLING="no"
DISABLE_STANDALONE_DRIVE_EXTENSIONS="no"
MEDIA_REQUEST_DELAY="0"
MUST_USE_LOCAL_DRIVE="no"
NON_ROBOTIC_MEDIA_ID_PREFIX="A"
MAX_REALLOC_TRIES="1000"
DISABLE_BACKUPS_SPANNING_DISK="no"
DISALLOW_NONNDMP_ON_NDMP_DRIVE="no"
DO_NOT_EJECT_STANDALONE="no"
PREFER_NDMP_PATH_FOR_RESTORE="yes"
DONT_USE_SLAVE="no"
DRIVE_ERROR_THRESHOLD="2"
MEDIA_ERROR_THRESHOLD="2"
TIME_WINDOW="12"
SCSI_PROTECTION="SR"
NBUFS_DUP_TSU_TO_DSU="no"
NBUFS_DESTINATION_DSU="NONE"
NBUFS_RETENTION_LEVEL="0"
MPMS_DISABLE_RANK="0"
MPMS_DISABLE_EVENTS="no"
UNRESTRICTED_SHARING="no"
FATPIPE_USAGE_PREFERENCE="Preferred"
FATPIPE_WAIT_PERIOD="15"
FATPIPE_RESTORE_WAIT_PERIOD="5"
FT_MAX_CLIENT_PORTS_PER_SERVER="2"
FT_MAX_CLIENTS_PER_PORT="2"
SHARED_DISK_MOUNT_POINT="/nbussharedisk"
AUDIT="ENABLED"
AUDIT_RETENTION_PERIOD="90"
RETURN_UNASSIGNED_MEDIA_TO_SCRATCH_POOL="yes"
VAULT_CLEAR_MEDIA_DESC="no"
SCSI_PERSISTENT_RESERVE="0"
Command completed successfully.
nbexecute

nbexecute – execute the LiveUpdate policy

SYNOPSIS

nbexecute -LiveUpdate cmd path ["arguments..."] -policy policy_name -client client_name | All [-schedule schedule_name] [-retryable] [-noretries]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup master server initiates the NetBackup LiveUpdate policy. The nbexecute command submits the request to PEM.

OPTIONS

-client client_name | All
  Specifies a client on which NetBackup runs a LiveUpdate job policy. If no client is specified or if All is specified, NetBackup launches a job for each client in the list.

cmd path ["arguments..."]
  Specifies the command and path and their accompanying arguments.

-LiveUpdate
  Directs nbpem to launch a LiveUpdate job.

-noretries
  Specifies that NetBackup does not try to retry the job submission if the job fails.

-policy policy_name
  Specifies the policy for the job to be run.

-retryable
  Specifies that NetBackup resubmits a failed job.
-schedule schedule_name

Checks for open backup windows on the specified schedule name. If -schedule is not included in the command, all schedules are checked for open windows. If a window is open, the command is submitted to nbjm via the new generic job request.

EXAMPLE

The following Windows example runs LiveUpdate_policy on the foo3 client:

# nbexecute.exe -LiveUpdate nbmtrans.exe "C:\Program Files\VERITAS\NetBackup\bin\nbmtrans.exe" -policy LiveUpdate_policy -client foo3
nbfindfile — search files or folders based on simple search criteria

SYNOPSIS

```
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The `nbfindfile` command lets you search files or folders based on simple search criteria like file name and path including wildcard and backup date range. Users can specify a set of clients, possibly belonging to different master servers, for which backups are to be searched. You can specify advanced search criteria including policy type, schedule type, policy name, policy associated keywords, file extensions, file modification date range, and file size.

OPTIONS

- **-atime**
  When used with the `-l` option, `-atime` displays the last access time in place of the last modification time.

- **-atime_max mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]**
  Specifies the maximum last access time of objects to be returned. The default is infinite.
-atime_min mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]
    Specifies the minimum last access time of objects to be returned. The default is 01/01/1970 00:00:00.

-backupid backup_id
    The backup ID of the backup image that should be searched.

-c client_name[,...]
    Specifies the names of the NetBackup clients whose backups need to be searched. The client names must be specified as they appear in the NetBackup configuration. Multiple clients can be specified as a list that is separated by commas.

-case_sen
    Performs case sensitive matching.

-ctime
    When used with the -l option, -ctime displays the last change time in place of the last modification time.

-ctime_max mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]
    Specifies the maximum last change time of objects to be returned. The default is infinite.

-ctime_min mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]
    Specifies the minimum last change time of objects to be returned. The default is 01/01/1970 00:00:00.

-e mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss] | -e_ut unix_time
    Specifies the end date for the search. Backups that occurred at or before the specified date and time are searched. The default is the current date and time.

-extn file_extn[,...]
    Returns only the files with the specified extensions. For example, -extn txt,do*,jp?.

-h | -help
    Displays usage information.

-kb_max max_size_kb
    Specifies the maximum size in kilobytes (1024 bytes) of files to be returned. The default is infinite.

-kb_min min_size_kb
    Specifies the minimum size in kilobytes (1024 bytes) of files to be returned. The default is 0 (zero).
-keyword "keyword_phrase"
  Searches only the backup images that contain a matching keyword phrase are searched. The keyword phrase can contain wildcards (*, ?) and square bracket expressions. Examples are [Kk]ey*, [a-z]e?, and ![K]ey.

-l
  Displays output in long list format. The default condition is the last modification time of objects.

-max_results number
  Specifies the maximum number of results to be displayed. The default is infinite.

-mtime_max mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]
  Specifies the maximum last modification time of objects to be returned. The default is infinite.

-mtime_min mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]
  Specifies the minimum last modification time of objects to be returned. The default is 01/01/1970 00:00:00.

-only_dirs | -only_files
  Specifies the type of objects to be returned.

-p search_pattern
  Specifies the search pattern. File and directory entries matching this pattern are displayed.

-policy policy_name
  Searches only the backup images that are created using the specified policy.

-pt policy_type
  Searches only the backups with the specified policy type. Valid values for policy_type: Any, Standard, FlashBackup, MS-Windows, NDMP, FlashBackup-Windows.

-r
  Displays raw output.

-s mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss] | -s_ut unix_time
  Specifies the start date for the search. Backups that occurred at or after the specified date and time are searched. The default is 30 days before the end date.

-st sched_type
  Specifies a schedule type for the image selection. The default is any schedule type. Valid values, in either uppercase or lowercase, are as follows:
  ■ ANY
- FULL (full backup)
- INCR (differential-incremental backup)
- CINC (cumulative-incremental backup)
- UBAK (user backup)
- UARC (user archive)
- SCHED
- USER (user backup and user archive)
- NOT_ARCHIVE (all backups except user archive)
nbfirescan

nbfirescan – scan for SCSI disk devices and print out report

SYNOPSIS

nbfirescan

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The Frozen Image Rescan (nbfirescan) utility scans for SCSI disk devices and
prints what it finds. It is available on all media servers and is used to triage import
problems.

Only authorized users can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security
and Encryption Guide.

EXAMPLES

The following applies to Windows systems only; it is a sample output from the local
host SCSI bus scan:

C:\Program Files\Common Files\Veritas\VxFI\4\Bin>nbfirescan.exe

nbfirescan v4.4.1 - Copyright (c) 2005-2010 Veritas Technologies LLC.
Rescanning
devices..............................................Complete.
Device count: 48

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DevicePath</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Product ID</th>
<th>EnclosureId</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..PHYSICALDRIVE0</td>
<td>SEAGATE</td>
<td>ST336607LW</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..PHYSICALDRIVE1</td>
<td>SEAGATE</td>
<td>ST336607LW</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..PHYSICALDRIVE2</td>
<td>COMPAQ</td>
<td>HSV111 (C)COMPAQ</td>
<td>5000-1FE1-5004-5660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6005-08B4-0010-120F-0000-7000-0956-0000</td>
<td>[00,04,00,01]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nbftadm

nbftadm — start menu interface for managing the Fibre Transport (FT)

SYNOPSIS

/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/nbftadm

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

nbftadm has a menu interface that an administrator can use to configure and manage the fiber transport between NetBackup media servers and SAN clients. nbftadm requires administrator privileges. This interface can be used from any character-based terminal (or terminal emulation window) for which the administrator has a termcap or a terminfo definition.

See the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide and the nbftadm online Help for detailed operating instructions.

FILES

/usr/openv/netbackup/help/nbftadm/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/initbprd
/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf

SEE ALSO

See bprd on page 356.
nbftconfig

nbftconfig – configure the attributes that are associated with Fibre Transport (FT) servers and SAN clients

SYNOPSIS


nbftconfig -[ac]addclient -C client_name [-M master_server] [-ftpref preferred | always | never] [-ftwait minutes] [-ftrwait minutes]

nbftconfig -[dc]deleteclient -C client_name


nbftconfig -[rc]rescanclient client_name

nbftconfig -[ra]rescanallclients

nbftconfig -[lc]listclients [-verbose] [-C client_name | -Me media_server | -M master_server]

nbftconfig -[ds]deleteserver -Me media_server

nbftconfig -[cs]changeserver -Me media_server [-l connection_limit] [-state active | disabled]

nbftconfig -[ls]listservers [-Me media_server | -M master_server] [-verbose]

nbftconfig -[la]listactive [-C client_name | -Me media_server] [-verbose]

nbftconfig -[lt]listtargets [-Me media_server] [-verbose]


nbftconfig -getconfig -M master_server [-verbose]

nbftconfig -option -help
On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

nbftconfig is a NetBackup utility that modifies the attributes that are associated with the Fibre Transport (FT) server. It also creates the SAN client entities in the EMM database.

nbftconfig performs the following operations:
- Add a new SAN client and its attributes to the EMM database.
- Modify an existing SAN client record.
- Delete a SAN client.
- Add a new FT server.
- Modify the attributes of an existing FT server record.
- List SAN clients that are defined within the database.
- List FT servers that are defined within the database.
- List by all active Fibre Channel connections.
- List the target port configuration information for FT media servers.

OPTIONS

-addclient
Adds the specified SAN client to the EMM database. SAN clients are normally automatically discovered when the SAN client code is installed on the client. However, if the notification from the client to the EMM server is lost, use this command to manually add the client. The following attributes can be set by using this command option:

-C client_name
Specifies the name of the SAN client that is to be added to the database.

-M master_server
Specifies the master server that is associated with the designated client. If this option is omitted, the local client’s master server is used.
-ftpref preferred | always | fail | never

Determines if the Fibre Channel connections to the media server are preferred (default condition), must always be used, or should never be used. If preferences are not provided, master server defaults are used. This value is set by default according to the global defined for the EMM server. The following describes the possible -ftpref values:

- Preferred. Use an FT device if one is available within the configured wait period in minutes. If an FT device is not available after the wait period elapses, NetBackup uses a LAN connection for the operation. If you select this option, also specify the wait period for backups and for restores.

- Always. NetBackup always uses an FT device for backups and restores of SAN clients, and waits until an FT device is available before it begins the operation.

- Fail. NetBackup fails the job if an FT device is not up and online. If the FT devices are online but busy, NetBackup waits until a device is available and assigns the next job to the device. An FT device may not exist because none is active, none have been configured, or the SAN Client license expired.

- Never. NetBackup never uses an FT pipe for backups and restores of SAN clients and uses a LAN connection for the backups and restores. If you specify Never for the master server, Fibre Transport is disabled in the NetBackup environment, and you can configure FT usage on a per-client basis. If you specify Never for a media server, Fibre Transport is disabled for the media server. If you specify Never for a SAN client, Fibre Transport is disabled for the client.

-ftrwait minutes

Defines the number of minutes that a restore job should wait for an available Fibre Channel connection before it uses a standard network connection. This option is only valid when the ftpref type is set to preferred.

-ftwait minutes

Defines the number of minutes that a backup job should wait for an available Fibre Channel connection before it uses a standard network connection. This option is valid only when the ftpref type is set to preferred.
-np number_of_ports
  Defines the maximum number of client ports that can be simultaneously
  used on a single media server. If the maximum number of client ports is
  set to 0, then all ports are used. The default number of client ports is 2.

-deleteclient
  Deletes the specified client from the EMM database. The following attribute
  may be included with this option.

  -C client_name
  Specifies the name of the SAN client that is to be deleted from the
  database.

-changeclient
  Changes the options that are associated with a specific SAN. The following
  attributes can be set by using this command option:

  -C client_name
  Specifies the name of the SAN client that is to be added to the database.

-ftpref preferred | always | never
  Determines if the Fibre Channel connections to the media server are
  preferred, must always be used, or should never be used. If preferences
  are not provided, master server defaults are used. This value is set by
  default according to the global defined for the EMM server.

-ftwait minutes
  Defines the number of minutes that a backup job should wait for an
  available Fibre Channel connection before it uses a standard network
  connection. This option is valid only when the ftpref type is set to
  preferred.

-ftrwait minutes
  Defines the number of minutes that a restore job should wait for an
  available Fibre Channel connection before it uses a standard network
  connection. This option is only valid when the ftpref type is set to
  preferred.

-rescanallclients
  Scans all clients for new FT devices, up to five clients at a time.

-rescanclient
  Scans the specified client for new FT devices. The following attribute can be
  set by using this command option:

  client_name
  Specifies the name of the SAN client to scan.
-listclients
Displays the list of SAN clients and attributes that are associated with the clients. By default all SAN clients are listed with a subset of attributes. The information output by the listclients operation depends on whether all clients are listed or the attributes associated with a specific SAN client.

The following attributes can be set by using this command option:

-C client_name
Specifies the name of the SAN client whose information you want listed. If this attribute is omitted, listclients lists the information for all clients that are attached to the designated media server or master server.

-Me media_server
Specifies the name of the FT server for whose attached clients you want the information listed.

-M master_server
Specifies the master server that is associated with the FT servers. If this option is omitted, all FT servers are returned.

-verbose
The output can be displayed in verbose mode and non-verbose mode (by default). When all clients are listed (including all clients by master or media server), the information appears for multi-client, verbose mode output.

The following information appears in verbose mode for the client record:
SAN client name
Version — Client NetBackup software version
State - SAN client state
Master server name
Number of FT servers to which the SAN client can connect
Usage preferences (see addclient)
Usage preference wait period (See addclient)
If a specific SAN client is included in the listclients command, then the information is displayed for that client (single client output):
The following information appears in verbose mode for the client device records:
SAN client device state
Media server name
Media server state
Media server HBA port number on which a device was discovered

Media server HBA port mode

LUN — The LUN that is associated with the HBA Port

The default condition is non-verbose mode output. The output information is the same as for verbose mode in space-separated text format. Client records start with the letter "c" and device records start with the letter "d".

-deleteserver

Deletes the specified client from the EMM database. The following attribute can be set by using this command option:

-M media_server

Specifies the name of the FT server to be deleted.

-changeserver

Changes the attributes that are associated with an FT server. The following attributes can be set by using this command option:

-M media_server

Specifies the name of the FT server to be changed.

-M master_server

Specifies the master server that is associated with the designated media server.

-l connection_limit

Specifies the maximum number of connections that the FT server supports. This number is the total for the server and not per LUN or HBA. If this option is omitted, the FT server's default connection limit is used.

-state [active | disabled]

Identifies the assigned state of the FT server. The possible values are Active and Disabled.

-listservers

This operation is used to display the list of FT servers and attributes that are associated with the servers. By default all FT servers are listed:

The following options are associated with the listservers command:

-M media_server

Specifies the name of the media server whose attached FT servers are to be listed.

-M master_server

Specifies the name of the master server whose attached FT servers are to be listed.
Specifies a detailed output for the server information.

The output can be displayed in verbose mode and non-verbose mode (by default). When all clients are listed (including all clients by master or media server), the information appears for multi-client, verbose mode output.

The following output information appears in verbose mode for the server record:

SAN client name
FT Server name
Version — Server NetBackup software version
State -FT Server state
Connection limit

If a specific SAN client is included in the listclients command, then the information is displayed for that client (single client output):

The following output information appears in verbose mode for the client device records:

FT Server HBA port
FT Server HBA port mode
FT Server device state
Associated LUN
FT Connections — number of active FT Connections on the specific HBA/LUN

The default condition is non-verbose mode output. The output information is the same as for verbose mode in space-separated text format. Media server records start with the letter "d" and device records start with the letter "d". Each HBA port number on each server gets a separate line entry in the output.

This operation is used to display the list of specifics on all the target ports on FT media servers. By default all FT servers are listed.

The following options are associated with the listtargets command:

Specifies the name of the media server whose target port configurations are to be listed. If no media server is specified, the target port information is listed for all FT media servers.
-verbose
   Specifies a detailed output for the server information.

   The output can be displayed in verbose mode and non-verbose mode (by
default). When all clients are listed, the information appears for multi-client,
verbose mode output. The default condition is non-verbose mode output.
The output information is the same as for verbose mode in space-separated
text format.

   EXAMPLE 2 shows the use of the `nbftconfig -listtargets -verbose`
command and the output data categories.

-getconfig
   Retrieves the default configuration parameters for the FT server and SAN client
attributes.

   The following options are associated with the -getconfig command:

   -M master_server
      Specifies the master server that is associated with the FT server. If this
option is omitted, the master server of the local machine is used.

   -verbose
      Specifies a detailed output for the configuration information.

-setconfig
   Sets the configuration parameters for the FT server and SAN client attributes.
These attributes can be set by using this command option:

   -ftpref preferred | always | never

      Determines if the Fibre Channel connections to the media server are preferred,
must always be used, or should never be used. This value is set by default
according to the global defined for the EMM server.

   Usage of -ftpref and -np or -ncp is mutually exclusive.

-ftwait minutes
   Defines the number of minutes that a backup job should wait for an
available Fibre Channel connection before it uses a standard network
connection. This option is required only when the ftpref type is set to
preferred.

-ftrwait minutes
   Defines the number of minutes that a restore job should wait for an
available Fibre Channel connection before it uses a standard network
connection. This option is required only when the ftpref type is set to
preferred.
-ncp number_of_clients_per_target_port
   Specifies the maximum number of clients per target port that are allowed
   on any FT media server.

-np number_of_ports
   Specifies the number of initiator ports on a client that can be used with
   one FT media server.

-listactive
   Lists the active FT connections. At a minimum, the following information should
   be obtainable from this command for each FT connection:
   
   SAN Client Name
   Client HBA Number
   FT Server Name
   Server HBA number
   FT Channel - Number of the FT Channel
   LUN
   Direction
   Job Number
   
   The following options are associated with the listactive command:
   
   -C client_name
      Specifies the name of the SAN client whose active FT connections you
      want listed. If this attribute and the media server attribute are omitted,
      -listactive lists the information for the local machine’s master server.

   -Me media_server
      Specifies the name of the FT server from whose attached clients you want
      the FT connections listed.

   -verbose
      Specifies a detailed output for the FT connection information.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List FT configuration values for master server wendigo in verbose
mode. These values are set in the nbftconfig -getconfig command.

# nbftconfig -getconfig -verbose
Master Server : wendigo.example.com
Client Ports/Server: 2
Clients/Target port: 2
FT Preference       : preferred
Backup Wait Time   : 15
Restore Wait Time  : 5

Example 2 - Show how the -listtargets option lists the configuration specifics for all the target ports on FT media server wendigo in verbose mode.

# nbftconfig -listtargets -verbose
FT Server Name : wendigo.example.com
FT Server HBA Port : 1
FT Server Port WWN : 21:00:00:E0:8B:8F:CC:79
FT Server Port Mode : PTP
FT Server Port Model : QLA234x Series FC Hba
FT Server Port Vendor: Qlogic
FT Server Device State : active
Associated LUN : 0
Active Connections on LUN: 0
FT Server HBA Port : 0
FT Server Port WWN : 21:01:00:E0:8B:AF:CC:79
FT Server Port Mode : DISCONNECTED
FT Server Port Model : QLA234x Series FC Hba
FT Server Port Vendor: Qlogic
FT Server Device State : active
Associated LUN : 0
Active Connections on LUN: 0
FT Server HBA Port : 0
FT Server Port WWN : 21:01:00:E0:8B:AF:CC:79
FT Server Port Mode : DISCONNECTED
FT Server Port Model : QLA234x Series FC Hba
FT Server Port Vendor: Qlogic
FT Server Device State : active
Associated LUN : 0
Active Connections on LUN: 0

nbgetconfig

nbgetconfig – helper program to obtain configuration information

SYNOPSIS

nbgetconfig -M host [-x | -X | -d | -D] [config_item ...]
nbgetconfig [-u | -h] [-x | -X | -d | -D] [config_item ...]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

The nbgetconfig command is available for all NetBackup host platforms. It displays
the configuration information of a specified host in various formats.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

-D | -d

The -D option returns a listing of configuration entry names, the existing
configuration values in brackets, and the default configuration values in
parentheses. This operation can be performed locally or remotely. The remote
machine with an identical version of netbackup is installed. The -D and -d
options may be combined with the -M, -h, and -u options.

The following is part of a listing that the -D option returns:

... REQUEST_DELIVERY_TIMEOUT [300] (300)
DISABLE_SCSI_RESERVE [NO] (NO)
Time_Overlap [60] (60)
Buffer_Size [16] (16)
Use_Archive_Bit [YES] (YES)
Perform_Default_Search [YES] (YES)
Accumulate_Files [NO] (NO)
...
The -d option functions like the -D, except -d displays only the entries changed from the configuration defaults. The following is an example display:

```
.. 
PEM_VERBOSE [-1] (0)
JM_VERBOSE [-1] (0)
RB_VERBOSE [-1] (0)
CONNECT_OPTIONS [**configured**] ()
Exclude [**configured**] ()
Browser [teburi.min.vrts.com] ()
AUTHENTICATION_DOMAIN [**not configured**] ()
VXSS_NETWORK [**not configured**] ()
PREFERRED_NETWORK [**not configured**] ()
```

More information on many of the configuration items are described in the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I*.

- **H config_item**
  Displays the valid configuration items.

- **h**
  Displays the default local host configuration.

- **M host**
  Specifies the NetBackup host or client whose configuration appears.

- **u**
  Displays the current user configuration.

- **x**
  Lists all configuration items by default. The -x and -X options may be combined with the -M, -h, and -u options. The -x and -X options have no effect if one or more configuration items are specified on the command line.

  If *config_item* is specified, it appears on the specified configuration items.

- **-X**
  Excludes the items not explicitly listed in the configuration.

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - Retrieve the VERSIONINFO option setting from the bp.conf file.

```
# nbgetconfig VERSIONINFO
VERSIONINFO = "Windows2008" "6" "win_x64" "NetBackup" "7.6" 760000
```
SEE ALSO

See nbsetconfig on page 679.
See bpgetconfig on page 156.
See bpsetconfig on page 395.
nbhba

nbhba – run the utility to modify an HBA cards device ID

SYNOPSIS

nbhba -modify -wwn string [ -wwn <wwn string> ... ] -mode target | initiator

nbhba -l | -L

The directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

nbhba enables an administrator to set the mode of the HBA cards in the system. The HBA cards can respond as either target mode or initiator mode devices. To change the mode of the HBA card for use with the SAN Client, change the device ID of the QLogic card. The device ID changes from its standard designation to a special designation that allows only the target mode driver to be loaded.

OPTIONS

-l, -L

-l lists the drivers of all HBA cards that are installed in the system. -L also lists information about the cards. The following information appears for each HBA port:

- Linux systems only: The first line of data lists the number of ports recognized, the number of target mode ports, and the driver mode (e.g., nbhba installed).
- HBA index - a relative number of the HBA card in the system. This number is valid until the system restarts.
- Device ID - the device ID as read from the card.
- World Wide Name - the world-wide name that is read from the card.
- Model Name - the physical slot in which the card is installed in the system.
- Port - the port on the HBA card. Possible values are 0 or 1.
- Mode - the mode of the card, target, or initiator.

- modify

Modifies the mode of the HBA card. Specify the HBA card to be changed through the World Wide Name (wwn).

The mode of the card can be target or initiator. Target mode is used as the terminus for a SAN Client. Initiator mode connects the media server disk resources. Optionally, the administrator can input the specific QLogic device ID for either the target mode or initiator mode driver.

- wwn string

Specifies the World Wide Name of the HBA card. These required selection criteria are used to specify which card and port to mark.

- mode target | initiator

Sets the mode of the specified HBA card. Target mode uses the HBA as the target for a SAN Client. Do not set an existing card to initiator mode unless it had been previously set to target mode.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Set the HBA port with worldwide name "123456789ABCDEF0" to target mode:

```
# nbhba -modify -wwn 123456789ABCDEF0 -mode target
```

Example 2 - List information on all HBA cards that are installed on a Linux system (see the first line of the output). Note that Card #2 uses both ports.

```
nbhba -L
4 ports recognized; 3 target mode ports; mode : driver in nbhba mode

Card #1
HBA Index #1
Device ID = 2312
World Wide Name = 21:00:00:E0:8B:8F:E6:45
Model Name = "QLA2340 "
Port = 0
Mode = initiator (designated for other use)(100)

Card #2
HBA Index #2
Device ID = 2312
World Wide Name = 21:00:00:E0:8B:9A:22:3D
Model Name = "QLA2342 ":
Port = 0
Mode = target (designated for FT Server)(8101)  HBA Index #3
Device ID = 2312
World Wide Name = 21:01:00:E0:8B:BA:22:3D
Model Name = "QLA2342 "
Port = 1
Mode = target (designated for FT Server)(8101)

Card #3
HBA Index #4
Device ID = 2422
World Wide Name = 21:00:00:E0:8B:9B:28:89
Model Name = "QLA2460 "
Port = 0
Mode = target (designated for FT Server)(8133)

Example 3 - This example is the short list type (-I) counterpart of Example 2 (long list type -L). It lists only the drivers of all the HBA cards that are installed on the system. Note that the first line of the output (4 ports recognized...) displays only on a Linux system.

# nbhba -l
4 ports recognized; 3 target mode ports; mode : driver in nbhba mode

1 2312 21:00:00:E0:8B:8F:E6:45 "QLA2340 " 0 0 100
2 2312 21:00:00:E0:8B:9A:22:3D "QLA2342 " 0 1 8101
3 2312 21:01:00:E0:8B:BA:22:3D "QLA2342 " 1 1 8101
4 2422 21:00:00:E0:8B:9B:28:89 "QLA2460 " 0 1 8133
nbholdutil

nbholdutil – run the utility that places and removes holds on backup images

SYNOPSIS

nbholdutil -create -holdname hold_name [-reason "string"] -filepath filepath | -backupid backup_ID -primarycopy | -allcopy

nbholdutil -add -holdid hold_id | -holdname hold_name [-reason "string"] -filepath filepath | -backupid backup_ID -primarycopy | -allcopy

nbholdutil -list [-holdid hold_id] | [-holdname hold_name] | [-backupid backup_ID -primarycopy | -allcopy] [-U [-include_extended_info]]

nbholdutil -list -holdname hold_name -U -include_extended_info > bid.txt

nbholdutil -delete -holdid hold_id | -holdname hold_name [-force] [-reason "string"]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/goodies

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\goodies

DESCRIPTION

The nbholdutil utility places holds on backup images. The holds provide a mechanism to override existing retention levels. These holds ensure that backup images and associated media are retained until the holds are released.

nbholdutil performs the following operations:

- -create creates a hold on one or more holds for backup images.
- -add adds one or more images to an existing hold.
- -list outputs a list of all holds. This operation also creates the backup ID (BID) file.
- -delete deletes one or more holds.

Only authorized users can run this command.
OPTIONS

-allcopy
   Includes all copies of the specified backup image.

-backupid backup_ID
   Specifies the backup ID of the backup image.

-filepath filepath | -primarycopy | -allcopy
   Specifies the file path to the backup image.

-force
   Bypasses a prompt to confirm the release of the hold. This option is useful in a script because it allows the release operations to continue without waiting for a response to the prompt.

-holdname hold_name
   Specifies a unique name for the hold.

include_extended_info > bid.txt
   Provides more details regarding the images on hold and creates a backup (BID) in which to store the information.

-primarycopy
   Includes only the primary copy of the specified backup image.

-reason "string"
   Indicates the reason for performing this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose the string with double quotes ("...") and the string cannot exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-U
   Reports in user format which includes additional user information.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Create a hold that is called legal_case1. The backup image ID is win81.sky.com_1307425938. The -allcopy option indicates that the hold includes all copies of the selected backup image. If this option is not included, this operation holds only the primary copy of the selected backup image.

# nbholdutil -create -holdname legal_case1 -backupid win81.sky.com_1307425938 -allcopy
nbjm

nbjm – run NetBackup Job Manager to submit jobs and acquire resources to start jobs

SYNOPSIS

nbjm [-console] [-terminate]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup Job Manager binary (nbjm) service starts when NetBackup is started, and it remains active. The primary function of this binary is to accept the jobs that nbpem submitted, acquire the resources to run them, and then start the job. This service then waits for the completion of a job and sends a signal to nbpem when a job completes. This service also handles all IRM communications to bpjobd for Activity Monitor information, external resource requests, and it writes to the progress log.

OPTIONS

-console

This option enables you to start NetBackup in console mode.

-terminate

This option accepts an option parameter, which is the number of seconds to wait for jobs to finish before it terminates. The default is 60 seconds. If you enter a value of 0, nbjm waits until all jobs complete before it terminates. If a limit is placed on the termination, after that limit is reached, nbjm terminates without waiting for the completion of jobs.

SEE ALSO

See nbpem on page 635.

See nbrb on page 648.
nbkmsutil

nbkmsutil – run the NetBackup Key Management Service utility

SYNOPSIS

[-recoverkey] [-unquiescedb]

nbkmsutil -createkey [ -nophrase ] -kgname key_group_name -keyname key_name [ -activate ] [ -desc description ]

nbkmsutil -createkg -kgname key_group_name [ -cipher type ] [ -desc description ]

nbkmsutil -deletekey -keyname key_name -kgname key_group_name

nbkmsutil -deletekg -kgname key_group_name

nbkmsutil -export -path secure_key_container [-key_groups key_group_name_1 ... | -key_file key_file_name]

nbkmsutil -gethmkid

nbkmsutil -getkpkid

nbkmsutil -import -path secure_key_container [-preserve_kgname] [-desc description] [-preview]

nbkmsutil -ksstats [-noverbose]

nbkmsutil -listkeys -kgname key_group_name [ -keyname key_name | -activekey ] [ -verbose ]

nbkmsutil -listkgs [ -kgname key_group_name ] [ -cipher type ] [ -emptykgs | -noactive ] [ -verbose ]

nbkmsutil -modifyhmk [ -nophrase ]

nbkmsutil -modifykey -keyname key_name -kgname key_group_name [ -state new_state ] [-activate ] [ -name new_keyname ] [ -desc new_description ]

nbkmsutil -modifykg -kgname key_group_name [ -name new_key_group_name ] [ -desc new_description ]

nbkmsutil -modifykpk [ -nophrase ]
nbkmsutil -quiescedb

nbkmsutil -recoverkey -keyname key_name -kgname key_group_name -tag key_tag [-desc description]

nbkmsutil -unquiescedb

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbkmsutil command performs the following operations:

- **-createkey**  
  Create a new key. The default state of the new key is Prelive.

- **-createkg**  
  Create a new key group. The default cipher of the new key group is AES_256.

- **-deletekey**  
  Delete a key. Only keys in Prelive and Terminated states can be deleted.

- **-deletekg**  
  Delete an empty key group.  
  To force the delete of a key group that is not empty, use the -force option.

  # nbkmsutil -deletekg -kgname key_group_name -force

- **-export**  
  Exports keys and keys groups across domains.

- **-gethmkid**  
  Return the current HMK ID.

- **-getkpkid**  
  Returns the current KPK ID.

- **-import**  
  Imports keys and keys groups across domains.
  To preview the results of the import option, use -preview.

  # nbkmsutil -import -path secure_key_container -preview

- **-ksstats**  
  Returns the keystore statistics. The statistics consist of the number of key groups, the total number of keys, and the outstanding quiesce calls.
-listkeys
Get the details of keys.

-listkgs
Get the details of the key groups. If no option is specified, retrieve the details of all the key groups.

-modifyhmk
Modify the host master key (HMK). HMK is used to encrypt the keystore. To modify the HMK, provide an optional seed (passphrase) and an HMK ID which can remind the user of the specified passphrase. The passphrase and the HMK ID are both read interactively.

-modifykey
Modify key attributes.

-modifykg
Modify key group attributes.

-modifykpk
Modify the key protection key (KPK). KPK is used to encrypt KMS keys. KPK is per keystore. To modify the KPK, provide an optional seed (passphrase) and a KPK ID which can remind the user of the specified passphrase. The passphrase and the KPK ID are both read interactively.

-quiescedb
Sends a quiesce request to KMS. If the command succeeds, the current outstanding quiesce count is returned (as multiple backup jobs might quiesce the KMS DB to back it up).

-recoverkey
Restore could fail if a key used in encrypting the backup data is lost. Such Keys can be recovered (re-created) with the knowledge of the original Key's attributes (tag and passphrase).

-unquiescedb
Sends an unquiesce request to KMS. If the command succeeds, the current outstanding quiesce count is returned. A count of zero (0) means that the KMS database is completely unquiesced.

OPTIONS

The nbkmsutil command uses the following options:

-activate
Sets the state of the specified key to active. The default state is prelive.

-activekey
Retrieves the details of a specific key group's active key.

-cipher
The type of cipher that the key group supports. All keys that belong to a key group support the same cipher type. Supported cipher types are BLOW, AES_128, AES_192, and AES_256 (default cipher).
-emptykgs  Retrieves the details of all the key groups with zero keys in it.

-keyname  \textit{key\_name} specifies the name of a key. This name should be unique within a key group. The key group name and key name uniquely identify a key in the keystore.

-kgname  \textit{key\_group\_name} specifies the name of a key group. Within a keystore, the key group name uniquely identifies the key group.

-name  Specifies the new name of the key group when used with \textit{-modifykg} or the new name of the key when used with \textit{-modifykey}. The new key group name must not conflict with other names in the keystore.

-noactive  Retrieves the details of all the key groups in which there are no active keys.

-nophrase  Disables the utility function that prompts you for a pass phrase. Instead, the utility creates the key. The default condition is the use of the pass phrase to create a key with a seed. A lengthy seed and a strong seed results in a strong key.

-noverbose  Disables verbosity. The default condition is verbosity, which prints the details in readable format.

