# Table of Contents

- Accessing a Hedvig Storage Cluster using the Hedvig CLI ............................................................ 4
- Command listing ............................................................................................................................. 5
- Creating, reading, updating, and deleting virtual disks ................................................................. 7
  - Creating a virtual disk [mkvdisk] ........................................................................................................ 7
  - Factors affecting virtual disk block size and other options .......................................................... 11
  - Why virtual disk sizes may appear "rounded down" ..................................................................... 11
  - Adding a block virtual disk as a LUN [addlun] ................................................................................ 12
  - Exporting an NFS virtual disk to a client [addexport] ..................................................................... 12
  - Export ID handling .............................................................................................................................. 13
  - Setting NFS file attributes [setfileattrs] .......................................................................................... 13
  - Adding ACL access for a virtual disk [addaccess] .......................................................................... 14
  - How to assign the same IQN to a LUN mapped to two storage proxies ............................................. 14
  - Unmapping a block virtual disk mapped as a LUN [unmaplun] ..................................................... 15
  - Removing ACL access for a virtual disk [removeaccess] ............................................................... 15
  - Removing an export from an NFS virtual disk [rmexport] .............................................................. 16
  - Adding a CHAP account to a virtual disk [addaccount] .................................................................. 16
  - Removing a CHAP account from a virtual disk [removeaccount] ................................................... 17
  - Adding tags to a virtual disk [addtags] ........................................................................................... 17
  - Showing tags for a virtual disk [showtags] ..................................................................................... 18
  - Filtering virtual disks by tags [filtervdiskbytags] .............................................................................. 18
  - Removing tags for a virtual disk [removetags] ............................................................................... 19
  - Resizing a virtual disk [resizevdisk] ................................................................................................ 20
  - Deleting a virtual disk [deletevdisk] ............................................................................................... 21
- Monitoring virtual disks ................................................................................................................ 22
  - Listing all virtual disks [lsvdisk] .................................................................................................... 22
  - Viewing details about a virtual disk [descvdisk] .............................................................................. 23
  - Getting compression percentage for a virtual disk [getcompressionstats] ................................. 24
  - Listing containers for a virtual disk [showallcontainers] .............................................................. 24
  - Getting compression percentage for a virtual disk container [getcontainercompressionstats] ............. 25
  - Getting compaction details for a virtual disk container [getcontainercompectiondetails] .......... 25
  - Getting failed locations for a container [getfailedlocsforcontainer] ............................................ 26
  - Showing all clients with access to a virtual disk [showaccess] ...................................................... 26
  - Showing all exports for a target [showexportsfortarget] ............................................................... 26
  - Showing all virtual disks for a Hedvig Storage Proxy [showvdiskforcontroller] ............................... 27
  - Listing all deduplicated virtual disks [lsdedupvdisk] ..................................................................... 27
  - Listing all counter-based system deduplicated virtual disks [listsystemdedupdisks] .................. 28
  - Listing sizes of counter-based system deduplicated virtual disks [lssysdedupdiskssize] .......... 29
  - Listing statistics for deduplicated virtual disks [getdedupstatistics] ............................................ 30
  - Viewing status of a virtual disk deletion [vdiskdeletestatus] ........................................................ 30
Creating, reading, updating, & deleting clones & snapshots ....................................................... 31
Creating a snapshot of a block virtual disk [snapshot] ................................................................. 31
Reverting to a specific snapshot [reverttosnapshot] ................................................................. 31
Cloning a virtual disk from a snapshot [clonesnapshot] .............................................................. 32
Deleting a snapshot [deletesnapshot] ......................................................................................... 34
Monitoring clones and snapshots .............................................................................................. 35
Listing clones for a virtual disk [lsclonesforvdisk] ................................................................. 35
Listing clones for a snapshot [lsclonesforsnapshot] ............................................................... 35
Listing snapshots for a virtual disk [lssnapshots] ...................................................................... 35
Managing Hedvig Storage Proxies ............................................................................................ 36
Connecting to a Hedvig Storage Proxy host [connect] .............................................................. 36
Showing all Hedvig Storage Proxies [showallcontrollers] ........................................................ 36
Showing all rebalance identifiers [showallrblids] ................................................................. 37
Showing iSCSI target for Storage Proxy host [showtarget] ..................................................... 38
Checking rebalancing status for a Hedvig Storage Proxy [rebalancestatus] ......................... 39
Removing a Hedvig Storage Proxy [rmcontroller] ...................................................................... 39
Managing Hedvig Storage Pools ............................................................................................... 40
Showing storage identifiers for a Hedvig Storage Cluster [showstorageids] ......................... 40
Listing storage identifiers for Hedvig Storage Cluster Nodes [lsstorageids] ....................... 40
Listing Hedvig Storage Pools and their virtual disks [lsstoragepools] ..................................... 41
Showing Hedvig Storage Pools in a Hedvig Storage Cluster Node [showstorageid] ............... 41
Getting a Hedvig Storage Pool identifier for a mount point [getstoragepoolformntpt] .......... 42
Showing all Hedvig Storage Pool migrations in a Hedvig Storage Cluster [showallspmids] .... 42
Viewing status for a Hedvig Storage Pool migration [spmstatus] ........................................... 43
Getting containers for a Hedvig Storage Pool migration [getallctrsaspartofspm] ............... 44
Managing rereplication ............................................................................................................... 45
Listing all rereplications in a Hedvig Storage Cluster [showallrereplicationids] ................. 45
Listing rereplication statistics in a Hedvig Storage Cluster [rereplicationstats] .................... 45
Managing SNMP and MIBs ........................................................................................................ 46
Restarting an SNMP agent [restartsnmpagent] ...................................................................... 46
Sending a test SNMP trap [sendtesttrap] ................................................................................. 46
Working with OST AIR .............................................................................................................. 47
Creating OST AIR mapping [createairmapping] ................................................................. 47
Getting OST AIR mapping for a source [getairmapping] ..................................................... 48
Deleting OST AIR mapping [deleteairmapping] ................................................................. 48
Glossary ..................................................................................................................................... 49
Accessing a Hedvig Storage Cluster using the Hedvig CLI