-state  \textit{new\_state} specifies the new state of the Key. Possible states are Prelive, Active, Inactive, Deprecated, and Terminated. Key states can be changed only in the following ways:

- Prelive to Active
- Transition between Active and Inactive
- Transition between Inactive and Deprecated
- Transition between Deprecated and Terminated

-tag  \textit{key\_tag} specifies a random unique identifier that is created for the key record that the utility creates. The listkey option can display this tag. If you need to recover (recreate) the key record, you need to use the original tag value, hence the \textit{-tag} option for these recovery options.
nboraadm

nboraadm – set up instances and instance groups as part of an Oracle backup policy

SYNOPSIS

```
nboraadm [-S master_server] -list_instances [instance_name]
[-instance_group group_name] [-host name] [-os Unix | Windows]
[-active | -inactive] [-registered | -un registered]

nboraadm [-S master_server] -add_instance instance_name -host name
-oracle_home oracle_home [-instance_group group_name] [-os_user name
[-os_domain name] [-oracle_auth user [-oracle_TNS tns]]
[-rman_catalog_user name [-rman_catalog_TNS tns]] [-force]

nboraadm [-S master_server] -register_instance instance_name [-host
name] [-oracle_home oracle_home] [-new_oracle_home oracle_home]
[-instance_group name] [-os_user name] [-os_domain name] [-oracle_auth
user [-oracle_TNS tns]] [-rman_catalog_user name [-rman_catalog_TNS
tns]] [-force]

nboraadm nboraadm -delete_instance instance_name [-S master_server]
[-host name] [-oracle_home oracle_home]

nboraadm [-S master_server] -modify_instance instance_name
[-new_instance instance_name] [-host name] [-new_host name]
[-oracle_home oracle_home] [-new_oracle_home oracle_home]
[-instance_group name] [-os_user name] [-os_domain name] [-oracle_auth
user [-oracle_TNS tns]] [-disable_oracle_auth] [-rman_catalog_user
name [-rman_catalog_TNS tns]] [-disable_rman_catalog] [-active | -
inactive] [-force]

nboraadm [-S master_server] -list_instance_groups
[instance_group_name]

nboraadm [-S master_server] -add_instance_group instance_group_name
[-unix_os_user name] [-windows_os_user name] [-os_domain name]
[-oracle_auth user [-oracle_TNS tns]] [-rman_catalog_user name
[-rman_catalog_TNS tns]]

nboraadm [-S master_server] -delete_instance_group name

nboraadm [-S master_server] -modify_instance_group name
[-new_instance_group name] [-unix_os_user name] [-windows_os_user
name -os_domain name] [-oracle_auth user [-oracle_TNS tns] |
-disable_oracle_auth] [-rman_catalog_user name [-rman_catalog_TNS tns] | -disable_rman_catalog] [-validate]

nboraadm [-S master_server] -auto_registration instance_group_name

nboraadm [-S master_server] -disable_auto_registration

nboraadm [-S master_server] -list_dbas

nboraadm [-S master_server] -add_dba client_name user_name

nboraadm [-S master_server] -delete_dba client_name user_name

nboraadm [-S master_server] -immediate -policy policy_name -instance instance_name [-schedule schedule_name] [-w [hh:mm:ss]]

nboraadm [-S master_server] -list_jobs <count> [-utc]

nboraadm [-S master_server] -list_job_details -jobid <jobid> [-utc]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The nboraadm command can add, modify, list, and remove instances and instance groups as part of an Oracle backup policy. If you modify an instance that is not local to the host where you ran nboraadm, a prompt asks you if you want to change the instance. The nboraadm command performs the following operations:

- list_instances lists all Oracle instances in the repository.
- add_instance adds an instance to the repository.
- register_instance registers credentials for an instance or instance group.
- delete_instance deletes an instance.
- modify_instance changes the attributes of the specified instance.
- list_instance_groups lists all Oracle instance groups that have been created.
- add_instance_group adds an instance group to the repository.
- delete_instance_group deletes an instance group from the repository.
- modify_instance_group changes the attributes of the specified instance group.
-auto_registration automatically registers newly discovered instances into the specified instance group name.

-disable_auto_registration disables automatic registration of newly discovered instances.

-list_dbas displays a list of all DBAs able to use nboraadm on a specified client.

-add_dba allows the NetBackup Administrator to give a database administrator (DBA) the ability to use the nboraadm command on a specific client.

-delete_dba removes the ability of the specified DBA to use nboraadm on the specified client.

-list_jobs displays job information for the Oracle jobs that contain RMAN output.

-list_job_details displays the RMAN output for a specified job.

OPTIONS

-active | -inactive
When used with the -list_instances operation, you can narrow the list to only the active instances or the inactive instances. The default condition is to list all instances.

When used with the -modify_instance operation, you can change the status of an instance from active to inactive or vice versa.

client_name user_name
Specifies a client name and the user name of a database administrator (DBA) to enable or disable the use of nboraadm. These options are used only with the -add_dba operation and the -delete_dba operation.

-disable_oracle_auth
Disables the use of Oracle authentication.

-disable_rman_catalog
Disables the use of Oracle RMAN Recovery Catalog Credentials.

-force
Forces the instance to be added to the repository despite a validation failure. Unregistered instances cannot be protected using a NetBackup for Oracle policy.

-host name
Specifies the name of the host where the Oracle database resides.
-immediate
   Allows the Oracle DBA to start an immediate backup from the Oracle client.
   The Oracle DBA can start the backup instead of waiting for the backup to be
   initiated based on the NetBackup schedule. When -immediate is used, the
   -policy operation and -instance operation are required.

-instance_group name
   Specifies that you want the new or changed instance to be part of the instance
group with the specified name.

instance_name
   Names the instance that is created or changed.

-list_job_details -jobid <jobid> [-utc]
   Displays the RMAN output that is contained in the LOG messages from Job
   Details for the specified Oracle job that the parameter -jobid defines. Use the
   nboraadm -list_jobs command to determine the specified jobid you want
   RMAN details about. The optional -utc parameter displays each Job Details
   message timestamp in UTC format instead of the default UNIX time format.

-list_jobs [<count>] [-utc]
   Displays the Oracle jobs that contain RMAN output where the count parameter
   specifies the number of the most recent Oracle jobs to list. Displays the following
   job information for each Oracle job in JSON format: Jobid, JobType, Status,
   State, Policy, ScheduleType, Schedule, Started, and Ended. The valid range
   of values for the count parameter is 1 to 1024. If the optional count parameter
   is not specified the default is 128. The optional -utc parameter displays all
   Job Details message timestamps (i.e. Started and Ended fields) in UTC format
   instead of the default UNIX time format.

-oracle_auth user [-oracle_TNS tns]
   Specifies the user name and the Net Service Name (TNS alias) of the Oracle
   authentication credentials.

-oracle_home oracle_home
   Specifies the file path of the Oracle home directory where the instance resides.

-os Unix | Windows
   Specifies if the operating system type for the instance is Unix or Windows.

-os_user name [-os_domain name]
   Specifies the user name and the domain of the operating system credentials.

-registered | -unregistered
   Specifies all instances that are registered and all instances that are not
   registered due to incorrect credentials.
-rman_catalog_user name [-rman_catalog_TNS tns]
   Specifies the user name and the Net Service Name (TNS alias) of the Oracle
   RMAN Recovery Catalog credentials.

-S master_server
   Specifies the master server that contains the instance to be added or changed.

-unix_os_user name -windows_os_user name
   Specifies the user name for UNIX and/or Windows OS credentials for an
   instance group.
nb pem

nb pem – run NetBackup Policy Execution Manager to schedule and submit the jobs that are due

SYNOPSIS

nb pem [-console] [-terminate]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin

DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup Policy Execution Manager (nb pem) is a service that starts when NetBackup is started and remains active until NetBackup stops.

The nb pem command does the following:

- Determines which jobs are due based on defined policies and the previous backup images.
- Creates Policy/Client tasks and determines when jobs are due to run.
- If a policy is modified or if an image expires, it is notified and the appropriate Policy/Client tasks are updated.
- Determines a policy’s priority that is based on how overdue the job is.
- Ensures that the policies are scheduled within the windows in which they are supposed to run.
- Cancels the policies that are queued, late, or outside the parameters of the scheduled window.
- Handles any policy changes and then updates the policies that are due to run.
- Initiates more attempts if a particular job stops part way through the backup.

OPTIONS

- -console
  Enables you to start NetBackup in console mode.
-terminate

Enables you to stop the NetBackup policy execution manager.

SEE ALSO

See nbjm on page 625.
See nbrb on page 648.
See nbpemreq on page 637.
nbpemreq

nbpemreq – run NetBackup Policy Execution Manager (PEM) Requisition to schedule the jobs that are due and capture PEM information

SYNOPSIS

nbpemreq -due -date mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss [-unixtime] [-legacy] [-client_filter client...] [-policy_filter policy...]
nbpemreq -due -dateu unixtime [-unixtime] [-legacy] [-client_filter client...] [-policy_filter policy...]
nbpemreq -jobs [screen] [-depth value] [all | job_id...]
nbpemreq -M servername...
nbpemreq -persisted [screen] [-depth value]
nbpemreq -policies [screen] [-depth value] [policy...]
nbpemreq -predict -date mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss [-unixtime] [-legacy] [-client_filter client...] [-policy_filter policy...]
nbpemreq -predict -dateu unixtime [-unixtime] [-legacy] [-client_filter client...] [-policy_filter policy...]
nbpemreq -predict_all -date mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss [-legacy] [-client_filter client...] [-policy_filter policy...]
nbpemreq -predict_all -dateu unixtime [-legacy] [-client_filter client...] [-policy_filter policy...]
nbpemreq -resume_scheduling

nbpemreq -subsystems [screen] [list | all | subsystem_id...]
nbpemreq -suspend_scheduling

nbpemreq -updatepolicies

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\
DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup Policy Execution Manager Requisition (`nbpemreq`) determines which jobs are due in the near future. It also reads in all entered policy updates that are in a pending state. Finally, `nbpemreq` gathers the pertinent `nbpm` information that is placed in the `nbpm` log file and optionally displayed to `stdout`.

This command can also instruct `nbpm` to process policy updates immediately.

When the `nbpemreq` command runs, `nbpm` is affected, which slows down policy processing. Because the `nbpemreq` output may change from release to release, Veritas does not recommend using `nbpemreq` in scripts.

OPERATIONS

- **-due**
  Provides data about the clients or policies that are scheduled to run by the time specified. The data that is displayed is based on the current time and a future date. Time is indicated by `mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss` or by a UNIX timestamp.

- **-jobs**
  Provides `nbpm` information about the state of current jobs and jobs that have run in the previous 30 minutes. `nbpm` manages all running jobs and keeps history on each job for 30 minutes after the job completes.

- **-M servername...**
  Allows `nbpemreq` to be executed on one or more master servers. The command is executed on each master sequentially in the order that is listed on the command line. When `-M` is not specified, the default value is the local host.

- **-persisted**
  Provides internal information about the contents of the `nbpm` persistence database file, which contains information about the jobs that are currently running. If `nbpm` is interrupted, NetBackup knows which jobs to run when `nbpm` restarts.

- **-policies**
  Provides `nbpm` internal data about the specified policies that includes static data from the policy definition and dynamic information about job scheduling.

- **-predict | -predict_all**
  Helps determine when a policy is to be run. The displayed information is based on the current time and a future date. Time is indicated by `mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss` or by a UNIX timestamp.
This option also helps determine why a policy has not run. The difference between the options is the output format and the amount of data presented. It shows the backups that are eligible to run, but it does not indicate which jobs are to run at a specific time. It checks for an open window for the backup, but does not reflect any of the exclude dates that might be set for the schedule.

-resume_scheduling

   Resumes the nbpemreq scheduling activity that a -suspend_scheduling option has interrupted.

-subsytems

   Provides nbpem internal information about the internal subsystem operations. The amount of information that is presented for each subsystem depends on the specified depth. Each subsystem contains varying layers of information.

-suspend_scheduling

   Suspends the nbpemreq scheduling activity. You can use this option to suspend scheduled backups.

-updatepolicies

   Instructs nbpem to reread the existing policy configuration. Normally, nbpem checks for changes based on the policy update interval that is part of the Global Attributes host properties. The default is 10 minutes. After you run this command, the prompt is simply returned.

OPTIONS

all | job_id...

   Lists all jobs or the job that job_id specifies.

-client_filter client...

   Filters on the name of a specific client or clients.

depth [ list | all | subsystem_id...]

   Specifies the level of detail to be produced for the various output options. Depth is an integer value starting at zero (least amount of output) and goes up (more output). The maximum depth value and the specific content of each depth level varies from output option to output option. The information differs from the information that is presented by using the -subsystems option.

-depth value

   Displays all 36 subsystems, or the specified subsystems. Separate the subsystems with spaces, not commas. For example:

   # nbpemreq depth 3 8 12
-policy_filter policy...
   Filters on the name of a specific policy or policies.

screen
   Sends the output to stdout. Command output is always directed to the log files even if the screen option is not used. A maximum of 1 MB of data can be written to stdout.

-unixtime
   Specifies the number of seconds elapsed since midnight Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) of January 1, 1970, not counting leap seconds.

SEE ALSO

See nbpem on page 635.
nbperfchk

nbperfchk – Measures a disk array's read and write speeds.

SYNOPSIS

nbperfchk -i inputpath -o outputpath [-s filesize] [-syncend] [-bs buffersize]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\support\n
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 Veritas supports for media servers and MSDPs.

Note: Veritas recommends that you work with a Veritas technical support staff member when you run this command and interpret its results. Veritas recommends a minimum disk performance level of 130 MB/sec for deduplicated read and write operations.

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:
Use the following command to read data from the disks:
```
nbperfchk -i inputpath -o outputpath -s filesize -syncend
```

### 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 NULL` to discard all the output as it is generated.

- **-s filesize**
  For `filesize`, specify a file size that is equal to or larger than the 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.
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
```

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 NULL -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 NULL
nbperfchk -i e:\data1 -bs 128k -o NULL
nbperfchk -i e:\data1 -bs 256k -o NULL
```

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 NULL
  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.

Veritas 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. Veritas testing shows that ReadBufferSize=1048576, which is 1024 X 1024, or 1M, offers good performance on most Windows systems. On most UNIX systems, Veritas 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.
nbplupgrade

nbplupgrade – upgrade policy type from FlashBackup-Windows to VMware or Hyper-V

SYNOPSIS

```
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbplupgrade utility (CLI) upgrades FlashBackup-Windows policies that were created for VMware or Hyper-V backup. To successfully convert a policy, note the following requirements:

- The current policy must not specify a NetBackup pre-7.5 media server or pre-7.5 VMware backup host.
- The current policy must not specify any option that requires VMware VCB.

To convert the policy even when the above requirements are not satisfied, use the -vm_force option. This option may require further editing of the converted policy. During conversion, the nbplupgrade utility converts the policy type from FlashBackup-Windows to VMware or Hyper-V as appropriate. It also converts the snapshot method to the new VMware or Hyper-V type as required by the new policy. It retains all other attributes from the original policy and converts them as needed to the new 7.5 policy layout.

This upgrade is necessary only if you want the policy to use the new VMware or Hyper-V features in NetBackup 7.5.

OPTIONS

- -allpolicies
  Upgrades all FlashBackup-Windows policies that were created for VMware or Hyper-V backup.
-help
   Lists usage information on the nbplupgrade command.

depolicy_name
   Performs the upgrade only on the specified policy.

-verbose
   Helps you track the progress of the utility script.

-vm_force
   Before the conversion, the utility checks for incompatibilities such as a policy
   that is tied to an old media server or an old client. If an incompatibility exists,
   the utility issues a warning and exits or moves to the next policy if -allpolicies
   is selected. However, when the -vm_force option is specified, the policy converts
   despite the compatibility check failure. Use this option with care, because it
   can cause backup failures for the migrated policy.

-vm_report
   Performs the compatibility checks and reports the results. Note that it does not
   perform the actual policy conversion. This option is designed to be used only
   as a migration dry run before you attempt the actual conversion.

   -vm_force and -vm_report cannot be used together in the same command.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Perform compatibility checks on the mypolicy policy and report the
results. This action is only a dry run of an actual conversion to be run later.

  # nbplupgrade mypolicy -vm_report

Example 2 - Perform compatibility checks on all the FlashBackup-Windows policies
and report the results. This action is only a dry run of an actual conversion to be
run later.

  # nbplupgrade -allpolicies -vm_report

Example 3 - Upgrade the policy named mypolicy.

  # nbplupgrade mypolicy

Example 4 - Upgrade all the FlashBackup-Windows policies that were created for
VMware or Hyper-V backup.

  # nbplupgrade -allpolicies

Example 5 - Upgrade the policy named mypolicy even if the compatibility check
fails.
# nbpluprgrade mypolicy -vm_force

Example 6 - Upgrade all the FlashBackup-Windows policies that were created for VMware or Hyper-V backup even if the compatibility check fails.

# nbpluprgrade -allpolicies -vm_force
nbrb

nbrb – run NetBackup Resource Broker

SYNOPSIS

nbrb [-console] [-terminate]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup Resource Broker binary (nbrb) is a service that starts when
NetBackup starts and remains active. This service makes the allocations for such
things as storage units, tape drives, and client reservations. This service works
closely with the EMM to obtain physical and logical the resources that a job requires
to run. Physical resources can be storage units, tape drives, and media IDs. Logical
resources can be named resources, max jobs per client, max jobs per policy, and
multiplexed groups as resources that nbjm uses.

OPTIONS

-console

   Enables you to start NetBackup in console mode.

-terminate

   Enables you to stop the nbrb.

SEE ALSO

See nbjm on page 625.

See nbpem on page 635.
nbrbutil – configures the NetBackup Resource Broker (nbrb)

SYNOPSIS

nbrbutil [-cancel GUID] [-changePriority requestID]
[-changePriorityClass requestID] [-changesettings name=value
[,,name=value],...] [-deleteSetting settingname] [-disablePerfMon]
[-dump] [-dumptables -f filename] [-enablePerfMon] [-listActiveJobs]
[-listActiveDriveJobs] [-listActiveMediaJobs] [-listActivePoolJobs]
[-listActiveStuJobs] [-listOrphanedDrives] [-listOrphanedMedia]
[-listOrphanedPipes] [-listOrphanedStus] [-listSettings] [-release
GUID] [-resetAll] [-releaseAllocHolds] [-releaseDrive drive]
[-releaseMDS ID] [-releaseMedia mediaID] [-releaseOrphanedDrive
drivekey] [-releaseOrphanedMedia mediakey] [-releaseOrphanedPipes]
[-releaseOrphanedStu name] [-resetMediaServer mediaserver]
[-reportInconsistentAllocations] [-resume] [-setDriveGroupUnjoinable]
[-setMediaGroupUnjoinable] [-suspend] [-syncAllocations]

nbrbutil -listPipes [-verbose] [-jobid jobid][-pipe pipeid][-pipeState
PIPE_AVAILABLE | PIPE_UNALLOCATED | PIPE_CLIENT_ORPHANED |
PIPE_SERVER_ORPHANED | PIPE_ORPHANED | PIPE_ACTIVE |
PIPE_SHUTDOWN_REQUEST | PIPE_SHUTDOWN_READ | PIPE_SHUTDOWN_WRITE]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup Resource Broker utility sets up the following Resource Broker
functionality:

- List the allocations that the Resource Broker has handed out.
- Release an allocation.
- View the list of orphaned resources.
- Display the jobs that use a particular resource (drive, media, storage unit)
- Cancel a request that has not been allocated.
- Set the Resource Broker tuning parameters.
- Suspend and resume the process.
- List all Fibre Transport pipes.

**OPTIONS**

- **-cancel** **GUID**
  Cancels the allocation request within the given identifier.

- **-changePriority** **requestID** **-priority** **priority**
  Changes the request priority.

- **-changePriorityClass** **requestID** **-priorityClass** **priorityClass**
  Changes the request priority class.

- **-changesettings** **name=value** [,**name=value**]...
  Adds or changes the nbrb configuration settings.

The following describes all the **-changesettings** parameters:

- **RB_DO_INTERMITTENT_UNLOADS** - When this parameter is set to true (default), **nbrb** initiates unloads of the drives that have exceeded the media unload delay. Drives become available more quickly to jobs that require different media servers or different media than the job that last used the drive. However, the loaded media or drive pair may not be available for jobs with less priority in the prioritized evaluation queue that can use the drive or media without unload.

- **RB_ENABLE_OPTIMIZATION** - When this parameter is set to true, it serves as a performance tuning parameter for the Intelligent Resource Manager. This entry instructs NBRB to cache states of resource requests.

- **RB_RESPECT_REQUEST_PRIORITY** - Possible values for this parameter are true or false. When **RB_RESPECT_REQUEST_PRIORITY** is set to false (default), **nbrb** continues to evaluate jobs in the prioritized job queue. As a result, a job is likely to reuse a drive more quickly after the drive has been released. However, some lower priority jobs may receive drives before higher priority jobs.

  When the parameter is set to true, **nbrb** restarts its evaluation queue at the top of the prioritized job queue after resources have been released.

- **RB_BREAK_EVAL_ON_DEMAND** - When a high priority request appears, **nbrb** immediately interrupts the evaluation cycle. The request can be a tape
span request, a subsequent request for a synthetic or a duplication job, or a read request for an optimized duplication. If required, \texttt{nrb} releases and unloads drives before the evaluation cycle begins again.

If the \texttt{RB\_BREAK\_EVAL\_ON\_DEMAND} parameter is set to true (default), interruptions of high priority jobs are not allowed and the evaluation cycle continues.

- \textbf{RB\_MAX\_HIGH\_PRIORITY\_QUEUE\_SIZE} - Spanning requests and additional resources for an active duplication job are put in a special queue for priority processing. The \texttt{RB\_MAX\_HIGH\_PRIORITY\_QUEUE\_SIZE} parameter sets the maximum number of requests that NetBackup allows in that queue. (Default: 100 requests.)

- \textbf{RB\_RELEASE\_PERIOD} - This parameter indicates the interval that NetBackup waits before it releases a resource. (Default: 180 seconds.)

- \textbf{RB\_CLEANUP\_OBSOLETE\_DBINFO} - This parameter indicates the number of seconds that can elapse between the cleanup of obsolete information in the \texttt{nrb} database. (Default: 60 seconds.)

- \textbf{RB\_MPX\_GROUP\_UNLOAD\_DELAY} - This parameter indicates the number of seconds that \texttt{nrb} waits for a new job to appear before a tape is unloaded. (Default: 10 seconds.)

This setting can help avoid unnecessary reloading of tapes and applies to all backup jobs. During user backups, \texttt{nrb} uses the maximum value of \texttt{RB\_MPX\_GROUP\_UNLOAD\_DELAY} and the Media mount timeout host property setting when \texttt{nrb} unmounts the tape.

- \textbf{RB\_RETRY\_DELAY\_AFTER\_EMM\_ERR} - This parameter indicates how long NetBackup waits after an EMM error before it tries again. The error must be one where a retry is possible. For example, if a media server is down. (Default: 60 seconds.)

- \textbf{RB\_REEVAL\_PENDING} - This parameter indicates the number of seconds that can elapse between evaluations of the pending request queue. For example, a pending request queue can include, jobs awaiting resources. (Default: 60 seconds.)

- \textbf{RB\_REEVAL\_PERIOD} - This parameter indicates the time between evaluations if an outstanding request is not satisfied, and if no other requests or resources have been released. (Default: Five minutes must pass before the initial request is reevaluated.)

\texttt{-deleteSetting settingname}

Deletes the \texttt{nrb} configuration setting identified by the \texttt{settingname} value.
-disablePerfMon
  Enables the Performance Monitoring.

-dump
  Dumps all nrb allocation and request lists.

-dumptables -f filename
  Enables the Resource Broker (nrb) to log its internal state in the specified file name.

-enablePerfMon
  Enables the Performance Monitoring.

-jobid jobid
  Restricts the output listing of Fibre Transport pipes to only those used for the specified jobid.

-listActiveJobs
  Lists all the active jobs.

-listActiveDriveJobs
  Lists all the active jobs for a drive.

-listActiveMediaJobs
  Lists all the active jobs for a media ID (disk or tape).

-listActivePoolJobs
  Lists all the active jobs for a volume pool.

-listActiveStuJobs
  Lists all the active jobs for a storage unit or a storage unit group.

-listOrphanedDrives
  Lists the drives that are reserved in EMM but have no corresponding allocation in the Resource Broker.

-listOrphanedMedia
  Lists the media that is reserved in EMM but has no corresponding allocation in the Resource Broker.

-listOrphanedPipes
  Lists the orphaned Fibre Transport pipes.

-listOrphanedStus
  Lists the storage units that are reserved in EMM but have no corresponding allocation in the Resource Broker.
-listPipes
  Lists the information about Fibre Transport pipes.

-listSettings
  Lists the NBRB configuration settings.

-pipe pipeID
  Restricts the output of Fibre Transport pipes to only those with the matching
  pipeID value.

-pipeState state
  Restricts the output listing of Fibre Transport pipes to only the pipes in specified
  state.

-release GUID
  Releases the allocation with the given identifier.

-resetAll
  Resets all nbrb allocations, requests, and persisted states.

-releaseAllocHolds
  Releases allocation holds caused by allocation errors for drives and media.

-releaseDrive drive
  Releases all allocations for the specified drive.

-releaseMDS ID
  Releases the EMM and the MDS allocations that are allocated by the MDS
  with the specified identifier.

-releaseMedia mediaID
  Releases all allocations for the specified volume.

-releaseOrphanedDrive drivekey
  Releases drives that are reserved in EMM but have no corresponding allocation
  in the Resource Broker.

-releaseOrphanedMedia mediakey
  Releases media that are reserved in EMM but have no corresponding allocation
  in the Resource Broker.

-releaseOrphanedPipes
  Releases the orphaned Fibre Transport pipes.

-releaseOrphanedStu name
  Releases the storage units that are reserved in EMM but have no corresponding
  allocation in the Resource Broker.
-resetMediaServer mediaserver
   Resets all nbrb EMM and MDS allocations that are related to ltid on the media server.

-reportInconsistentAllocations
   Reports inconsistent allocation between the Resource Broker and MDS.

-resume
   Resumes the Resource Broker (nbrb) processing.

-setDriveGroupUnjoinable
   Disables the future job from joining the group for this drive.

-setMediaGroupUnjoinable
   Disables the future job from joining the group for this media.

-suspend
   Suspends the Resource Broker (nbrb) processing.

-syncAllocations
   Syncs up any allocation difference between the Resource Broker and MDS.

-verbose
   Provides a more detailed information for Fibre Transport pipes.

SEE ALSO

See nbjm on page 625.

See nbpem on page 635.
nbregopsc

nbregopsc – register OpsCenter

SYNOPSIS

nbregopsc -add | -addopscenter | -addnb OpsCenter_server_name

nbregopsc -preferred_network OpsCenter_server_IPAddress

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The NetBackup installation procedure asks if you want to register an existing OpsCenter with NetBackup. You need to enter the full pathname to execute the OpsCenter server name as a command line option. The nbregopsc -add command first adds the OpsCenter server name to bp.conf (CONFIG registry entry on Windows) with a new entry OPS_CENTER_SERVER_NAME = Opscenter_server_name. Later, the NetBackup master server name is registered with the OpsCenter server. This command can be run after the NetBackup installation to register OpsCenter and NetBackup servers with each other.

You can use the -addopscenter option to register OpsCenter with NetBackup without registering NetBackup with OpsCenter. You can also use the -addnb option to register NetBackup with OpsCenter without registering OpsCenter with NetBackup.

The command does not allow multiple OPS_CENTER_SERVER_NAME entries in bp.conf (or the registry), because NetBackup is limited in its ability to monitor multiple OpsCenter servers. If you run this command with a different name, the new name overwrites the existing entry of OPS_CENTER_SERVER_NAME.

In an OpsCenter cluster setup, the virtual server name is added to bp.conf (or the registry).

OPTIONS

-add OpsCenter_server_name

Registers NetBackup with the specified OpsCenter server and registers the OpsCenter server with NetBackup.
-addopscenter OpsCenter_server_name
   Registers the OpsCenter server with NetBackup.

-addnb OpsCenter_server_name
   Registers NetBackup with the specified OpsCenter server.

-preferred_network OpsCenter_server_IPAddress
   Specifies an optional OpsCenter server IP. -preferrednetwork applies only to -add and -addnb. It applies mainly for multiple network interface cards (NICs) on the OpsCenter host. The default value for this option is localhost/127.0.0.1.
nbreplicate

nbreplicate – initiate replication on a storage device

SYNOPSIS

nbreplicate -backupid backup_id -Bidfile file_name -cn copy_number
-rcn replicate_copy_number -slp_name policy_name [-altreadhost
hostname] [-priority number] [-v] [-target_sts target sts]
[-target_user target_sts_username] [-target_pwd target_sts_password]

DESCRIPTION

The nbreplicate command allows a copy of a backup to be replicated to a
NetBackup storage device in another domain. To duplicate an image in the same
NetBackup domain, please see bpduplicate.

The nbreplicate command creates a copy of a specified backup based on the
configuration on the supported replication targets of the storage server. This
command is part of the automated Storage Lifecycle Policy (SLP) process of Remote
Master Replication operations.

This command is not intended to circumvent normal NBSTSERV processing for
Storage Lifecycle Policy controlled images. This command exists to redo previously
successful replications. It is distinctly different from bpduplicate.

This command can be run only on the master server.

OPTIONS

-altreadhost hostname

Specify an alternate host from which to read the media. The default condition
is that bpreplicate reads the source media from the host that performed the
backup.
-backupid backup_id
  Specifies the backup ID of a single backup to replicate or for which you can change the primary copy.

-Bidfile file_name
  file_name specifies a file that contains a list of backup IDs to be duplicated. List one backup ID per line in the file. If this parameter is specified, other selection criteria are ignored.

  Also, file_name is removed during the execution of that command line interface (CLI) because the NetBackup GUIs commonly use this parameter. They expect the command-line interface to remove the temporary file that was used for the -Bidfile option upon completion. Direct command-line interface users can also use the option; however, it removes the file.

-cn copy_number
  Determines the copy number to duplicate. Valid values are 1 through 10. The default is 1.

  -primary means to search or duplicate the primary copy.

-priority number
  Sets a backup policy to run at a lesser or a higher priority than disk staging duplication.

-target_pwd target_sts_password
  Specifies the target storage server password if credentials are required to access the device.

-target_sts target_sts
  Specifies the target storage server to receive a copy of the replicated backup.

-target_user target_sts_username
  Specifies the target storage server user name if credentials are required to access the device.

-rcn replicate_copy_number
  Specifies the copy number of the replication copy. The copy number is the operation index value of the storage lifecycle policy replication operation plus 100.

  -primary means to search or duplicate the primary copy.

-slp_name policy_name
  Specifies the SLP name of the duplicated file.
Selects the verbose mode. When you specify the debug logs or progress logs, it includes more information.

**EXAMPLE**

Re-replicate an image according to the SLP parameters of an image that was previously successfully replicated, but needs to be replicated again due to disaster recovery.

```
# nbreplicate -backupid bu789 -rcn 102 -cn 1 -priority 0 -slp_name slp1
```

**FILES**

**UNIX systems:**

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/images/*
```

**Windows systems:**

```
install_path\NetBackup\db\images/*
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
```

**SEE ALSO**

See [bpduplicate](#) on page 121.
nbrestorevm

nbrestorevm – restore VMware or Hyper-V virtual machines

SYNOPSIS

For VSphere Restore:


For VMware Selective VMDK Restore:

nbrestorevm -vmw -C vm_client -S master_server -s mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss -e mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss | -backupid value -restorespecout filename
nbrestorevm [-validate] -restorespec filename
nbrestorevm -restorespec filename [-L progress_log] [-w [hh:mm:ss]]

For Hyper-V VM Restore:

nbrestorevm {-vvh | -vvhnew | -vvhstage | -vmncf} -C vm_client [-S master_server] [-O] [-R rename_file] [-L progress_log [-en]] [-k "keyword phrase"] [-s mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]] [-e mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]] [-w [hh:mm:ss]] [-vmtm vm_transport_mode] [-vmserver vm_server]

For BMR VM Conversion:


For VMware Instant Recovery:
The `nbrestorevm` command restores VMware virtual machines (-vmw option) or Hyper-V virtual machines (-vmhv option). You can run `nbrestorevm` on a client to restore VMs only if you specify the client as a peer of the master server for the purpose of specific VM restoration. This restriction also applies to media servers if the media server is installed on different machine than the master server.

This command covers a wide range of functionality:

- The `-vmw` option restores a VMware virtual machine.
- The `-vmhv`, `-vmhvnew`, `-vmhvstage`, and `-vmncf` options restore a Hyper-V virtual machine.
- The `-bmr -vmw` option creates a VMware virtual machine from a client backup.
- The `-restorespec` option restores one or more virtual machine disks into a new VM.
- The `-ir_activate` option starts the instant recovery of a specified virtual machine. A set of related instant recovery options (-ir_listvm, -ir_deactivate,
-ir_done, -ir_reactivate, and -ir_reactivate_all) perform other functions on the instant recovery of a virtual machine.

You can run this command on the master server and on all clients.

OPTIONS

Several of the options are common to all restores (VSphere, Hyper-V, BMR VM conversion, and IR) and others are specific to a subset of these restores. All options that begin "-ir" are Instant Recovery only (for example, -ir_list). Options that begin "-vcd" are VSphere only (for example, -vcdred). Other options that apply to only a subset of functions, are noted in the option description.

-backupid value

The ID of the backup image to use to create the parameters file to restore a VMware virtual machine disk or disks, in clientname_backuptime format. The backuptime is the decimal number of seconds since January 1, 1970.

Use this option with the -restorespecout option. Do not combine it with the -s or -e option.

-bmr

Contacts the BMR server to carry out tasks related to virtual machine creation from client backup.

-C vm_client

The name of the virtual machine as identified in the backup. For example, if the policy backed up the virtual machine by its host name, specify that host name.

To restore to a different location, use the -vmserver and -R options.

-config bmr_config_name

Specifies the BMR configuration name. The default name is current. Applies only to the BMR VM conversion.

-disk_media_server media_server

Specifies which media server performs the Instant Recovery.

This option is useful if NetBackup storage is configured over several media servers, such as for load balancing. Without the -disk_media_server option, the Instant Recovery job may select any of the available media servers to do the restore. If only one of the media servers is configured for Instant Recovery, specify that server with the -disk_media_server option.

-force

Suppresses the confirmation prompts.
-ir_activate
Starts the Instant Recovery of the specified virtual machine. For VMware, the command mounts the backup image as an NFS datastore. The virtual machine is instantly recovered when the virtual machine data is accessible on the VM host.

-ir_deactivate ir_identifier [-force]
Deletes the specified restored virtual machine from the ESX host and releases the NetBackup media server resources. The -force option suppresses the confirmation prompts.

-ir_done ir_identifier
Completes the virtual machine instant recovery job after the data is migrated. It removes the NetBackup storage and releases the media server resources. The NetBackup storage is the datastore that is mounted on the ESX host.

-ir_listvm
Lists details about the virtual machines that are activated by instant recovery.

-ir_reactivate ir_identifier [-force]
Reactivates a restored virtual machine by remounting the NetBackup NFS datastore. It also registers the restored virtual machines on the ESX host from the temporary datastore on the ESX host.

    ir_identifier is the virtual machine's numeric identifier from the -ir_listvm output.

    The -force option suppresses the confirmation prompts.

-ir_reactivate_all
Restarts an interrupted instant recovery job for all virtual machines on the ESX host and NetBackup media server combination.

-L progress_log
Specifies the name of an existing file in which to write progress information. This option applies to vSphere restore and Hyper-V restore.

Only default paths are allowed for this option and Veritas recommends using the default paths. If you cannot use the NetBackup default path in your setup, you should add custom paths to the NetBackup configuration. The following are the default paths:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/user_ops/proglog

Windows systems: install_path\NetBackup\logs\user_ops\proglog

For more information on how to add a custom path, see the “BPCD_WHITELIST_PATH option for NetBackup servers and clients” topic in the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.
-media_server media_server_activate_vm

Specifies the media server on which the NFS datastores that contain the backup images were mounted when you reactivate virtual machines. This option is used only with the -ir_reactivate_all function.

-O

Overwrites the VMs and associated resources if they already exist with the same name. The resources are entities such as virtual machine disk format files (VMDKs) that explicitly belong to the existing VM. If -O is specified, the VMware server is requested to remove the VM before the VM is restored. If not specified, the restore may fail. This option is used with the VClient restore, the Hyper-V restore, and the BMR VM conversion.

-R rename_file

Specifies an absolute directory path to a rename file, which is used to restore a VMware virtual machine. The rename file indicates that the restore is to be redirected to an alternate location and specifies details about the alternate client location. For VMware, the rename file can include any of the following entries:

change /first_vmdk_path to /new_first_vmdk_path
change /second_vmdk_path to /new_second_vmdk_path
...
change /n’th_vmdk_path to /new_nth_vmdk_path
change vmname to NEW_VM_NAME
change esxhost to NEW_ESX_HOST
change datacenter to NEW_DATACENTER
change folder to NEW_FOLDER
change resourcepool to NEW_RESOURCEPOOL
change datastore to NEW_DATASTORE
change network to NEW_NETWORK
change organization to NEW_ORGANIZATION
change orgvdc to NEW_ORGVDC
change vcdserver to NEW_VCDSERVER
change vcdvapp to NEW_VCDVAPP
change vcdvapptemplate to NEW_VCDVAPPPTEMPLATE
change vcdvmname to NEW_VCDVMNAME
change vcdcatalog to NEW_VCDCATALOG

Instant Recovery uses the following subset of this list:

change vmname to NEW_VM_NAME
change esxhost to NEW_ESX_HOST
change resourcepool to NEW_RESOURCEPOOL
change network to NEW_NETWORK
The following are notes regarding these entries:

- Enter the change line exactly as it appears in this list, except for the variable at the end (shown in all caps).
- Each change line must end with a carriage return. If the rename_file contains only one entry, make sure that the end of the line contains a carriage return.
- If the rename file has no contents, the restore uses default values from the backup image.
- Use `change datastore to NEW_DATASTORE` to identify the target datastore when you restore from backups that are not made with Replication Director.

With NetBackup 7.7.2 and later, only default paths are allowed for this option and Veritas recommends to use the default paths. If you cannot use the NetBackup default path in your setup, you should add custom paths to the NetBackup configuration.

For more information on how to add a custom path, see the “BPCD_WHITELIST_PATH option for NetBackup servers and clients” topic in the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I*.

**-restorespec filename**

Creates a new virtual machine and restores the NetBackup client and disks that you specify in the `filename` to the new VM. The `filename` is a text file that uses the JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) format.

You can use the `-restorespecout` option to create the JSON-formatted text file. You can edit the text file so that it contains only the virtual machine disks that you want to restore.

The following is an example of the restore parameters that the `-restorespec` option requires:

```json
{
    "ClientType": "VMware",
    "ClientName": "VM-client-name",
    "RestoreType": "SelectiveDiskRestore",
    "BackupImageSelection": {
        "MasterServer": "Master-server-name",
        "StartDate": "mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss",
        "EndDate": "mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss",
        "BackupId": "clientname_timestamp"
    },
    "VMwareRestoreParameters": {
        "vCenterServer": "vCenter-name-for-restore",
        "VMwareRecoveryHost": "Recovery-host-name"
    }
}
```
"DefaultDiskProvisioning": "thin",
"TransportMode": "san:hotadd:nbd",
"VMwareVirtualMachineDestination": {
  "VMName": "Restore-vm-name",
  "Datacenter": "Path-of-Datacenter-for-destination-vm",
  "ESX": "Hostname-of-the-ESX-host",
  "Folder": "Path-to-destination-VM-folder",
  "ResourcePool/Vapp": "Path-of-vApp-or-resource-pool-destination",
  "VmxDatastore": ""
},
"VMwareVirtualDiskDestination": [
{
  "VirtualDisk": "/DS1/BackedupVM/BackedupVM.vmdk",
  "Datastore": "[Datastore-name]",
  "Path": "",
  "Provisioning": "thin",
  "Controller": "scsi0-0"
},
{
  "VirtualDisk": "/DS2/BackedupVM/BackedupVM_1.vmdk",
  "Datastore": "",
  "Path": "[datastore_name] MyVm/MyVM_1.vmdk",
  "Provisioning": "eagerzeroed"
  "Controller": "scsi0-1"
}
]
}

The following itemized lists describe the five sections of the *filename*. The optional sections or optional fields that you do not want to use must be omitted from the *filename*.

First section (required): The opening section of the *filename* provides the required information about the client that contains the disks that you want to restore.

- **ClientType**. The client type as configured in the backup policy. Required.
  For Vmware virtual machine disk restore, use `VMware`

- **ClientName**. The client name as configured in the backup policy. Required.

- **RestoreType**. The type of restore. Required.
  For Vmware virtual machine disk restore, use `SelectiveDiskRestore`.

Second section (optional): The *BackupImageSelection* section of the *filename* specifies the information required to identify the backup image to restore. If
this section is not specified, NetBackup restores from the most recent backup. The following are the fields that describe the `BackupImageSelection`:

- **MasterServer.** The fully-qualified domain name of the NetBackup master server to use to query the VM details. Optional.
  If not specified, the master server that is specified in the NetBackup configuration is used.

- **StartDate.** The start date to look for backup images, in `mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss` format. If more than one backup image exits in the date range, NetBackup selects the most recent backup. Optional.
  If not specified, the start date is 6 months earlier than the current date.

- **EndDate.** The end date to look for backup images, in `mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss` format. If more than one backup image exits in the date range, NetBackup selects the most recent backup. Optional.
  If not specified, NetBackup uses the current date.

- **BackupId.** The ID of the backup image to use for the restore, in `clientname_backuptime` format. The `backuptime` is the decimal number of seconds since January 1, 1970. Optional.
  If not specified, NetBackup uses the most recent backup image. If you specify a `StartDate`, `EndDate`, and a valid `BackupId`, NetBackup restores from the `BackupId` image.

Third section (required): The `VMwareRestoreParameters` section of the `filename` specifies the VMware attributes of the virtual disk to be restored. All of the fields in this section are optional; however, the section is required because it also contains two required subsections. The following are the fields that describe the `VMwareRestoreParameters`:

- **vCenterServer.** The host name of the destination vCenter for the restore, in the same format as specified in the `NetBackup Virtual Server` credentials. Optional.
  To restore to a standalone ESXi hypervisor when the backup was through a vCenter, the value of this field must be `None`.

- **VMwareRecoveryHost.** The host that performs the restore. Optional.
  If not specified, NetBackup uses the backup host value from the backup image.

- **DefaultDiskProvisioning.** The default disk provisioning for all of the disks to be created in the restore VM: `thin`, `thick`, `eagerzeroed`, or `unknown`. Optional.
For each disk, you can override this default by specifying a different Provisioning value in the VMwareVirtualDiskDestination section of the filename.

If neither DefaultDiskProvisioning or Provisioning are specified, NetBackup uses the provisioning as specified in the backup.

- TransportMode. The transport mode combination to use for the restore as specified in lowercase, colon separated values: hotadd:nbd:nbdssl:san. The order of the specification is significant; NetBackup attempts each method in turn until the restore succeeds. If all methods fail, the restore fails. Optional.
  
  If not specified, NetBackup uses the transport mode combination that was used for the backup.

Fourth section (required): The VMwareVirtualMachineDestination section of the filename specifies the destination parameters for the restore. This section is subordinate to the VMwareRestoreParameters section. It contains the following fields:

- VMName. The unique display name of the new virtual machine for the restored disk or disks. The nbrestorevm command adds a timestamp to the name of the original VM client when it populates this field. The timestamp is the decimal number of seconds since January 1, 1970. Required.
  
  NetBackup restores the virtual machine disks to a new VM. Therefore, if this name conflicts with an existing display name, the restore fails.

- Datacenter. The name of the VMware Datacenter for the virtual disk, in pathname format. Optional.
  To restore to a standalone ESXi hypervisor when the backup was through a vCenter, the value of this field must be None.
  If not specified, NetBackup uses the value from the backup.

- ESX. The name of the ESX host to which NetBackup should restore the virtual disk. Optional.
  If not specified, NetBackup uses the value from the backup.

- Folder. The pathname of the VM folder to which NetBackup should restore the virtual disk. Optional.
  To restore to a standalone ESXi hypervisor when the backup was through a vCenter, the value of this field must be None.
  If not specified, NetBackup uses the value from the backup.

- ResourcePool/Vapp. The pathname of the resource pool to which NetBackup should restore the virtual disk. If the restore is to a vApp, specify the path of the vApp. Optional.
If not specified, NetBackup uses the value from the backup.

- **VmxDatastore.** The name of the **Datastore** to which NetBackup should restore the `.vmx` configuration file and other VM configuration files. You may enclose the name in square brackets but do not have to. Optional. If not specified, NetBackup uses the value from the backup.

Fifth section (required): The **VMwareVirtualDiskDestination** section of the **filename** is an array that specifies the disks to restore and the restore parameters for those disks. This section is subordinate to the **VMwareRestoreParameters** section. It can contain one or more sets of the following fields, one set per virtual machine disk. A comma must separate fields in a set, and a comma must separate sets.

- **VirtualDisk.** The full pathname of the virtual disk to restore. This path must match exactly the path of the `.vmdk` file when it was backed up. Required.

- **Datastore.** The name of the **Datastore** that is the destination for the restore. You may enclose the name in square brackets but do not have to. (VMware generates the **Datastore** pathname using the naming conventions for the VM.) Optional. If not specified, NetBackup uses the value that is specified in the **Path** field. If neither **Datastore** or **Path** are specified, NetBackup uses the **Datastore** from the backup image.

- **Path.** The full pathname to the restore destination for the virtual disk, in the following format:

  
  ```
  [datastore_name] MyVM/MyVM.vmdk
  ```

  Optional. If you specify a **Path** and it is not available or a disk already exists at that path, the restore fails. If neither **Datastore** or **Path** are specified, NetBackup uses the **Datastore** from the backup image.

- **Provisioning.** The disk provisioning for this specific disk: **thin**, **thick**, **eagerzeroed**, or **unknown**. Optional. If not specified, the NetBackup uses the **DefaultDiskProvisioning** value.

- **Controller**

  The virtual disk controller to which the disk is attached in the original VM. Optional. This field is informational only to help you determine which virtual disk or disks to restore. The value is not used during a restore.
-restorespecout filename

Specifies the pathname of the file in which `nbrestorevm` writes the parameters of the individual virtual machine disk or disks that you want to restore. By default, `nbrestorevm` creates the file in the current working directory. To specify the backup image from which to obtain the parameters, use the -backupid option or the -s and -e options. If you specify the -s and -e options, NetBackup uses the most recent backup in that date range.

Edit the file so that it contains the appropriate information. Ensure that the VMName field contains the name for the new VM. Ensure that the VMwareVirtualDiskDestination section of the file contains only the virtual machine disk or disks that you want to restore. Use the edited file as the input file for the -restorespec option, which restores the virtual machine disk or disks that are identified in the file.

-S master_server

Specifies a different master server to restore a virtual machine from a backup that was made by that master.

-s mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss] -e mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]

Limits the selectable backup images to those with timestamps that fall within the specified period. NetBackup selects the latest suitable backup image within the range. Specifies the start date (-s) and end date (-e) for the listing. The start date and end date signify the time range to search for a valid backup image. The latest valid backup image within the specified time range is used to perform restores. These options are used with all functions except the BMR VM conversion.

-temp_location temp_location

Specifies a temporary datastore on the VM host server where all writes occur until the virtual machine is restored. All writes occur on this datastore until Storage vMotion is complete or until you are finished with the virtual machine (such as for troubleshooting). This datastore must exist before you run `nbrestorevm`. This option can be used only with -ir_activate. This option is used only with Instant Recovery.

-validate -restorespec filename

Validates the virtual machine disk restore parameters in the filename. The -restorespec option is required, and it must follow the -validate option.

For a description of the filename, see the -restorespec option description.

-vcd

Restores a vCloud virtual machine. This option is required when you restore to the original location or to an alternate location in vCloud.
-vcdlfree
Restores a vCloud virtual machine by using the datastore with the largest available space. This option applies only to the restore operations that are not directed to the original location.

-vcdovw
Overwrites the existing vCloud vApp.

-vcdred
Redirects the vCloud restore.

-vcdremv
Removes the vApp if you use the -vcdtemplate option to save the vApp as a template.

-vcdrte
Restores a vCloud virtual machine to an existing vCloud vApp. This option is required when you restore to an existing vApp including an original location restore.

-vcdtemplate
Restores a vCloud virtual machine as a template.

-veconfig ve_config_filepath
Full (absolute) file path that contains the virtual environment details in param=value format. A veconfig file typically contains the following entries:

```plaintext
esxhost="bmresx.xyz.com"
name="Test_NBRestoreVM"
network="VM Network"

nbrestorediskformat="ThinVdisk"
toolsIsoPath="C:\B2V\windows_esx5.iso"
datacenter="/Test/XyzDatacenter"
folder="/Test/XyzDatacenter/vm"
resourcepool="/Test/XyzDatacenter/host/bmresx.xyz.com/Resources/<resourcepoolname>

harddisk=0:"B2V_4TB"
harddisk=1:"storage1 (2)"
harddisk=2:"storage2 (1)"
```

The following are notes regarding these entries:

- The folder, resourcepool, and diskformat fields are optional.
- The VM conversion on a standalone esx server uses the following values:

```plaintext
datacenter="ha-datacenter"
resourcepool="/ha-datacenter/host/<esx_host_name>/Resources"
```
To create all VMDKs corresponding to disks on the same datastore, define the datastore name by using the entry `datastore="<datastoreName>"`.

To create VMDKs on different datastores, populate the `veconfig` file as shown in the sample file above (harddisk=0...).

- `vmbz`
  Disk format of the restored disk will be 'eager zero'

- `vmfd`
  Restores the VMDK files as flat disks.

- `vmhost vm_host`
  Specifies the VM host on which the virtual machines were mounted when you reactivate virtual machines.

- `vmhv`
  Restores a Hyper-V virtual machine at the original location.

- `vmhvnew`
  Restores a Hyper-V virtual machine to a new location.

- `vmhvstage`
  Restores Hyper-V virtual machine files to a staging location.

- `vmid`
  Restores the BIOS UUID of the virtual machine instead of creating a new one.

- `vmInstanceId`
  Retains the Instance UUID of the original virtual machine (note that the Instance UUID is a vCenter specific unique identifier of a virtual machine). The virtual machine is restored with the same Instance UUID that it had when it was backed up.

  If the restore of the virtual machine is to a standalone ESXi host, this option is ignored.

  If a virtual machine with the same Instance UUID exists at the target restore location, NetBackup assigns a new UUID to the virtual machine.

- `vmkeephv`
  Retains the hardware version upon recovery. This option applies only to VMware VM recovery.

- `vmncf`
  Specifies that you do not want to restore the common files when you restore the Hyper-V virtual machine.

- `vmpo`
  Automatically powers up the virtual machine after the restore operation.
-vmproxy VMware_access_host
  Specifies the VMware access host. It overrides the default VMProxy used for
  backing up the virtual machines.

  Storage lifecycle policies (SLPs) can use Auto Image Replication to replicate
  a virtual machine backup image to another NetBackup domain. To restore the
  virtual machine from the replicated image, you must include the -vmproxy
  option. Use the -vmproxy option to specify the backup host (access host) that
  is in the domain where the virtual machine was replicated.

  -vmrb
  Removes any mounted removable devices such as cd-rom or dvd-rom images.

  -vmserver VMServer
  Specifies a different target location for the restore operation (for example, ESX
  server or vCenter). It overrides the default VM server used for backing up the
  virtual machines. To restore to the same vCenter where the virtual machine
  originally resided, omit this option.

  -vmsn
  Strips the network interface of the virtual machine.

  -vmtd
  Disk format of the restored disk will be 'thin'.

  -vmtm vm_transport_mode
  Specifies the VMware transport mode. An example of the format of
  vm_transport_mode is san:hotadd:nbd:nbdssl.

  -vmvmxd
  Allows the VMware VMDK files to be restored to the same datastore where
  the VMX file is specified. A rename file that assigns a different vmdk file path
  overrides this option.

  -vmw
  Restores a VMware virtual machine.

  -w [hh:mm:ss]
  Causes NetBackup to wait for a completion status from the server before it
  returns you to the system prompt.

  The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies
  according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the
  install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such
  as the date-time format for each supported locale. The files contain specific
  instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.
See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II.

You can optionally specify a wait time in hours, minutes, and seconds. The maximum wait time you can specify is 23:59:59. If the wait time expires before the restore is complete, the command exits with a timeout status. The restore, however, still completes on the server.

If you specify 0 or do not specify a time, the wait time is indefinite for the completion status.

EXAMPLES

VSphere Examples

Example 1 - Restore the specified virtual machine from its latest backup image. If a VM with the same name already exists, this command fails.

```bash
# nbrestorevm -vmw -C client1
```

To overwrite an existing VM with its latest backup image, execute the following command:

```bash
# nbrestorevm -vmw -C client1 -O -S master_server
```

Example 2 - Restore a VM to an alternate location that rename_file specifies. The latest available backup image is selected from the range between start_time and end_time. The VM is powered on after the restore operation and is overwritten at the alternate location if it already exists.

```bash
# nbrestorevm -vmw -S server1 -C client1 -R <rename_file> -s <start_time> -e end_time -vmpo -O
```

Example 3 - Restore a virtual machine to the original vApp in vCloud Director.

```bash
# nbrestorevm -vmw -S server1 -vcd -C vm_client -vmserver vm_server -vmproxy vm_proxy -vcdrte
```

To restore multiple virtual machines into the original vApp, run this `nbrestorevm` command for each virtual machine.

Example 4 - Restore multiple virtual machines into a vApp template

Run the command in Example 3 to restore each of the virtual machines into a non-template vApp, but do not restore the last virtual machine.

To restore the last virtual machine and copy all the restored virtual machines into a vApp template, run the following command:
# nbrestorevm -vmw -S server1 -vcd -C vm_client -vmserver vm_server -vmproxy vm_proxy -R rename_file -vcdtemplate -vcdremv -vcdlfree

-R rename_file is the full path to a text file that contains the following entry ending in a carriage return:

cchange vcdvapp to vApp_template_file

The -vcdremv option removes the non-template vApp into which you restored the virtual machines. The -vcdlfree option selects the datastore that has the largest available space. The nbrestorevm command in this example (with the rename file) creates a vApp template and copies the restored virtual machines into that template. No further virtual machines can be added to the template.

Hyper-V Examples

Example 5 - Overwrite an existing VM with its latest backup image.

# nbrestorevm -vmhv -C client1 -O

Example 6 - Restore a VM to an alternate location that rename_file specifies. The latest available backup image is selected from the range between start_time and end_time. The operation powers on the VM after the restore operation and overwrites the VM at the alternate location if it already exists.

nbrestorevm -vmhvnew -S srvr1 -C client1 -R rename_file -s start_time -e end_time -O

Example 7 - Restore VM files from the latest backup to the staging location.

# nbrestorevm -vmhvstage -C vm_client -R rename_file

BMR Example

Example 8 - Perform a BMR VM conversion of a client configuration to a VM server and power on the converted VM:

# nbrestorevm -bmr -vmw -C client1 -vmserver VmServer1 -vmproxy d86-12.xyz.com -veconfig C:\B2V\veconfig.txt -O -vmpo

Instant Recovery Examples

Example 9 - Perform a set of nbrestorevm commands in a typical sequence of Instant Recovery operations.

Initiate Instant Recovery by activating the virtual machine. Required parameters are shown. Other optional parameters are shown in Synopsis.

VMware example:
# nbrestorevm -vmw -ir_activate -C client1 -temp_location temploc1

List details about the activated virtual machine.

# nbrestorevm -ir_listvm

Deactivate or delete virtual machine whose `ir_identifier` is 26.

# nbrestorevm -ir_deactivate 26

Complete the VM instant recovery job for `ir_identifier` 14 after the data is migrated.

# nbrestorevm -ir_done 14

Reactivate VM with `ir_identifier` 11 or reactivate all virtual machines that are interrupted during recovery.

# nbrestorevm -ir_reactivate 11 -force

or

# nbrestorevm -ir_reactivate_all -vmhost host1 -media_server msvm2 -force

SEE ALSO

bprestore
nbseccmd

nbseccmd – run the NetBackup Security Configuration service utility

SYNOPSIS

nbseccmd -setuptrustedmaster -add | -remove -masterserver
master_server_name -remotemasterserver remote_master_server
-mutualtrust -domainname domain_name -username name -password pwd

nbseccmd -setuptrustedmaster -add | -remove -masterserver
master_server_name -remotemasterserver remote_master_server
[-remoteonly | -localonly]

nbseccmd -command -option -help

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\

DESCRIPTION

The nbseccmd -setuptrustedmaster command sets up a one-way or two-way trust relationship between a master server and a remote master server. You can specify that only the master server trusts the remote master server (-localonly) or that only the remote master trusts the master server (-remoteonly).

This command can be run only on the master server.

OPTIONS

-domainname domain_name
   Specifies the domain to which the user that is specified in -username belongs. It is used with -password to validate the credentials.

-masterserver master_server_name
   Specifies the name of the master server that the user has logged into. Auto Image Replication uses this name for the current master server or the source master server.
-mutualtrust
  Establishes bidirectional trust between the two specified master servers
  (-masterserver and -remotemasterserver).

-password pwd
  Specifies the user password used with -username and -domainname to validate
  the credentials of the remote master server host.

-remotemasterserver remote_master_server
  Specifies the name of the remote master server where the trust is to be
  established. Auto Image Replication uses this name for the target master
  server.

-remoteonly | -localonly
  Specifies the way that a trust must be established. Either the local master
  (source) trusts the remote master (target) or vice versa. If neither of these
  options is specified, a two-way trust is established.

-setuptrustedmaster -add | -remove
  Add or remove inter-domain trust across master servers.

-username username
  Specifies the login user name of the remote master server host. It is used with
  -domainname and -password to validate the credentials of the remote master
  server host.
nbsetconfig

nbsetconfig – update a NetBackup configuration

SYNOPSIS

nbsetconfig [-h host] [-u user] [filename,...] [-r "reason"]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbsetconfig command is used to update a configuration. This command is available for all NetBackup platforms.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

filename,...

Specifies the file or files where the updates are listed. If not specified, the standard input is read.

-h host

Specifies the host name of the server or client whose configuration you update.

-r "reason"

Indicates the reason why you choose this command action. The reason text string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this string with double quotes ("..."). The string must not exceed 512 characters. It cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-u user

Specifies the user whose configuration you update.

EXAMPLE

Set the NetBackup configuration on the system to the designated servers. The master server is yellow.colors.org and the media server is orange.colors.org.
# nbsetconfig
SERVER = yellow.colors.org
SERVER = orange.colors.org

To escape on UNIX, press:

<ctl-D>

To escape on Windows, press:

<ctl-Z>

SEE ALSO

See nbgetconfig on page 617.
See bpgetconfig on page 156.
See bpsetconfig on page 395.
**nbsnapimport**

nbsnapimport — import a snapshot copy on a storage server

**SYNOPSIS**

```
nbsnapimport -backupid backup_id -cn copy_number -fim fim_name -stunit storage_unit [-mounthost mount_host]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
**DESCRIPTION**

The `nbsnapimport` command imports a snapshot copy in NetBackup so that it can be used to browse, restore, or create a NetBackup (tar) copy.

This command can be run only on the master server.

**OPTIONS**

- `-backupid backup_id`
  Specifies the backup ID of a single backup image.

- `-cn copy_number`
  Determines the copy number to import. Valid values are 1 through 10. The default is 1.

- `-fim fim_name`
  Specifies the snapshot method to use to create the image. Select the method by using the type of data and hardware that the client uses.

  For details on snapshot methods, refer to the *NetBackup Snapshot Client Administrator’s Guide*.

  The available options depend on the snapshot method. For a list of snapshot methods and their options, refer to the `<opt_params>` area of each snapshot method (FIM) listed in the `vfm.conf` file.

- `-mounthost mount_host`
  Specifies the mount host where the snapshot copy will be imported.
-stunit storage_unit

  Specifies the storage unit.

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/images/*

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\db\images/*
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
nbsnapreplicate

nbsnapreplicate – initiate snapshot replication on a storage server

SYNOPSIS

nbsnapreplicate -backupid backup_id | -Bidfile filepath -cn copy_number -rcn replicate_copy_number -slpname policy_name -stunit storage_unit [-mediaServer media_server] [-priority number] [-v]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbsnapreplicate command allows a copy of a backup to be created. This command can be run only on the master server. Use nbsnapreplicate to create up to 10 copies of unexpired backups.

OPTIONS

-backupid backup_id
   Specifies the backup ID of a single backup to replicate.

-Bidfile file_name
   file_name specifies a file that contains a list of backup IDs to be replicated. List one backup ID per line in the file. If this parameter is specified, other selection criteria are ignored.

   Also, file_name is removed during the execution of that command line interface (CLI), because the NetBackup GUIs commonly use this parameter. They expect the CLI to remove the temporary file that was used for the -Bidfile option upon completion. Direct CLI users can also use the option; however, it removes the file.

cn copy_number
   Determines the copy number to replicate. Valid values are 1 through 10. The default is 1.
-mediaServer media_server
    Specifies the media server.

-priority number
    Sets a backup policy to run at a lesser or a higher priority than disk staging
duplication.

-rcn replicate_copy_number
    Specifies the copy number of the snapshot replication. The copy number is
the operation index value of the storage lifecycle policy replication operation
plus 100.

-slp_name policy_name
    Specifies the storage lifecycle policy name of the duplicated file.

-stunit storage_unit
    Specifies the storage unit.

-v
    Selects the verbose mode. When you specify the debug logs or progress logs,
the output includes more information.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List backups with a copy number of 1. They were backed up by the
policy that is named stdpol, and created between July 1, 2009, and August 1,
2009.

    # nbsnapreplicate -cn 1

Example 2 - Create a duplicate copy of the backup IDs in file name plum. It
duplicates copy 1 to copy 5 on storage unit Tape_stu of pool Pool1.

    # nbsnapreplicate -Bidfile plum dstunit Tape_stu -dp Pool1 -cn 1 -dcn 5

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/admin/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/images/*

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\db\images/*
install_path\NetBackup\logs\admin/*
nbsqladm

nbsqladm – configure SQL Server instances for a SQL Server Intelligent backup policy

SYNOPSIS

nbsqladm [-S master_server] -list_instances [instance_name] [-host name] [-active | -inactive] [-registered | -unregistered]
nbsqladm [-S master_server] -add_instance instance_name -host name [-instance_group name] [-local_credentials] [-user name -domain name] [-force]
nbsqladm [-S master_server] -register_instance instance_name [-host name] [-instance_group name] [-local_credentials] [-user name -domain name] [-force]
nbsqladm [-S master_server] -delete_instance instance_name [-host name]

nbsqladm [-S master_server] -modify_instance instance_name [-new_instance instance_name] -host name [-new_host name] [-instance_group name] [-local_credentials] [-user name -domain name] [-active | -inactive] [-force]
nbsqladm [-S master_server] -remove_from_instance_group instance_name [-instance_group name] [-host name]
nbsqladm [-S master_server] -initiate_discovery

nbsqladm [-S master_server] -list_instance_groups [instance_group_name]
nbsqladm [-S master_server] -add_instance_group instance_group_name [-local_credentials] [-user name -domain name]
nbsqladm [-S master_server] -delete_instance_group name

nbsqladm [-S master_server] -modify_instance_group name [-new_instance_group name] [[-local_credentials] [-user name -domain name] [-validate]]
nbsqladm [-S master_server] -list_dbas

nbsqladm [-S master_server] -add_dba host_name user_name

nbsqladm [-S master_server] -delete_dba host_name user_name
nbsqladm [-S master_server] -auto_registration instance_group_name

nbsqladm [-S master_server] -disable_auto_registration

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin

DESCRIPTION

The nbsqladm command configures SQL Server instances and instance groups for use with a SQL Server Intelligent Policy. You can also use this command on the master server to authorize DBAs to use the nbsqladm on a specific host.

OPTIONS

For a SQL Server cluster, for the -host name provide the virtual name of the SQL Server. If you have multiple NICs, provide the private interface name of the SQL Server host. For a SQL Server cluster with multiple NICs, provide the private virtual name of the SQL Server.

-add_dba host_name user_name

Authorizes the specified DBA (user_name) to use the nbsqladm command on a specific host (host_name). Can only be used on the master server.

If you have multiple NICs, provide the private interface name of the SQL Server host.

For a SQL Server cluster, authorize the DBA for each node in the cluster. (Do not authorize a DBA using the virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.) For the -host name provide one of the node names in the SQL Server cluster.

For a SQL Server cluster with multiple NICs, authorize the DBA using the private interface name for each of the nodes in the SQL Server cluster.

-add_instance instance_name -host name [-instance_group name | -local_credentials | -user name -domain name] [-force]

Add an instance to the NetBackup catalog.

For a SQL Server cluster, for the -host name provide the virtual name of the SQL Server cluster. If you have multiple NICs, provide the private interface name of the SQL Server host. For a SQL Server cluster with multiple NICs, provide the private virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.
-add_instance_group instance_group_name [-local_credentials | -user name -domain name]

Add an instance group to the NetBackup catalog. You can add credentials to the instance group with the -local_credentials or the -user name -domain name option.

-auto_registration instance_group_name

Enables the automatic registration for the named instance group. Newly discovered instances are automatically registered with the group credentials and added to the instance group. If you want any instances that were previously discovered to be included in the instance group, you must add those instances manually. Only one instance group can be enabled for automatic registration.

-delete_dba host_name user_name

Removes the authorization to use the nbsqladm command for the specified host (host_name) and DBA (user_name). Can only be used on the master server.

If you have multiple NICs, provide the private interface name of the SQL Server host.

For a SQL Server cluster, remove authorization for the DBA for each node in the cluster. (You cannot remove authorization for a DBA using the virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.) For the -host name provide one of the node names in the SQL Server cluster.

For a SQL Server cluster with multiple NICs, remove authorization using the private interface name for each of the nodes in the SQL Server cluster.

-delete_instance instance_name [-host name]

Delete an instance from the NetBackup catalog.

For a SQL Server cluster, for the -host name provide the virtual name of the SQL Server cluster. If you have multiple NICs, provide the private interface name of the SQL Server host. For a SQL Server cluster with multiple NICs, provide the private virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.

-delete_instance_group name

Delete an instance group.

-disable_auto_registration

Disables the automatic registration so that newly discovered instances are not automatically registered and added to an instance group.

-force

Forces NetBackup to register the instance and skip the validation of the instance credentials. NetBackup for SQL Server cannot protect any instances that are not registered or that have invalid credentials.
-host name or -new_host name or host_name
   Specifies the name of the host where the SQL Server database resides.

   If you have multiple NICs, provide the private interface name of the SQL Server host.
   For a SQL Server cluster, for the host name provide the virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.
   For a SQL Server cluster with multiple NICs, provide the private virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.

-instance instance_name or -new_instance instance_name
   Specifies the name of the SQL Server instance.

-instance_group name
   Specifies the name of the instance group to which you want to add or remove an instance.

   Or indicates that the instance group you want to use to register an instance.
   Alternatively, you can register an instance with instance group credentials or specific credentials. Also see the -local_credentials and -user name -domain name options.

   The credentials must have certain security privileges. See the NetBackup for SQL Server Administrator's Guide.

-initiate_discovery
   Start the discovery process to discover any SQL Server instances that were added to your environment since the last discovery.

-list_dbas
   Display a list of all database administrators (DBAs) able to use nbsqladm. Can only be used on the master server.

-list_instances [instance_name] [-host name] [-active | -inactive] [-registered | -unregistered]
   List all SQL Server instances in the NetBackup catalog.
   Use instance_name to list a specific instance. Use -registered or -unregistered to list the registered or unregistered SQL Server instances.
   The options -active and -inactive to display the instances that are active for NetBackup (available for backup) and the inactive instances.
   The default condition is to list all instances.

   If you have multiple NICs, provide the private interface name of the SQL Server host.
   For a SQL Server cluster, for the -host name provide the virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.
   For a SQL Server cluster with multiple NICs, provide the private virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.
-list_instance_groups [instance_group_name]
List the SQL Server instance groups that exist. Use instance_group_name to list a specific instance group.

-local_credentials
Indicates that you want to register an instance with the credentials that were used to install NetBackup. Alternatively, you can register an instance with instance group credentials or specific credentials. See the -instance_group name and -user name -domain name options.

The credentials must have certain security privileges. See the NetBackup for SQL Server Administrator's Guide.

When it is used with the -validate option to modify an instance group you can also validate the credentials for each instance in the group.

-modify_instance instance_name [-new_instance instance_name] -host name [-new_host name] [-instance_group name | -local_credentials | -user name -domain name] [-active | -inactive] [-force]
Change the attributes of the specified instance.

Use -active to make an instance that you deactivated in NetBackup available for backup. Or you can make an instance inactive in NetBackup with -inactive. For example, if the instance is under maintenance.

If you have multiple NICs, provide the private interface name of the SQL Server host. For a SQL Server cluster, for the -host name provide the virtual name of the SQL Server cluster. For a SQL Server cluster with multiple NICs, provide the private virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.

-modify_instance_group [-new_instance_group name] [[-local_credentials | -user name -domain name] [-validate]]
Change the attributes of the specified instance group.

-new_instance_group name changes the name of the instance group. Use -local_credentials or -user name -domain name to add or change the credentials for the instance group. The -validate option validates the group credentials for each instance in the instance group. This option is used with -local_credentials or -user name -domain name.

-register_instance instance_name [-instance_group name | -local_credentials | -user name -domain name] [-force]
Register credentials for an instance. See the description for -instance_group name, -local_credentials, and -user name -domain name.

For a SQL Server cluster or multiple NICs, before you register an instance ensure that the instance was added with the correct host name. If you have
multiple NICs, the host name is the private interface name of the SQL Server host. A SQL Server cluster requires only one entry in instance management; the host name is the virtual name of the SQL Server cluster. For a SQL Server cluster with multiple NICs, the host name is the private virtual name of the SQL Server cluster.

remove_from_instance_group instance_name [-instance_group name] [-host name]
Remove an instance from an instance group.

-S master_server
Specifies the master server for the instance or the instance group that you want to add, change, or delete. Or use to indicate the master server on which you want to perform a specific command.

-user name -domain name
Indicates that you want to register an instance with the specific credentials that you provide. Alternatively, you can register an instance with instance group credentials or local credentials. See the -instance_group name and -local_credentials options.

The credentials must have certain security privileges. See the NetBackup for SQL Server Administrator’s Guide.

When it is used with the -validate option to modify an instance group you can also validate the credentials for each instance in the group.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Add local credentials to the instance group marketing without validating the credentials.

nbsqladm -modify_instance_group marketing -local_credentials

Example 2 - Add credentials for the user adminuser in the domain corp to the instance group marketing. Also validate the credentials for each instance in the group.

nbsqladm -modify_instance_group marketing -user adminuser -domain corp -validate
nbstl

nbstl – add, delete, modify, or list NetBackup storage lifecycle policies

SYNOPSIS

[-uf used_for1 [,used_for2,...used_forn]]
[-source source1[,source2,...sourcen]]
[-residence storage_unit1 | __NA__[,storage_unit2 | __NA__,...storage_unitn | __NA__]]
[-pool volume_pool1 | __NA__[,volume_pool2 | __NA__,...volume_pooln | __NA__]]
[-server_group host1 | __NA__[,host2 | __NA__,...hostn | __NA__]]
[-managed m1[,m2,...mn]] [-rl retention_level1 | __NA__[,retention_level2 | __NA__,...retention_leveln | __NA__]] [-as alt_read_server1 | __NA__[,alt_read_server2 | __NA__,...alt_read_servern | __NA__]]
[-mpx T | F [,T | F,...,T | F]] [-target_master target_master_server1 | __NA__[,target_master_server2 | __NA__,...target_master_servern | __NA__][,-target_importslp target_importslp1 | __NA__[,target_importslp2 | __NA__,...target_importslpn | __NA__]] [-defop T | F [,T | F,...,T | F]] [-v] [-M master_server] [-destpri priority1 [,priority2,...priorityn]] [-window window_1 [,window_2,...window_n]] [-wcopt option_set1 [,option_set2,...option_setn]

nbstl storage_lifecycle_name -delete [-v] [-M master_server]


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/
On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbstl command can do the following:

- **-add** adds a new storage lifecycle.
- **-delete** deletes an existing storage lifecycle.
- **-modify** modifies an existing storage lifecycle.
- **-L** or **-l** lists long or short information about one or all storage lifecycles. **-b** lists only the storage lifecycle policy names themselves.

The nbstl command creates, modifies, or deletes all of the destinations at the same time and does not support adding or modifying single destinations. To change properties of one destination, all of the existing destinations must be accounted for as well as the destination to be updated.

Many of the options that need to be entered for a destination may not be applicable (NA). In that case, enter the value as __NA__ (double underscores before and after NA). The following options accept __NA__ as a value:

- **-residence**
- **-pool**
- **-server_group**
- **-as** (alternate read server)
- **-target_master**
- **-target_importslp**

OPTIONS

- **-all_versions**
  Displays all versions of the specified storage lifecycle policy or all storage lifecycle policies if **storage_lifecycle_name** is not specified.

- **-b**
  Displays the name of the specified storage lifecycle policy or all storage lifecycle policies if **storage_lifecycle_name** is not specified. Use this option with the **-all_versions** option to display the name and version of all the storage lifecycle policies.
-conflicts
   Shows how changes to this SLP as described by the other nbstl options can affect the policies that are associated with this SLP. nbstl submits the SLP changes for validation. It compares the proposed content of the SLP with all the policies that use the SLP and displays any errors on stdout. No changes are committed at this time. If no errors are found, the user can then resubmit the changes without the -conflicts option to commit the changes.

-dc class
   Specifies the numeric data classification that is associated with this service.

-delete
   Deletes the specified storage lifecycle policy.

-defop T | F [,T | F,...,T | F]
   Sets the deferred operation flag for duplication copies.
   ■ F or f - Do not defer the creation of additional image copies.
   ■ T or t - Defer the creation of additional image copies until the source copy is about to expire. The duplication job begins about four hours before the source is to expire. This default time can be changed by changing the Deferred duplication offset parameter in the SLP Parameters host properties.

-dp duplication_priority
   Specifies the duplication job priority that is associated with this Storage service.

storage_lifecycle_name
   Identifies the name of the storage lifecycle policy to be created, modified, deleted, or displayed.

-json
   Generates data in json format and spans multiple lines.

-json_compact
   Generates data in json format on a single line.

-l
   Displays the condensed output of the specified storage lifecycle policy, or all storage lifecycle policies if storage_lifecycle_name is not specified. The output contains only data for the storage lifecycle. It does not identify the name.

-L
   Displays the long output of the specified storage lifecycle, or all storage lifecycles if storage_lifecycle_name is not specified. It identifies the output by name.
-M master_server
   Specifies the NetBackup master server. The default is the local server.

-modify
   Modifies the specified storage lifecycle policy. This option creates a new version of the storage lifecycle policy. You can modify information such as pool volume or retention level.

-modify_current
   Modifies the current version of the storage lifecycle policy instead of creating a new policy. This option cannot be used with the –dc, -uf, -source, or –managed options.

-modify_version
   Modifies the selected version (nn) of the storage lifecycle policy instead of creating a new policy. This option cannot be used with the –dc, -uf, -source, or –managed options.

-v
   Selects the verbose mode for logging.

-version nn
   Displays only the specified version number (nn) of the storage lifecycle policy or all storage lifecycle policies if storage_lifecycle_name is not specified.

The following destination options must all specify the same number of parameters, one for each destination of the Storage service. The resulting number of destinations equals the number of parameters. The parameters are separated by commas with no blank spaces between them.

-destpri priority1 [,priority2,...priorityn]
   Specifies the job priority for each storage lifecycle policy destination index. This option can be used only for import destinations. All other destinations must be set to 0.

-managed m,...
   Specifies the managed retention type for each destination. The possible values are the following:
   ■ 0 - fixed
   ■ 1 - capacity managed
   ■ 2 - Expire after copy. After all operations complete that use this copy as a source, the copy expires. These include operations such as duplication, replication, backup from snapshot, and index from snapshot.
   ■ 3 - remote (imported) expiration date.


- 4 - maximum snapshot rotation.
- 5 - mirror copy

For example, `-managed 4` means that the retention type is maximum snapshot rotation.

```plaintext
-mpx T | F [,T | F,...,T | F]
```

Sets the preserve multiplexing flag for duplication copies. This option is not allowed for backup or snapshot copies. Settings in the policy host and storage unit properties determine the multiplexed state of the backup copies. The flag is only relevant for tape copies. The option is `-mpx` followed by a set of commas that are separated by the following values:

- F or f - Do not preserve multiplexing for the copy.
- T or t - Preserve multiplexing for the copy, if possible.
- __NA__ - Not applicable

```plaintext
-pool volume_pool1 | __NA__[,volume_pool2 | __NA__,..volume_pooln | __NA__]
```

Specifies the volume pool for each destination. Volume pools do not apply to disk copies.

```plaintext
-residence storage_unit1 | __NA__[,storage_unit2 | __NA__,..storage_unitn | __NA__]
```

The storage unit that is to be used for each destination. Storage units do not apply to snapshot destinations (`-uf` option set to 2) or duplication to remote master (`-uf` option set to 3).

```plaintext
-rl retention_level1 [,retention_level,...retention_level]
```

The retention level (0-24) applied to each destination.

```plaintext
-servergroup host1 | __NA__[,host2 | __NA__,..hostn | __NA__]
```

Specifies the server group.

```plaintext
-as alt_read_server1 | __NA__ [,alt_read_server2 | __NA__,..alt_read_servern | __NA__]
```

The alternate read server for each destination. Alternate read servers apply only to duplication destinations.

```plaintext
-source source1[,source2,...sourcen]
```

Configures a hierarchy of duplications for the -add and -modify operations of storage lifecycle.

Accepted values for `-source` are the following:

- Backup and snapshot destinations - value must be 0. Backup and snapshot copies do not require a source.
- Duplication destinations - the serial number of the destination from the list of destinations to be used as the source copy. (A snapshot copy cannot be used as the source for a duplication.) Duplication destinations that do not use any specific source (that is, they use the primary copy as the source), must be set to 0.

- Outputs data about the specified storage lifecycle(s) in user display format.

-uf used_for1 [used_for2,...used_forn]
  Specifies when each destination is used. Use one of the following values:
  - 0 - backup
  - 1 - duplication
  - 2 - snapshot
  - 3 - replication to remote master (requires a -residence value of __NA__)
  - 4 - import
  - 5 - backup from snapshot
  - 6 - index from snapshot
  - 7 - replication
  For example, -uf 2 is for snapshot operation.

-wcopt option1 [,option2,...optionn]
  Specifies how to treat images that cannot be suspended. If a window closes and the jobs for an SLP have not completed, NetBackup attempts to suspend the images that are in progress. When the window reopens, NetBackup resumes those jobs at the point they were when suspended.

  If the images cannot be suspended, the option determines how the images are processed:
  - SFN - Finish processing the active images. The window closes, but NetBackup continues to process the active images until they are finished. NetBackup does not begin to process any other images until the window reopens.
  - SHN - Cancel the processing of the active images. The window closes and NetBackup immediately stops processing the active images. When the window reopens, NetBackup begins to process the images where it left off.

-window window_1 [,window_2,...window_n]
  Specifies a time window for a specific destination. If the user runs the bpschedule command to create a new duplication window, then a subsequent
The nbstl command can create a lifecycle with a backup and duplication destination. And duplication from this policy would run only from 6 AM and last for 4 hours (which means all job should be done by 10AM).

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List the long output of information on lifecycle1:

```
# nbstl lifecycle1 -L

Name: lifecycle1
Data Classification: Gold
Duplication job priority: 0
State: active
Destination 1 Use for: backup
  Storage Unit: adv_dsu1
  Volume Pool: (none specified)
  Server Group: (none specified)
  Retention Type: Fixed
  Retention Period: 1 (2 hours)
  Alternate Read Server: (none specified)
  Preserve Multiplexing: false
State: inactive
Source: (client)
```

The storage unit named adv_dsu1 is inactive. Values for "State" in the -L display are either active or inactive.

Example 2 - Create a lifecycle named HDLifecycle1. This lifecycle has a data classification of Gold. It contains the following four destinations:

- A backup destination (-uf value is 0) with storage unit AdvDisk1 which does not require any source (-source value is 0).
- A backup destination using storage unit DataDomain1.
- A duplication destination (-uf value is 1) with storage unit DataDomain2 that uses destination at serial number 1 (i.e. the backup destination with storage unit DataDomain1) as a source (-source value is 1).
- A duplication destination with storage unit cooperstown-tape1 that uses the destination at serial number 2 (i.e. the duplication destination with storage unit DataDomain2) as the source (-source value is 2).

```
# nbstl HDLifecycle1 -add -dc Gold -uf 0,0,1,1,1 -residence AdvDisk1, DataDomain1,DataDomain2,cooperstown-tape1 -source 0,0,1,2
```
Example 3 - Create a lifecycle that does snapshot with backup to disk and then duplication to tape. The disk storage unit is DskSTU and the tape storage unit is TpSTU.

```
# nbstl LCPolicy -add -dc Gold -uf 0,1,2 -residence DskSTU,TpSTU,__NA__
-pool NetBackup,DLP_Pool1,NA__ -managed 0,0,0 -rl 6,12,1
```

Data retention is defined as follows:

- Snapshot images are retained for one week.
- Backup images on disk are retained for six (6) months.
- Tape images are retained for five (5) years.
- The user has defined retention level 12 to be five (5) years.

Example 4 - Change the retention level for existing version 4 of the lifecycle:

```
# nbstl LCPolicy -modify_version -version 4 -rl 4,6,7,7
```

The storage lifecycle policy must have four destinations previously defined.

Example 5 - List the condensed contents of version 2 of LCPolicy:

```
# nbstl LCPolicy -l -version 2
```

Example 6 - Change the fields in the current version of the storage lifecycle policy SLP8:

```
# nbstl SLP8 -modify_current -pool Pool1,Pool2,Pool3 -as __NA__,
AltReadServer2,NA__ -mpx F,F,T
```

Example 7 - Create a new duplication window. Then a subsequent nbstl command can create a lifecycle with a backup and duplication destination (0,1). A previous bpplsched command set the duplication window for this policy to run from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. (4 hours).

```
# nbstl morning_dup_slp -add -dc Gold -dp 999 -uf 0,1 -source 0,1
-residence DISK1,TAPE1
```

**SEE ALSO**

See nbdc on page 537.