**Note:** For information about using the Hedvig WebUI, see the *Hedvig User Guide*.

1. To access a Hedvig Storage Cluster using the Hedvig CLI, login to any storage cluster node as the `root` user, enter your root password, and type:

   ```bash
   scripts
   ./secured-cli.sh
   ```

2. Then enter the username, password, and domain name (optional).

3. As instructed, to see a list of commands, enter:

   ```bash
   showcommands OR ?
   ```

4. You will see a list of the available commands, as shown in *Command listing*.

5. You can get help on any command by typing the command, following by `--h[elp]`.

   ```bash
   connect --h
   usage: connect -h <arg> -s <arg>
   -h,--host <arg>           host name
   -s,--server type <arg>    server type pages | hblock | hnfs | htgt
   ```
Command listing

addaccess Add an initiator's IP to a iscsi target's ACL
addaccount Add CHAP account to a virtual disk
addexport Exports the specified VDisk on remote host (NFS).
addlun Add lun to the iscsi target
addtags Add tags to a vdisk.
clonesnapshot Makes a clone of a given vDisks
connect Connects to the specified host
deletesnapshot Deletes the specified snapshot from the cluster
deletevdisk Deletes the specified vdisk from the cluster
descvdisk Describes the attributes for a given VDisk.
filtervdisksbytags Filters all the vdisks based on the tags.
getallctrsaspartofspm Lists all containers that are affected for a given SPMId within a host.
getcompressionstats Gets the compression percentage for a given VDisk.
getctrcompressionstats Gets the compression percentage for a given container of a given VDisk.
getcontainercompactiondetails Gets the container compaction details.
getfailedlocnsforcontainer Get failed locations for specified container
getstoragepoolfrommntpt Returns storage pool Id to which a mnt pt is associated with, on the specified hblock host
listsystemdedupdisks Returns the list of all counter based system dedup disks in the system.
lsclonesforsnapshot Returns the list of clones for a given snapshot.
lsclonesforvdisk Returns the list of clones for a given vDisk.
lsdedupvdisk Returns the list of all dedup vdisks in the cluster.
lssnapshots Returns all the snapshots for a given vdisk
lsstorageids Returns list of data nodes storage Ids
lsstoragepools Returns the list of storage pools and it's associated disks.
lsvdisks Returns the list of all vdisks in the cluster.
lssysdedupdiskssize Displays the size of system dedupdisks
mkvdisk Create a VDisk with the specified attributes.
rebalancestatus Shows the status of rebalancing for the specified rblid, sender and receiver host
removeaccess Remove an initiator's IP to a iscsi target's ACL
removeaccount Remove CHAP account associated with a virtual disk
removetags Removes a specified tag name if none specified removes all the tags associated for the vdisk
rereplicationstats Displays the rereplication statistics
resizevdisk Resize a given VDisk
restartsnmpagent Restart Snmp agent on the specified host
reverttosnapshot Reverts to the version of the given snapshot
rmcontroller Removes the registered controller from this cluster.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rmexport</td>
<td>Removes the exported VDisk on remote host (NFS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sendtesttrap</td>
<td>Send a test snmp trap from the specified host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showaccess</td>
<td>Lists all clients that have access to a virtual disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showallcontrollers</td>
<td>Lists all the controller vm's that are part of this cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showallcontainers</td>
<td>Lists all the container replicas that are part of this cluster for a given virtual disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showallrblids</td>
<td>Lists all the Rebalancing Ids happening as part of this cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showallrereplicationids</td>
<td>Lists all the Rereplication(s) happening as part of this cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showallspmids</td>
<td>Lists all the StoragePoolMigrations as part of this cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showcommands</td>
<td>Same as listcommands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showexportsfortarget</td>
<td>Displays all the NFS exports on the given target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showstorageid</td>
<td>Provides a detailed listing of the specified storage ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showstorageids</td>
<td>Provides a detailed listing of all storage IDs in the cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showtags</td>
<td>Display the tags associated with a given vdisk the command can also filter based on a specified tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showtarget</td>
<td>Show information about the iscsi target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showvdisksforcontroller</td>
<td>Show all vdisks for controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snapshot</td>
<td>Takes a snapshot of a given vdisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spmstatus</td>
<td>Provides a detailed listing of the specified storage pools migration status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unmaplun</td>
<td>Unmaps the lun from the specified target if one is specified else it unmaps the lun from all exposed targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vdiskdeletestatus</td>
<td>Deletion status of vdisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createairmapping</td>
<td>Create air mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getairmapping</td>
<td>get air mapping for a source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteairmapping</td>
<td>delete specific air mapping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating, reading, updating, and deleting virtual disks