See nbstlutil on page 699.
nbstlutil

nbstlutil – run the NetBackup storage lifecycle policies utility

SYNOPSIS

nbstlutil active [-lifecycle name] [-destination name] [-before mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss | -after mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss]

nbstlutil inactive -lifecycle name | -destination name
[-reactivation_time mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss | -duration hours] [-before mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss | -after mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss]

nbstlutil inactive -lifecycle name -destination name
[-reactivation_time mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss | -duration hours] [-before mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss | -after mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss]

nbstlutil cancel [-lifecycle name | -destination name] [-version number] [-before mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss | -after mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss] [-nowarn]

nbstlutil active | inactive | cancel -backupid id_value

nbstlutil diskspaceinfo [-stype server_type]


nbstlutil pendimplist

nbstlutil redo -backupid value -slpindex value

nbstlutil repllist [-l] [-U] [-sincetime timeval]

nbstlutil report [-lifecycle name [-version number]] [-client name] [-mediaid value] [-mediaserver name] [-storageserver name]

DESCRIPTION

The nbstlutil command provides a way for users to intervene in storage lifecycle policy (SLP) operations. The following are the utility functions:

active

Activates processing of the secondary operations that have been suspended within a storage lifecycle policy. Operations that qualify as secondary are duplication, replication, and import from snapshot. Existing images and newly created images are activated. The -lifecycle, -version, -destination, -before, -after, and -backupid options identify the secondary operations.

- If neither the -lifecycle option nor the -destination is specified, nbstlutil resumes the processing of all secondary operations for all storage lifecycle policies.
- If only a storage lifecycle policy (-lifecycle) is specified, nbstlutil resumes the processing of all secondary operations for that storage lifecycle policy only.
- If only a destination is specified, nbstlutil resumes the processing of all secondary operations that use the specified destination for all storage lifecycle policies.

You suspend secondary operations when you run the nbstlutil inactive command.

cancel

Permanently cancels storage lifecycle policy processing according to how the -lifecycle, -before, -after, and -destination options are used:

- If the -lifecycle option and the -destination option are both used, nbstlutil permanently cancels processing for the existing images that the options identify.
- If neither of the options is used, nbstlutil permanently cancels all pending copies for all existing images that the storage lifecycle policies manage.
If only a storage lifecycle policy (-lifecycle) is specified, \texttt{nbstlutil} permanently cancels all pending copies of the existing images that it manages.

If only a destination is specified, \texttt{nbstlutil} permanently cancels all pending copies that are bound for that destination, for all storage lifecycle policies. Any new images that are created after this command are processed normally. If all pending copies of an image are canceled, that image is marked as complete. The destination name is the name of a storage unit or a storage unit group that is used in a storage lifecycle policy.

diskspaceinfo
Reports on the space that is used by all disk volumes or only the disk volumes that the specified type uses.

inactive
Suspends processing of secondary operations within a storage lifecycle policy, but retains the image information so that processing can resume later. Secondary operations are duplication, replication, and import from snapshot. Existing images and newly created images are suspended. The -lifecycle, -before, -after, and -destination options identify the secondary operations.

If the -lifecycle option and the -destination option are both used, \texttt{nbstlutil} suspends processing for the existing images that the storage lifecycle policy and destination options identify.

If only a storage lifecycle policy (-lifecycle) is specified, \texttt{nbstlutil} suspends all secondary operations for that storage lifecycle policy.

If only a destination is specified, \texttt{nbstlutil} suspends all secondary operations that use the specified destination for all storage lifecycle policies.

The inactive option uses an accompanying reactivation option that lets you select when the inactive secondary operations can resume processing.

list
Shows the contents of an image list (EMM database). It lists images that reference an SLP. You can specify the SLP name to filter the image list. This option is primarily a debugging tool, but support may use the information to troubleshoot problems.

pendimplist
Lists all images in the pending import state. These are replication events that are received but not yet imported successfully. Because the image import function does not import images with a backup time in the future, these images remain pending until the backup time has passed.
redo
Repeats an SLP operation on an image. If a non-NetBackup action loses, damages, or destroys an image copy, redo lets you recreate the copy. If the original source copy is no longer available, the redo fails.

report
Shows a rollup of incomplete copies of lifecycle managed images.

repllist
Shows the status for completed replication copies.

stllist
Shows the status for incomplete copies of lifecycle managed images.

OPTIONS

-after mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss
Restricts the SLP secondary operation to only those backups started after the specified date-time.

-b
Lists only the backup IDs.

-backupid value
Specifies the backup ID whose images are to be processed.

-before mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss
Restricts the SLP secondary operation to only those backups started before the specified date-time.

-client name
Restricts the listing of images for storage lifecycle operations to only those on the client that is specified by name.

-copy_inactive value
Selects the images for which one or more copies are marked as inactive in the NetBackup database. This option is used primarily for debugging.

-copy_incomplete value
Selects the images for which one or more copies are not marked as duplication complete in the NetBackup database. This option is used for debugging.

-copy_state value
Selects the images with the specified copy state in the NetBackup database. This option is used primarily for debugging. Valid values for copy state are as follows:

- 1 - NOT_STARTED
- 2 - IN_PROCESS
- 3 - COMPLETE
- 9 - NOT_STARTED | INACTIVE
- 10 - IN_PROCESS | INACTIVE

-copy_type value
Selects a copy type filter for the list commands (list and stllist). Valid values are the following:

- 0 - Backup
- 1 - Duplication
- 2 - Snapshot
- 3 - Duplication to remote master (replica)
- 4 - Import

-destination name
Selects the images that are scheduled to be duplicated to the storage unit or storage unit group that is specified by name.

-duration hours
Sets the amount of time in hours after the lifecycle images are inactivated before reactivation begins. The number of hours must be in whole integers (1,2,...). This option is used only with the inactive option.

-frag_state value
Selects the images with the specified fragment state in the NetBackup database. This option is used for debugging. Valid values for frag state are as follows:

- 1 - ACTIVE
- 2 - TO_BE_DELETED
- 3 - ELIGIBLE_FOR_EXPIRATION

-image_inactive value
Selects the images that are marked as inactive in the NetBackup database. This option is used for debugging.

-image_incomplete value
Selects the images that are not marked as lifecycle complete in the NetBackup database. This option is used for debugging.
-image_state value
   Selects the images with the specified image state in the NetBackup database. This option is used primarily for debugging. The valid values for image state are as follows:
   - 1 - NOT_STARTED
   - 2 - IN_PROCESS
   - 3 - COMPLETE
   - 9 - NOT_STARTED | INACTIVE
   - 10 - IN_PROCESS | INACTIVE

-jobid value
   Restricts the output listing of images for storage lifecycle operations to only those that the specified job ID value has created. -jobid can be used only with the list option.

-l
   Produces a condensed parsable output of the listing.

-lifecycle name
   Selects only lifecycle managed image list.

-mediaid value
   Restricts the listing of images for storage lifecycle operations to only those on the media ID that value specifies.

-mediaserver name
   Restricts the listing of images for storage lifecycle operations to only those on the media that name specifies.

-nowarn
   Skips the interactive warning message.

-policy name
   Restricts the processing of images to those that the specified backup policy (name) has created. -policy can be used only with the list option.

-reactivation_time mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss
   Sets the time in mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss format when you want the copies or SLPs that you are inactivating to be reactivated. The inactive option can use this option or the -duration option to reactivate inactivated copies or SLPs.

-rt I | IC | ICF | ICFS
   Selects the record types to be listed. The possible values are:
   - I - list only image records.
- IC - list image and copy records.
- ICF - list image, copy, and fragment records.
- ICFS - list image, copy, fragment, and snapshot records.

-sincetime timeval
  Shows the status of completed replication copies from the specified timeval to the present. This option is used with the repllist function.

-slpindex value
  Specifies the SLP operation to be repeated. -slpindex can be used only with the redo operation.

-state value
  Selects a state field that value specifies in the NetBackup database. This option is used primarily for debugging.

-storageserver name
  Restricts the listing of images for storage lifecycle operations to only those on the storage server that name specifies.

-stype server_type
  Specifies a string that identifies the storage server type. The server_type value can originate from one of the following sources:
  - Veritas provided storage. Possible values are AdvancedDisk and PureDisk.
  - Third-party disk appliances. The vendor supplies the server_type string.
  - Cloud storage. Possible values include amazon, att, and rackspace. These values can also contain a _crypt suffix (for example, amazon_crypt).

  The storage server type is case sensitive.

-U
  Produces user-readable output of the listing.

-version number
  Restricts the list output to only images that are controlled by the specified SLP version. It must be used with the -lifecycle option.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Displays the information about a lifecycle in-process image.

# nbstlutil -list -backupid dollhouse_1287744229 -U
Image:
  Master Server : dollhouse
Backup ID : dollhouse_1287744229
Client : dollhouse
Backup Time : 1287744229 (Fri Aug 24 16:13:49 2012)
Policy : pol-slp-2bkup-70-level
Client Type : 13
Schedule Type : 0
Storage Lifecycle Policy : slp-pol-2backup-70-level
Storage Lifecycle State : 2 (IN-PROCESS)
Time In Process : 1287744327 (Fri Aug 24 16:15:27 2012)
Data Classification ID : 85AA96DF9781453289A41745DD240A48 (Platinum)
Version Number : 0
OriginMasterServer : (none specified)
OriginMasterServerID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000
Import From Replica Time : 0 (Thu Jan 01 05:30:00 1970)
Required Expiration Date : 0 (Thu Jan 01 05:30:00 1970)
Created Date Time : 1287744297 (Fri Aug 24 16:14:57 2012)

Copy:
  Master Server : dollhouse
  Backup ID : dollhouse_1287744229
  Copy Number : 1
  Copy Type : 0
  Expire Time : 1288953829 (Fri Nov 02 16:13:49 2012)
  Expire LC Time : 1288953829 (Fri Nov 02 16:13:49 2012)
  Try To Keep Time : 1288953829 (Fri Nov 02 16:13:49 2012)
  Residence : PDDE-Stu
  Copy State : 2 (IN-PROCESS)
  Job ID : 0
  Retention Type : 0 (FIXED)
  MPX State : 0 (FALSE)
  Source : 0
  Destination ID : *NONE*
  Last Retry Time : 0

Fragment:
  Master Server : dollhouse
  Backup ID : dollhouse_1287744229
  Copy Number : 1
  Fragment Number : 1
  Resume Count : 0
  Media ID : @aaaad
  Media Server : dollhouse
  Storage Server : (none specified)
The output displays "(none specified)" for blank fields.

Example 2 - Display the contents of an image list in condensed parsable format.

```
# nbstlutil list -l
V7.0 I abc.example.com abc_1225727 abc 1225727 Pol_SLPTest1 0 0 SLP_Test1 2 \ 
  1225727 *NULL*
V7.0 C abc.example.com abc_1225727 1 2147483 1225735 AdvDisk1 3 0 0 0 0
V7.0 F abc.example.com abc_1225727 1 0 @ab abc.example.com *NULL* 0 6 1 \ 
  32768 1 @ab
V7.0 C abc.example.com abc_1225727 2 2147483 1225735 AdvDisk2 3 0 0 0 0
```

Example 3 - Display the information for an incomplete lifecycle image in user-readable output.

```
# nbstlutil stlilist -U
Image abc_1225727928 for Lifecycle SLP_Test1 is IN_PROCESS
  Copy to abc-tape1 is IN_PROCESS
  Copy to AdvDisk3 is NOT_STARTED
```

Example 4 - Display the information for an incomplete lifecycle image.

```
# nbstlutil stlilist -l
V7.5 I abc_1225727928 SLP_Test1 2
V7.5 C abc-tape1 2
V7.5 C AdvDisk3 1
```
**nbsu**

*nbsu* – run the NetBackup Support Utility

**SYNOPSIS**

```
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\support\n
**DESCRIPTION**

The `nbsu` command is a Veritas utility that gathers a wide range of diagnostic information. By default, `nbsu` gathers the appropriate diagnostic information that is based on the operating system and NetBackup environment. Several command line options enable the diagnostic information that is gathered to be customized as desired.

If necessary, create a bundled support package. `nbsu` creates the following `nbsu` and output directories:

- /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/nbsu
- /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/output/nbsu

**PREREQUISITES**

The following items are needed before you can use the `nbsu` command:

- `nbsu` is designed for use with NetBackup version 3.4 and greater.
- If you use the `-no_nbs` command line option, `nbsu` can be run without NetBackup installed.
For \texttt{nbsu} to create a support package (if required), the path to the \texttt{tar} and \texttt{gzip} programs must be included in the \$PATH (UNIX) environment variable. If \texttt{gzip} is not available, the utility uses the \texttt{compress} program, if available.

To run NetBackup or media manager diagnostics, the appropriate services or daemons must be running in the master server and media server environments.

Use the \texttt{--nbsu\_down} option to select only the diagnostics that do not use any NetBackup or media manager commands.

**PROGRAM USAGE**

Consider the following items when you program using the \texttt{nbsu} command:

- With no command line options, \texttt{nbsu} selects all appropriate diagnostics to run and gather information.
- To view a list of the diagnostic commands that \texttt{nbsu} selects, run \texttt{nbsu} with the \texttt{--l} command line option.
- Use the appropriate command line options for the following items:
  - Individual diagnostic commands
  - Groups of related diagnostic commands
  - Configuration or troubleshooting-related diagnostic commands
  - NetBackup or Media Manager exit status-related diagnostic commands
- To omit individual diagnostic commands or groups of related diagnostic commands, use the \texttt{--s} command line option.

**OPTIONS**

\texttt{\textbf{-c}}

Runs only NetBackup configuration-related commands or procedures. This option is the default condition.

\texttt{\textbf{-d diag}}

Runs only the diagnostic command or procedure listed. For a list of diagnostic commands or procedures, run \texttt{nbsu} with the \texttt{--l} command line option. Multiple \texttt{-d} options may appear in the list. For example:

\texttt{-d OS\_general -d OS\_env}

\texttt{\textbf{-debug}}

Runs \texttt{nbsu} in debug mode. Debug mode places additional program information into the file.
Performs an FTP on the support package that is bundled to Technical Support for analysis. Include the support case number in the specified format for identification purposes.

This option cannot be used with the -ftp_host, -ftp_incoming, or -nozip command line options.

-ftp_host host
Specifies the host to use with the FTP operation. This option must be used with -ftp_incoming, -ftp_pass, and -ftp_user command-line options to designate the destination host for the FTP support bundle. It cannot be used with the -ftp or -nozip options.

-ftp_incoming destination
Specifies an incoming destination to use with the FTP operation. This option must be used with -ftp_host, -ftp_pass, and -ftp_user command-line options to designate location for the FTP support bundle. It cannot be used with the -ftp or -nozip options.

-ftp_pass password
Specifies the password to use for the FTP operation. This option must be used with the -ftp or -ftp_host option. It cannot be used with the -nozip option.

-ftp_user user
Specifies the user name to use for the FTP operation. This option must be used with the -ftp or -ftp_host option. It cannot be used with the -nozip option.

This option cannot be used with the -ftp_host, -ftp_incoming, or -nozip command line options.

-g group_name
Runs only the diagnostic commands or procedures that are related to the group name. Diagnostic groups are "OS", "DEV", "NET", "NBU", and "MM". Multiple -g options may be listed. For example:

-g OS -g DEV

-h
Displays the terse nbsu command-line help information.

-H
Displays the full nbsu command-line help information.

-i
Interactive mode. Used to log on as a NetBackup security administrator.
Lists the diagnostic commands to be selected to run. Use with other command line options to display the appropriate diagnostic commands or procedures.

-\L

Lists all of the nbsu 1.0 diagnostics and commands. Can be used to output a detailed report of each diagnostic to STDOUT. Includes the selection criteria and commands to be executed.

-\mm_e 

Runs only the diagnostic commands or procedures that are related to the Media Manager exit status. Multiple -\mm_e options may be listed. For example:

-\mm_e 12 -\mm_e 20

-\nbu\_down 

Runs only the diagnostic commands or procedures that do not make use of NetBackup or media manager commands. This command line option selects DEV, NET, and OS diagnostics and a subset of NetBackup and media manager diagnostics.

-\nbu\_e 

Runs only the diagnostic commands or procedures that are related to the NetBackup exit status. Multiple -\nbu\_e options may be listed. For example:

-\nbu\_e 25 -\nbu\_e 41

-\no\_nbu 

Runs only DEV, NET, and OS-related diagnostics.

-\nozip 

Specifies that the output files are not to be compressed.

-\odir \\textit{destination\_directory} 

Redirects the nbsu diagnostic output to the specified directory. If the directory does not exist, nbsu tries to create it. If the directory path contains space characters, use leading and trailing double quote characters to identify the path. nbsu does a cursory check for invalid characters in the destination directory path name.

-\r \\textit{host\_role} 

Runs only the diagnostic commands or procedures that are related to the NetBackup host role. The following are the accepted host role parameter abbreviations:

\texttt{ma} = Master server
me = Media server
d_me = Disk media server
t_me = Tape media server
cl = Client
emm = EMM server
gdm = Global Domain Manager
rah = Remote Administration Host

Multiple -r options may be listed. For example:
-r ma -r cl

-s name
Skips the diagnostic command, procedure, or group listed. For a list of diagnostic commands or procedures, run nbsu with the -l command line option. Diagnostic groups are OS, DEV, NET, NBU, and MM. Multiple -s options may be listed. For example:
-s OS_general -s DEV

-t
Runs only the diagnostic commands or procedures that are related to the NetBackup troubleshooting.

-use_reg_cmd [32 | 64]
This option operates only on Windows systems.
This option enables the use of the Reg.exe utility to query the Windows registry. The version of Reg.exe that supports the /reg:32 or the /reg:64 command line parameters must be installed so that this option works correctly.

-v
Outputs the internal version of nbsu.

-xml
Outputs all nbsu output into a single XML formatted file.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List the diagnostics to be selected to run on a NetBackup node:

# nbsu -l
Example 2 - Select an individual diagnostic command to run; do not compress the resulting support bundle:

```
# nbsu -d NBU_version -nozip
```

Example 3 - Select the network group of diagnostics to run, but skip the NET_etc_hosts diagnostic:

```
# nbsu -g NET -s NET_etc_hosts
```

Example 4 - Select the diagnostics that are associated with the NetBackup exit status code 41:

```
# nbsu -nbu_e 41
```

Example 5 - List the diagnostics that would be selected to run for the network diagnostic groups and operating system diagnostic groups on a NetBackup node:

```
# nbsu -l -g NET -g OS
```

Example 6 - Select an individual diagnostic command to run and to not compress the resulting support bundle:

```
# nbsu -d NBU_version -nozip
```

Example 7 - Select the network and operating system groups of diagnostics to run, but skip the NET_dd diagnostic:

```
# nbsu -g NET -s NET_dd -g OS
```

Example 8 - Select the diagnostics that are associated with the NetBackup exit status codes 21, 25, and 41:

```
# nbsu -nbu_e 21 -nbu_e 25 -nbu_e 41
```
nbsvrgrp

nbsvrgrp – manage server groups

SYNOPSIS

nbsvrgrp -add -grpname name [-M master_name] -server s1:t1:s2:t2:s3:t3...sN:tN -grptype MediaSharing | NOM | AltServerRestore [-grpstate ACTIVE | INACTIVE] -description text


nbsvrgrp -delete -grpname name [-M master_name]


nbsvrgrp -list_machine_membership [-M master_name] -m machine_name [-t machine_type] [-summary | -verbose | -noverbose]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The nbsvrgrp command adds, changes, deletes, or lists server groups. Any authorized user can run nbsvrgrp.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

- add

  Adds a new server group.
-addsvr s1:t1:s2:t2:s3:t3...sN:tN
   Specifies a list of server or server-type pairs to be added to a server group.
   Examples of server types are master, media, and ndmp.

-change
   Changes an existing server group.

-delete
   Deletes a server group. This operation fails if it is a Media Sharing Group and
   media is assigned to the group.

-description text
   Describes the server group. Use double quote marks if the description contains
   any spaces.

-grpname name
   Specifies the human readable name that is given to a server group. This name
   is case sensitive. It may only contain the characters a-z, A-Z, 0-9, plus(+),
   minus(-), underscore(_), and period(.)

-grptype type
   Specifies the group type that is used to designate the purpose of a server
   group. The current list of group types is MediaSharing, NOM, and
   AltServerRead.

-grpstate ACTIVE | INACTIVE
   Sets or changes the state of a server group. Allowable states are ACTIVE and
   INACTIVE.

-list [-summary | -verbose | -noverbose]
   Lists the information about all server groups. The -summary option specifies a
   brief format for the server group information. The -verbose option specifies a
detailed format for the server group information. The -noverbose option
   specifies a parsable format for the server group information.

-list_machine_membership [-summary | -verbose | -noverbose]
   Lists the server groups in which a named machine has membership. The
   -summary option specifies a brief format for the server group information. The
   -verbose option specifies a detailed format for the server group information.
The -noverbose option specifies a parsable format for the server group
   information.

-m machine_name
   Machine name to use with the -list_machine_membership option.
Specifies a list of server or server-type pairs to be removed from a server group. Examples of server types are master, media, and ndmp.

Specifies a list of server (s1, s2,...) and server type (t1, t2,...) pairs to be configured in the server group. Examples of server types are master, media, and ndmp.

The machine type that corresponds to the machine that is named in the -m option. Examples include master, media server, and ndmp.

**NOTES**

nbsvrgrp provides only limited validation of the option parameters.

**EXAMPLES**

**Example 1** - Add a new media sharing server group that is called *MyServerGroup*, with media servers *larry* and *moe*, and ndmp filer *myfiler*:

```
# nbsvrgrp -add -grpname MyServerGroup -server
ACTIVE -description "my description with spaces"
```

**Example 2** - List all server groups that are configured:

```
# nbsvrgrp -list -summary
```
resilient_clients

resilient_clients – run utility that enables resiliency in clients to WAN latency and the interruptions that cause communication failures

SYNOPSIS

resilient_clients on | off client1 [ client2 ... ]
resilient_clients status [ client1 ... ]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
DESCRIPTION

The resilient_clients utility enhances the communication between the client in a remote office and the NetBackup server in a central office. Clients are made resilient to wide area network (WAN) high latency and the interruptions that can cause operations to fail. resilient_clients enhances resiliency at three different connection levels: Legacy NetBackup, ClientDirect, and PureDisk.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

on | off client1 [ client2 ... ]

Turns resiliency on and off for the specified client or clients.

status [ client1 ... ]

Displays the resiliency setting (on or off) of the specified client or clients. If no clients are listed, it displays the status of all clients of this master server.
restoretrace

**SYNOPSIS**

```
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
**DESCRIPTION**

The `restoretrace` utility consolidates the debug logs for the specified restore jobs. It copies to standard output the debug log lines relevant to the specified restore jobs. The messages sort by time. The utility tries to compensate for time zone changes and clock drift between remote servers and clients. The output is formatted to easily sort or group by timestamp, program name, server, or function for the following: `bprd` on the master server, `bpbrm` and `bptm-bpdm` on the media server, and `tar` on the client. For best results, set the verbose logging level to 5. Enable debug logging for `bpdbm` on the master server and for `bpcd` on all servers and clients in addition to already identified processes.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

**OPTIONS**

- `-master_server name`
  
  Name of the master server. Default is the local host name.

- `-job_id number`
  
  Job ID number of the restore job to analyze.

- `-client_name name`
  
  Client name of the jobs to analyze.

- `-start_time hh:mm:ss`
  
  Earliest timestamp to start analyzing the logs.
-end_time hh:mm:ss
   Latest timestamp to finish analyzing the logs.

mmddyy [mmddyy...]
   One or more day stamps that identify the log file names (log.mmddyy for UNIX, and mmddyy.log for Windows) that restoretrace analyzes.

NOTES

Media Manager logs are not analyzed.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Consolidate debug logs of all the restore jobs for the client peony on 071502. Use the start_time and end_time parameters to limit the window for the jobs that are evaluated.

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/restoretrace -job_id 234
081302 log.234

Windows systems:

C:\Program Files\VERITAS\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\restoretrace
client peony install_path C:\Program Files\VERITAS 071502
log.peony
stopltid

stopltid – stop the Media Manager device daemon

SYNOPSIS

stopltid

The directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

The `stopltid` command stops `ltid`, `avrd`, and the robotic daemons.

The `ltid` command starts the Media Manager device daemon (`ltid`) and Automatic Volume Recognition daemon (`avrd`). These daemons manage Media Manager devices. With both daemons started, an operator can initiate the operator display, observe the drive status, and control the assignment of requests to standalone drives. `ltid` can be placed in a system initialization script.

The Media Manager volume daemon, `vmd`, also starts with the `ltid` command. `ltid` also starts the appropriate robotic daemons, if robotic devices were defined in Media Manager.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

ERRORS

Error messages are logged by using `syslogd`.

SEE ALSO

rc(8), syslogd (UNIX commands)

See `ltid` on page 493.

See `tpconfig` on page 755.

See `tpunmount` on page 776.
tl4d

**tl4d** – Tape library 4MM (TL4) daemon (UNIX) or process (Windows)

**SYNOPSIS**

```
tl4d [-v]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
```
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/
```

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
```
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\
```

**DESCRIPTION**

**tl4d** interfaces with Media Manager to mount and unmount tapes in a tape library 4MM (TL4) robot.

ltid is the Media Manager device daemon on UNIX systems and the NetBackup Device Manager service on Windows systems. ltid starts tl4d if the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console shows drives in the robot. Stopping ltid stops tl4d.

UNIX systems: You can stop or start tl4d independently of ltid by using
```
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmps or your server’s ps command to identify the tl4d process ID. Then enter the following commands:
```
```
kill tl4d_pid
```
```
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/tl4d [-v] &
```

**tl4d** communicates with the robotics through a SCSI interface. When the connection is established (the path for robotics can be opened), tl4d puts the TL4 robot in the UP state. It then can mount and unmount tapes. If the robotics are inaccessible, tl4d changes the robot to the DOWN state. In this state, tl4d is still running and returns the robot to the UP state if it is able to make a connection.

Before you access any tapes, must define the following information: the media ID and slot number information for 4-mm tapes in a robot in the Enterprise Media Manager Database.

If a cleaning volume is used, it must be defined in the volume configuration. See tpclean for information on setting the frequency to clean the drive automatically.
On UNIX systems, the Internet service port number for tl4d must be in /etc/services. If you use NIS (Network Information Service), place the entry in this host’s /etc/services file in the master NIS server database for services.

On Windows systems, the Internet service port number for tl4d must be in %SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services.

The default service port number is 13713.

You must have administrator privileges to execute this command.

OPTIONS

- v  This option applies only to UNIX systems. It logs debug information using syslogd. If you start ltid with -v, tl4d also starts with -v.

ERRORS

UNIX systems:

tl4d returns an error message if a copy of tl4d is in operation.

Media Manager logs any tape library 4MM and robotic errors to syslogd. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

Windows systems:

Media Manager logs any tape library 4MM and robotic errors to the Windows application event log. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

SEE ALSO

See tpclean on page 752.
See tpconfig on page 755.
See ltid on page 493.
syslogd (UNIX command)
tl8d

tl8d – Tape library 8MM (TL8) daemon (process)

SYNOPSIS

tl8d [-v]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

tl8d interfaces with Media Manager to mount and unmount volumes in a tape
library 8MM robot.

ltid is the Media Manager device daemon on UNIX systems and the NetBackup
Device Manager service on Windows systems. tl8d runs on each host with a drive
connection and sends mount and unmount requests to the control daemon.

On UNIX systems, tl8d automatically starts and stops when ltid is started and
stopped. To stop or start tl8d independently of ltid, use
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmps or your server’s ps command to identify the tl8d
process ID. Then enter the following commands:

kill tl8d_pid

/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/tl8d [-v] &

The control daemon, tl8cd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tl8d on that
host starts it (see EXAMPLES).

On Windows systems, tl8d is started when the NetBackup Device Manager service
is started. They are stopped when this service is stopped. The control process,
tl8cd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tl8d starts it automatically on
that host (see EXAMPLES). tl8cd stops when you stop the NetBackup Device
Manager service.

Before you access any volumes through the NetBackup Device Manager service
(Windows systems), ltid, tl8d, and tl8cd, define the following information: the
media ID and slot number for volumes in a robot in the EMM database.
If a cleaning volume is used, it must be defined in the volume configuration. See tpclean for information on setting the frequency to clean the drive automatically.

If the vm.conf configuration option PREVENT_MEDIA_REMOVAL is enabled when tl8cd is active, tl8cd disables access to the volumes and the media access port. It disables access by issuing a command to the TL8 robot. If it is necessary to open the door of the cabinet, you must terminate tl8cd first. By default, access to the library is allowed.

The drives are logically numbered 1 through \( n \), where \( n \) is the number of drives in the robotic library. Use one or more of the following to determine the correct robot drive numbers:

- The Device Configuration Wizard (if the robotic library and drives support serialization).
- The robotic library vendor’s documentation on how to index the drive.
- The robotic test utility, or experiment by mounting media and then watch the operator display.

On UNIX systems, the Internet service port number for tl8cd must be in /etc/services. If you use NIS (Network Information Service), place the entry in this host’s /etc/services file in the master NIS server database for services.

On Windows systems, the Internet service port number for tl8cd must be in %SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services.

The default service port number is 13705.

The following items apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

- Tape library 8MM robotic control software permits drives in the same robot to be configured on different hosts. tl8cd may be running on a different host than tl8d, depending on where the SCSI connection resides (see EXAMPLES). When the connection is established (the path for robotics can be opened), tl8d puts the TL8 robot in the UP state. It then can mount and unmount volumes. If the robotics are inaccessible, tl8d changes the robot to the DOWN state. In this state, tl8d is still running and returns the robot to the UP state if tl8cd is able to make a connection.

- If drives are on different NetBackup hosts, enter the robotic information in the Media Manager configuration on all machines. The robot number must be the same on all machines.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.
OPTIONS

The following options operate only on UNIX systems.

-v Log debug information by using syslogd. If you start ltid with -v, tl8d and tl8cd are also started with -v.

ERRORS

UNIX systems:

tl8d logs error messages if a copy of the daemon is running.

Media Manager logs any tape library 8MM and robotic errors to syslogd. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

Windows systems:

Media Manager logs any tape library 8MM and robotic errors to the Windows application event log. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - In the following diagram, the drives and the robotics are connected to a single host. ltid initiates tl8d, which in turn initiates tl8cd.

Figure A-1 Use of tl8d with single host connected to TL8 robot

Example 2 - The following example applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

In the following diagram, each host is connected to one drive in the robot and the robotics are connected to host A. ltid on each host initiates tl8d. The tl8d on host A also initiates tl8cd, since that is where the robotic control is defined. Requests to mount tapes from host B go to tl8d on host B, which sends the robotic command to tl8cd on host A.
Figure A-2  Use of tl8d with two hosts connected to TL8 robot

See tl8cd on page 727.
See tpclean on page 752.
See tpconfig on page 755.
See ltid on page 493.
See syslogd (UNIX command)
tl8cd

tl8cd – Tape library 8MM (TL8) control daemon (process)

SYNOPSIS

tl8cd [-v] [-t] [-n]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

tl8d and tl8cd interface with Media Manager to mount and unmount volumes in a tape library 8MM robot.

ltid is the Media Manager device daemon on UNIX systems and the NetBackup Device Manager service on Windows systems. tl8d runs on each host with a drive connection and sends mount and unmount requests to the control daemon (tl8cd). tl8cd communicates with the robotics through a SCSI interface.

On UNIX systems, tl8d and tl8cd automatically start and stop when ltid is started and stopped. To stop or start tl8d independently of ltid, use /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmps or your server’s ps command to identify the tl8d process ID. Then enter the following commands:

kill tl8d_pid

/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/tl8d [-v] &

The control daemon, tl8cd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tl8d on that host starts it (see EXAMPLES).

On Windows systems, tl8d and tl8cd are started when the NetBackup Device Manager service is started. They are stopped when this service is stopped. The control process, tl8cd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tl8d starts it automatically on that host (see EXAMPLES). tl8cd stops when you stop the NetBackup Device Manager service.
Before you access any volumes through the NetBackup Device Manager service (Windows systems), `ltid`, `tl8d`, and `tl8cd`, define the following information: the media ID and slot number for volumes in a robot in the EMM database.

If a cleaning volume is used, it must be defined in the volume configuration. See `tpclean` for information on setting the frequency to clean the drive automatically.

If the `vm.conf` configuration option `PREVENT_MEDIA_REMOVAL` is enabled when `tl8cd` is active, `tl8cd` disables access to the volumes and the media access port. It disables access by issuing a command to the TL8 robot. If it is necessary to open the door of the cabinet, you must terminate `tl8cd` first. By default, access to the library is allowed.

The drives are logically numbered 1 through \( n \), where \( n \) is the number of drives in the robotic library. Use one or more of the following to determine the correct robot drive numbers:

- The Device Configuration Wizard (if the robotic library and drives support serialization).
- The robotic library vendor’s documentation on how to index the drive.
- The robotic test utility, or experiment by mounting media and then watch the operator display.

On UNIX systems, the Internet service port number for `tl8cd` must be in `/etc/services`. If you use NIS (Network Information Service), place the entry in this host’s `/etc/services` file in the master NIS server database for services.

On Windows systems, the Internet service port number for `tl8cd` must be in `%SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services`.

The default service port number is 13705.

The following items apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

- Tape library 8MM robotic control software permits drives in the same robot to be configured on different hosts. `tl8cd` may be running on a different host than `tl8d`, depending on where the SCSI connection resides (see EXAMPLES). When the connection is established (the path for robotics can be opened), `tl8d` puts the TL8 robot in the UP state. It then can mount and unmount volumes. If the robotics are inaccessible, `tl8d` changes the robot to the DOWN state. In this state, `tl8d` is still running and returns the robot to the UP state if `tl8cd` is able to make a connection.

- If drives are on different NetBackup hosts, enter the robotic information in the Media Manager configuration on all computers. The robot number must be the same on all computers.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.
OPTIONS

The following options operate only on UNIX systems.

-\( v \) Logs debug information by using syslogd. If you start \texttt{ltid} with \(-v\), \texttt{tl8d} and \texttt{tl8cd} are also started with \(-v\).

-\( t \) Terminates \texttt{tl8cd}.

-\( n \) Causes \texttt{tl8cd} to run with the barcode check function disabled. This option is useful if all or most of the volumes in the library do not contain barcodes. With no barcodes, it takes the robot less time to scan volumes.

Note that if the volumes contain barcodes and the \(-n\) option is selected, the barcodes are ignored.

ERRORS

UNIX systems:

\texttt{tl8d} and \texttt{tl8cd} both log error messages if a copy of the daemon is running.

Media Manager logs any tape library 8MM and robotic errors to syslogd. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

Windows systems:

Media Manager logs any tape library 8MM and robotic errors to the Windows application event log. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - In the following diagram, the drives and the robotics are connected to a single host. \texttt{ltid} initiates \texttt{tl8d}, which in turn initiates \texttt{tl8cd}.

\textbf{Figure A-3} Use of tl8cd with single host connected to TL8 robot
Example 2 - The following example applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

In the following diagram, each host is connected to one drive in the robot and the robotics are connected to host A. \texttt{ltid} on each host initiates \texttt{tl8d}. The \texttt{tl8d} on host A also initiates \texttt{tl8cd}, since that is where the robotic control is defined. Requests to mount tapes from host B go to \texttt{tl8d} on host B, which sends the robotic command to \texttt{tl8cd} on host A.

\textbf{Figure A-4}  Use of \texttt{tl8cd} with two hosts connected to TL8 robot

\begin{figure}[ht]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure_a-4.png}
\end{figure}

\textbf{SEE ALSO}

See \texttt{tpclean} on page 752.

See \texttt{tpclean} on page 752.

See \texttt{tpconfig} on page 755.

See \texttt{ltid} on page 493.

\texttt{syslogd} (UNIX command)
**tlld**

*tlld* – Tape library DLT (TLD) daemon (process) or control daemon (process).

**SYNOPSIS**

```bash
tlld [-v]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
`/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/`

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
`<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\`

**DESCRIPTION**

*tlld* and *tlcd* interface with Media Manager to mount and unmount volumes in a tape library DLT (TLD) robot.

*_ltid*_ is the Media Manager device daemon on UNIX systems and the NetBackup Device Manager service on Windows systems. *tlld* directly interfaces with *ltid*. *tlld* runs on each host with a drive connection and sends mount and unmount requests to the control daemon (*tlcd*). *tlcd* communicates directly with the robotics through a SCSI interface.

The following items apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

- TLD robotic control software permits drives in the same robot to be configured on different hosts. *tlcd* may be running on a different host than *tlld*, depending on where the interface connection resides (see EXAMPLES). When the connection is established (the path for robotics can be opened), *tlld* puts the TLD robot in the UP state. It then can mount and unmount volumes. If the robotics are inaccessible, *tlld* changes the robot to the DOWN state. In this state, *tlld* is still running and returns the robot to the UP state if *tlcd* is able to make a connection.

- If drives are on different NetBackup hosts, enter the robotic information in the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console on all computers. The robot number must be the same on all computers.

On UNIX systems, *tlld* and *tlcd* automatically start and stop when *ltid* is started and stopped. To stop or start *tlld* independently of *ltid*, use
`/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmps` or your server’s `ps` command to identify the *tlld* process ID. Then enter the following commands:
The control daemon, tldcd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tldd on that host automatically starts it (see EXAMPLES).

On Windows systems, tldd and tldcd are started when the NetBackup Device Manager service is started. They are stopped when this service is stopped. The control process, tldcd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tldd starts it automatically on that host (see EXAMPLES). tldcd stops when you stop the NetBackup Device Manager service.

Before you access any volumes through the NetBackup Device Manager service (Windows systems), ltid, tl8d, and tl8cd, define the following information: the media ID and slot number for volumes in a robot in the EMM database.

If a cleaning volume is used, it must be defined in the volume configuration. See tpclean for information on setting the frequency to clean the drive automatically.

The drives are logically numbered 1 through n, where n is the number of drives in the robotic library. Use one or more of the following to determine the correct robot drive numbers:

- The Device Configuration Wizard (if the robotic library and drives support serialization).
- The robotic library vendor’s documentation on how to index drives.
- The robotic test utility, or experiment by mounting media and watch the operator display.

On UNIX systems, the Internet service port number for tldcd must be in /etc/services. If you use NIS (Network Information Service), place the entry in this host’s /etc/services file in the master NIS server database for services.

On Windows systems, the Internet service port number for tldcd must be in %SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services.

The default service port number is 13711.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

The following option operates only on UNIX systems.

- \(-v\)  Logs debug information by using syslogd. If you start ltid with \(-v\), tldd and tldcd are also started with \(-v\).
ERRORS

Media Manager logs any tape library DLT and robotic errors to the Windows application event log. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

_tldd_ and _tldcd_ log an error message if another copy of the daemon is in operation.