These commands create, read, update, and delete virtual disks.

Creating a virtual disk [mkvdisk]

To create a new virtual disk.

Syntax

```
```

Argument descriptions

- `a, --list of datacenters`: Data center name(s) for a replication policy [-p] of DataCenterAware, in a comma-separated list [for example, `-a snc1,snc2,snc3`], or a replication policy of RackAware [for example, `-a snc1`].

- `b, --blocksize arg`: Block size of this virtual disk:
  - 512: only allowed value for NFS virtual disks
  - 4096 (4k): default for block virtual disks
  - 65536 (64k)

  **Notes:** (1) Must be set to 4096 (4k) if enabling RDM and/or deduplication. (2) See also Factors affecting virtual disk block size and other options.

- `c, --cacheenable`: Enables client-side caching support for virtual disk blocks, to cache to local SSD or PCIe devices at the application compute tier for high performance.

- `d, --description arg`: Description of this virtual disk

- `e, --rdm`: Enables RDM (raw device mapping) for direct LUN access to VM guests.

  **Note:** (1) Block size is automatically set to 4096 (4k). (2) You cannot enable RDM for an NFS virtual disk. (3) You cannot enable RDM on a clustered file system.

- `f, --clusteredfilesystem`: Enables clustered file system formatting on top of this virtual disk, to be presented to multiple hosts.

  **Note:** (1) Automatically enabled for an NFS virtual disk. (2) Block size is automatically set to 512. (3) You cannot enable RDM on a clustered file system.

- `g, --cloudProvider arg`: Cloud provider
-h, --Workload Type
   (FILER/OST/HEDVIG) arg

Backup type for an NFS virtual disk:
   FILER: enables the FILER workload type.
   OST: enables the Hedvig OST Plugin for NetBackup [also set retention policy (-y)].
   HEDVIG: enables Hedvig backup.

Notes: (1) Virtual disks that have been enabled for backup are targets for backups only, and VMs cannot be run on them. (2) See also the Hedvig OST Plugin for NetBackup User Guide.

-i, --encryptionEnable
Enables encryption on this virtual disk.

-j, --parityFrags arg
Number of parity fragments (default 2).

-k, --dataFrags arg
Number of data fragments (default 4).

-l, --consistencyLevel arg
Consistency level: WEAK or STRONG [default]

-m, --diskresidence arg
Hedvig Storage Pool type in which to store this virtual disk:
   HDD [default]: The system will auto-tier, that is, hot data will be placed on the highest performing media – typically SSD assets (if present) – while cold data will reside on spinning hard disks.
   FLASH: This virtual disk will be pinned only to SSD assets (which must be present) in the storage cluster, essentially creating an all-flash array for the virtual disk.

-n, --name arg
Name of virtual disk. Must contain alphanumeric characters only (no special characters or spaces).

[IMPORTANT] Hedvig does not currently support reusing the name of a deleted virtual disk.

-o, --erasurePlugin arg
Erasure backend plugin name (default ISA_L_RS_CAUHY)

-p, --replicationpolicy arg
Sets Replication Policy:
   Agnostic: Also called Rack Unaware.
   DataCenterAware: Data is spread across multiple data centers (private data centers and public clouds). Selecting certain data centers sets the replication factor automatically. With this option, you must use the -a option to name data centers.
   RackAware: Data is spread across physically distinct racks in a single data center. No more than one copy of the same data is placed on the same rack, to avoid single-rack failure. With this option, you must use the -a option to name data centers.
-q, --persistentReservation
Enables persistent reservation support.

-r, --replicationfactor arg
Number of replicas (1 to 6) to create for this virtual disk. A replication factor of 3 is the default and is highly recommended.

**IMPORTANT** A replication factor of 1 offers *no copy protection* and should be used only when data protection is guaranteed outside the Hedvig system.

-s, --size arg
Size of this virtual disk. Units can be GB or TB (format: 20GB). Hedvig supports single block virtual disks of unlimited size, and single NFS virtual disks of up to 4 TB.

**Notes:** (1) Although Hedvig software allows unlimited size for virtual disks, other factors in your setup may not. For example, VMware imposes a limit of 62 TB per virtual disk per virtual machine.
(2) See also *Why virtual disk sizes may appear "rounded down".*

-t, --diskType arg
Type of protocol for this virtual disk: **Block** or **NFS**. For NFS, (1) Clustered file system is automatically enabled. (2) Block size is set automatically to 512. (3) You cannot enable RDM.

-u, --dedup
Enables deduplication on this virtual disk.

**IMPORTANT** Be aware of the following when enabling deduplication for a virtual disk:
(1) Disk residence is automatically set to HDD.
(2) Compression is automatically enabled.
(3) Deduplication cannot be enabled for a block virtual disk with a clustered file system.
(4) For dual data centers with replicationPolicy of DataCenterAware, you can choose a replicationFactor of 2, 4, or 6.
(5) You can create global system deduplication-enabled virtual disks for multiple combinations of data centers when the number of data centers exceeds three.
(6) You can create RackAware and/or Agnostic replication policy system deduplication virtual disks in a DataCenterAware replication policy environment.
(7) You can create Agnostic replication policy system deduplication virtual disks in a RackAware replication policy environment.

(8) Deduplication metrics are computed on demand and do not run as a scheduled task. **Warning:** When you are upgrading your system, a non-disruptive upgrade (NDU) could be problematic for a data center with a RackAware or Agnostic replication policy, in an environment with deduplication-enabled virtual disks.

Specifying protection policy: Mirror (default) or Erasure.

Specifies tenant to which virtual disk belongs.

Sets the retention policy for backup (-h) and deduplication (-u).

- **HOURLY**
- **TWO WEEKS**
- **TWO MONTHS**
- **DAILY**
- **ONE MONTH**
- **SIX MONTHS**
- **ONE WEEK**

Enables compression to reduce data size. **Note:** This is automatically enabled when you enable deduplication.

**Examples**

mkvdisk -n DiskRackAware2 -p RackAware -s 5GB -t NFS  
Datcenter needs to be entered, as the cluster is set up in multi datacenter mode.

mkvdisk -a snc1 -n DiskRackAware -p RackAware -s 5GB -t NFS  
vDisk by name DiskRackAware has been successfully created

mkvdisk -a snc1,snc2,snc3 -n DiskDataCenterAware -p DataCenterAware -s 5GB -t NFS  
vDisk by name DiskDataCenterAware has been successfully created
Factors affecting virtual disk block size and other options

Table 1: Factors affecting virtual disk block size and other options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>protocol or other option</th>
<th>disk type</th>
<th>block size and other affected options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iSCSI</td>
<td>BLOCK</td>
<td>With deduplication enabled, block size is set to 4096 (4k).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFS</td>
<td>NFS</td>
<td>Block size is set to 512, and clustered file system is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduplication enabled</td>
<td>BLOCK</td>
<td>Block size is set to 4096 (4k), compression is enabled, and residence is set to HDD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NFS</td>
<td>Block size is set to 512, compression is enabled, and residence is set to HDD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why virtual disk sizes may appear "rounded down"

When you create a virtual disk \( \geq 2200 \) GB, it may appear that the size has been “rounded down” by 100 GB or more.

The reason for this discrepancy is that the displayed size is the true numeric value of the virtual disk size.

For example, 12500 GB is actually 12500 GB / 1024 GB/TB \( \approx 12.2 \) TB.

Here are a few more examples:

- a 2200 GB virtual disk is displayed as 2.1 TB
- a 2300 GB virtual disk is displayed as 2.2 TB
- a 3000 TB virtual disk is displayed as 2.9 PB
**Adding a block virtual disk as a LUN [addlun]**

To add a block virtual disk as a LUN to an iSCSI target.

**Note:** For an object storage operation, creating an OpenStack Swift container – or an Amazon S3 bucket via API – will automatically create an object-based virtual disk on the Hedvig Storage Cluster, and the virtual disk will be automatically mapped to the compute instance.

**Syntax**
```
addlun -h arg -n arg [-r]
```

**Argument descriptions**
- `-h, --host arg`  
  Hostname (FQDN) of iSCSI target [Hedvig Storage Proxy (CVM)]
- `-n, --name arg`  
  Name of block virtual disk
- `-r, --readonly`  
  Create a read-only LUN. Typically, you would set this up on a LUN that already has data, so the data can be read, but not modified.

**Example**
```
addlun -h titanvip1.hedviginc.com -n Disk1 -r
```

Lun # :: 2 is associated with vDisk:: Disk1

**Exporting an NFS virtual disk to a client [addexport]**

To export an NFS virtual disk to a client. [See also Export ID handling.]

**Syntax**
```
addexport [-f] -h arg -n arg
```

**Argument descriptions**
- `-f, --force`  
  Forces the deletion
- `-h, --host arg`  
  Hostname (FQDN) of Hedvig Storage Proxy
- `-n, --name arg`  
  Name of NFS virtual disk

**Example**
```
addexport -h titanvip1.hedviginc.com -n Disk2
```

Exported as /exports/Disk2 on host titanvip1.hedviginc.com
Export ID handling

To prevent Export ID overflow, here is the procedure for setting Export IDs.