Media Manager logs any tape library DLT and robotic errors to _syslogd_. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - In the following diagram, the two drives and the robotics connect to Host A. _ltid_ initiates _tldd_, which in turn initiates _tldcd_.

Figure A-5  Use of _tldd_ with single host and TLD robot

Example 2 - This example applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server. In the following diagram, each host connects to one drive and the robotics connect to host A. _ltid_ on each computer initiates _tldd_. The _tldd_ on host A also initiates _tldcd_, since that is where the robotic control is defined. Requests to mount tapes from host B go to _tldd_ on host B, which sends the robotic command to _tldcd_ on host A.
Figure A-6  Use of tldd with two hosts connected to TLD robot

```
Host A
  ltid
tldd
tldcd
SCSI

TLD Robot
  Robotics
  drive 3
  drive 2
  drive 1

Host B
  ltid
tldd
SCSI
```

SEE ALSO

See tldcd on page 735.
See tpclean on page 752.
See tpconfig on page 755.
See ltid on page 493.
syslogd
**tldcd**

**SYNOPSIS**

```bash
tldcd [-v] [-t]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
`/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/`

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
`<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\`

**DESCRIPTION**

`tldd` and `tldcd` interface with Media Manager to mount and unmount volumes in a tape library DLT (TLD) robot.

`ltid` is the Media Manager device daemon on UNIX systems and the NetBackup Device Manager service on Windows systems. `tldd` directly interfaces with `ltid`. `tldd` runs on each host with a drive connection and sends mount and unmount requests to the control daemon (`tldcd`). `tldcd` communicates directly with the robotics through a SCSI interface.

The following items apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

- TLD robotic control software permits drives in the same robot to be configured on different hosts. `tldcd` may be running on a different host than `tldd`, depending on where the interface connection resides (see EXAMPLES). When the connection is established (the path for robotics can be opened), `tldd` puts the TLD robot in the UP state. It then can mount and unmount volumes. If the robotics are inaccessible, `tldd` changes the robot to the DOWN state. In this state, `tldd` is still running and returns the robot to the UP state if `tldcd` is able to make a connection.

- If drives are on different NetBackup hosts, enter the robotic information in the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console on all computers. The robot number must be the same on all computers.

On UNIX systems, `tldd` and `tldcd` automatically start and stop when `ltid` is started and stopped. To stop or start `tlddd` independently of `ltid`, use
`/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmps` or your server’s `ps` command to identify the `tldd` process ID. Then enter the following commands:
The control daemon, tldcd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tldd on that host automatically starts it (see EXAMPLES).

On Windows systems, tldd and tldcd are started when the NetBackup Device Manager service is started. They are stopped when this service is stopped. The control process, tldcd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tldd starts it automatically on that host (see EXAMPLES). tldcd stops when you stop the NetBackup Device Manager service.

Before you access any volumes through the NetBackup Device Manager service (Windows systems), ltid, tl8d, and tl8cd, define the following information: the media ID and slot number for volumes in a robot in the EMM database.

If a cleaning volume is used, it must be defined in the volume configuration. See tpclean for information on setting the frequency to clean the drive automatically.

The drives are logically numbered 1 through n, where n is the number of drives in the robotic library. Use one or more of the following to determine the correct robot drive numbers:

- The Device Configuration Wizard (if the robotic library and drives support serialization).
- The robotic library vendor’s documentation on how to index drives.
- The robotic test utility, or experiment by mounting media and watch the operator display.

On UNIX systems, the Internet service port number for tldcd must be in /etc/services. If you use NIS (Network Information Service), place the entry in this host’s /etc/services file in the master NIS server database for services.

On Windows systems, the Internet service port number for tldcd must be in %SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services.

The default service port number is 13711.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

## OPTIONS

The following options operate only on UNIX systems.

- **-v** Logs debug information by using syslogd. If you start ltid with -v, tldd and tldcd are also started with -v.
- **-t** Terminates tldcd.
ERRORS

tldd and tldcd log an error message if another copy of the daemon is in operation.

Media Manager logs any tape library DLT and robotic errors to syslogd on UNIX systems, or to the Windows application event log on Windows systems. Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - In the following diagram, the two drives and the robotics connect to Host A. ltid initiates tldd, which in turn initiates tldcd.

Figure A-7 Use of tldcd with single host and TLD robot

Example 2 - This example applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server. In the following diagram, each host connects to one drive and the robotics connect to host A. ltid on each computer initiates tldd. The tldd on host A also initiates tldcd, since that is where the robotic control is defined. Requests to mount tapes from host B go to tldd on host B, which sends the robotic command to tldcd on host A.
Figure A-8  Use of `tldcd` with two hosts connected to TLD robot

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host A</th>
<th>TLD Robot</th>
<th>Host B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ltid tldd tldcd</td>
<td>Robotics</td>
<td>ltid tldd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSI</td>
<td>drive 3</td>
<td>SCSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drive 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drive 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

SEE ALSO

See `tldd` on page 731.
See `tpclean` on page 752.
See `tpconfig` on page 755.
See `ltid` on page 493.
syslogd (UNIX command)
**tlhd**

`tlhd` – Tape library half-inch (TLH) daemon (process on Windows systems)

**SYNOPSIS**

```bash
tlhd [-v]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
```
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/
```

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
```
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n```

**DESCRIPTION**

**Note:** This command applies only to the NetBackup Enterprise Server.

`tlhd` and `tlhcd` interface with Media Manager to mount and unmount tape volumes in a tape library half-inch (TLH) robot.

`ltid` is the Media Manager device daemon on UNIX systems and the NetBackup Device Manager service on Windows systems. `tlhd` interfaces directly with `ltid`. `tlhd` runs on each host with a drive connection and sends mount and unmount requests to the control daemon-process, `tlhcd`.

`tlhcd` communicates with the IBM Automated tape library (ATL) library manager, which processes all requests and all control functions for the robotic library. TLH robotic control software permits drives in the same robot to be configured on different hosts. `tlhcd` can be running on a different host than `tlhd`, depending on where the IBM library control is configured (see EXAMPLES). When communication with the library is established, `tlhd` puts the TLH robot in the UP state and can request volume mounts and unmounts. If the library or the control daemon is inaccessible, `tlhd` changes the robot to the DOWN state. In this state, `tlhd` is still running and returns the robot to the UP state if `tlhcd` is able to make a connection.

**Note:** If drives are on different hosts, enter the robotic information in the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console on all computers. The robot number must be the same on all computers.
On UNIX systems, tlhd and tlhcd automatically start and stop when ltid is started and stopped. To stop or start tlhd independently of ltid, use
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmps or your server’s ps command to identify the tlhd process ID. Then enter the following commands:

```
kill tlhd_pid
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/tlhd [-v] &
```

The control daemon, tlhcd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tlhcd on that host automatically starts it (see EXAMPLES).

On Windows systems, tlhd and tlhcd are started when the NetBackup Device Manager service is started. They are stopped when this service is stopped. The control process, tlhcd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tlhd starts it automatically on that host (see EXAMPLES). tlhcd stops when you stop the NetBackup Device Manager service.

Before you access any volumes through the NetBackup Device Manager service (Windows systems), ltid, tlhd, and tlhcd, define the following information: the media ID and slot number for volumes in a robot in the EMM database. Both the initial EMM database population and future updates can be accomplished by using Media Manager robotic inventory options.

If a cleaning volume is used, it must be defined in the volume configuration. See tpclean about how to set the frequency to clean the drive automatically.

The drives are configured by using IBM device names. The robotic test utility, tlhctest (robtest if the robot is configured), can be used to determine the device names that are associated with the robot. You can also use this utility along with IBM’s mtlib command-line interface to verify library communications, status, and functionality.

Configure the drive cleaning operation for the tape library half-inch robotic control through an IBM library manager console. The cleaning operations are not available to applications that use the IBM library manager. For this reason, you cannot define the volumes to clean through Media Manager. In addition, you cannot use the Media Manager utilities or the tpclean command for cleaning operations on drives under TLH robotic control.

On UNIX systems, the Internet service port number for tlhcd must be in
/etc/services. If you use NIS, place the entry in the /etc/services file in the master NIS server database for services.

On Windows systems, the Internet service port number for tlhcd must be in
%SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services.

The default service port number is 13717.
You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

The following options operate only on UNIX systems.

-\texttt{-v} \quad \text{Logs debug information by using } \texttt{syslogd}. If you start \texttt{ltid} with \texttt{-v}, \texttt{tlhd} and \texttt{tlhcd} also start with \texttt{-v}.

ERRORS

\texttt{tlhd} and \texttt{tlhcd} log an error message if a copy of the daemon or process is in operation. Media Manager logs any tape library half-inch and robotic errors to \texttt{syslogd} (UNIX systems) or to the application event log (Windows). Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

EXAMPLES

In the following examples the device hosts can be any supported Windows server or the following UNIX servers: AIX, HP-UX, Solaris (SPARC), and Linux.

Example 1 - In the following diagram, the drives are attached to and the robotics are controlled from a single host. \texttt{ltid} initiates \texttt{tlhd}, which in turn initiates \texttt{tlhcd}. \texttt{lmcpd} must be running on Host A. \texttt{lmcpd} is the IBM library manager control-point daemon on UNIX systems and the IBM Automated tape library service on Windows systems.

\textbf{Figure A-9} \quad \text{Use of } \texttt{tlhd} \text{ with single host connected to TLH robot}

Example 2 - In the following diagram, each host is connected to at least one drive and the robotics are controlled from Host A. \texttt{ltid} on each computer initiates \texttt{tlhd}. The \texttt{tlhd} on Host A also initiates \texttt{tlhcd}, since that is where the robotic control is...
defined. Requests to mount tapes from Host B go to `tlhd` on Host B, which sends the robotic command to `tlhcd` on Host A.

**Figure A-10** Use of `tlhd` with two hosts connected to TLH robot

SEE ALSO

- See `tlhcd` on page 743.
- See `tpclean` on page 752.
- See `tpconfig` on page 755.
- See `ltid` on page 493.
- `syslogd` (UNIX command)
tlhd

- Tape library half-inch (TLH) control daemon (process on Windows systems)

SYNOPSIS

tlhcd [-v] [-t]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

**Note:** This command applies only to the NetBackup Enterprise Server.

*tlhd* and *tlhcd* interface with Media Manager to mount and unmount tape volumes in a tape library half-inch (TLH) robot.

*ltid* is the Media Manager device daemon on UNIX systems and the NetBackup Device Manager service on Windows systems. *tlhd* interfaces directly with *ltid*. *tlhd* runs on each host with a drive connection and sends mount and unmount requests to the control daemon-process, *tlhcd*.

*tlhcd* communicates with the IBM Automated tape library (ATL) library manager, which processes all requests and all control functions for the robotic library. TLH robotic control software permits drives in the same robot to be configured on different hosts. *tlhcd* can be running on a different host than *tlhd*, depending on where the IBM library control is configured (see EXAMPLES). When communication with the library is established, *tlhd* puts the TLH robot in the UP state and can request volume mounts and unmounts. If the library or the control daemon is inaccessible, *tlhd* changes the robot to the DOWN state. In this state, *tlhd* is still running and returns the robot to the UP state if *tlhcd* is able to make a connection.

**Note:** If drives are on different hosts, enter the robotic information in the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console on all computers. The robot number must be the same on all computers.
On UNIX systems, tlhd and tlhcd automatically start and stop when ltid is started and stopped. To stop or start tlhd independently of ltid, use
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmps or your server’s ps command to identify the tlhd process ID. Then enter the following commands:

```
kill tlhd_pid
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/tlhd [-v] &
```

The control daemon, tlhcd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tlhcd on that host automatically starts it (see EXAMPLES).

On Windows systems, tlhd and tlhcd are started when the NetBackup Device Manager service is started. They are stopped when this service is stopped. The control process, tlhcd, is on the host that has the robotic control. tlhd starts it automatically on that host (see EXAMPLES). tlhcd stops when you stop the NetBackup Device Manager service.

Before you access any volumes through the NetBackup Device Manager service (Windows systems), ltid, tlhd, and tlhcd, define the following information: the media ID and slot number for volumes in a robot in the EMM database. Both the initial EMM database population and future updates can be accomplished by using Media Manager robotic inventory options.

If a cleaning volume is used, it must be defined in the volume configuration. See tpclean about how to set the frequency to clean the drive automatically.

The drives are configured by using IBM device names. The robotic test utility, tlhtest (robtest if the robot is configured), can be used to determine the device names that are associated with the robot. You can also use this utility along with IBM’s mtlib command-line interface to verify library communications, status, and functionality.

Configure the drive cleaning operation for the tape library half-inch robotic control through an IBM library manager console. The cleaning operations are not available to applications that use the IBM library manager. For this reason, you cannot define the volumes to clean through Media Manager. In addition, you cannot use the Media Manager utilities or the tpclean command for cleaning operations on drives under TLH robotic control.

On UNIX systems, the Internet service port number for tlhcd must be in
/etc/services. If you use NIS, place the entry in the /etc/services file in the master NIS server database for services.

On Windows systems, the Internet service port number for tlhcd must be in
%SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services.

The default service port number is 13717.
You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

OPTIONS

The following options operate only on UNIX systems.

-\( v \) Logs debug information by using `syslogd`. If you start `ltid` with `-v`, `tlhd` and `tlhcd` also start with `-v`.

-\( t \) Terminates `tlhcd`.

ERRORS

`tlhd` and `tlhcd` log an error message if a copy of the daemon or process is in operation. Media Manager logs any tape library half-inch and robotic errors to `syslogd` (UNIX systems) or to the application event log (Windows). Log entries are also made when the state changes between UP and DOWN.

EXAMPLES

In the following examples the device hosts can be any supported Windows server or the following UNIX servers: AIX, HP-UX, Solaris (SPARC), and Linux.

Example 1 - In the following diagram, the drives are attached to and the robotics are controlled from a single host. `ltid` initiates `tlhd`, which in turn initiates `tlhcd`. `lmcpd` must be running on Host A. `lmcpd` is the IBM library manager control-point daemon on UNIX systems and the IBM Automated tape library service on Windows systems.

![Diagram of single host connected to TLH robot](image)

Example 2 - In the following diagram, each host is connected to at least one drive and the robotics are controlled from Host A. `ltid` on each computer initiates `tlhd`.
The `tlhd` on Host A also initiates `tlhcd`, since that is where the robotic control is defined. Requests to mount tapes from Host B go to `tlhd` on Host B, which sends the robotic command to `tlhcd` on Host A.

**Figure A-12** Use of `tlhd` with two hosts connected to TLH robot

---

**SEE ALSO**

See `tlhd` on page 739.
See `tpclean` on page 752.
See `tpconfig` on page 755.
See `ltid` on page 493.
syslogd (UNIX command)
tlmd

tlmd – Tape library Multimedia (TLM) daemon-process

SYNOPSIS

```bash
tlmd [-v]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\

DESCRIPTION

tlmd interfaces with Media Manager to automatically mount and unmount tapes in a tape library multimedia (TLM) robot. ltid is the Media Manager device daemon on UNIX systems and the NetBackup Device Manager service on Windows systems. ltid initiates tlmd if drives are defined to be in a tape library multimedia robot.

tlmd communicates with the ADIC Distributed AML Server (DAS) that controls the robot. This client and the server software product are designed to provide shared access to the family of ADIC Automated Media Libraries (AML). When the connection is established, tlmd puts the TLM robot in the UP state and can request inventories as well as media mounts and dismounts. If the connection cannot be established or DAS errors occur, tlmd changes the robot to the DOWN state but continues in operation. In this state, tlmd continues in operation and returns the robot to the UP state when the problem no longer exists.

The DAS server attribute defines the DAS server in the TLM robot entry in the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console. For each defined TLM robot, tlmd connects to this DAS server. From the perspective of DAS, tlmd connects as a DAS client. The host running tlmd establishes communication as the DAS client that the DAS_CLIENT entry in the Media Manager configuration file specifies: /usr/openv/volmgr/vm.conf. If no DAS_CLIENT entry exists, the DAS client name is the standard host name for the host that is running tlmd.

The drives are configured by using DAS drive names, which are based on the information that is obtained from the DAS server. You can use the robotic test utility, tlmtest (robtest if the robot is configured), to determine the drive names that are associated with the robot. You can also use ADIC’s DASADMIN to verify library communications, status, and functionality.
UNIX systems: To stop or start \texttt{tlmd} independently of \texttt{ltid}, use
\texttt{/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmps} or your server’s \texttt{ps} command to identify the \texttt{tldd}
process ID. Then enter the following commands:

\begin{verbatim}
kill t1mdpid
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/tlmd [-v] &
\end{verbatim}

The control daemon, \texttt{tldcd}, is on the host that has the robotic control. \texttt{tldd} on that
host automatically starts it.

On UNIX systems, the Internet service port number for \texttt{tlmd} must be in
\texttt{/etc/services}. If you use NIS (Network Information Service), place the entry in
this host’s \texttt{/etc/services} file in the master NIS server database for services.

On Windows systems, the Internet service port number for \texttt{tlmd} must be in
\texttt{%SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services}.

The default service port number is 13716.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

\textbf{OPTIONS}

The following options operate only on UNIX systems.

\begin{itemize}
  \item [-v] Logs debug information by using \texttt{syslogd}. If you start \texttt{ltid} with -v, \texttt{tlmd} also
       starts with -v.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{ERRORS}

\texttt{tlmd} returns an error message if a copy of \texttt{tlmd} is in operation.

Media Manager logs TLM and network errors to \texttt{syslogd} (UNIX) or the Windows
application event log. It also logs entries when the state changes between UP and
DOWN.

\textbf{SEE ALSO}

See \texttt{tpconfig} on page 755.
See \texttt{ltid} on page 493.
\texttt{syslogd} (UNIX command)
tpautoconf

tpautoconf – discover and configure devices

SYNOPSIS

tpautoconf -get_gdbhost
tpautoconf -set_gdbhost host_name
tpautoconf -verify ndmp_host_name
tpautoconf -probe ndmp_host_name
tpautoconf -report_disc
tpautoconf -replace_drive drive_name -path drive_path
tpautoconf -replace_robot robot_number -path robot_path

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The Device Configuration Wizard normally uses tpautoconf to discover devices. This wizard calls tpautoconf with a different set of options.

The get and set options are useful in special situations. For example, use them to specify a different host as the Enterprise Media Manager (EMM) server. The EMM server name is automatically defined when NetBackup is installed.

For more about how to manage the EMM server, see "About the Enterprise Media Manager" in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I.

Use -report_disc, -replace_drive, and -replace_robot to reconfigure the devices in the EMM database to reflect a serial number change that a configured device replacement caused. After hardware replacement, the correction process requires that at least one system is available through the operating system. You may need to re-map, rediscover, and restart the system.

After you configure the server or servers, use the -report_disc option to scan the current hardware and compare it with the configured hardware. A list of discrepancies appears and shows the replaced hardware and the new hardware.
**Note:** Not all servers have access to robotic hardware. Even though no access is expected, these robots are listed as missing.

The final step to add replacement hardware is to configure the hardware on all servers by their operating systems. Then run the Device Configuration Wizard to configure the new path information.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

**OPTIONS**

**Note:** Only limited validation of the option parameters is done.

- **-get_gdbhost**
  Returns the name of the EMM server host.

- **-set_gdbhost host_name**
  Sets the name of the EMMSERVER entry in bp.conf.

- **-probe ndmp_host_name**
  Lists all devices that are attached to the NDMP host.

- **-report_disc**
  Enables the device data to be queried from the EMM server to enable a "diff" to be run on these data records against those scanned. You can run this command on reconfigured servers to produce a list of new and missing hardware. This command scans for new hardware and produces a report that shows the new and the replaced hardware.

- **-replace_drive drive_name -path drive_path,**  
  **-replace_robot robot_number -path robot_path**

  The EMM database is used to query or to update robot drives and robot records.

**Note:** On Windows systems, *drive_path* is a non-NDMP Windows device path for drives and *robot_path* is a non-NDMP Windows device path for robots. Use the path in the {p,b,t,l} format (where p -port, b -bus, t -target, and l -lun). This information is located in the registry.

- **-verify ndmp_host_name**
  Verifies the server name of the NDMP host.
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Return the name of the host where the Enterprise Media Manager database is stored:

```bash
# tpautoconf -get_gdbhost
```

Example 2 - Set the Enterprise Media Manager Server to be the host server2:

```bash
# tpautoconf -set_gdbhost server2
```

Example 3 - Show the `-report_disc` command reports discrepancies between detected devices and the EMM database. Included is an example of how to use the `-replace_drive drive_name -path drive_path` command.

```bash
# tpautoconf -report_disc
```

```
======================= New Device (Tape) =======================
Inquiry = "QUANTUM DLT8000 0250"
Serial Number = PXB08P3242
Drive Path = /dev/rmt/119cbn
Found as TLD(6), Drive = 1

===================== Missing Device (Drive) =====================
Drive Name = QUANTUMDLT800014
Drive Path = /dev/rmt/9cbn
Inquiry = "QUANTUM DLT8000 0250"
Serial Number = PXB08P1345
TLD(6) definition Drive = 1
Hosts configured for this device:
  Host = plum
  Host = avocado

# tpautoconf -replace_drive QUANTUMDLT800014 -path /dev/rmt/119cbn
```

```
Found a matching device in EMM DB, QUANTUMDLT800014 on host plum
update on host plum completed
Found a matching device in EMM DB, QUANTUMDLT800014 on host avocado
update on host avocado completed
```

SEE ALSO

See `tpconfig` on page 755.
tpclean

tpclean – manage the cleaning of the tape drive

SYNOPSIS

tpclean  -L | -C drive_name [-priority number] | -M drive_name | -F drive_name cleaning_frequency

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

tpclean enables you to monitor Media Manager tape drive usage and optionally configure tape drives to be cleaned automatically. (This function does not apply to drives in ACS or TLH robots, or QIC drives.)

Media Manager tracks the total amount of time that volumes have been mounted in the drives. You can use tpclean to specify a cleaning frequency (in hours) for a drive.

The drive is cleaned if the following conditions are true:

- The mount time exceeds the cleaning frequency.
- A TapeAlert "CLEAN NOW" or "CLEAN PERIODIC" flag has been raised.
- The drive is in a robot.
- The Media Manager volume configuration shows a cleaning tape in the robot.

The Comment field in the tpclean -L output contains the message, NEEDS CLEANING, if the following are true:

- The mount time exceeds the cleaning frequency.
- The drive is a standalone drive or does not have a defined cleaning tape.

Manually clean the drive and reset the mount time by using the -M option.

For the -C, -M, and -F options to operate, the following must occur: ltid must be running on UNIX systems, or the NetBackup Device Manager service must be running on Windows systems.
For more about TapeAlert and other drive-cleaning topics, see the *NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume II*.

In a NetBackup Enterprise Server, a frequency-based cleaning is not supported for shared drives.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

**OPTIONS**

- **-C drive_name**
  Initiates the cleaning of a drive in a robot. The drive must be defined in a robot and a defined cleaning tape in the Media Manager volume configuration. The mount time is reset to zero. The drive name is the name that was assigned to the drive when it was added to the configuration.

- **-L**
  Prints the cleaning statistics. (On UNIX systems, it prints to `stdout`.)

- **-priority number**
  Specifies a new priority for the job at which `tpclean` gets a media-drive pair of resources. The new priority overrides the default job priority.

- **-M drive_name**
  Indicates that the drive was manually cleaned. The mount time is reset to zero. The drive name is the name that was assigned to the drive when it was added to the device configuration.

- **-F drive_name cleaning_frequency**
  Sets the cleaning frequency for the specified drive to `cleaning_frequency` hours. The drive name is the name that was assigned to the drive when it was added. The value of `cleaning_frequency` must be between zero (0) hours and 10,000 hours.

**NOTES**

`tpconfig -d`, `tpconfig -l`, and `vmprcmd` may truncate long drive names. Use `tpconfig -dl` to obtain the full drive name.

`tpclean` truncates drive names to 22 characters.

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - Display cleaning statistics. An asterisk next to the drive type indicates that the device is defined as robotic.
# tpclean -L

Drive Name   Type  Mount Time Frequency Last Cleaned     Comment
***********  ****  ********** ********** ************ *******
rob_A_drv1   8mm*  11.4   30      14:33 05/29/92
4mm_drv5     4mm   5.6     10     13:01 06/02/92
dlt_drv6     dlt   3.00   N/A

Example 2 - Set the cleaning frequency for the drive named dlt_drv6 to 25 hours. The drive is flagged as having a need to be cleaned after 25 hours of mount time has occurred.

# tpclean -F dlt_drv6 25

Example 3 - Reset the mount time for the drive named rob_A_drv1 to zero. You normally use this command after you manually clean the drive.

# tpclean -M rob_A_drv1

Example 4 - Initiate the cleaning of drive rob_A_drv1. This example assumes that the drive is a robotic drive with a cleaning tape defined. The mount time is reset to zero.

You can use the -C option to force the cleaning of a drive before you reach cleaning_frequency. Normally, robotic drives are cleaned automatically when their mount time exceeds the cleaning frequency.

# tpclean -C rob_A_drv1

---

Note: To use a cleaning tape, the Cleanings Remaining for that tape must be greater than zero. (This value appears in the volume list of the Media node in the NetBackup Administration Console or from the vmquery command.) This cleaning count refers to how many more times the cleaning tape can be used. You can change this count by using the Media node or the vmchange command.

---

SEE ALSO

See ltid on page 493.

See tpconfig on page 755.
tpconfig

tpconfig – run tape configuration utility

SYNOPSIS

UNIX systems: tpconfig [-noverify]

tpconfig -d | -dl | -l


tpconfig -delete -drive drvindex

tpconfig -multiple_delete -drive drvindex1:...:drvindexN
tpconfig -add -disk_array array_hostname -disk_user_id user_ID -arraytype_name "name:displayname" -requiredport IP_port_number [-password password [key encryption_key]]

tpconfig -update -disk_array array_hostname -disk_user_id user_ID -requiredport IP_port_number [arraytype_name "name:displayname"] [-password password [key encryption_key]]

tpconfig -delete -disk_array array_hostname -disk_user_id user_ID [arraytype_name "name:displayname"]

tpconfig -ddiskarrays

tpconfig -list_array_types [media_server]

UNIX systems: tpconfig -add -robot robnum -robtype robtype -robpath devfile [-nh ndmp_hostname]

Windows systems: tpconfig -add -robot robnum -robtype robtype -port port -bus bus -target target -lun lun

Windows systems: tpconfig -add -robot robnum -robtype robtype [-nh ndmp_hostname] -robpath changename [-bus bus -target target -lun lun]

tpconfig -add -robot robnum -robtype robtype -cntlhost cntlhost

UNIX systems: tpconfig -update -robot robnum [-robtype robtype] [-robpath devfile] [-cntlhost cntlhost]


tpconfig -update -robot robnum [-robtype robtype]

tpconfig -delete -robot robnum

tpconfig -multiple_delete -robot robnum1:...:robnumN

tpconfig -add -drpath -path drivepath [-nh ndmp_hostname] [-asciidrivename asciidrivename] [-drstatus [UP|DOWN|DISABLED]] [-noverify]

Windows systems: `tpconfig` -update -drpath -old_port port -old_bus bus -old_target target -old_lun lun -port port -bus bus -target target -lun lun -asciiname asciidrvname [-drstatus [UP|DOWN|DISABLED]] [-noverify]

UNIX systems: `tpconfig` -delete -drpath -path drivepath -asciiname asciidrvname [-nh ndmp_hostname]

Windows systems: `tpconfig` -delete -drpath -port port -bus bus -target target -lun lun | -path drivepath [-nh ndmp_hostname] -asciiname asciidrvname

`tpconfig` -dnh

`tpconfig` -dnh -all_hosts

`tpconfig` -ddnh

`tpconfig` -add -nh ndmp_hostname

`tpconfig` -add -nh ndmp_hostname -user_id | -filer_user_id user ID [-password password [-key encryption_key]] -snap_vault_filer

`tpconfig` -update -nh ndmp_hostname -user_id | -filer_user_id user ID [[-password password [-key encryption_key]]

`tpconfig` -delete -nh ndmp_hostname -user_id | -filer_user_id user ID

`tpconfig` -multiple_delete -nh ndmp_hostname_1: ... :ndmp_hostname_N

`tpconfig` -add -default_user_id user ID [-password password [-key encryption_key]]

`tpconfig` -update -default_user_id user ID [-password password [-key encryption_key]]

`tpconfig` -delete -default_user_id

`tpconfig` -add | -update -disk_array disk_array_host_name -disk_user_id user_ID -arraytype disk_array_type -requiredport IP_port_number [-password password [-key encryption_key]]

`tpconfig` -delete -disk_array disk_array_host_name -disk_user_id user_ID [-arraytype disk_array_type]

`tpconfig` -ddiskarrays

`tpconfig` -add | -update -virtual_machine virtual_machine_name -vm_user_id user_id -vm_type virtual_machine_type -requiredport IP_port_number [-password password [-key encryption_key]]
tpconfig -delete -virtual_machine virtual_machine_name -vm_user_id user_id [-vm_type virtual_machine_type]

tpconfig -dvirtualmachines

tpconfig -add -storage_server server_name -stype server_type -sts_user_id user_ID [-password password] [-st storage_type]

tpconfig -update -storage_server server_name -stype server_type -sts_user_id user_ID [-password password]

tpconfig -delete -storage_server server_name -stype server_type -sts_user_id user_ID

tpconfig -dsh [-stype server_type]

tpconfig -dsh -all_hosts

tpconfig -dev_ping [-drive -path drivepath | -robpath robotpath] [-nh ndmp_hostname]

Windows systems: tpconfig -dev_ping [-drive] -port port -bus bus -target target -lun lun

tpconfig -emm_dev_list [-noverbose]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\

**DESCRIPTION**

tpconfig configures robots, drives, drive arrays, drive paths, and hosts for use with NetBackup.

On UNIX systems, tpconfig [-noverify] starts the media management and device management utility. This menu-based utility creates and modifies devices in the EMM database. The EMM database identifies the robotics and drives that are under control of ltid (the Media Manager device daemon). ltid uses this database to correlate drives in the operator’s drive status display to the device files in the /dev directory.

For example, assume that you want to configure a drive that the system recognizes as an 8-mm type drive. Look in the /dev directory and locate the no rewind on close
device path for an 8-mm type drive. Then specify this device path for the drive. 

`tpconfig` then records the device path in the appropriate device database.

After you use `tpconfig` to change your device configuration, use `stopltid` to stop the `ltid` and (automatic volume recognition) daemons (if they are running). Then use the `ltid` command to start the daemons again. See `ltid` for more information.

On Windows systems, when your device configuration changes are complete, stop and restart the NetBackup Device Manager service.

You must have administrator privileges to run this utility.

## OPTIONS

The following four options apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server. They specify the configuration for ACS (Automated Cartridge System) robots.

-`-ACS acsnum`, `-LSM lsmnum`, `-PANEL panelnum`, `-DRIVE drivenum`

  `acsnum` specifies the number for the robotic library as configured on the ACS library software host.

  `lsmnum` specifies the Library Storage Module that has this drive.

  `panelnum` specifies the robot panel where this drive is located.

  `drivenum` specifies the number of this drive.

-`-add`

  Adds a drive or a robot, depending on the accompanying options.

-`-all_hosts`

  Displays all hosts that have credentials on a media server.

-`-arraytype_name "name:displayname"`

  Specifies the type of the disk array for which to add, update, or delete credentials.

  The double quote marks ("") are required only if `name` or `displayname` includes one or more spaces.

  The disk array vendor provides the values for `name:displayname`. The `name` portion is a unique string used internally by NetBackup. The `displayname` portion is a more human-readable string that is used in NetBackup Administration Console displays and menus.

  The values depend on the disk array vendor and the provider type that are used for the array, as follows:

  - For an array-specific provider, the format is as follows:
    
    `vendorID_productID:displayname`


By default, NetBackup includes several array-specific providers, including (but not limited to) the following:

- HP_HSV:HP EVA
- EMC_CLARIION:EMC CLARiiON
- EMC_SYMMETRIX:EMC Symmetrix
- IBM_TOTALSTORAGE:IBM System Storage
- NETAPP_LUN:NetApp

- For the generic array provider, the format is as follows:
  OPENARRAY::vendorID_productID:displayname
  
  For example, OPENARRAY::HITACHI_HDS:Hitachi HDS DF Series.

To determine valid disk array type names, use the -list_array_types option. Requires a Flexible Disk or Snapshot Client license key.

- -asciiname asciidrivename
  Specifies a name for the drive. This name identifies the drive to Media Manager. If you do not specify a drive name, Media Manager generates a name. If you add or update shared drives (Shared Storage Option), make this name as descriptive as possible.

- -bus bus
  Specifies the SCSI bus number to which the robot or drive connects.

  See the NetBackup Device Configuration Guide.

- -cleanfreq hours
  Specifies the number of hours between drive cleanings. When you add a drive, NetBackup starts to record the amount of time that volumes are mounted in that drive.

  If the drive is in a robot and a cleaning volume is defined in the robot, the cleaning occurs in the following situation: The accumulated mount time exceeds the time that you specify for the cleaning frequency. NetBackup resets the mount time when the drive is cleaned.

  If the drive is standalone or a cleaning tape is not defined, the following message appears in the tpclean -L output comment field: NEEDS CLEANING. To clean the drive, use the tpclean command.

  A frequency-based cleaning is not needed if TapeAlert is used.

- -cntlhost cntlhost
  This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.
For a robot whose robotic control is on another host, this option specifies the
host that controls the robotic library.

This option applies only for the TL8, TLD, and TLH robots that can have the
robotic control on another host. It also applies to ACS robots and TLM robots.

For an ACS robot, specify the host name where the ACS library software is
installed. For a TLM robot, specify the host name where the DAS server
software is installed.

-comment comment

Add a comment about the drive. This field is useful for storing SCSI inquiry
data so you can easily check the drive type and firmware level.

-d

Lists the current configuration information. On UNIX systems, the listing is sent
to stdout). This option may truncate drive names to 22 characters.

-ddiskarrays

Displays all configured disk arrays.

-ddnh

Displays the default credentials on the media server.

-default_user_id user_ID

Configures a user name and password for all media servers and NDMP host
combinations under a given master server. You add a user name and password
only once per filer. Use this option with the -add, -update, or -delete command
to specify the user name and password.

-delete

Deletes a drive, robot, or host credentials, depending on the accompanying
options.

-dev_ping

Retrieves the device information from a device.

-disk_array array_hostname

Specifies the host name of the disk array. This option can be used only if the
NetBackup Snapshot Client license key has been installed.

-disk_user_id user_ID

Specifies the user name that NetBackup must use to communicate with a disk
array. This option can be used only if the NetBackup Snapshot Client license
key has been installed.

-dl

Lists the full drive name.
-dnh
Displays the credentials on the NDMP host that is on the media server.

-drive
Use this option with the -add option to specify that the action is for a drive.

-drive drvindex
Specifies the drive index. Use this option with the -update, -delete, or the -multiple_delete command that specifies the action for a drive.

-dpath
The drive path that is added, updated, or deleted.

-drstatus UP|DOWN|DISABLED
Sets the initial status of the tape drive to the UP, DOWN, or DISABLED state. Discovered drive paths are enabled (UP) by default. An administrator or operator can disable or configure the drive path up/down. The user can also perform this action with options in the Device Management window.

A drive status of DISABLED means NetBackup stores the path but never to use it. In addition, if subsequent discoveries of this drive path occur, NetBackup does not configure it for use.

-dsh
Displays the OpenStorage credentials for the specified server type (-stype server_type) or for all media servers (-all_hosts).

-dvirtualmachines
Displays all configured virtual computers.

-emm_dev_list [-noverbose]
Lists the complete tape device configuration as seen by the EMM database. This information includes all media servers, master server, NDMP hosts, and their credentials.

-filer_user_id user ID
Configures a user name and password for all media servers that are connected to a filer. You add a user name and password only once per filer. Use this option with the -add, -update, or -delete command to specify the user name and password.

-index drvindex
Specifies a drive index, a unique number that is used to identify the drive. When you add a drive, you are not required to supply a drive index, since Media Manager uses the next available drive index. Each drive on a particular host must have a unique index number.
-key encryption_key

Creates an encrypted key so that encrypted credentials can be safely sent over the network. If the -key option is specified, tpconfig assumes the password to be provided in MD5 encrypted format.

-1

Lists the current device configuration (to stdout). On Windows systems, -1 displays the Windows device paths in the {p,b,t,l} encoded form: p is the port, b is the bus, t is the target, and l is the LUN.

-list_array_types [media_server]

Lists the disk array types for which you can add and manage credentials.

To restrict the output to the disk array types that are valid for a specific media server, specify that media server.

The command output is in a name:displayname format for each array type.

The disk array vendor provides the values for name:displayname. The name portion is a unique string used internally by NetBackup. The displayname portion is a more human-readable string that is used in NetBackup Administration Console displays and menus.

The values depend on the disk array vendor and the provider type that are used for the array, as follows:

- For an array-specific provider, the format is as follows:
  vendorID_productID:displayname

  By default, NetBackup includes several array-specific providers, including (but not limited to) the following:
  - HP_HSV:HP EVA
  - EMC_CLARIION:EMC CLARiiON
  - EMC_SYMMETrIX:EMC Symmetrix
  - IBM_TOTALSTORAGE:IBM System Storage
  - NETAPP_LUN:NetApp

- For the generic array provider, the format is as follows:
  OPENARRAY::vendorID_productID:displayname

  For example, OPENARRAY::HITACHI_HDS:Hitachi HDS DF Series.

-lun lun

Specifies the logical unit number (or SCSI ID) to which the robot or drive connects.

For more about device paths, see the NetBackup Device Configuration Guide.
-multiple_delete
  Deletes multiple drives or robots, depending on the accompanying options.

-newasciiname asciidrivername
  Specifies a new name for the drive.

-nh ndmp_hostname | puredisk_hostname
  Specifies the host name of the NDMP server or the PureDisk server. Veritas supports the PureDisk option on NetBackup 5000 series appliances only.

-noverify
  Drive paths are not verified. Normally, tpconfig verifies that the no rewind on close drive path has the correct minor number bits that relate to the following: No rewind, variable, Berkeley-style, and so on. This option may be helpful if you use non-standard platform device files, so make sure that your device files are correct.

-old_bus bus
  This option is used on Windows systems. It specifies the SCSI bus number that a user may want to add, upgrade, or delete.

-old_lun lun
  This option is used on Windows systems. It specifies the logical unit number (or SCSI ID) to which the robot or drive connects. You can find this information in the registry. Use this command to add, upgrade, or delete an existing logical unit number.

-old_path drivepath
  When this option is used with the -update command, you can change the path to one that already exists in the database. If the path does not exist, an error occurs.

-old_port port
  This option is used on Windows systems. It specifies an existing SCSI port number that a user may want to add, upgrade, or delete.