- For virtual disks with SCSI serial numbers (scsiSNs) less than or equal to 65000:
  
  The Export ID is set to the scsiSN.

  File handles are 24 bytes in size, and the Export ID field in the file handles is set to the scsiSN of the corresponding NFS virtual disk.

- For virtual disks with SCSI serial numbers (scsiSNs) greater than 65000:

  The Export ID is assigned randomly from a pool of numbers (65001 to 65256).

  File handles are 32 bytes in size, and the Export ID field in the file handles is set to 0.

  To uniquely identify the export from the file handle, the scsiSN of the corresponding NFS virtual disk is written into the opaque field of the file handle, which is comprised of the inode of the corresponding file and Export ID.

Setting NFS file attributes [setfileattrs]

To set NFS file attributes.

**Syntax**

setfileattrs -g arg -i arg -n arg -u arg

**Argument descriptions**

- **-g, --gid arg**
  
  GID (group identifier)

- **-i, --inode arg**
  
  Inode number

- **-n, --name arg**
  
  Name of NFS virtual disk

- **-u, --uid arg**
  
  UID (user identifier)

**Example**

setfileattrs -g 36 -i 1 -n Disk1 -u 36
Adding ACL access for a virtual disk [addaccess]

To add ACL access for a block virtual disk LUN or for an NFS virtual disk that has been exported. [See also How to assign the same IQN to a LUN mapped to two storage proxies.

Syntax
addaccess [-h arg] [-i arg] -n arg [-q arg] -t arg

Argument descriptions
- **-h, --host arg** Hostname (FQDN) of initiator
- **-i, --address arg** IP address of initiator
- **-n, --name arg** Name of virtual disk
- **-q, --iqn arg** IQN of initiator
- **-t, --target arg** Hostname (FQDN) of target (Hedvig Storage Proxy)

Example

Successful

How to assign the same IQN to a LUN mapped to two storage proxies

When you map the same LUN to two Hedvig Storage Proxies, the default is to create two different IQNs for the LUN. However, you may want the IQN for the LUN to be the same on each storage proxy.

To accomplish this, edit the config.xml files for both storage proxies. They are usually found in this location:

    /var/log/hedvig/

Add the following entry to the <common> section:

    <iqn_name>a.b.com</iqn_name>

In this case, the IQN for LUN N would then be:

    iqn.2012-05.com.hedvigunm:storage.a.b.com-N
Unmapping a block virtual disk mapped as a LUN [unmaplun]

To unmap a block virtual disk that has been mapped as a LUN to a Hedvig Storage Proxy.

Syntax

```
unmaplun [-f] -h arg -n arg
```

Argument descriptions

- `-f`, `--force` Forces the unmapping of the LUN
- `-h`, `--host arg` Hostname (FQDN) of Hedvig Storage Proxy from which block virtual disk needs to be unmapped
- `-n`, `--name arg` Name of block virtual disk

Example

```
unmaplun -h titanvip1.hedviginc.com -n Disk1
```

vDisk has been successfully unmapped from the controller:titanvip1.hedviginc.com

Removing ACL access for a virtual disk [removeaccess]

To remove ACL access for a block virtual disk LUN or for an NFS virtual disk that has been exported. [See *How to assign the same IQN to a LUN mapped to two storage proxies.*]

Syntax

```
removeaccess [-h arg] [-i arg] -n arg [-q arg] -t arg
```

Argument descriptions

- `-h`, `--host arg` Hostname (FQDN) of initiator
- `-i`, `--address arg` IP address of initiator
- `-n`, `--name arg` Name of virtual disk
- `-q`, `--iqn arg` IQN of initiator
- `-t`, `--target arg` Hostname (FQDN) of target (Hedvig Storage Proxy)

Example

```
```

Successful
Removing an export from an NFS virtual disk [rmexport]

To remove an export from an NFS virtual disk.

**Syntax**

```
rmeexport [-f] -h arg -n arg
```

**Argument descriptions**

- `-f, --force` Forces the unmapping of the LUN
- `-h, --host arg` Hostname (FQDN) of Hedvig Storage Proxy from which virtual disk needs to be removed
- `-n, --name arg` Name of NFS virtual disk

**Example**

```
rmeexport -f -h titanvip1.hedviginc.com -n Disk2
```

```
export Disk2 has been successfully removed from the controller:titanvip1.hedviginc.com
```

Adding a CHAP account to a virtual disk [addaccount]

You can add CHAP (Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol) accounts for block virtual disks.

Here is the recommended workflow:

1. Create a block virtual disk with the required parameters.
2. Add this block virtual disk as a LUN to the iSCSI target.
3. Add initiator access to this block virtual disk using the initiator's IP or IQN.
4. Create a user account on the iSCSI target (which is the username/password that the initiator will use for CHAP).
5. Bind this user account with the LUN corresponding to this virtual disk.

Only initiators whose IP/IQN is in the access list will be able to connect to the iSCSI volume via CHAP. If required, this can be tweaked to allow any initiator to access the iSCSI volume if it passes CHAP.

**Note:** To remove CHAP accounts, see *Removing a CHAP account from a virtual disk [removeaccount]*.
Syntax
addaccount -n arg -t arg [-u arg]

Argument descriptions
- n, --name arg Name of virtual disk
- t, --target arg Hostname (FQDN) of target (Hedvig Storage Proxy)
- u, --chapUser arg CHAP user name

Example
addaccount -n Disk1 -t titanvip1.hedviginc.com -u joseph

Removing a CHAP account from a virtual disk [removeaccount]
To remove a CHAP account from a virtual disk.

Syntax
removeaccount -n arg -t arg [-u arg]

Argument descriptions
- n, --name arg Name of virtual disk
- t, --target arg Hostname (FQDN) of target (Hedvig Storage Proxy)
- u, --chapUser arg CHAP username

Example
removeaccount -n Disk1 -t titanvip1.hedviginc.com -u joseph

Adding tags to a virtual disk [addtags]
To add up to 10 tags to a specified virtual disk.

Syntax
addtags -n arg -o arg

Argument descriptions
- n, --name arg Name of virtual disk
- o, --tagname arg Up to 10 tag names, in the format tag1=value,tag2=value

Example
addtags -n Disk1 -o newtag1=accounting,newtag2=marketing
Tags have been successfully added for the vdisk Disk1
Showing tags for a virtual disk [showtags]

To show the tags for a specified virtual disk.

Syntax
showtags -n arg [-o arg]

Argument descriptions
- -n, --name arg 
  Name of virtual disk
- -o, --name of the tag ... arg 
  Tag name, in the format tag1

Examples
showtags -n Disk1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag Name</th>
<th>Tag Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newtag1</td>
<td>accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newtag2</td>
<td>marketing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

showtags -n Disk1 -o newtag1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag Name</th>
<th>Tag Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>newtag1</td>
<td>accounting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filtering virtual disks by tags [filtervdisksbytags]

To filter virtual disks based on tag(s).

Syntax
filtervdisksbytags -t arg

Argument descriptions
- -t, --tags arg 
  Tag name(s), in the format tag1,tag2,tag3 ...

Examples
filtervdisksbytags -t newtag1,newtag2,newtag3

Disk1
Disk2
Removing tags for a virtual disk [removetags]

To remove tag(s) for a specified virtual disk.

Syntax
removetags -n arg [-o arg]

Argument descriptions
- -name arg Name of virtual disk
- -tagname arg Tag name, in the format tag1

Examples
removetags -n Disk1 -o newtag1

Tag newtag1 associated with the vdisk Disk1 has been successfully deleted

showtags -n Disk1

Tag Name   Tag Value
=====================
newtag2    marketing

removetags -n Disk1

Tag associated with the vdisk Disk1 has been successfully deleted

showtags -n Disk1

There are no tags associated with the vdisk
Resizing a virtual disk [resizevdisk]

To increase the size of a virtual disk.

Hedvig supports single block and NFS virtual disks of unlimited size.

After resizing a block virtual disk, a logical volume and/or file system may need to be extended physically to take advantage of the new size.

Resizing an NFS virtual disk should be automatically detected by the client.

Notes:

- Decreasing the size of (in other words, shrinking) a virtual disk is not supported.
- Although Hedvig software allows unlimited size for virtual disks, other factors in your setup may not. For example, VMware imposes a limit of 62 TB per virtual disk per VM.
- See also Why virtual disk sizes may appear “rounded down”.

Syntax

```
resizevdisk -n arg -s arg
```

Argument descriptions

- `-n, --name arg`, Name of virtual disk
- `-s, --size arg`, New (larger) size of virtual disk. Units can be GB or TB (format: 20GB).

Example

```
resizevdisk -n Disk1 -s 64GB
```

vDisk size has been increased from 10.0 GB to 64 GB
Deleting a virtual disk [deletevdisk]

To delete a specified virtual disk.

**Note:** Before deleting a virtual disk, ensure that (1) the client or application is not accessing the virtual disk, and (2) the virtual disk has been unmapped or had its export removed from the ESXi host.

**IMPORTANT:** Deletion is a destructive operation, and any VM or data on the virtual disk will be lost.

**Syntax**
delevevdisk [-f] -n arg

**Argument descriptions**
- **-f, --force**
  Forces the deletion
- **-n, --vDiskname arg**
  Name of virtual disk to be deleted

**Example**
delevevdisk -n Disk1

**WARNING:** VDisk Disk1 is mounted at controllers[cvm1.hedviginc.com:50002]
delevevdisk -f -n Disk1

VDisk Disk1 has been scheduled for delete operation at node cvm1.hedviginc.com
Monitoring virtual disks

These commands monitor the status of virtual disks.

Listing all virtual disks [lsvdisks]

To list all virtual disks in a Hedvig Storage Cluster, with all their attributes.