-old_target target
  This option is used on Windows systems. It specifies an existing target number (or SCSI ID) to which the robot or drive connects. Use this command to add, upgrade, or delete an existing target.

-password password
  Sets the password to log in to the NDMP, Media Server Deduplication Pool, OpenStorage, or virtual machine host.

-path drivepath
  Specifies the drive’s device path on the NDMP filer.
On Windows systems, the drive_path variable is a non-NDMP Windows device path for drives. Use it in the {p,b,t,l} format: p is the port, b is the bus, t is the target, and l is the LUN. This information is located in the registry.

-port port
Specifies the SCSI port number to which the robot or drive connects. You can find this information in the registry.

-requiredport IP_port_number
Specifies the IP port number on which the disk array accepts a connection from NetBackup.

-robdrnum robdrvnum
Specifies the physical location (within the robot) of the drive. If you assign the wrong number, NetBackup does not detect it. An error eventually occurs because the robotic control tries to mount media on the wrong drive.

You can usually determine the physical location by checking the connectors to the drives or the vendor documentation.

-robot robnum
A unique number that identifies the robot to NetBackup. You assign the robot number with the add option.

Robot numbers must be unique for all robots, regardless of the robot type or the host that controls them.

On NetBackup Enterprise Server, robot numbers must be unique for all robots that share the same EMM server (and use the same EMM database). This requirement applies regardless of the robot type or the host that controls them. For example, the same EMM server but different hosts control two TLD robots. If so, the robot numbers must be different.

-robpath devfile
Specifies the robot's device path on the NDMP filer.

On Windows systems, the drive_path variable is a non-NDMP Windows device path for drives. Use it in the {p,b,t,l} format: p is the port, b is the bus, t is the target, and l is the LUN. This information is located in the registry.

-robtype robtype
Specifies the type of robot that you plan to configure and can be any of the types that NetBackup supports. Check the Support website to determine the robot type to specify for a particular model of robotic library.

Robot type can be any of the following for NetBackup Enterprise Server:
acs for Automated Cartridge System, tl4 for tape library 4mm, tl8 for tape library 8mm, tld for tape library DLT, tlh for tape library Half-inch, tlm for tape library Multimedia

Robot type can be any of the following for NetBackup server:

tl4 for tape library 4mm
tl8 for tape library 8mm
tld for tape library DLT

-scsi_protection SPR | SR | NONE

Specifies the access protection that NetBackup uses for SCSI tape drives.

SPR - SCSI Persistent Reserve In / Persistent Reserve Out
SR - SCSI Reserve/Release
NONE - No SCSI access protection

The default condition is SCSI Reserve/Release (SR).

-shared yes|no

Indicates that you want to add or update shared drives.

-snap_vault_filer

The -snap_vault_filer flag is used with the NetApp P3 feature. Set this flag when the user name and password for that filer are stored. If not set, the user interfaces do not allow the user to add volumes on this filer. If you stash the user name and password without this flag, do the following: Decide if you want its functionality, do a tpconfig -delete operation, and then re-add it with the flag. This flag is used with the NetApp P3 feature when used in the following context:

\[\text{tpconfig} \text{ -add -user_id root \text{-nh mmnetapp2-target target}}\]

-st storage_type

Specifies a numeric value that identifies the storage server properties. The storage vendor provides this value. Whether the disk is formatted and how it is attached are mutually exclusive and complementary.

The following are the possible values of storage_type:

- Formatted disk = 1
- Raw disk = 2
- Direct attached = 4
- Network attached = 8
The storage_type value is the sum of whether the disk is formatted or raw (1 or 2) and how the disk is attached (4 or 8). The default value is 9 (a network attached, formatted disk).

- storage_server server_name
  Specifies the host name of the storage server.

- sts_user_id user_id
  Specifies the user name that is needed to log into the storage server. If the storage server does not require logon credentials, enter dummy credentials.

- stype server_type
  Specifies a string that identifies the storage server type. The server_type value can originate from one of the following sources:
  - Veritas provided storage. Possible values are AdvancedDisk and PureDisk.
  - Third-party disk appliances. The vendor supplies the server_type string.
  - Cloud storage. Possible values include amazon, att, and rackspace. These values can also contain a _crypt suffix (for example, amazon_crypt).

  The storage server type is case-sensitive.

- target target
  Specifies the target number (or SCSI ID) to which the robot or drive connects.

  You can find this information in the registry (Windows systems) or the NetBackup Device Configuration Guide.

- tlh_library_name tlh_library_name
  Specifies the TLH robotic library name.

- type drvtype
  Specifies the type of drive that you configure.

  Drive type can be any of the following for NetBackup Enterprise Server:
  - 4mm for 4mm tape drive, 8mm for 8mm tape drive, 8mm2 for 8mm tape drive 2, 8mm3 for 8mm tape drive 3, dlt for DLT tape drive, dlt2 for DLT tape drive 2, dlt3 for DLT tape drive 3, dtf for DTF tape drive, qscsi for QIC tape drive, hcart for Half-inch cartridge drive, hcart2 for Half-inch cartridge drive 2, hcart3 for half-inch cartridge drive 3. Drive type can be any of the following for NetBackup server: 4mm for 4mm tape drive, 8mm for 8mm tape drive, dlt for DLT tape drive, hcart for Half-inch cartridge drive, qscsi for QIC tape drive.

- update
  Changes the configuration information for a drive or robot. For example, you can add a drive to a robot.
-user_id user_ID
   Specifies the user ID of a particular NDMP host on a media server for which you add credentials.

   **Note:** A media server is allowed only one user ID per NDMP host name. If you try to add a second user ID for a single NDMP host name fails.

-VendorDrvName venddrvname
   This option applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server. It specifies the IBM device name for a TLH robotic drive or the DAS drive name for a TLM robotic drive.

-virtual_machine virtual_machine_name
   Specifies the host name of the virtual machine whose credentials are to be added, updated, or deleted. This option can be used only if the NetBackup Snapshot Client license key has been installed.

-vm_type virtual_machine_type
   Specifies the type of virtual machine. The following are possible values:
   1 - VMware VirtualCenter Servers
   2 - VMware ESX Servers
   3 - VMware Converter Servers
   This option can be used only if the NetBackup Snapshot Client license key has been installed.

-vm_user_id user_id
   Specifies the user name that NetBackup must use to communicate with a virtual machine’s disk array. This option can be used only if the NetBackup Snapshot Client license key has been installed.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

NOTES

tpconfig -d may truncate drive names to 22 characters, and tpconfig -l may truncate drive names to 32 characters. To list the full drive name, use tpconfig -dl.

The delete multiple NDMP host credentials applies only to credentials that are specific to this host and the specified filer. In other words, it has no default or no filer credentials.
EXAMPLES

In the following examples, the command that is entered is shown on multiple lines because of page limitations. The actual command is entered on one line.

Example 1 - Robotic control on the local Windows server

The following example adds a robot that connects directly to a Windows host, and also adds drives to that robot.

The following procedure applies only to NetBackup server:

- Add the robot by using the following command:

  ```bash
  # tpconfig -add -robot 7 -robtype tld -port 0 -bus 0 -target 2 lun 0
  ```

- If there are drives in the robot that have not been configured, add them.
  The following command configures the drive with the system name of Tape0 under control of the robot that is configured in step 1. (The server has attached and recognized Tape0.)

  ```bash
  # tpconfig -add -drive -type dlt -port 1 -bus 2 -target 3 /lun 4 -comment "DEC DLT2000 8414" -index 0 -drstatus up /robot 7 -robtype tld -robdrnum 1 -asciiname DLT2000_D1
  ```

  The command in this example uses the comment field. This field is useful for storing the drive’s SCSI inquiry data so that drive type and firmware level can be easily checked.

- If the robot contains any drives that are currently configured as standalone drives, update the drive configuration to place them under robotic control.
  The following commands update the configuration for drives 1 and 2:

  ```bash
  # tpconfig -update -drive 1 -type dlt -robot 7 -robtype tld -robdrnum 1
  # tpconfig -update -drive 2 -type dlt -robot 7 -robtype tld -robdrnum 2
  ```

**Note:** Assign the correct robot drive number to the drives. If robot drive numbers are incorrect, tape mounts or backups may fail.

Example 2 - Robotic control on the remote host

This example applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

It assumes that one or more tape drives that are in the robot, connect to the Windows host where you currently manage devices.
The following is a sequence of `tpconfig` operations that adds a robot that connects to another host:

- Add the robot by executing the following command:
  ```
  # tpconfig -add -robot 9 -robtype tld -cntlhost perch
  ```
  Ensure that the robot number matches the one on the control host.

- If the robot contains any drives that are currently configured as standalone, update the drive configuration to place them under robotic control. The following commands update the configuration for drives 1 and 2:
  ```
  # tpconfig -update -drive 1 -type dlt -robot 9 -robtype tld -robdrnum 1
  # tpconfig -update -drive 2 -type dlt -robot 9 -robtype tld -robdrnum 2
  ```
  **Note:** Assigned the correct robot drive number. If robot drive numbers are incorrect, tape mounts or backups may fail.

- If there are drives in the robot that have not been configured, add them now. The following command configures the drive with the system name of Tape0 under control of the robot that is configured in step 1. (The Windows server has attached and recognized Tape0.)
  ```
  # tpconfig -add -drive -type dlt -port 1 -bus 2 -target 3 -lun 4 -comment 'DEC DLT2000 8414' -index 3 -drstatus up -robot 9 -robtype tld -robdrnum 3 -asciiname DLT2000_D3
  ```

**Example 3 - Configuring new standalone drives**

The following is an example of how to add a standalone drive after the drive is installed:

```
# tpconfig -add -drive -type dlt -port 1 -bus 2 -target 3 -lun 4 -comment 'DEC DLT2000 8414' -index 6 -asciiname DLT2000_standalone
```

**Example 4 - Demonstrate how Windows displays device paths**

This example demonstrates how to use the `-l` option displays the Windows device paths in the p, b, t, l format.

C:\Program Files\VERITAS\Volmgr\bin>tpconfig -l
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>robot</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>TLD</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>(3,1,0,1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>robot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>TLD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3,1,0,3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robot</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>TLD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3,1,2,0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>pcd</td>
<td>DISABL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SONY.SDX-400V.000</td>
<td>(1,0,0,0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD2.001</td>
<td>(3,1,0,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD2.001</td>
<td>(3,1,1,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD2.002</td>
<td>(3,1,0,5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD2.002</td>
<td>(3,1,1,5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>hcart</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD1.003</td>
<td>(3,1,0,6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>hcart</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD1.003</td>
<td>(3,1,1,6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>hcart</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD1.004</td>
<td>(3,1,0,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>hcart</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD1.004</td>
<td>(3,1,1,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD2.005</td>
<td>(3,1,2,1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD2.006</td>
<td>(3,1,2,2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEE ALSO**

See `ltid` on page 493.
tpext

tpext – update EMM database device mappings and external attribute files

SYNOPSIS

tpext -loadEMM

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin

DESCRIPTION

The tpext command updates the EMM database with new versions of the device mappings and external attribute files.

EXAMPLE

Before you repopulate this data, make sure that you have the most current support for new devices. New devices are added approximately every two months.


■ On the EMM server or the master server, place external_types.txt in the following directory to replace the current external_types.txt file:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/var/global

Windows systems: install_path\var\global

■ Repopulate the EMM data by running the tpext utility:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/tpext -loadEMM

Windows systems: install_path\Volmgr\bin\tpext -loadEMM

During regular installation, tpext is run automatically.

Caution: If you use the create_nbdb command to create a database manually, you must also run the tpext utility. tpext loads EMM data into the database.
tpreq

**tpreq** – request a tape volume for mounting and assign a file name to the drive

**SYNOPSIS**

```bash
tpreq -m media_id [-a accessmode] [-d density] [-p poolname]
[-priority number] [-f] filename
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
**DESCRIPTION**

This command initiates a mount request for a tape volume on a removable media
device. The information that you specify with this command identifies and registers
the specified file as a logical identifier for the mount request with Media Manager.
It also manages access to the volume.

Media Manager automatically mounts the media if it is in a robotic drive. Otherwise,
an operator mount request appears in the Device Monitor window. tpreq does not
complete normally in the case of a mount request for a robotic drive, if operator
intervention is required. These requests also appear in the Device Monitor window.

When the operation is complete, use tpunmount to unmount the volume and remove
the file name from the directory in which the file was created.

On UNIX systems, tpreq calls the script drive_mount_notify immediately after
the media is successfully placed in a pre-selected drive. This script allows user
special handling to occur now. Control is then returned to tpreq to resume
processing. The script is only called from the tpreq command for the drives that
are in robots and is not valid for standalone drives. This script resides in the
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/goodies directory. To use this script, activate it and copy it
into the /usr/openv/volmgr/bin directory; usage information is documented within
the script.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.
OPTIONS

-m media_id
   Specifies the media ID of the volume to be mounted. You can enter the ID in upper or lowercase; Media Manager converts it to uppercase.

-a accessmode
   Specifies the access mode of the volume. Valid access modes are w and r. If the access mode is w (write), the media must be mounted with write enabled. The default is r (read), which means the media may be write protected.

-d density
   Specifies the density of the drive. This option determines the type of drive on which the tape volume is mounted. The default density is dlt.

Valid densities for NetBackup Enterprise Server follow:
4mm for 4-mm cartridge, 8mm for 8-mm cartridge, 8mm2 for 8-mm cartridge 2, 8mm3 for 8-mm cartridge 3, dlt for DLT cartridge, dlt2 for DLT cartridge 2, dlt3 for DLT cartridge 3, dtf for DTF cartridge, hcart for 1/2-inch cartridge, hcart2 for 1/2 Inch cartridge 2, hcart3 for 1/2 Inch cartridge 3, qscsi for 1/4-inch cartridge.

The following applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:
The half-inch cartridge densities (hcart, hcart2, and hcart3) can be used to distinguish between any supported half-inch drive types. However, tape requests can only be assigned to drives of the associated media type. For example, it assigns a tape request with density hcart2 that specifies a media ID with media type H_CART2 to an hcart2 drive. Likewise, it assigns a tape request with density hcart that specifies a media ID with media type H_CART to an hcart drive. The same rules apply to the DLT densities (dlt, dlt2, and dlt3) and the 8MM densities (8mm, 8mm2, and 8mm3).

Valid densities for NetBackup server follow:
4mm for 4-mm cartridge, 8mm for 8-mm cartridge, dlt for DLT cartridge, hcart for 1/2 Inch cartridge, qscsi for 1/4-inch cartridge.

The mount request must be performed on a drive type that satisfies the density.

-p poolname
   Specifies the volume pool where the volume resides. poolname is case-sensitive. The default is None.

-priority number
   Specifies a new priority for the job that overrides the default job priority.
Specifies the file to be associated with the volume. The file name represents a symbolic link to the drive where the volume is mounted.

The file name can be a single name or a complete path. If you specify only a file name, the file is created in the current working directory. If you specify a path, the file is created in the directory that is named in the path. filename cannot be an existing file.

If the tpreq command is successful, Media Manager creates a file with the name that you specified. This file contains the name of the tape device where the media is mounted. Do not delete this file. Use the tpunmount command to remove it.

The specification of -f before filename is optional.

EXAMPLE

Create file tape1 in the current working directory that links the file to the drive that contains the volume whose media ID is JLR01. The access mode for the tape file is set to write, and a 1/4-inch cartridge drive is assigned.

# tpreq -f tape1 -m jlr01 -a w -d qscsi

SEE ALSO

See tpunmount on page 776.
tpunmount

*tpunmount* – remove a tape volume from a drive and a tape file from the directory

**SYNOPSIS**

```
tpunmount [-f] filename [-force]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
```
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/
```

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
```
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\`
```

**DESCRIPTION**

*tpunmount* removes a tape file from the directory and physically removes the tape volume from the drive (if the media was mounted).

On UNIX systems, when *tpunmount* is executed for drives, a call is made to execute the `driveUnmountNotify` script. This script allows user special-handling to occur. Control is then returned to *tpunmount* to resume processing. The script resides in the `/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/goodies` directory. To use this script, activate it and copy it into the `/usr/openv/volmgr/bin` directory. The script is called from the `tpreq` command for only the drives that are in robots. The script is not valid for standalone drives or NDMP drives.

Standalone drives are not unloaded when the `DO_NOT_EJECT_STANDALONE` option is specified (and the `-force` option is not specified). This option is now stored in EMM.

The tape file and the device must be closed before you can use *tpunmount*.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

**OPTIONS**

- `-f filename`
  
  Specifies the file that is associated with the media. You must specify a file name. The specification of `-f` before `filename` is optional.

- `-force`
  
  Ejects the volume from a standalone drive, even if `DO_NOT_EJECT_STANDALONE` is specified in the EMM database.
EXAMPLE

The following command unmounts the tape volume that is associated with file `tape1` and removes the file from the current directory:

```
# tpunmount tape1
```

SEE ALSO

See `tpreq` on page 773.
***verifytrace***

 verifytrace – trace debug logs for verify jobs

**SYNOPSIS**

```bash
verifytrace [-master_server name] -job_id number [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy_]
verifytrace [-master_server name] -backup_id id [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy_]
verifytrace [-master_server name] [-policy_name name] [-client_name name] [-start_time hh:mm:ss] [-end_time hh:mm:ss] mmddyy [mmddyy_]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\n
**DESCRIPTION**

The `verifytrace` command consolidates the debug log messages for the specified verify jobs and writes them to standard output. The messages sort by time. `verifytrace` tries to compensate for time zone changes and clock drift between remote servers and clients.

At a minimum, you must enable debug logging for the following:

- UNIX systems: The `/usr/openv/netbackup/admin` directory on the master server
- Windows systems: The `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admin` directory on the master server
- The `bpbrm`, `bptm/bpdm`, and `tar` commands on the media server

For best results, set the verbose logging level to 5. Enable debug logging for `bpdbm` on the master server and `bpcd` on all servers and clients in addition to already identified processes.

If you specify either `-job_id` or `-backup_id`, `verifytrace` uses this option as the sole criteria to select the verify jobs it traces. You cannot use the options `-policy_name` or `-client_name` with `-job_id` or `-backup_id`. If you do not specify `-job_id` or `-backup_id`, `verifytrace` selects all the verify jobs that match the
specified selection criteria. If none of the following options is specified, `verifytrace` traces all the jobs that ran on the days that the day stamps (`mmddyy`) specify:

- `-job_id`, `-backup_id`, `-policy_name`, or `-client_name`. If `-start_time/-end_time` options are used, the debug logs on the specified time interval are examined.

If `verifytrace` is started with `-backup_id id`, it looks for a verify job that `bpverify` started with `-backup_id id` where the backup IDs (`id`) match.

If `verifytrace` is started with `-policy_name name`, it looks for a verify job that `bpverify` started with `-policy_name name` where the policy names (`name`) match.

If `verifytrace` is started with `-client_name name`, it looks for a verify job that `bpverify` started with `-client_name name` where the client names (`name`) match.

`verifytrace` writes error messages to standard error.

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

**OPTIONS**

- `-master_server`
  
  Name of the master server. Default is the local host name.

- `-job_id`
  
  Job ID number of the verify job to analyze. Default is any job ID.

- `-backup_id`
  
  Backup ID number of the backup image that the verify job verified to analyze. Default is any backup ID.

- `-policy_name`
  
  Policy name of the verify jobs to analyze. Default is any policy.

- `-client_name`
  
  Client name of the verify jobs to analyze. Default is any client.

- `-start_time`
  
  Earliest timestamp to start analyzing the logs. Default is 00:00:00

- `-end_time`
  
  Latest timestamp to finish analyzing the logs. Default is 23:59:59.

- `mmddyy`

  One or more "day stamps". This option identifies the log file names (log.mmddyy for UNIX, mmddyy.log for Windows) that are analyzed.
OUTPUT FORMAT

The format of an output line is: `daystamp.millisecs.program.sequence machine log_line`

daystamp
The day of the log is created in `yyyymmdd` format.

millisecs
The number of milliseconds since midnight on the local computer.

program
The name of program (ADMIN, BPBRM, BPCD, etc.) being logged.

sequence
Line number within the debug log file.

machine
The name of the NetBackup server or client.

log_line
The line that appears in the debug log file.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Analyze the log of verify job with job ID 2 that ran on August 6, 2011.

# verifytrace -job_id 2 080611

Example 2 - Analyzes the verify jobs log that verify backup images with backup ID `pride_1028666945`, which ran on 20th August 2011. This command only analyzes those verify jobs that ran with option -backupid `pride_1028666945`.

# verifytrace -backup_id pride_1028666945 082011

Example 3 - Analyzes the verify jobs log that ran on policy `Pride-Std` and client `pride` on August 16, 2011 and August 23, 2011. This command only analyzes those verify jobs that ran with options -policy `Pride-Std` and -client `pride`.

# verifytrace -policy_name Pride-Std -client_name pride 081611 082311

Example 4 - Analyzes the verify jobs log that ran on August 5, 2011 and August 17, 2011.

# verifytrace 080511 081711
vltadm

vltadm – start the NetBackup Vault menu interface for administrators

SYNOPSIS

vltadm [-version]

The directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

vltadm is a menu interface utility that an administrator can use to configure NetBackup Vault. You must have administrator privileges. This command can be used from any character-based terminal (or terminal emulation window) for which the administrator has a termcap or terminfo definition.

See the NetBackup Vault Administrator’s Guide and the vltadm online Help for detailed operating instructions.

OPTIONS

-version

Display the vltadm version and exit.

RETURN VALUES

Vault may exit with a status code greater than 255. Such status codes are called extended exit status codes. For such a case, the exit status that is returned to the system is 252. The actual exit status is written to stderr in the format, EXIT status = exit status

The extended exit status values are documented in the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide and in the NetBackup Troubleshooter Wizard.

FILES

/usr/openv/netbackup/help/vltadm/*
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/vault/vault.xml
/tmp/bp_robots
/tmp/bp_vaults
/tmp/bp_profiles
/tmp/bp_duplicates
/tmp/_tmp
vltcontainers

vltcontainers – move volumes logically into containers

SYNOPSIS

vltcontainers -run [-rn robot_number]
vltcontainers -run -usingbarcodes [-rn robot_number]
vltcontainers -run -vltcid container_id -vault vault_name -sessionid session_id
vltcontainers -run -vltcid container_id -f file_name [-rn robot_number] [-usingbarcodes]
vltcontainers -view [-vltcid container_id]
vltcontainers -change -vltcid container_id -rd return_date
vltcontainers -delete -vltcid container_id
vltcontainers -version

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

vltcontainers logically adds to containers the media that was ejected from one
or more vault sessions. It can view, set, or change the return date of containers
that go off-site or are already at the off-site vault. vltcontainers can also delete
a container from the NetBackup and Media Manager catalogs.

You can add media IDs to containers as follows:

■ Use the keyboard to enter the container and the media IDs.
■ Use a keyboard interface barcode reader to scan the container IDs and media
  IDs. Keyboard interface readers are also known as keyboard wedge readers
  because they connect (or wedge) between the keyboard and the keyboard port
  on your computer.
Use an input file that contains the media IDs or numeric equivalents of barcodes of all the media that are added to one container. To add media to more than one container, enter the IDs by using the keyboard or a keyboard interface barcode reader. Or, run the `vltcontainers` command again and specify different container and file name options.

Add all the media that a specific session ejects to one container. To add media from a single eject session into more than one container, enter IDs using the keyboard or a keyboard interface barcode reader.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The `/usr/openv/msg/.conf` file (UNIX) and the `install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF` file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II* for more information.

Run the `vltcontainers` command from a NetBackup master server that is licensed for Vault.

If the following directory with public-write access exists, `vltcontainers` writes to its daily debug log file (`log.DDMMYY` where `DDMMYY` is current date):

UNIX systems: `usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault`

Windows systems: `install_path\netbackup\logs\vault`

Public-write access is required because not all executable files that write to this file can run as administrator or root user.

**OPTIONS**

- `--change`
  Changes the default return date for the container. The default return date of a container is the date of the volume in the container that is returned the latest. It requires the `--vltcid container_id` option.

- `--delete`
  Deletes the container record from the NetBackup and Media Manager catalogs. You can delete a container only if it contains no media.

- `-f file_name`
  Specifies the file from which to read media IDs. All the listed media in the file are added to the container that the `--vltcid` option specifies. The file can be a list of media IDs (one per line). Or it can be the numeric equivalents of barcodes (one per line) scanned into a file by a barcode reader.
-rd return_date
   Specifies the return date for the container.
   The return date format depends on the locale setting.

-rn robot_number
   Specifies the robot, which is used to determine the EMM Server from which
   the vltcontainers command should obtain media information. If -rn
   robot_number is not used, the master server is considered as the EMM server.
   The only media that can be added to containers is the media in the database
   on the EMM server.

-run
   Logically adds media to the container. If you specify no other options, you must
   enter the container IDs and the media IDs by using the keyboard. To use a
   barcode reader to scan the container and the media IDs, specify the
   -usingbarcodes option. To add the media that a specific session ejects, use
   the -vault vault_name and -sessionid session_id options. To add the
   media that is specified in a file, use the -f file_name option. To specify an
   EMM server other than the master server, use the -rn robot_number option.

-sessionid session_id
   The ID of a vault session. All media that the specified session ejects are added
   to the container that the -vltcid option specifies.

-usingbarcodes
   Specifies a keyboard interface barcode reader that scans container IDs and
   media IDs, or the barcode numbers that are used in the file that -f file_name
   specifies. Keyboard interface barcode readers (also called keyboard wedge
   barcode readers) connect between the keyboard and the keyboard port on
   your computer.

-vault vault_name
   The name of the vault to which the profile that ejected the media belongs. You
   also must specify the ID of the session (-sessionid) that ejected the media
to be added to the container.

-version
   Displays the vltcontainers version and exit.

-view [-vltcid container_id]
   Shows the return date that is assigned to all containers. Use the -vltcid
   container_id option and argument to show the return date of a specific
   container.
-vltcid container_id

Specifies the container ID. Container ID can be a string of up to 29 alphanumeric characters (no spaces). The -rd return_date option and argument are required to change a container return date.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Use the following command to:
- Add the volumes that are ejected from robot number 0 to containers.
- Use a barcode reader to scan the container ID and media ID.

```
# vltcontainers -run -usingbarcodes -rn 0
```

Example 2 - View the return date of container ABC123:

```
# vltcontainers -view -vltcid ABC123
```

Example 3 - Change the return date of container ABC123 to December 07, 2012:

```
# vltcontainers -change -vltcid ABC123 -rd 12/07/2012
```

Example 4 - Delete container ABC123 from the NetBackup and Media Manager catalogs, use the following command:

```
# vltcontainers -delete -vltcid ABC123
```

Example 5 - Add all media that was ejected to container ABC123 by session 4 of vault MyVault_Cntr, use the following command:

```
# vltcontainers -run -vltcid ABC123 -vault MyVault_Cntr -sessionid 4
```

Example 6 - Add the media that is listed in the medialist file that is ejected from robot number 0 to container ABC123:

UNIX systems:

```
# vltcontainers -run -vltcid ABC123 -f
/home/jack/medialist -rn 0
```

Windows systems:

```
# vltcontainers -run -vltcid ABC123 -f
C:\home\jack\medialist -rn 0
```

Example 7 - Use the following command to:
- Add media to container ABC123 that was ejected from a robot that is attached to the master server
Read the barcodes for that media from the medialist file

UNIX systems: # vltcontainers -run -vltcid ABC123 -f /home/jack/medialist -usingbarcodes

Windows systems: # vltcontainers -run -vltcid ABC123 -f C:\home\jack\medialist -usingbarcodes

RETURN VALUES

Vault may exit with a status code greater than 255. Such status codes are called extended exit status codes. For such a case, the exit status that returned to the system is 252. The actual exit status is written to stderr in the format EXIT status = exit status

The extended exit status values are documented in the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide and in the NetBackup Troubleshooting Wizard.

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/cntrDB
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/vault/vault.xml
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\cntrDB
install_path\NetBackup\db\vault\vault.xml
install_path\netbackup\logs\vault

SEE ALSO

See vloffsitemaedia on page 794.

See vltopmenu on page 798.
vlteject

vlteject – eject media and generate reports for previously run sessions

SYNOPSIS

vlteject

vlteject -eject [-profile profile_name] [-robot robot_name] [-vault vault_name [-sessionid id]] [-auto y|n] [-eject_delay seconds]

vlteject -report [-profile profile_name] [-robot robot_name] [-vault vault_name [-sessionid id]] [-legacy]


vlteject -preview [-vault vault_name [-profile profile_name]] [-profile robot_no / vault_name / profile_name] [-robot robot_name] [-sessionid id]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is \install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

vlteject ejects media and generates the corresponding reports (as configured in the profiles) for vault sessions for which media have not yet been ejected. vlteject can process the pending ejects and reports for all sessions, for a specific robot, for a specific vault, or for a specific profile. To process all pending ejects and reports, do not use the -profile, -robot, or -vault option.

vlteject operates only on sessions for which the session directory still exists. After that directory is cleaned up (removed by NetBackup), vlteject can no longer eject or report for that session.

Whether vlteject can run interactively or not depends on how it is called. Run interactively when you plan to eject more media than that amount that fits in the media access port.

Do not modify your vault configuration while vlteject is running.
vlteject can be run in any of the following ways:

- Directly from the command line
- By using the NetBackup policy schedule. The policy must be of type Vault, and the policy’s file list must consist of a vlteject command.
- By using vltopmenu to run an eject operation or a consolidated eject or consolidated report operation

If the following directory exists and has public write access, vlteject writes to its daily debug log file:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault

Windows systems: install_path\netbackup\logs\vault

The daily debug log file is log.DDMMYY; the DDMMYY is the current date.

Public-write access is required because not all executable files that write to this file can run as administrator or root user. The host property "Keep vault logs for n days" determines how long the vault session directories are retained.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-auto y|n
   Specifies automatic (y) or interactive mode (n). In automatic mode (y), vlteject runs without input from the user and does not display output. In interactive mode (default), vlteject runs interactively. It accepts input and displays output.

-eject
   Ejects the media for the indicated sessions. -eject is optional if eject was completed and you only want to generate reports.

-eject_delay seconds
   The number of seconds to delay before the media is ejected. This option is useful if an operation such as backing up or duplication recently occurred on the affected media. The default is 0. The maximum is 3600 (1 hour).

-legacy
   Generates the reports by using the old-style consolidation. Valid only with the -report option.
-preview
   Lists the sessions and the media that are ejected for the sessions. Does not eject the media.

-profile robot _no / vault_name / profile_name
   Identifies a robot number, vault name, and profile name from which to eject media and generate reports. All three options must be used with -profile. To process all pending ejects and reports, use -profile with profile_name only.

-report
   Generates the reports for the indicated sessions. If the corresponding eject process has completed, it generates and distributes any pending reports from the selected sessions. The reports are not generated again if vlteject is run again. If the eject has not completed, the subset of reports that does not depend on completion of eject are generated. These reports are generated again if vlteject -report is run again after eject has completed.

-robot robot_no
   Specifies the robot number that identifies the robot which you want to eject media and generate reports. All vaults in the robot should use the same off-site volume group. To process all pending ejects and reports, do not use the -profile, -robot, or -vault option.

-sessionid id
   The numeric session ID. If -profile, -robot, or -vault is specified, but -session id is not specified, vlteject operates on all sessions for the specified profile, robot, or vault.

-vault vault_name
   The vault for which to eject media and generate reports. To process all pending ejects and reports; do not use the -profile, -robot, or -vault option.

-version
   Displays the vlteject version and exit.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Eject media and generate reports for all robots that have sessions for which media have not yet been ejected:

# vlteject -eject -report

Example 2 - Eject all media that have not yet been ejected for all sessions for the CustomerDB vault and generate corresponding reports:
RETURN VALUES

Vault may exit with a status code greater than 255. Such status codes are called extended exit status codes. For such a case, the exit status that is returned to the system is 252. The actual exit status is written to stderr in the format, EXIT status = exit status

The extended exit status values are documented in the NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide and in the NetBackup Troubleshooting Wizard.

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/db/vault/vault.xml
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault/log.mmddyy
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vlt_name/sidxxx/detail.log
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vlt_name/sidxxx/summary.log
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vlt_name/sidxxx/vlteject_status
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vlteject.mstr
/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\db\vault\vault.xml
install_path\NetBackup\logs\bpbrmvlt\mmddyy.log
install_path\NetBackup\logs\vault\mmddyy.log
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vlt_name\sidxxx\detail.log
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vlt_name\sidxxx\summary.log
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vlt_name\sidxxx\vlteject.status
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vlteject.mstr
install_path\NetBackup\bp.conf

SEE ALSO

See vltopmenu on page 798.
vltinject

vltinject – inject volumes into a robot for a specified vault configuration

SYNOPSIS

vltinject profile|robot/vault/profile [-version]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

vltinject injects volumes into a robot and updates the Enterprise Media Manager Database. It runs vmupdate and assigns it the robot number, robot type, and robotic volume group from the vault configuration that matches the specified profile.

If the following directory exists and has public write access, vltinject writes to the daily debug log file:

UNIX systems: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault

Windows systems: <install_path>\NetBackup\logs\vault

The daily debug log file is log.DDMMYY; the DDMMYY is the current date.

You then can use this file for troubleshooting. Public-write access is needed because not all executables that write to this file can run as administrator or root.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

profile|robot/vault/profile

The name of a profile or a robot number, vault, and profile that are nested within the vault configuration file. If profile is used without robot and vault, the profile must be unique. vltinject executes vmupdate with the robot number, robot type, and robotic volume group from this profile’s configuration.
-version
   Display the vltinject version and exit.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Inject the volumes that the Payroll profile has vaulted and that were returned from the off-site vault, enter the following:

# vltinject Payroll

Example 2 - Inject the volumes that the Weekly profile (in the Finance vault) vaulted and that the off-site vault has returned. The user enters the following:

# vltinject 8/Finance/Weekly

RETURN VALUES

0 - The EMM database was successfully updated.

Non-zero - A problem was encountered updating the EMM database.

Vault may exit with a status code greater than 255. Such status codes are called extended exit status codes. For such a case, the exit status that is returned to the system is 252. The actual exit status is written to stderr in the format, EXIT status = exit status.

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault/log.mmdyy

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\logs\vault\mmdyy.log
vltoffsitemedia

vltoffsitemedia – list off-site parameter values for a group of media, or change the off-site parameter value for a single media

SYNOPSIS

vltoffsitemedia -list [-W] [-vault vault_name] [-voldbhost host_name]


vltoffsitemedia -version

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

vltoffsitemedia allows the user to change the vault-specific parameters of a given media. This command lets the user change one or more parameters by using a single command. It lets the user view the various vault parameters of all media for a particular EMM server or vault.

If you create the following directory with public-write access, vltoffsitemedia creates a daily debug log in this directory:

UNIX: /usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault

Windows: install_path\NetBackup\logs\vault

The log is called log.DDMMYY (where DDMMYY is the current date). You then can use this file that for troubleshooting.

Public-write access is needed because not all executables that write to this file can run as root.
OPTIONS

-change
Changes the attributes of the specified volume.

-d media_description
Specifies the description for the volume.

To configure NetBackup so that the media description field is cleared automatically when volumes are returned to the robot, set the VAULT_CLEAR_MEDIA_DESC parameter in EMM.

-list
Lists the off-site parameters for the media in the local EMM database. To restrict the list to a specific vault for the local EMM database, include the -vault option with the command. To list the off-site parameters for media for a specific EMM database, include the -voldbhost option with the command.

-m media_id
Media ID of the volume whose vault parameters are to be changed.

-vault vault_name
Specifies the name of the vault for which all media IDs and their vault-specific parameters are listed.

-version
Displays the vltoffsitemedia version and exit.

-vltcid container_id
Specifies the container in which a volume is stored. container_id (a string of up to 29 alphanumeric characters (no spaces) specifies the new container for the volume. You must specify an existing container ID. You cannot assign media from one EMM server to a container that has media from a different EMM server. Use the -m option to specify the media ID of the volume.

-vltname vault_name
Specifies the name of the logical vault that is configured for the robot that ejected the volume.

-vltreturn date
Specifies the date and time the media was requested for return from the vault vendor. For Catalog Backup volumes, this date is the date that the media is requested for return from the vault vendor.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such
as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II for more information.

-vltsent date

Specifies the date and time the media was sent to the off-site vault.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II for more information.

```
mm/dd/yyyy [hh[:mm[:ss]]]
```

-vltsession session_id

Specifies the identifier of the Vault session that ejected this media.

-vltslot slot_no

Specifies the vault vendor's slot number for the slot that this volume occupies.

-voldbhost host_name

Specifies the name of the EMM server.

-W

Specifies the parsable output format for the media off-site parameters. For containers, the output includes the length of the container description, the container description, and the container ID. The output header line is a space that is separated line of column labels; the output data lines are space-separated fields.

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - Change the vault name and the vault sent dates of the media with the ID BYQ.

vltoffsitemedia -change -m BYQ -vltname THISTLE -vltsent 08/01/2012 12:22:00

Example 2 - Change the vault slot number to 100 for a media with ID 000012.

vltoffsitemedia -change -m 000012 -vltslot 100
Example 3 - Clear out the vault-specific fields for a media.

\texttt{vltoffsitemedia -change -m 000012 -vltname "" -vltsession 0 -vltslot 0 -vltsent 0 -vltreturn 0}

or:

\texttt{vltoffsitemedia -change -m 000012 -vltname - -vltsession 0 -vltslot 0 -vltsent 00/00/00 -vltreturn 00/00/00}

Example 4 - Clear the container ID and media description of volume ABC123.

\texttt{vltoffsitemedia -change -m ABC123 -vltcid - -d ""}

or:

\texttt{vltoffsitemedia -change -m ABC123 -vltcid "" -d ""}

The \texttt{vltoffsitemedia} command uses the Media Manager commands to query or update the EMM database.

If the \texttt{vltoffsitemedia} command fails, look at the debug log on the following directory for detailed information about the actual Media Manager command that failed:

\textbf{UNIX systems:} \texttt{usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault}

\textbf{Windows systems:} \texttt{install_path\netbackup\logs\vault}

For more information on the status codes that Media Manager commands return, see the \textit{NetBackup Status Codes Reference Guide}.

\section*{RETURN VALUES}

Vault may exit with a status code greater than 255. Such status codes are called "extended exit status codes." For such a case, the exit status that is returned to the system is 252. The actual exit status is written to \texttt{stderr} in the format, \texttt{EXIT status = exit status}

The extended exit status values are documented in the \textit{NetBackup Status Codes Reference Guide} and in the NetBackup Troubleshooter Wizard.
vltopmenu

vltopmenu – start NetBackup Vault menu interface for operators

SYNOPSIS

vltopmenu [-version]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

Allows the user to activate a menu screen that contains the various options that an
Operator of the NetBackup Vault feature can use. It lets the user eject or inject
media, print various reports individually or collectively. It also consolidates all reports
and ejects for all sessions that have not ejected media yet. This interface can be
used from any character-based terminal (or terminal emulation window) for which
the user has a termcap or a terminfo definition.

See the NetBackup Operator’s Guide for detailed operating instructions.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security
and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-version

Displays the vltopmenu version and exit.

RETURN VALUES

Vault may exit with an extended exit status code (greater than 255). For such a
case, the exit status is returned to the system is 252. The actual exit status is written
to stderr in the format, EXIT status = exit status

The extended exit status values are documented in the NetBackup Troubleshooting
Guide and in the NetBackup Troubleshooting Wizard.
FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vlteject.mstr
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vlteject_status.log
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/*/sid*/detail.log

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vltreject.mstr
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vltreject_status.log
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\*\sid*\detail.log
vltrun

vltrun – Run a NetBackup Vault session

SYNOPSIS

```
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

vltrun drives a NetBackup Vault session by issuing a sequence of calls to the vault engine. Optionally, the session can include callouts to user-provided notify scripts.