Syntax
lsvdisks

Example
lsvdisks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Replication Factor</th>
<th>Replication Policy</th>
<th>Block/Sector Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disk1</td>
<td>10.0 TB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agnostic</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clone1</td>
<td>10.0 TB</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DataCenterAware</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk2</td>
<td>20.0 TB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agnostic</td>
<td>4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk3</td>
<td>15.0 TB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>DataCenterAware</td>
<td>65536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk Residence</th>
<th>Disk Type</th>
<th>De-duplication</th>
<th>Backup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDD</td>
<td>NFS_MASTER_DISK</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDD</td>
<td>NFS_MASTER_DISK</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDD</td>
<td>BLOCK</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDD</td>
<td>BLOCK</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Provisioned Size in the cluster: 55.0 TB
Viewing details about a virtual disk [descvdisk]

To view detailed information about a specified virtual disk.

Note: See also Why virtual disk sizes may appear "rounded down".

Syntax

descvdisk -n arg

Argument descriptions

-n, --name arg                  Name of virtual disk

Example

descvdisk -n Disk1

Name:      Disk1
Author:     Hedvig CLI
Tenant:     Hedvig
Description:    Created vdisk using Hedvig CLI
Replication Factor:   3
Size:      100.0 GB
Disk Type:     BLOCK
Block Size:     4 KB
Exported Block Size:   4 KB
Controller(s):    titanvip1.hedviginc.com
Mount Location:    titanvip1.hedviginc.com
File System:    Non-Clustered
Residence:     HDD
Replication Policy:   DataCenterAware
Mode:      Normal
Cache Enabled:    true
Compressed:     true
EncryptionEnabled:   N/A
Deduplication:   true
Immutable:     N/A
Dedup-Ratio:    85.46%
Data Center:    snc1,snc2,snc3
Version Counter:    1
SCSI Serial Number:   298
BackupType:                       NONE
IsMidget:                         true
SCSI Persistent Reservation:  false
Getting compression percentage for a virtual disk
[getcompressionstats]

To get the compression percentage for a specified virtual disk.

**Note:** For deduplication-enabled virtual disks, this information is not available at a per virtual disk level. Data for all deduplication-enabled virtual disks is actually written to a single disk. However, this command *does* work for the HedvigDedup disk.

**Syntax**
getcompressionstats -n arg

**Argument descriptions**
- `-n`, `--name arg`  
  Name of virtual disk

**Example**
getcompressionstats -n Disk1

VDisk Disk1 is 93.59411958768234% compressed.

Listing containers for a virtual disk [showallcontainers]

To list the container replicas that are part of this cluster for a specified virtual disk.

**Syntax**
showallcontainers -n arg

**Argument descriptions**
- `-n`, `--name arg`  
  Name of virtual disk

**Example**
showallcontainers -n Disk1

Container Idx: 514

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>StorageId</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Timestamp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0047fbcab2bf925d91901d546097e814</td>
<td>titan3.hedviginc.com:7010</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a0a172ab4a8b7a1cd5b2da03b159513</td>
<td>titan1.hedviginc.com:7010</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bbb961606f2f4c852b3d52427a85df4d</td>
<td>titan2.hedviginc.com:7010</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Getting compression percentage for a virtual disk container
[getctrcompressionstats]

To get the compression percentage for a specified container of a virtual disk.

**Note:** For deduplication-enabled virtual disks, this information is not available at a per virtual disk level. Data for all deduplication-enabled virtual disks is actually written to a single disk. However, this command does work for the HedvigDedup disk.

**Syntax**
```
getctrcompressionstats -h arg -i arg -n arg
```

**Argument descriptions**
- `-h, --host arg` Hostname (FQDN) of virtual disk
- `-i, --index arg` Container index (just the index, not the full container name), for example, 1.
- `-n, --name arg` Name of virtual disk

**Example**
```
getctrcompressionstats -h titan1.hedviginc.com -i 1 -n Disk1
```

```plaintext
Container: 1 of VDisk Disk1 on host titan1.hedviginc.com is 5.0% compressed.
```

Getting compaction details for a virtual disk container
[getcontainercompactiondetails]

To get the compaction details for a container of a specified virtual disk.

**Syntax**
```
getcontainercompactiondetails [-h arg] [-n arg]
```

**Argument descriptions**
- `-h, --host from which we need size of all containers arg` Host name (default is all)
- `-n, --vDiskName arg` Name of virtual disk