OPTIONS

profile | robot/vault/profile

Specifies the name of a profile or a nested robot number, vault, and profile in the vault parameter file. If profile is used without robot and vault, the profile must be unique within the vault parameter file. This option is required.

-vjob vault_jobid

Specifies the job ID of an active vault job that is currently duplicated.

-haltdups

Terminates all associated, active vault duplication jobs.

-preview

Generates the preview list of images to be vaulted in a vault session. The results go to the file preview.list in the session directory.

-verbose | -v

Reports verbosely on the session in the vault debug log.

-version

Displays the vltrun version and exit.
 USAGE

The `vltrun` session follows this sequence:

- Run the `vlt_start_notify` script.
- Inventory media.
- Initialize Media Manager database for the vault media that is returned to the robot.
- Generate the list of preview images to be vaulted.
- Duplicate images.
- Inventory Media Manager database (first time).
- Assign media for the NetBackup catalog backup.
- Inventory Media Manager database (second time).
- Inventory images.
- Suspend media.
- Run the `vlt_end_notify` script.
- Re-inventory images.
- Assign slot IDs.
- Back up the NetBackup catalog.
- Inventory the Media Manager database (third and final time).
- Run the `vlt_ejectlist_notify` script.
- Generate the eject list.
- Run the `vlt_starteject_notify` script.
- Eject and report.
- Run the `vlt_end_notify` script.

`vltrun` can be run in any of the following ways:

- Directly from the command line.
- By NetBackup policy scheduling. In this case, the policy must consist of type Vault, and the policy's file list must consist of a `vltrun` command.
- By running the command `Start Session` for a profile in the Vault interface or `vltadm`

`vltrun` uses the option `profile|robot/vault/profile` to run a vault session. You can use the `profile` form of the option if there is no other profile with the same
name in your vault configuration. In this case, the profile name is sufficient to uniquely identify the configuration information.

If there is more than one profile with the same name, then use the `robot/vault/profile` form to uniquely identify the configuration.

Do not modify your vault configuration while a vault session is running.

When the session starts, it creates a directory to hold the files that `vltrun` and the vault engine create during the session.

The vault session uses the following directory:

UNIX systems:

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vault_name/sidxxx
```

Windows systems:

```
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vault_name\sidxxx
```

The `xxx` variable is an integer uniquely assigned to this session. For each vault name, session identifiers are sequentially assigned, starting with 1.

If you have configured an email address in your vault properties, then email is sent to this address at the end of the session. The email reports the results. By default, email is sent to root.

`vltrun` produces an overview of the session, called `summary.log`, in the session directory.

Control the vault process at several points in the session by installing notify scripts in the directory for NetBackup binaries, `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin`. Refer to the `NetBackup Vault Administrator's Guide` for more information on notify scripts.

You can monitor the progress of your `vltrun` session in the NetBackup Activity Monitor.

The Operation field on the main Activity Monitor window shows the progress of your vault session by using the following statuses:

- Choosing Images.
- Duplicating Images.
- Choosing Media.
- Catalog Backup.
- Eject and Report.
- Done.
If you create the following directory with public-write access, `vltrun` creates a daily debug log on this directory:

UNIX systems:
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault

Windows systems:
`install_path\netbackup\logs\vault`

The log is called `log.DDMYY` (where `DDMMYY` is the current date). You can then use this file for troubleshooting.

Public-write access is needed because not all executables that write to this file run as administrator or root.

You can adjust the level of logging information that is provided in this log file by adjusting the following: the vault logging level parameter on the Logging page of the master server’s properties through Host Properties on the NetBackup Administration Console.

You can terminate active vault duplication jobs by using the `vltrun -haltdups` command. Initiate a `-haltdups` script that sends a SIGUSR2 signal to the main vault job (currently at the duplication step). It then automatically propagates the signal to all of the vault duplication instances without waiting for any current duplication job instance to finish. After this step completes, the main vault job proceeds with the remaining steps.

After the SIGUSR2 signal is received, the job details of the following message of the terminated vault duplication job appears: termination requested by administrator (150).

You must have administrator privileges to run this command.

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - Vault the profile `my_profile`.

```
# vltrun my_profile
```

Example 2 - Vault the images for robot 0, vault Financials, and profile Weekly.

```
# vltrun 0/Financials/Weekly
```

Example 3 - Terminate an active vault duplication job with the ID of 1.

```
# vltrun -haltdups -vjob 1
```
RETURN VALUES

On UNIX systems, vault may exit with a status code greater than 255. For these extended exit status codes, the status that is returned to the system is 252. The actual exit status is written to stderr in the format: EXIT status = exit status.

FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/vault
/usr/openv/netbackup/bp.conf
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bpcd/log.mmddyy
/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/vault/log.mmddyy
/usr/openv/netbackup/db/vault/vault.xml
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vault_name/sidxxx
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vault_name/sidxxx/summary.log
/usr/openv/netbackup/vault/sessions/vault_name/sidxxx/detail.log

Windows systems:

install_path\NetBackup\vault
install_path\NetBackup\bp.conf
install_path\NetBackup\logs\bpbrmvlt\mmddyy.log
install_path\NetBackup\logs\bpcd\mmddyy.log
install_path\NetBackup\logs\vault\mmddyy.log
install_path\NetBackup\db\vault\vault.xml
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vault_name\sidxxx
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vault_name\sidxxx\summary.log
install_path\NetBackup\vault\sessions\vault_name\sidxxx\detail.log

SEE ALSO

See vladm on page 781.
See vlteject on page 788.
See vlinject on page 792.
See vltoffsitemedia on page 794.
See vloptmenu on page 798.
vmadd

vmadd – add volumes to EMM database

SYNOPSIS

```
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

Add volumes to the Enterprise Media Manager (EMM) database.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

OPTIONS

- **-m media_id**
  
  Specifies the media ID of the volume to add. The media ID can be a maximum of 6 ASCII characters. The actual character input is restricted to alpha numerics and '.', '+', '_', and '-' if they are not the first character.

  The following applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

- **-mt media_type**
  
  Specifies the media type of the volume to add.

  Valid media types for NetBackup Enterprise Server are as follows:

  4mm, 8mm, 8mm2, 8mm3, dlt, dlt2, dlt3, dtf, hcart, hcart2, hcart3, qcart, 4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, 8mm2_clean, 8mm3_clean, dlt_clean, dlt2_clean, dlt3_clean, dtf_clean, hcart_clean, hcart2_clean, hcart3_clean

  Valid media types for NetBackup server are as follows:
4mm, 8mm, dlt, hcart, qcart, 4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, dlt_clean, hcart_clean

-h EMM_server | volume_database_host
This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.
The name of the Enterprise Media Manager database host that contains information about volumes. If no host is specified, the configured EMM server is used by default.

-verbose
Selects the verbose mode.

-b barcode
Specifies the barcode that is attached to the volume.

-rt robot_type
Specifies the robot type of the robot where the volume is located.
Valid robot types for NetBackup Enterprise Server are as follows:
none, acs, tl4, tl8, tld, tlh, tlm.
Valid robot types for NetBackup server are as follows:
none, tl4, tl8, tld.

-rn robot_number
Unique, logical identification number for the robot where the volume is located.

-rh robot_host
Name of the host that controls the robot, where the volume is located.

-rcl rob_slot
Robot coordinate 1 is the slot number in the robot where the volume is located.
The following applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:
Do not enter slot information for Media Manager API robot types. The robot software tracks the slot locations for these robots.

-p pool_number
Index of the volume pool that contains this volume. You can use vmpool -listall to determine the index for a given pool name.

-mm max_mounts
Maximum number of mounts that are allowed for this volume. Only used for non-cleaning media. When this limit is exceeded, the volume can be mounted for read operations only.
-n cleanings
   The number of cleanings that remain for this volume. Only used for cleaning
   media.

-d "media_description"
   Media description of the volume. The double quote marks are required if the
   description contains any spaces.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Add volume AJU244 in the NetBackup volume pool to the EMM
database on the host that is named llama. The volume has the barcode AJU244
and is in slot 2 of TLD robot 1. For write operations, the volume may be mounted
a maximum of 1000 times.

The following point applies only to NetBackup server:
Only one host (the master) exists, so the -h option is not needed.

   # vmadd -m AJU244 -mt dlt -h llama -b AJU244 -rt tld -rn 1 -rh llama
   -rc1 2 -p 1 -mm 1000 -d "vmadd example"

NOTES

Only limited validation of the option parameters is done.

SEE ALSO

See vmchange on page 808.
See vmdelete on page 820.
See vmpool on page 831.
See vmquery on page 834.
vmchange

vmchange – change media information in EMM database

SYNOPSIS

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -vg_res -rt robot_type
        -rn robot_number -rh robot_control_host -v volume_group

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -res -m media_id -mt
        media_type -rt robot_type -rn robot_number -rh robot_control_host -v
        volume_group -rcl rob_slot

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -exp date -m media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -barcode barcode -m
        media_id [-rt robot_type]

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -m media_id -vltcid
        vault_container_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -barcode barcode
        -vltcid vault_container_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -d "media_description"
        -m media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -p pool_number -m
        media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -maxmounts max_mounts
        -m media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -clean cleanings left
        -m media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -n num_mounts -m
        media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -new_mt media_type
        -m media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -new_rt robot_type
        -m media_id -rn robot_number

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -new_v volume_group
        [-m media_id |{-b barcode -mt media_type -rt robot_type}]
vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -vltname vault_name -m media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -vltsent date -m media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -vltreturn date -m media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -vltslot vault_slot -m media_id

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -vltsession vault_session_id -m media_id

vmchange -api_eject -map map_id:mapid:...:mapid | any -w [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -res -ml media_id:media_id:...:media_id -rt robot_type -rn robot_number -rh robot_control_host [-v volume_group]

vmchange -multi_eject -w [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -res -ml media_id:media_id:...:media_id -rt robot_type -verbose -rn robot_number -rh robot_control_host

vmchange -multi_inject -w [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -res -rt robot_type -verbose -rn robot_number -rh robot_control_host

vmchange [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -res -robot_info -verbose -rn robot_number -rt robot_type -rh robot_control_host

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin\

DESCRIPTION

Change volume information in the Enterprise Media Manager database.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.
OPTIONS

-h EMM_server | volume_database_host
   This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.
   The name of the Enterprise Media Manager database host that contains
   information about volumes. If no host is specified, the configured EMM server
   is used by default.

-vg_res
   Change volume group residence.

-rt robot_type
   Specifies the robot type of the robot where the volume is located.
   Valid robot types for NetBackup Enterprise Server follow:
   none, acs, tl4, tl8, tld, tlh, tlm
   Valid robot types for NetBackup Server follow:
   none, tl4, tl8, tld

-rn robot_number
   Unique, logical identification number for the robot where the volume is located.

-rh robot_control_host
   Name of the host that controls the robot, where the volume is located.

-v volume_group
   A volume group is a logical grouping that identifies a set of volumes that reside
   at the same physical location.

-res
   Changes the volume's residence.

-m media_id
   Specifies the media ID of the volume to change.

-mt media_type
   Specifies the media type of the volume to change.
   Valid media types for NetBackup Enterprise Server follow:
   4mm, 8mm, 8mm2, 8mm3, dlt, dl2, dl3, dlt2, dl2, hcart, hcart2, hcart3, qcart,
   4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, 8mm2_clean, 8mm3_clean, dlt_clean, dl2_clean,
   dl3_clean, dlt2_clean, hcart_clean, hcart2_clean, hcart3_clean
   Valid media types for NetBackup Server follow:
   4mm, 8mm, dlt, hcart, qcart, 4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, dlt_clean, hcart_clean
-rcl rob_slot
    Robot coordinate 1 is the robot slot number where the volume is located.
The following applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:
    Do not enter slot information for API robot types. The robot software tracks the
    slot locations for these robots.

-exp date
    Expiration date for this volume.
    The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies
    according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the
    install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such
    as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific
    instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.
    See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the

-barcode barcode
    Specifies the barcode that is attached to the volume.

-d "media_description"
    Media description for the volume. The double quote marks are required if the
    description contains any spaces.

-p pool_number
    Index of the volume pool that contains this volume. You can get the pool index
    using vmpool -listall.

-maxmounts max_mounts
    Maximum number of mounts that are allowed for this volume. Only used for
    non-cleaning media.

-n num_mounts
    For non-cleaning media, num_mounts is the number of times this volume has
    been mounted.

-clean cleanings_left
    For cleaning media, cleanings_left is the number of cleanings that remain for
    this cleaning tape.

-new_mt media_type
    Specifies the media type of the volume to change. See the -mt option for a list
    of media types.

-new_rt robot_type
    Specifies the robot type. See the -rt option for a list of robot types.
-new_v volume_group

A volume group is a logical grouping that identifies a set of volumes that reside at the same physical location.

-b barcode

Specifies the barcode that is attached to the volume.

-vltcid vault_container_id

Changes the container in which a volume is stored. vault_container_id (a string of up to 29 alphanumeric characters) specifies the new container for the volume. Use the -m or -barcode option to specify the volume.

-vltname vault_name

Specifies the name of the logical vault that is configured for the robot that ejected the volume.

-vltsent date

Specifies the date the volume was sent off site.

The format of date depends on the user's locale setting. For the C locale, the date syntax is as follows:

mm/dd/yyyy [hh:mm:ss]]

-vltreturn date

Specifies the date the volume was requested for return from the vault vendor. For catalog backup volumes, this date is the date that the volume is requested for return from the vault vendor.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II for more information.

-vltslot vault_slot

Specifies the vault vendor's slot number for the slot that this volume occupies.

-vltsession vault_session_id

Specifies the ID of the vault session that ejected this media.

-api_eject

Eject ACS, TLH, or TLM volumes from the specified robot. For ACS and TLM robots, the ejection timeout period is one week. For TLH robots, the robot allows an unlimited period to remove media.
-map map_id:mapid: ...:mapid | any

For ACS robots, this option can specify multiple media access ports (MAPs) to use for eject operations. The map_id (also known as the CAP ID) can be all or ALL, which specifies all MAPs in the robot. Or it can be a colon-separated list of MAP IDs in the format of ACS,LSM,CAP. When the -map option is used, media are ejected to the MAPs that are specified by using a nearest MAP algorithm. The algorithm assumes that the LSMs are connected in a line.

For TLM robots, use map_id "ANY" to eject to the MAP that is configured for each media type on the DAS/SDLC server.

For TLH robots, select the "standard" MAP or the "BULK" MAP, depending on the library’s hardware configuration.

-w
Wait flag. This flag must be used with the eject, multiple eject, and multiple inject commands.

-verbose
Selects the verbose mode.

-ml media_id:media_id: ...:media_id
Specifies a list of media to be ejected from the robot.

-multi_eject
Uses the robotic library’s media access port to eject multiple volumes. This option is valid only for TL8 and TLD robot types. The ejection timeout period is 30 minutes.

-multi_inject
Uses the robotic library’s media access port to inject multiple volumes. This option is valid only for TL8 and TLD robot types. The user must run the vmupdate command after this operation to update the EMM database.

-robot_info
Retrieves the information about a robotic library. This option is valid only for TLD and TL8 robot types

- Field 1 = Number of slots
- Field 2 = Number of mail slots
- Field 3 = Number of drives
- Field 4 = Robot type and subtype (e.g., tld -> 0)
- Field 5 = Barcode reader. If a barcode reader exists on this robotic device, this field contains the following string: This robot has a barcode reader.
- Field 6 = Starting slot
Field 7 = Ending slot
Field 8 = Primary inquiry string (e.g., HP~~~~~~C6240-8000~~~~~~2912)

CAUTIONS

Some robotic libraries implement different functionality for their media access ports. For example, some libraries have the front-panel inject and the eject features that conflict with NetBackup’s use of the media access port. (For example, Spectra Logic Bullfrog.) Other libraries require front-panel interaction when you use the media access port (for example, Spectra Logic Gator).

The media is returned to (injected into) the robot in the following situation: you use an eject option and the media is not removed and a timeout condition occurs. If this action occurs, inventory the robot and then eject the media that was returned to the robot.

Make sure that you read the operator manual for your robotic library to gain an understanding of its media access port functionality. Libraries such as those that are noted may not be fully compatible with NetBackup inject and eject features if not properly handled. Other libraries may not be compatible at all. In addition, NetBackup performs limited validation of these option parameters.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Change the expiration date of volume AJS100:

```
# vmchange -exp 12/31/12 23:59:59 -m AJS100
```

Example 2 - Change the pool (which contains volume AJS999) to pool 1 (the NetBackup pool):

```
# vmchange -p 1 -m AJS999
```

Example 3 - Eject volumes abc123 and abc124 from ACS robot number 700. The residences for these two volumes are changed to standalone.

```
# vmchange -res -api_eject -w -ml abc123:abc124 -rt acs -rn 700 -rh verbena -map 0,0,0
```

Example 4 - Change the container ID of volume ABC123:

```
# vmchange -vltdcid Container001 -m ABC123
```

SEE ALSO

See `vmadd` on page 805.
See `vmdelete` on page 820.
See `vmpool` on page 831.
See `vmquery` on page 834.
vmcheckxxx

vmcheckxxx – report the media contents of a robotic library

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

Report the media contents of a robotic library and optionally compare its contents with the volume configuration.

If no options are specified, the media contents of the robot and the volume configuration are listed along with a list of any mismatches detected.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-rt robot_type
   Specifies the robot type of the robot to inventory.
   Valid robot types for NetBackup Enterprise Server follow:
   none, acs, tl4, tl8, tld, tlh, tlm.
   Valid robot types for NetBackup server follow:
   none, tl4, tl8, tld.

-rn robot_number
   Unique, logical identification number of the robot to inventory.
-rh robot_host
   Name of the host that controls the robot. If no host is specified, the host where
   you execute this command is assumed.

-h EMM_server | volume_database_host
   This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.
   The name of the Enterprise Media Manager database host that contains
   information about the volumes in a robot. If no host is specified, the configured
   EMM server is used by default.

-if inventory_filter_value
   This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.
   Specifies the inventory filter values. Multiple -if options may be specified. The
   inventory filter value is an ACS scratch pool ID, or a TLH volume category.
   The -if and -full options cannot be specified together.

-full
   Specifies the full inventory. The -full and -if options cannot be specified
   together.

-list
   Lists the robot contents.

NOTES

Only limited validation of the option parameters is done.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List the media contents of TLD robot 1 and the volume configuration
for that robot on the host named server2. It also lists any mismatches that are
detected:

# vmcheckxxx -rt tld -rn 1 -rh server2

Example 2 - List the contents of TLH robot 2 that is connected to the host where
the vmcheckxxx command was run:

# vmcheckxxx -rt tlh -rn 2 -list

SEE ALSO

See vmupdate on page 842.
vmd

vmd – run EMM daemon

SYNOPSIS

vmd [-v]

The directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on UNIX systems.

ltid does not require volumes to be defined in the EMM database before it is used.

The following paragraph applies only to NetBackup Enterprise Server:

The automatic mount of volumes in robotic devices does not take place until the following actions occur: the volumes are defined and their slot information (for non-API robots) is entered in the EMM database.

A direct interface to the EMM database is provided to facilitate EMM database administrative activities easily. Graphical, menu-driven, and command-line Media Manager utilities are provided.

vmd is also used for remote Media Manager device management and for managing the volume pool, barcode rules, and device databases.

The Internet service port number for vmd must be in /etc/services. If you use NIS (Network Information Service), place the entry that is in this host’s /etc/services file in the master NIS server database for services. The default service port number is 13701.

The following paragraphs apply only to NetBackup Enterprise Server.

OPTIONS

-v  Logs detailed the debug information if you create the debug/daemon directory (see ERRORS). Specify this option only if problems occur or if requested by Veritas support.

ERRORS

vmd logs an error message using syslogd if there is a copy of vmd in operation.
vmd logs an error message using syslogd if the port that it binds to is in use. If this message appears, you may need to override the services file by using the mechanism that is described under DESCRIPTION.

To run vmd in debug mode do the following:

- Before you start vmd, create the following directory:

  /usr/openv/volmgr/debug/daemon

  If vmd is running, stop, and restart it after creating the directory.

- Start vmd in verbose mode as follows or put a VERBOSE entry in vm.conf.

  /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmd -v

- Check the log message in /usr/openv/volmgr/debug/daemon.

If problems persist, you can obtain more debug information on the requestor by creating the following directory: /usr/openv/volmgr/debug/reqlib.

One log per day is created in each debug directory. These logs continue to build until the debug directory is moved or removed, unless you specify a DAYS_TO_KEEP_LOGS entry in vm.conf. Do not remove the debug directory while vmd is running. Only run vmd in debug mode when necessary.

FILES

/usr/openv/volmgr/debug/daemon/*
/usr/openv/volmgr/debug/reqlib/*

EMM database

SEE ALSO

See ltid on page 493.
See vmadd on page 805.
See vmchange on page 808.
See vmdelete on page 820.
See vmquery on page 834.
vmdelete

vmdelete – delete volumes from EMM database

SYNOPSIS

vmdelete [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] [-m media_id | -v volume_group]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/
On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

Delete volumes from the Enterprise Media Manager database.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-h EMM_server | volume_database_host

This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.

The name of the Enterprise Media Manager database host that contains information about volumes. If no host is specified, the configured EMM server is used by default.

-m media_id

Specifies the media ID of the volume to delete from the volume database.

-v volume_group

Specifies the volume group to delete. All volumes in this group are deleted from the volume database.

NOTES

Only limited validation of the option parameters is done.
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Delete a single volume:

# vmdelete -m AJS144

Example 2 - Delete all volumes with the volume group name of DELETE_ME:

# vmdelete -v DELETE_ME

SEE ALSO

See vmadd on page 805.
See vmchange on page 808.
See vmquery on page 834.
vmoprcmd

vmoprcmd – perform operator functions on drives

SYNOPSIS

vmoprcmd -devmon [pr | ds | hs] [-h device_host] default_operation
vmoprcmd -dp [pr | ds | ad] [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -down | -up | -upopr | -reset drive_index [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -downbyname | -upbyname | -upoprbyname | -path drive_path
[-nh ndmp_hostname] [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -resetbyname drive_name [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -assign drive_index mount_request_id [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -assignbyname drive_name mount_request_id [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -deny | -resubmit mount_request_index [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -comment drive_index ["comment"] [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -commentbyname drive_name ["comment"] [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -crawlreleasebyname drive_name [-h EMM_Server]
vmoprcmd [-activate_host | -deactivate_host] [-h device_host]
vmoprcmd -hoststatus [-h device_host]

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

This command lets you perform operator functions on drives. The -h option is not required, but you must choose only one of the following other options.

Non NDMP Windows device paths appear as {p,b,t,l}: where p is the port, b is the bus, t is the target, and l is the LUN. When vmoprcmd is run by using the -path argument, specify the path in the {p,b,t,l} format.

Any authorized user can run this command.
For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

**OPTIONS**

- **assign drive_index mount_request_id**
  Assign a drive to a mount request.

- **assignbyname drive_name mount_request_id**
  This option is similar to the `assign` option, except the drive name specifies the drive instead of the drive index.

  The following point applies only to NetBackup server:

  The device host is the host where Media Manager is installed.

- **comment drive_index ["comment"]**
  Add a comment for the drive. The quotes are required if your comment contains any spaces. If you do not specify `comment`, any existing comments for the drive are deleted.

- **commentbyname drive_name ["comment"]**
  This option is similar to the `comment` option, except the drive name specified the drive instead of drive index.

- **crawlreleasebyname drive_name**
  This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.

  This option forces all hosts (that are registered to use the drive) to issue a SCSI release command to the drive. Issue this option on the host that is the SSO device allocator (DA host) or use the -h option to specify the DA host.

  **Caution:** Use this option after a PEND status has been seen in Device Monitor. Do not use this option during backups.

- **down | -up | -upopr | -reset drive_index**
  - **down** Sets the drive to the DOWN state, if it is not assigned.

  - **up** Sets the drive to the UP position in Automatic Volume Recognition (AVR) mode. This mode is the normal mode for all drives.

  - **upopr** Sets the drive to the UP position in Operator (OPR) mode. This mode is normally used only for security reasons. For a drive in a robot, OPR and AVR are treated identically while the robot daemon or process is running.
-reset Resets the specified drive. Also, it unloads the drive (if not assigned
in the EMM database). You can use the unload capability to unload the media
that is stuck in the drive.

-downbyname | -upbyname | -upoprbyname | -resetbyname drive_name
These options are similar to -down, -up, -upopr, and -reset respectively,
except the drive name specifies the drive instead of the drive index.

-deny | -resubmit mount_request_id
-deny Denying a mount request returns an error message to the user.
-resubmit Resubmit a mount request. If a pending action message involves
a robot, you must correct the problem and resubmit the request that caused
the message.

-dp [pr | ds | ad]
If none of the following optional display parameters are specified, all information
is displayed.
pr - Displays any pending requests.
ds - Displays the status of drives under control of Media Manager.
ad - Displays additional status of drives under control of Media Manager.

-devmon [pr | ds | hs] default_operation
The -dp command lists all of the drive paths that are configured for a given
drive name. If none of the following optional display parameters are specified, all information is displayed.
pr Displays any pending requests.
ds Displays the status of drives under control of Media Manager.
hs Displays additional status of drives under control of Media Manager.

-h EMM_Server | device host
Name of the Enterprise Media Manager database host where the drives are
attached and configured. If no host option is specified, the device host where
you run the command is default.
The device host is the host where the device is attached and configured.

-hoststatus
Displays the current status of the host. The following states can appear:
DEACTIVATED - This state prevents any new jobs from starting on this host.
ACTIVE - The media server is available to run any jobs.
ACTIVE-DISK - The media server is available to run jobs for disk storage units
only.
ACTIVE-TAPE - The media server is available to run jobs for tape storage units only.

OFFLINE - The media server is not available to run jobs for either tape storage units or disk storage units. This state occurs because the media server is not active for tape or disk, or because the master server cannot communicate with the media server.

-nh ndmp_hostname
   Specifies the host name of the NDMP server.

-activate_host
   Makes the host available to run jobs.

-deactivate_host
   Makes the host unavailable to run jobs.

-path drivepath
   Specifies the system name for the drive. For example, /dev/rmt/0cbn.

-setpath drivepath drive_name ndmp_hostname
   Specifies the system name and the drive name of the NDMP host.

NOTES

Only limited validation of the option parameters is done.

tpconfig -d, tpconfig -l, and vmoprcmd may truncate long drive names. Use
tpconfig -dl to obtain the full drive name.

vmoprcmd may truncate drive names to 20 characters.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Set the drive, with a drive index of 0, to UP mode:

# vmoprcmd -up 0

Example 2 - Display the drive status of all drives:

# vmoprcmd -d ds

Example 3 - Display pending requests and the drive status of all drives on the device host named crab:

# vmoprcmd -h crab

Example 4 - Demonstrate how non-NDMP Windows device paths appear.
# vmoprcmd

## HOST STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Host Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hamex</td>
<td>600000</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PENDING REQUESTS

<NONE>

## DRIVE STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drive Name</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Ready</th>
<th>RecMID</th>
<th>ExtMID</th>
<th>Wr.Enbl.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Host DrivePath</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD2.001</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>hamex {3,1,0,2}</td>
<td>TLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hamex {3,1,1,2}</td>
<td>TLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD1.004</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>hcart</td>
<td>hcart</td>
<td>hamex {3,1,0,7}</td>
<td>TLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hamex {3,1,1,7}</td>
<td>TLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD2.005</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J945L2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>hamex {3,1,2,1}</td>
<td>TLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM.ULTRIUM-TD2.006</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>hcart2</td>
<td>hamex {3,1,2,2}</td>
<td>TLD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# vmoprcmd -downbyname IBM.ULTRIUM-TD1.004 -path {3,1,0,7}
vmphyinv

vmphyinv – inventory media contents of a robotic library or standalone drive and update the volume database

SYNOPSIS

```
```

```
```

```
```

```
vmphyinv {-u drive_number | -n drive_name} [-h device_host] [-non_interactive] [-mount_timeout timeout] [-verbose]
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\

DESCRIPTION

Physically inventory the media contents of a robotic library or standalone drive and update the EMM database. Based on information in the tape header, vmphyinv mounts each media that the search criterion specifies, reads the tape header, and updates the EMM database.

For more information about this command, refer to the NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I.

Any authorized user can run this command.
For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

**OPTIONS**

- **-rn robot_number**
  Specifies the Media Manager robot number whose media is inventoried. 
  `robot_number` should correspond to a robot with already configured drives. 
  `vmphyinv` inventories each of the media. It has the `robot_number` in the volume database of `robot_number`.

- **-rh robot_host**
  Specifies the name of the host that controls the robot. If no host is specified, the host where this command is executed is assumed.

- **-h device_host**
  Specifies the device host name. This option is used to obtain the Enterprise Media Manager Server name. If not specified, the current host is used to obtain the EMM server name.

- **-pn pool_name**
  Specifies the case-sensitive pool name of the volumes, which corresponds to the robot that the `-rn` option specifies, which need to be inventoried. Valid only when the `-rn` option is specified.

- **-priority number**
  Specifies a new priority for the inventory job that overrides the default job priority.

- **-v volume_group**
  Specifies the volume group of the volumes, that correspond to the robot that the `-rn` option specifies, which need to be inventoried. Valid only when the `-rn` option is specified.

- **-rc1 robot_coord1**
  Specifies the starting slot of the media that needs to be inventoried. Valid only when the `-rn` option is specified.

- **-number number**
  Specifies the number of slots that start from `robot_coord1` that need to be inventoried. Valid only when `-rn` and `-rc1` are also specified.

- **-ml media_id1:media_id2: ... :media_id**
  Specifies a list of media, which need to be inventoried. Valid only when `-rn` option is specified. If the media ID that is specified does not belong to the specified robot, the media is skipped.
-slot_range from to
   Specifies a range of slots that need to be inventoried. If one or more slots are empty, those slots are skipped.

-slot_list s1:s2:...sN
   Specifies a list of slots that need to be inventoried. If one or more slots are empty, those slots are skipped.

-d density
   Specifies the density of the media. The user must specify the media density and inventory the media by slot range or slot list.

-u drive_number
   Specifies the drive index that needs to be inventoried. The drive must contain media and be ready. The number for the drive can be obtained from the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console.

-n drive_name
   Specifies the drive name that needs to be inventoried. The drive must contain media and be ready. The name for the drive can be obtained from the Media and Device Management of the Administration Console.

-non_interactive
   As the default, vmphyinv displays a list of recommendations and asks for confirmation before it modifies the volume database and EMM database (if required). If this option is specified, the changes are applied without any confirmation.

-mount_timeout timeout
   Specifies the mount timeout in seconds. If the media cannot be mounted within the specified time, the mount request is canceled. The default value is 15 minutes.

-drv_cnt count
   Specifies the maximum number of drives that can be used simultaneously by vmphyinv. The total number of configured drives and this value determine the actual number of drives vmphyinv uses. The number of drives that vmphyinv uses is the minimum of the specified drive count and the total number of configured drives. The default is to use all the drives.

-verbose
   Selects the verbose mode. When you specify this option, more information appears. For example, this information consists of the following: The number of available drives, what is found on each tape, and catalog identification if the media is a catalog.
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Update the EMM database of robot 1 connected to host shark:

# vmphyinv -rn 1 -rh shark

Example 2 - Update the EMM database of robot 7 connected to host whale. Only the media that belongs to the pool name "some_pool" is inventoried:

# vmphyinv -rn 7 -rh whale -pn some_pool

Example 3 - Update the EMM database of robot 3 connected to host dolphin. Only the media A00001, A00002, A00003 is inventoried.

# vmphyinv -rn 3 -rh dolphin -ml A00001:A00002:A00003

Example 4 - Update the EMM database of robot 2 of type TLD that is connected to host phantom. It only inventories the media in slots 3 to 8.

# vmphyinv -rn 2 -rh phantom -slot_range 3 8 -d dlt

Example 5 - Update the EMM database of standalone drive (drive index 3) attached to host tigerfish:

# vmphyinv -u 0 -h tigerfish

SEE ALSO

See vmupdate on page 842.
See vmcheckxxx on page 816.
See vmoprcmd on page 822.
vmpool

vmpool – manage volume pools

SYNOPSIS

vmpool [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -list_all [-b|bx] | -list_scratch | -list_catalog_backup | -create -pn pool_name -description description [-mpf mpf_max] | -update -pn pool_name [-description description] [-reason "string"] [-mpf mpf_max] | -delete pool_name | -set_scratch pool_name | -unset_scratch pool_name | -set_catalog_backup pool_name | -unset_catalog_backup pool_name

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /
usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

Use this command to add, change, delete, or list volume pools.

The -h option is not required, but you must choose one and only one of the other seven options (for example, -list_scratch).

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-h EMM_server | volume_database_host

This option applies only to the NetBackup Enterprise Server.

Specifies the name of the Enterprise Media Manager database host that contains information about volumes. If no host is specified, the configured EMM server is used by default.

-list_all [-b | -bx]

Lists the information about all volume pools. Use the -b or -bx option to specify a brief format for volume pool information.
-list_scratch
Lists all configured scratch pools and the pool index number.

-list_catalog_backup
Lists the volume pool to be used for catalog backup.

-create -pn pool_name -description description -mpf mpf_max
Adds a new volume pool. Optionally limits the number of partially full media to
be used in this pool by using -mpf. The default value is zero (0), which indicates
that the number of partially full media is unlimited.

The -description option describes the volume pool. Double quote marks are
required if the description contains any spaces.

-update -pn pool_name [-description description] [-mpf mpf_max]
Changes an existing volume pool. Optionally limits the number of partially full
media to be used in this pool by using -mpf. The default value is zero (0), which
indicates that the number of partially full media is unlimited.

The -description option describes the volume pool. Double quote marks are
required if the description contains any spaces.

-delete pool_name
Deletes a volume pool.

-reason "string"
Indicates the reason why you perform this command action. The reason text
string that you enter is captured and appears in the audit report. Enclose this
string with double quotes ("...") and do not exceed 512 characters. The string
cannot begin with a dash character (-) nor contain a single quotation mark (').

-set_scratch pool_name
If pool_name is a previously defined volume pool, pool_name becomes the
scratch pool, and its description is not changed. The NetBackup, Datastore,
Catalog Backup, and None volume pools cannot be changed to scratch pools.

If pool_name is a new volume pool, a new pool is created with "Scratch Pool"
as the description.

Only one scratch pool at a time can be defined.

-unset_scratch pool_name
Undefines pool_name as the scratch pool and defines it as a regular volume
pool. The pool can be deleted by using vmpool -delete pool_name.

-set_catalog_backup_pool pool_name
Specifies the volume pool to back up the NetBackup catalog. You can also
create a dedicated catalog backup pool to be used for catalog policies. A
dedicated catalog volume pool reduces the number of needed tapes during
catalog restores since catalog backup media are not mixed with other backup media.

-unset_catalog_backup_pool pool_name

Defines a volume pool that you do not want to use to back up the NetBackup catalog.

NOTES

Only limited validation of the option parameters is done.
A pool cannot be both a scratch pool and Catalog Backup pool.
The -add and -change options have been deprecated. They can still be used, but do not set the mpf value.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Add a new pool named MyPool on the host that is named llama. It has the default host, user ID, and group ID permissions:

vmpool -create -pn MyPool -description "description with spaces" -mpf 17

Example 2 - List all pools that are configured on the host where the command is executed:

vmpool -list_all -b
vmquery

vmquery – query EMM database, or assign and unassign volumes

SYNOPSIS

vmquery [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host, ... -h EMM_server | 
-vault_container_id] [-b | -w | -W | l] -a | -m media_id | -v 
volume_group | -rn robot_number | -rt robot_type | -mt media_type |  
-p pool_number | -pn pool_name | -res robot_type robot_number 
robot_control_host robot_coord1 robot_coord2 | -assignbyid media_id 
media_type pool_number stat asg_time | -deassignbyid media_id 
pool_number stat

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is  
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is  
<install_path>\Volmgr\bin

DESCRIPTION

Query the EMM database for volume information. The -h, -b, -w, and -W options  
are not required, but you must choose one and only one of the other (twelve) options.  
The -b or -w option can be used with any of the other 11 options, but the -b or -w 
options cannot be specified together.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security  
and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-h EMM_Server | volume_database_host

This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.

The name of the Enterprise Media Manager database host that contains  
information about volumes. If no host is specified, the configured EMM server  
is used by default.
-b  
Specifies the brief output format for volume information. This option can be used with any of the other 11 options.

-w  
Specifies the wide output format for volume information. This option includes any additional information that the -b option does not show and can be used with any of the other 11 options.

-a  
Shows all volumes.

-m media_id 
Queries the volumes by media ID. The media ID is a maximum of 6 ASCII characters.

-v volume_group 
Queries the volumes by volume group. A volume group is a logical grouping that identifies a set of volumes that reside at the same physical location.

-rn robot_number 
Queries the volumes by robot number. A robot number is a unique, logical identification number for the robot where the volume is located.

-rt robot_type 
Queries the volumes by the type of robot where the volume is located.  
Valid robot types for NetBackup Enterprise Server follow:  
none, acs, tl4, tl8, tld, tih, tlm.

Valid robot types for NetBackup Server follow:  
none, tl4, tl8, tld.

-mt media_type 
Queries the volumes by media type.  
Valid media types for NetBackup Enterprise Server follow:  
4mm, 8mm, 8mm2, 8mm3, dlt, dlt2, dlt3, dtf, hcart, hcart2, hcart3, qcart,  
4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, 8mm2_clean, 8mm3_clean, dlt_clean, dlt2_clean,  
dlt3_clean, dtf_clean, hcart_clean, hcart2_clean, hcart3_clean.

Valid media types for NetBackup Server follow:  
4mm, 8mm, dlt, hcart, qcart, 4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, dlt_clean, hcart_clean.
-p pool_number
Queries the volumes by pool number. Pool number is an index into the volume pool. You can use vmpool -listall to determine the index for a given pool name.

-pn pool_name
Queries the volumes by pool name.

-res robot_type robot_number robot_host rob_slot
Queries the volumes by residence.

robot_host
Specifies the host that controls the robot where the volume is located.

rob_slot
Specifies the slot number in the robot (robot coordinate 1) where the volume resides.

-assignbyid media_id media_type pool_number stat asg_time
Assigns the volume by media ID, pool, and status. This option can only assign non-NetBackup media. Non-NetBackup media include the media that the following use: Veritas Storage Migrator, Veritas Data Lifecycle Manager, or by the users that work outside of the NetBackup policy framework (for example, those using tpreq directly).

The -assignbyid option cannot be used with media of status (stat) 0 (regular NetBackup tapes) or 1 (NetBackup catalog tapes).

stat
Status applies only to volumes that are assigned to NetBackup or Storage Migrator. Possible stat values are:

0 - the volume is assigned to NetBackup regular backups.
1 - Volume is assigned to NetBackup catalog backups.
2 - Volume is assigned to Storage Migrator.
3 - Volume is assigned to Storage Migrator for Microsoft Exchange or Storage Migrator for Windows 2000.

asg_time
This option applies only to volumes that are assigned to NetBackup or Storage Migrator.

Specifies the time when the volume was assigned. It is the number of seconds since 00:00:00 UTC, January 1, 1970. asg_time was originally created by using the time() call.
-deassignbyid media_id pool_number stat
   Unassigns the volume by media ID, pool, and status. This option can only
   deassign non-NetBackup media. Non-NetBackup media includes the media
   that the following use: Veritas Storage Migrator, Veritas Data Lifecycle Manager,
   or the users that work outside of the NetBackup policy framework (for example,
   those using `tpreq` directly). To deassign NetBackup tapes, use the `bpexpdate`
   command.
   
   The -deassignbyid option cannot be used with media of status (stat) 0 (regular
   NetBackup tapes) or 1 (NetBackup catalog tapes).

-vltcid vault_container_id
   Lists the volumes that are stored in the container. The `vault_container_id`
   variable can be a string of up to 29 alphanumeric characters.

-W
   Specifies the parsable output format for volume information.
   
   The output data lines are space separated fields except in the following
   conditions:
   
   ■ The MediaID field is padded to six characters by adding spaces to the end
      of the string.
   ■ The MediaType field is padded to eight characters by adding spaces to the
      end of the string.
   ■ The MediaDescription field may contain spaces within the field.
   ■ For Vault containers, the output includes the length of the container
      description (DescriptionLength), the container description, and the container
      ID. The output header line is a space-separated line of column labels.

NOTES

Only limited validation of the option parameters is done.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - List all volume information, in brief format from the EMM database on
the host that is named llama:

# vmquery -h llama -b -a

Example 2 - Assign volume A23456, which is in pool 1 (NetBackup). It sets the
status to 0 and the assign time to 12/31/98 15:50:22:

# vmquery -assignbyid A23456 8mm 1 0 915141022
Example 3 - Unassign volume A23456, which is in pool 2 (Storage Migrator), with a status of 0:

```
# vmquery -deassignbyid A23456 0
```

SEE ALSO

See `vmadd` on page 805.
See `vmchange` on page 808.
See `vmdelete` on page 820.
See `vmpool` on page 831.
**vmrule**

**vmrule** – manage barcode rules

**SYNOPSIS**

```
vmrule [-h EMM_server | volume_database_host] -listall [-b] | -add barcode_tag media_type pool_name max_mounts "description" | -change barcode_tag media_type pool_name max_mounts "description" | -delete barcode_tag
```

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
**DESCRIPTION**

Use **vmrule** to add, change, delete, or list barcode rules. The `-h` option is not required, but you must choose one and only one of the other four options.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the *NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide*.

**OPTIONS**

- `-h EMM_server | volume_database_host`

  This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.

  The name of the Enterprise Media Manager database host that contains information about the volumes in a robot. If no host is specified, the configured EMM server is used by default.

- `-listall [-b]`

  Lists the information about all barcode rules. You can use the `-b` option to specify a brief format for the barcode rule information that is displayed.

  The following describes the fields that are included in the output of a **vmrule -list_all [-b]** command:

  - **Field 1 = Barcode tag of the media**
Field 2 = Media type
Field 3 = Volume pool for the media
Field 4 = max mounts / cleanings. The maximum mounts or cleanings for
the media.
Field 5 = Rule description

-add barcode_tag media_type pool_name max_mounts "description"
Add a new barcode rule.

-change barcode_tag media_type pool_name max_mounts "description"
Changes a barcode rule.

-delete barcode_tag
Deletes a barcode rule.

barcode_tag
 Specifies the barcode prefix that activates the barcode rule.

media_type
 Specifies the media type of the volume, a barcode rule attribute. This option
affects whether the rule is used. It also affects the media type for the volumes
that are added by using a robot inventory update.

Valid media types for NetBackup Enterprise Server follow:
4mm, 8mm, 8mm2, 8mm3, dlt, dlt2, dlt3, dlf, hcart, hcart2, hcart3, qcart,
4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, 8mm2_clean, 8mm3_clean, dlt_clean, dlt2_clean,
dlt3_clean, dlf_clean, hcart_clean, hcart2_clean, hcart3_clean.

Valid media types for NetBackup Server follow:
4mm, 8mm, dlt, hcart, qcart, 4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, dlt_clean, hcart_clean.

pool_name
 Specifies the pool to which the volumes are added.

max_mounts
 Specifies the maximum number of mounts that are allowed for this volume
(when the volume is added). This option is used only for non-cleaning media.
When this limit is exceeded, the volume can only be mounted for read operations.

Note: Numbers larger than 99999 are stored in the database, but vmrule
displays the max_mounts as 0 if the value is larger than 99999. A value of zero
means that the number of mounts is unlimited.
"description"

Description of the barcode rule. The double quote marks are required if the description contains any spaces.

NOTES

Only limited validation of the option parameters is done.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Create a rule that defines any tape with a barcode that starts with ABC is a DLT tape in the NetBackup pool. The tape can be mounted up to 100 times for writes and is given a description.

vmrule -add ABC dlt NetBackup 100 "DLT cleaning tape"

Example 2 - List all barcode rule information.

# vmrule -list_all [-b]

ABC,DLT,NetBackup,100,DataStore DLT Rule
EFG,DLT,DataStore,0,DataStore DLT Rule

The barcode tags are ABC and EFG. The media type is DLT. The volume pools are NetBackup and DataStore. The max mounts or cleanings are 100 and 0. The rule description is DataStore DLT rule.

SEE ALSO

See vmupdate on page 842.
vmupdate

vmupdate – inventory media contents of a robotic library and update the EMM database

SYNOPSIS


On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\Volmgr\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

Inventory the media contents of a robotic library and update the Enterprise Media Manager database. If no options are specified, the volume configuration is updated to match the robot contents.

Any authorized user can run this command.

For more information about NetBackup authorization, refer to the NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide.

OPTIONS

-empty_map

Specifies that volumes in the media access port (map) are moved into the robot before the robot inventory is started. This option is only valid for TL8, TLD, or TLM robot types.

-full

Specifies full the inventory. The -full and -if options cannot be specified together.
-h `EMM_server | volume_database_host`
   This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.
   The name of the Enterprise Media Manager database host that contains
   information about the volumes in a robot. If no host is specified, the configured
   EMM server is used by default.

-if `inventory_filter_value`
   This option is only applicable for NetBackup Enterprise Server.
   Specifies the inventory filter values. Multiple -if options may be specified. The
   inventory filter value is an ACS scratch pool ID, or a TLH volume category.
   The -if and -full options cannot be specified together.

-interactive
   Prompts you before it updates the volume configuration.

-involgrp `volume_group`
   Specifies the volume group for the media that is moved into the robot.

-mp `media_id_prefix`
   Specifies the prefix that is used as a seed to generate new media IDs for media
   with no bar codes. This prefix should be between 1 and 5 characters in length
   and contain only valid media ID characters (alpha-num, "+", ",", ".", and ":" if
   it is not the first character).

-mt `media_type`
   Specifies the media type of the volume.
   Valid media types for NetBackup Enterprise Server follow:
   4mm, 8mm, 8mm2, 8mm3, dlt, dlt2, dlt3, dtf, hcart, hcart2, hcart3, qcart,
   4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, 8mm2_clean, 8mm3_clean, dlt_clean, dlt2_clean,
   dlt3_clean, dtf_clean, hcart_clean, hcart2_clean, hcart3_clean.
   Valid media types for NetBackup server follow:
   4mm, 8mm, dlt, hcart, qcart, 4mm_clean, 8mm_clean, dlt_clean, hcart_clean.

-outvolgrp `volume_group`
   Specifies the volume group for the media that is moved out of the robot.

-p `pool_name`
   Specifies the name of the volume pool to which new media are assigned.

-recommend
   Lists the changes that are required to update the volume configuration.
-rh robot_host
   Name of the host that controls the robot. If no host is specified, the host where
   you execute this command is assumed.

-rn robot_number
   Unique, logical identification number for the robot to inventory.

-rt robot_type
   Specifies the robot type of the robot to inventory.
   Valid robot types for NetBackup Enterprise Server follow:
   none, acs, tl4, tl8, tld, tll, tlm.
   Valid robot types for NetBackup server follow:
   none, tl4, tl8, tld.

-use_barcode_rules
   Specifies that barcode rules are used for assigning attributes to new media.

-use_seed
   Specifies the automatic generation of media IDs for media with no barcodes.

NOTES

Only limited validation of the option parameters is done.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Update the volume configuration on the EMM server named mymaster
   to match the contents of TLD robot 7 connected to the host macris:

   # vmupdate -rt tld -rn 7 -rh macris -h mymaster

SEE ALSO

See vmcheckxxx on page 816.
vnetd

vnetd – The NetBackup communication daemon

SYNOPSIS

vnetd -standalone | -terminate

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

vnetd is the NetBackup network communications service (daemon) used to create
firewall-friendly socket connections. It allows all socket communication to take place
while it connects to a single port. Start vnetd as a continuously running service
(daemon). Note that inetd no longer launches vnetd.

When you install NetBackup on a client, the installation process typically adds
entries for vnetd to the following:

- UNIX client: /etc/services
- Windows client: %SystemRoot%\system32\drivers\etc\services

OPTIONS

The following options are available for vnetd:

-standalone
    Instructs vnetd to run continuously. -standalone is the default condition for
    NetBackup startup.

-terminate
    Stop the running vnetd service.

SEE ALSO

See bpcd on page 68.
vxlogcfg

vxlogcfg – modify unified logging configuration settings

SYNOPSIS

vxlogcfg -a -p ProductID -c ConfigPath -n Names [-q]
vxlogcfg -a -p ProductID -o OriginatorID -s keyname=value [-q]
vxlogcfg -a -p ProductID -g LogSet -s keyname=value [-q]
vxlogcfg -d -p ProductID
vxlogcfg -l [-p ProductID [-o OriginatorID]] [-q]
vxlogcfg -l [-p ProductID [-g LogSet]] [-q]
vxlogcfg -r -p ProductID [-o OriginatorID] [-s keyname] [-q]
vxlogcfg -r -p ProductID [-g LogSet] [-s keyname] [-q]
vxlogcfg -v

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is
<install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

Use the vxlogcfg command to change the logging settings for NetBackup unified logging. It registers and unregisters the product log configurations during installation and uninstallation.

Unified logging uses a standardized naming format for log files, as follows:

productID-originatorID-hostID-date-rotation.log

For more information about the unified logging naming format, and the logging originator IDs, refer to the NetBackup Logging Reference Guide.
OPTIONS

Specify the product log configuration to register or unregister. Use fully-qualified path names for all directory paths. If a directory name contains spaces, use quotes around the path name for that directory (for example, "the Program Files" directory).

-a, --add

Registers or creates the product log configuration settings. Any existing log settings are overwritten. Do not use this option to add a product to the list of those that use unified logging. Instead, use it only to modify existing unified logging settings. See examples.

-c, --config ConfigPath

Provides the absolute path from which the product log configuration settings should be read.

On UNIX systems, use the absolute path to the product log configuration file (for example, /opt/vrts/ProductA/log.conf.)

On Windows systems, use the path to the product log registry settings (for example, \SOFTWARE\VERITAS\PRODUCTA\)

-d, --delete

Unregisters and removes the product log configuration settings from the main logging configuration file, if there are no originator IDs configured for the product. The corresponding product log configuration file is also deleted.

-g, --logset LogSet

Creates or modifies log configuration settings for the specified LogSet. LogSet is supplied as the text string "Default" or the text string "ALL." If the LogSet is "Default," then the -s configuration settings are the default settings. If the LogSet is "ALL," then the -s configuration settings are given to all the originators of a given product ID.

-l, --list

Lists one of the following:

- All of the configured products.
- All of the originator IDs and LogSet
- All of the configuration settings that are defined for a product ID and originator ID pair, or a product ID and LogSet

-n, --names Name

Specifies abbreviated or short names for the product. Separate multiple names with a comma.
-o, --orgid OrgID
Creates or modifies log configuration settings for the specified originator ID. The Originator ID can be supplied as a valid originator ID (a number), or, the text string "Default," or the text string "ALL." If the Originator ID is "Default," then the -s configuration settings are the default settings. If the Originator ID is "ALL," then the -s configuration settings are given to all the originators of a given product ID.

-p, --prodid ProductID
Creates or modifies the log configuration settings for a productID.

-q, --quiet
Prevents the display of error or informational messages (Quiet Mode).

-r, --remove
Unregisters and removes the log configuration settings for the specified OID and product from the product logging configuration file. Individual settings can be removed with the "-s, --setting keyname=value" option.

Caution: Always use the -r option with the -o option. Otherwise, all of the existing NetBackup log settings are removed and no further logging is performed for all of NetBackup.

-s, --setting keyname=value
Sets the individual configuration settings when used with -a (add option). keyname is the configuration setting’s name and value is the value for that setting. You can use multiple -s keyname=value arguments on the command line.

-s, --setting keyname
Removes a configuration setting when it is used with the -r option. Use only one keyname with the -r option. To remove multiple settings, provide multiple -s options. See the Keynames and Values section for particular keynames.

-v, --version
Displays the version information for this command.

KEYNAMES AND VALUES

Following are the keynames and values that can be specified on the -s option. For NetBackup, the vxlogcfg command places these keynames and values in the /usr/openv/netbackup/nblog.conf file on UNIX and in install_path\NetBackup\nblog.conf on Windows. For PBX, these are placed
in /etc/vx/VxICS/icsul.conf on UNIX and in the registry entry
SOFTWARE\VERITAS\VxICS\logcfg on Windows.

Keynames and the values for UNIX and Windows

**LogDirectory**
Provides an absolute path or relative path to a directory. No default value. If you specify a relative path for an originator ID, the path is relative to the product ID log directory that is specified by Default.LogDirectory in the log configuration file.

_Caution:_ When you use the LogDirectory keyname to redirect unified logs to an alternate directory, stop and restart the NetBackup services. This action makes redirection take effect.

**DebugLevel**
Sets the verbosity level for the debug log messages. (Debug logs are intended for Veritas engineers.) Valid values are 0 through 6.

**DiagnosticLevel**
Sets the verbosity level for the diagnostic log messages. (Diagnostic logs are intended for NetBackup administrators and users.) Valid values are 0 through 6. Zero (0) means no debug messages.

**DynaReloadInSec**
Dynamically reloads debug and diagnostic settings. Integers 0-60 reload after 60 seconds. Integers greater than 60 reload at the specified number of seconds.

**LogToStdout**
Sends all log messages to standard output (by default the terminal) and to the log file. Valid values are true and false (default value).

**LogToStderr**
Sends the application log messages to Stderr (by default the terminal) and to the log file. Valid values are true and false (default value).

**LogToOslog**
Sends the application log messages to the operating system log (syslog on UNIX and the event logs on Windows). Valid values are true and false (default value).

**RolloverMode**
Specifies when log files are rolled over. If you roll over a log file, it closes the current log file and opens a new one. The purpose is to keep log file size low and allow older log files to be deleted or archived. Valid values are FileSize, LocalTime, Periodic, FileSize | LocalTime, FileSize | Periodic and None.
FileSize indicates that the rollover occurs when the log reaches the size that the MaxLogFileSizeKB sets. FileSize is the default value.

LocalTime indicates the log file should be rolled over one time per day at a specified time by RolloverAtLocalTime.

Periodic indicates the log file should be rolled over after the number of specified seconds by RolloverAtLocalTime.

FileSize | LocalTime indicates that the log files are logged over when FileSize or LocalTime is reached, whichever occurs first.

FileSize | Periodic indicates that the log files are logged over when FileSize or Periodic is reached, whichever occurs first.

None indicates that log files are not rolled over.

MaxLogFileSizeKB
Specifications the maximum size that is allowed for the log file (in kilobytes) before rollover occurs, if the RolloverMode is set to FileSize. Valid values are 1 through 4294967295. The default value is 51200 (51.2 MB).

RolloverPeriodInSeconds
Specifications a period of time in seconds after which the log file is rolled over, if the RolloverMode is set to Periodic. Valid values are 1 through 2147483648. The default value is 43200 (12 hours).

RolloverAtLocalTime
Specifications the time of day at which the log file is rolled over, if the RolloverMode is set to LocalTime. Valid values are 00:00 through 23:59. The default value is 00:00 (Midnight local time).

NumberOfLogFiles
Specifications the maximum number of files to retain in the log directory for each unified logging originator. Valid values are 1 through 4294967295.

The vxlogmgr --auto command uses NumberOfLogFiles to determine how many log files to delete or move that starts with the oldest files. For example, a log directory contains seven files that a particular originator created. NumberOfLogFiles is set to 5. The vxlogmgr --auto --del command deletes the two oldest files that the originator created.

LogRecycle
Specifications true, false. The default value is false. If true, the number of log files does not exceed the NumberOfLogFiles.
OIDNames
Specifications one or more alternate names for the unified logging originator that
the -o option specifies. These names can be used in place of Originator IDs
when you perform searches by using the vxlogview command. Each name
can be up to 80 characters in length. Multiple names can be specified, separated
by a space.

L10nLib
Specifications the absolute path and file name of the external localization library.
This option is for Veritas internal use only. Use of this option can disable unified
logging.

L10nResource
Specifications the name of a localization resource that is associated with a unified
logging product or originator. This option is for Veritas internal use only. Use
of this option can disable unified logging.

L10nResourceDir
This setting specifies the name of a localization resource directory that is
associated with a unified logging product or originator. This option is for Veritas
internal use only. Use of this option can disable unified logging.

The following four keynames operate only on UNIX systems.

LogFilePermissions
An octal number that specifies the UNIX file permissions that are assigned to
log the files that the originator created, which the -o option specified. In most
cases, this option is not needed.

SyslogIdent
Specifications a string that is attached to the beginning of every syslog message
when LogToOslog is set to true. SyslogIdent can be any string up to 80
characters long. In most cases, this option is not needed.

SyslogOpt
Specifications the syslog option value that is passed to the syslog openlog function.
Log messages are directed to the UNIX syslog when LogToOslog is enabled.
Valid values are 0 through 4294967295. In most cases, this option is not
needed.

SyslogFacility
Specifications the syslog facility value that is associated with log messages directed
to the syslog. Log messages are directed to the syslog when LogToSyslog is
enabled. In most cases, this option is not needed.

Valid values are: LOG_KERN, LOG_USER, LOG_MAIL, LOG_DAEMON,
LOG_AUTH, LOG_LPR, LOG_NEWS, LOG_UUCP, LOG_CRON,
LOG_LOCAL0, LOG_LOCAL1, LOG_LOCAL2, LOG_LOCAL3, LOG_LOCAL4, LOG_LOCAL5, LOG_LOCAL6, LOG_LOCAL7. The default is LOG_USER.

The following three keynames operate only on Windows systems.

**NtEventLogCategory**

Specifies the category number that are associated with log messages that are directed to the Windows event log if LogToOslog is enabled. In most cases, there should be no need to use this option.

**LogFileSDDL**

Specifies the Windows Security Descriptor Definition Language (SDDL) string. This string sets the Access Control List (ACL) for the log files that the originator created, which the -o option specified. In most cases, there should be no need to use this option.

**NtEventLogSourceName**

Specifies the Windows Event log that log messages are directed to if the LogToOslog option is enabled on Windows. This option is for internal use only. Use of this option can disable unified logging.

**EXAMPLES**

Example 1 - Set the LogDirectory for NetBackup and originator ID 111 on UNIX:

```
# vxlogcfg -a --prodid 51216 --orgid 111 -s
LogDirectory=/usr/openv/logs
```

Example 2 - Set the DebugLevel and DiagnosticLevel for all unified logging originators in NetBackup:

```
# vxlogcfg -a --prodid 51216 -o ALL -s DebugLevel=3 -s
DiagnosticLevel=3
```

Example 3 - Set the default RolloverMode for product ID 1:

```
# vxlogcfg -a --prodid 1 -o Default -s RolloverMode=FileSize
```

Example 4 - Display configuration settings for originator 2 for product ID 1.

```
# vxlogcfg -l --prodid 1 --orgid 2
```

Example 5 - List all the originators that are configured for product ID 1.

```
# vxlogcfg -l --prodid 1
```

Example 6 - List all configured products.
 FILES

UNIX systems:

/usr/openv/netbackup/nblog.conf
/etc/vx/VxICS/icsul.conf

 SEE ALSO

See vxlogmgr on page 854.

See vxlogview on page 859.
vxlogmgr

vxlogmgr – manages the log files generated by the products that support Unified Logging

SYNOPSIS

vxlogmgr { -c | -m } -f AbsoluteDir [-a]
vxlogmgr { -d | -F } [-a]
vxlogmgr { -c | -m | -A filename} -f AbsoluteDir [-p ProductID] [-o OriginatorID] [-n Days] [-t Time] [-b StartDate] [-g LogSet] [-e EndDate] [-q] [-z]
vxlogmgr { -c | -m | -A filename} -f AbsoluteDir -w QueryString [-q] [-z]
vxlogmgr {-d | -F | -s} [-p ProductID] [-o OriginatorID] [-n Days] [-t Time] [-b StartDate] [-g LogSet] [-e EndDate] [-q] [-z]
vxlogmgr {-d | -F | -s} -w QueryString [-q] [-z]
vxlogmgr -v

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\n
DESCRIPTION

The vxlogmgr utility manages the log files that the unified logging-enabled applications generate. Log file management includes actions such as deleting or moving the log files that are based on log management configuration settings.

Unified logging uses a standardized naming format for log files, as follows:

productID-originatorID-hostID-date-rotation.log

For more information about the unified logging naming format, and the logging originator IDs, refer to the NetBackup Logging Reference Guide.
OPTIONS

Specify the log management action to perform.

-A, --arch FileName

Creates an archive named FileName for the specified set of conditions. The compressed zip file requires WinZip and wzzip on Windows to produce a zip file. On UNIX, a tar utility and GnuZip are required to produce a tar.gzipped file.

-a, --auto

Retrieves the log files that are based on individual configuration settings for NumberOfLogFiles. The actions are taken based on the given action type (such as move, copy, or delete). When the -a option is specified, the other options cannot be used.

-b, --stdate 'StartDate'

Manages the log files that are created at the specified start date.

The required date value format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II for more information.

It is surrounded by single quotes in UNIX and double quotes in Windows. For example:

UNIX: --stdate '1/1/2013 12:00:00 AM'

Windows: --stdate "1/1/2013 12:00:00 AM"

-c, --cp

Copies log files from the folder that is configured by the product to the specified folder.

d, --del

Deletes the log files from the folder that the product configures.

-e, --enddate 'EndDate'

Manages the log files that are created up to the specified EndDate.

The required date and time values format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.
See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II* for more information.

This option must be surrounded by single quotes in UNIX and double quotes in Windows.

UNIX: `--endate '1/1/2013 12:00:00 PM'

Windows: `--stdate "1/1/2013 12:00:00 AM"

-`f, --dir AbsoluteDir
  Specifies the absolute name of the directory into which the log files are to be copied.

  On UNIX systems, this directory must be on the same device as the `/opt/openv/netbackup/logs` directory, because the logs are hard linked rather than copied.

  This option is valid only with the `-c` option.

-`F, --flush
  Deletes all log files for the host that originates this command except the most current log file. If the host that runs this command uses a shared directory, all log files for all hosts that use the same directory are removed. Only the most current file is preserved for the host that originated the flush command.

-`m, --mv
  Moves log files from the folder that the product that is configured to the specified folder.

-`n --days NumberOfDays
  Manages the log files that are created in last `NumberOfDays` days for the specified action.

-`o, --origid OriginatorID
  Manages the log files that are identified by a given originator ID (`OriginatorID`).

-`p, --prodid ProductID
  Manages the log files that are identified by a given product ID (`ProductID`) for the specified action. Instead of an identifier, the user can provide the product name.

-`q, --quiet
  Prevents messages from being displayed (Quiet Mode).

-`s, --vw
  Views the log files for a given query.

-`t, --tail hh:mm:ss
  Manages the log files for the last `hh:mm:ss` hours.
-v, --version
  Displays the version information for this command.

-w, --where QueryString
  Retrieves a subset of logs that is based on a query string or condition (QueryString).

-z, --displaytimezone
  Displays the time zone information along with the log file display.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0  Successful completion.
-1 An error occurred.

QUERY STRINGS

A query string is a text expression, similar to a database WHERE clause, that is used to retrieve log entries from the unified logging system. The expression is a combination of relational operators, constant integers, constant strings, and names of log fields that evaluate to a single value. Logical operators, such as AND and OR, are used to group expressions.

Supported relation operators include:

- < Less than
- > Greater than
- <= Less than and equal to
- >= Greater than and equal to
- = Equal to
- != Not equal to

Supported logical operators include && (logical AND) and || (logical OR).

Predefined log fields include:

- PRODID Product identifier (integer or string)
- ORGID Originator identifier (integer or string)
- STDATE Locale-specific start date (long integer or string [such as ‘mm/dd/yy’])
- ENDATE Locale-specific end date (long integer or string [such as ‘mm/dd/yy’])
- PREVTIME Previous time (string [hh:mm:ss])
EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Automatically move the older log files that NetBackup created to the folder /tmp/nblogs. The --auto option depends on the configuration setting NumberOfLogFiles.

```
# vxlogmgr -m --auto --dir /tmp/nblogs
```

Example 2 - Delete log files that NetBackup created 15 days back:

```
# vxlogmgr -d --prodid NB -n 15
```

Example 3 - Copy the log files created from date 01/22/12 by NetBackup:

```
# vxlogmgr -c --where "(prodid = NB) && (stdate >= '01/22/12')"
```

UNIX systems:
--dir /usr/openv/logs

Windows systems:
--dir c:\temp\logfiles

Example 4 - Copy the log files that are created between 10/10/11 and 10/28/11 inclusive by product ID 100:

```
# vxlogmgr -c --where "(PRODID == 100) && ((STDATE >= '10/10/11')

UNIX systems:
&& (ENDATE <= '10/28/11'))" --dir /usr/openv/logs

Windows systems:
&& (ENDATE <= '10/28/11'))" --dir c:\temp\logfiles
```

SEE ALSO

See vxlogcf on page 846.
See vxlogview on page 859.
vxlogview

vxlogview – display logs generated by the unified logging component

SYNOPSIS


vxlogview -q QueryName -f FileName {[-d DisplayOption,...] [-R ResourceDirectory] [-z TimeZone] [-l Locale]}

vxlogview -p ProductID -g LogSet | -i FileID {[-d DisplayOption,...] [-R ResourceDirectory] [-z TimeZone] [-l Locale]}


vxlogview -v

On UNIX systems, the directory path to this command is /usr/openv/netbackup/bin/

On Windows systems, the directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin

DESCRIPTION

The vxlogview utility lets you view the logs that unified logging generates. Search criteria can be specified by using command-line options to view specific logs.

Unified logging uses a standardized naming format for log files, as follows:

productID-originatorID-hostID-date-rotation.log

For more information about the unified logging name format and the logging originator IDs, refer to the NetBackup Logging Reference Guide.
OPTIONS

Specify the logs you want to view.

-A, --audit
Displays the audit messages.

-a, --all
Displays all log messages from log files that multiple Veritas products generate.

-b, --stdate StartDate
Displays the messages that are logged at the given start date and time.

The required date value format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II for more information.

Surround the date by single quotes in UNIX and double quotes in Windows. For example:

-b '1/1/2013 12:00:00 AM'

If -b is not specified, messages are displayed from the beginning of the log file to the given end time (see the -e option).

-D, --debug
Displays debug log messages.

-d, --display DisplayOption,...
Displays the specified message fields. Separate multiple DisplayOptions with commas.

DisplayOption may be one or more of the following:

D - Display date
T - Display timestamp
m - Display message type
p - Display process ID
t - Display thread ID
P - Display product ID
O - Display originator ID
c - Display context token
s - Display application log entry severity
u - Display application or diagnostic Unique Message ID
x - Display actual log message text
w - Display who logged the diagnostic or the debug message
i - Display short name for a product
o - Display short name for an originator
all - Display all fields of the log record

If -d is not specified, the following fields are displayed by default.
- Date
- Time
- Who (for diagnostic and debug messages only)
- Severity (application messages only)
- UMI (application and diagnostic messages only)
- message text

-e, --enddate EndDate
Displays the messages that are logged up to a given end day and time.

The required date value format in NetBackup commands varies according to your locale. The /usr/openv/msg/.conf file (UNIX) and the install_path\VERITAS\msg\LC.CONF file (Windows) contain information such as the date-time formats for each supported locale. The files contain specific instructions on how to add or modify the list of supported locales and formats.

See the "About specifying the locale of the NetBackup installation" topic in the NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II for more information.

Surround the date with single quotes in UNIX and double quotes in Windows. For example:

--enddate '1/1/2013 12:00:00 PM'

If the -e option is unspecified, vxlogview displays messages from the given start date-time (see the -b option) to the end of the log file.

-f, --filename FileName
Specifies the path name and file name of a file that contains one or more queries. Use with the -q option.
-G, --logdir Directory
Displays logs from the specified directory instead of a configured log directory.
An absolute path must be specified for the directory.

-g, --logset LogSet
Displays log configuration settings for the specified LogSet.

-I, --diag
Displays diagnostic log messages.

-i, --fileid FileID
Displays the messages that a given file ID or shared originator ID logged. It
searches only the log files that the specified process has created. By limiting
the log files that it has to search, vxlogview returns a result faster. By
comparison, the vxlogview -o option searches all unified log files for messages
that the specified process logs.

-K, --hostname HostName
Displays the messages that the specified host name logged.

-L, --app -C | -E | -F | -M | -W
Displays the application log messages. The following parameters can be used
with -L to specify the severity level:

-C, --crit : A critical error has occurred which may impact the availability of the
application.

-E, --err : An error has occurred that does not affect the entire application.

-F, --info : An informational message.

-M, --emerg : An emergency condition exists that may result in an operating
system failure or shutdown.

-W, --warning : A warning is issued for a problem that has been detected.

-l, --locale Locale
Displays the messages in the specified locale. The default is English. The
messages are displayed in the current system locale if this option is not given.

-m, --who Entity
Displays the messages that are logged by the given entity method name or
function name.

-N, --level Level -D | -I
Displays debug messages (-D) or diagnostic log messages (-I) for a given level
(Level).

-n, --days NumberOfDays
Displays the messages that are logged for the last NumberOfDays days.
-o, --orgid OriginatorID
Displays the messages that the specified originator ID has logged. You can use the ID number or the short name for the originator. For example, the Policy Execution Manager can be specified by nbpem or by 116, its originator ID number.

-P, --pid ProcessID
Displays the messages that the specified process ID has logged.

-p, --prodid ProductID
Displays the messages that the product (identified by a given product ID) logged. Instead of an identifier, the user can provide the abbreviated name of product. The NetBackup product ID is 51216, and the PBX product ID is 50936.

-R, --resdir ResourceDirectory
Uses the resources from the specified directory instead of a configured localization resource directory.

-r, --result Result
Displays the audit messages that have the specified result. Result can be either 0 or 1.

-S, --tailloop
Continuously displays the new messages that a given product ID and file ID pair log. The product ID (-p ProductID) and file ID (-i FileID) must accompany the tailloop option (-S) on the command line. The file ID can be a shared originator ID or an originator ID that is not shared with any other ID. tailloop starts by displaying to the console the last 10 messages that have been logged. It then displays any new log messages. Use Ctrl-C at any time to stop the loop.

-s, --subject Subject
Displays the audit messages that have the specified Subject.

-T, --tid ThreadID
Displays the messages that the specified thread ID has logged.

-t, --tail hh:mm:ss
Displays the messages for the last hh:mm:ss time period.

-v, --version
Displays the version information for this command.

-w, --where QueryString
Specifies a WHERE clause to use when you query the log messages such that a subset of messages can be displayed. For more detail on QueryString, refer to the NetBackup Logging Reference Guide.
-X, --ctx ContextToken
Displays the messages that belong to the given context instance. Context
tokens identify context instances. If the context token is specified as "all," it
displays all of the context names and associated tokens.

-y, --displayhost
Displays the host name with each displayed log message. Use this option if
the log files come from different hosts and you want to display which message
came from which host.

-z, --timezone GMT+hh:ss | GMT-hh:ss
Displays the messages with time adjusted as per the given timezone.

EXIT STATUS
The following exit values are returned:
0 -- Successful completion.
-1 -- An error occurred.

QUERY STRINGS
A query string is a text expression, similar to a database WHERE clause, that is
used to retrieve log entries from the Unified Logging system. The expression is a
combination of relational operators, constant integers, constant strings, and names
of log fields that evaluate to a single value. Logical operators, such as AND and
OR, are used to group expressions.

Supported relational operators include: < (less than), > (greater than) <= (less than
or equal to, >= (greater than and equal to), = (equal to), and != (not equal to).

Supported logical operators include && (logical AND) and || (logical OR).

Predefined log fields can be in all uppercase or all lowercase (for example: PID | pid). These fields consist of the following:

CTXTOK -- Context token (string)
ENDATE -- Locale-specific end date (long integer or string)
FILEID -- Shared originator ID (integer)
HOSTNAME -- Name of source host (string with quotes)
LEVEL -- Debug and diagnostic level. Default is to display all (integer 0-6)
MSGTYPE -- The following message types are supported:
DEBUG | debug
DIAG | diag
APP | app
AUDIT | audit

ORGID -- Originator identifier (integer or string)
PID -- Process Identifier (integer)
PREVTIME -- Previous time (string $hh:mm:ss$)
PRODID -- Product identifier (integer or string)
RETURNVAL -- The audit message outcome field (0 or 1)
SEV -- Severity level. The following severity types are supported:

INFO | info
WARNING | warning
ERR | err
CRIT | crit
EMERG | emerg

STDATE -- Locale-specific start date (long integer or string)
SUBJECT -- Audit message subject field (string)
TID -- Thread ID (integer)
WHO -- Who logged the message (string)

EXEMPLARY

The following examples are valid for UNIX, which uses single quotes to enclose option arguments. In Windows, use double quotes.

Example 1 - Display the log messages for all the installed products:

# vxlogview -a

Example 2 - Display the log messages for PBX (product ID 50936). You must be an authorized user with administrator (root) privileges. It displays only the date, time, message type, and message text:

# vxlogview --prodid 50936 --display D,T,m,x

Example 3 - Display the log messages for NetBackup that were logged between the dates 11/18/10 and 11/21/10:

# vxlogview --where "(prodid = 'NB') && (stdate >= '11/18/10 0:0:0 AM' && endate <= '11/21/10 10:12:00 AM')"
Example 4 - Display the log messages that were created on or after the date and time 1/03/13, 11:00:00 a.m.:

# vxlogview -b '1/03/13 11:00:00 AM'

Example 5 - Display the log messages that were logged within the last hour:

# vxlogview --tail 1:00:00

Example 6 - Display the audit log messages that have a result of 0:

# vxlogview --audit -r 0

Example 7 - Display the context log messages for the "job_context" instance:

# vxlogview --ctx 'jobid=4'

SEE ALSO

See vxlogcfg on page 846.
See vxlogmgr on page 854.
W2KOption

W2KOption—run the utility program that modifies normal backup and restore behavior on Windows systems

SYNOPSIS

W2KOption -backup -display [-server server_name] -system_state value | -kms_activated_server value | -snapshotprovidertype value | -ignore_unresolved_volumes volume[:volume...]
W2KOption -display
W2KOption -restore -display [-server server_name] same_hardware value | -mounted_devices value | -sysvol value | -hard_links value | -active_directory value | -system_state value

The directory path to this command is <install_path>\NetBackup\bin\

DESCRIPTION

This command operates only on Windows systems.

The W2KOption utility lets you modify normal backup and restore behavior.

OPTIONS

-ad, active_directory value
Controls how the Active Directory is restored. By default, Active Directory are restored in an authoritative manner. If you want to perform an Active Directory restore in a catchup manner, use this utility to change the behavior from authoritative to catchup.

- 1 - Run an authoritative restore, which replaces all existing Active Directory objects.
- 4 - Run a non-authoritative (catchup) restore. The restore merges with changes on other controllers in the domain.

-b, -backup
Lets you modify values for one or more of the backup options. The backup options are system_state, kms_activated_server, snapshotprovidertype, and ignore_unresolved_volumes.
-d, -display
Displays the program usage and shows how the options operate.

-hl, -hard_links 0 | 1
 Controls how hard links are restored. By default, if the file is not present on the system, NetBackup tries to restore the file after the current restore completes. This action is called a secondary restore. You can change the behavior to shut off the secondary restore.

- 0 - Do not perform the secondary restore.
- 1 - Perform the secondary restore.

-iuv, -ignore_unresolved_volumes volume[:volume...]
Deletes the log files from the folder that the product configures.

-kas, -kms_activated_server 0 | 1
Specifies if NetBackup treats the computer as a Key Management Service (KMS) activated host during backups.

- 0 - Do not treat the host as a KMS activated server.
- 1 - Treat the host as a KMS activated server.

-md, -mounted_devices 0 | 1
Determines if the mounted devices registry key is restored.

- 0 - Restore the mounted device configuration.
- 1 - Do not restore the mounted device configuration.

-r, -restore options
Lets you modify values for one or more of the restore options. The restore options are –same_hardware, -mounted_devices, -sysvol, -hard_links, -active_directory, and –system_state.

-sh, -same_hardware 0 | 1
Determines how to restore the registry system hive. A normal restore operation does not restore all the registry items. However, when you restore to the same hardware, you can safely restore all these items.

- 0 - Assume different hardware. Do not restore all the registry items.
- 1 - Assume the same hardware. Restore all the registry items.

-s, -server server_name
Displays or sets the options on a computer other than the local computer. The default is the local computer.

-spt, -snapshotprovidertype 0 | 1 | 2 | 3
Selects the snapshot provider type.
-ss, -system_state 0
Changes the backup method from the legacy system state method back to the normal VSS system state method. Selecting the legacy system state method is not allowed.

- sv, -sysvol 2 | 4
Determines how the Active Directory SYSVOL is restored. By default, NetBackup restores as if the SYSVOL being restored is the primary version. You can change this setting from the primary version to the non-authoritative version.

- 2 - Non-authoritative version.
- 4 - Primary version.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Ignore volumes H, K, and I during backup.
W2KOption -backup -ignore_unresolved_volumes H:K:I:

Example 2 - Treat the host as a KMS activated server.
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