**Example**
```
getcontainercompactiondetails -h titan1.hedviginc.com -n Disk1
```

```plaintext
Host Name: titan1.hedviginc.com
__________________________
vDiskName: Disk1
__________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Idx</th>
<th>UnCompacted SSTableCount</th>
<th>Compact SSTableCount</th>
<th>Container Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>52.0 kB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30.0 kB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
**Getting failed locations for a container [getfailedlocnsforcontainer]**

To get the failed locations for a specified container.

*Syntax*
```
getfailedlocnsforcontainer -c
```

*Argument descriptions*
- `-c`, `--container arg` Name of the container for which we are requesting the failed container information.

*Example*
```
getfailedlocnsforcontainer -c 65aclients$1
cb708815112cf116e4e9fc6ea9591d65
332b39a38711ea3a5bf88fc442da2230
9f0e5aa2e5ec425a9ba52a0e45081051
```

**Showing all clients with access to a virtual disk [showaccess]**

To show all of the clients that have access to a virtual disk.

*Syntax*
```
showaccess -n arg
```

*Argument descriptions*
- `-n`, `--name arg` Name of virtual disk

*Example*
```
showaccess -n Disk1
```

**Access information for titanvip1.hedviginc.com - [172.22.22.24]**

**Showing all exports for a target [showexportsfortarget]**

To show all of the NFS virtual disk exports on a given target.

*Syntax*
```
showexportsfortarget -h arg
```

*Argument descriptions*
- `-h`, `--host arg` Hostname (FQDN) of Hedvig Storage Proxy

*Example*
```
showexportsfortarget -h titanvip1.hedviginc.com
VDisk: Disk1, Export: /exports/Disk1
```
Showing all virtual disks for a Hedvig Storage Proxy [showvdisksforcontroller]

To show all virtual disks for a specified Hedvig Storage Proxy.

**Syntax**

showvdisksforcontroller -h arg

**Argument descriptions**

- `-h, --host arg`  
  Hostname (FQDN) of Hedvig Storage Proxy

**Example**

showvdisksforcontroller -h titanvip1.hedviginc.com

NFS Disks
---------
Disk1

BLOCK Disks
-----------
Disk2

---

Listing all deduplicated virtual disks [lsdedupvdisks]

To list all deduplicated virtual disks and the resulting percent savings.

**Syntax**

lsdedupvdisks

**Example**

lsdedupvdisks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>% Savings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disk1</td>
<td>79.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk2</td>
<td>86.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk3</td>
<td>43.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk4</td>
<td>22.54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Listing all counter-based system deduplicated virtual disks

(listsystemdedupdisks)

To list all counter-based system deduplicated virtual disks.

Syntax

listsystemdedupdisks

Argument descriptions

-d, --filter the orphaned system dedup disks arg
   If true, orphaned disks are displayed (true | false).
-e, --encryption enabled/disabled system dedup disks arg
   Encryption enabled flag (true | false).
-m, --disk residency arg
   If true, it is flash, else HDD.

Example

listsystemdedupdisks -d true -e true -m true

HedvigDedup_Flash_Enc_Counter_0
HedvigDedup_512_Flash_Enc_Counter_0
Total number of system dedup disks: 2
Listing sizes of counter-based system deduplicated virtual disks [lssysdedupdiskssize]

To list the sizes of all counter-based system deduplicated virtual disks.

Syntax
lssysdedupdiskssize [-e arg] [-h arg] [-m arg] [-n arg] [-r arg] [-s arg]

Argument descriptions
- e, --encryption enabled/disabled
  Encryption enabled flag (true | false)
- h, --host from which we need size
  Host name (default is all)
  of all containers arg
- m, --disk residency
  If true, it is Flash, else HDD.
- n, --systemDedupDiskName
  System dedup disk name
- r, --returns disks based on rank
  Ranking (top | bottom)
  option in either increasing/
  decreasing order of usage arg
- s, --suppress print of container
  Suppress display (true | false)
  related information arg

Example
lssysdedupdiskssize -e true -h titan1.hedviginc.com -m true -n DedupDisk1
  -r top -s false

Host Name: titan1.hedviginc.com
=================================
System DedupDisk Name: DedupDisk1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Idx</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.6 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>515.0 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>516.9 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>515.6 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>339.9 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.4 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>625.5 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.1 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.8 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

******* Summary of Vdisks and their total size ******

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VDisk Name</th>
<th>Total Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DedupDisk1</td>
<td>10.4 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Listing statistics for deduplicated virtual disks
[getdedupstatistics]

To list statistics for deduplicated virtual disks.

**Syntax**
getdedupstatistics [-n arg] [-r arg]

**Argument descriptions**
- -n, --returns the # dedup disks arg  
  Number of deduplicated virtual disks to list
- -r, --returns top or bottom 
  Ranking (top | bottom) performing dedup disks arg

**Example**
getdedupstatistics -n 3 -r top

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datastore Name</th>
<th>Dedup Savings</th>
<th>Export Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65h-win6-clone1_2-flat.vmdk[975]</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>65hclients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lx-65h-5-flat.vmdk[2019]</td>
<td>99.98%</td>
<td>65hclients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Viewing status of a virtual disk deletion [vdiskdeletestatus]

To view the status of a specific virtual disk deletion.

**Syntax**
vdiskdeletestatus -n arg

**Argument descriptions**
- -n, --vDiskname arg  
  Name of virtual disk for which you want to check the deletion status

**Example**
vdiskdeletestatus -n Disk1
VDisk Disk1 is pending deletion.

vdiskdeletestatus -n Disk2

**Internal Error:** The given VDisk is either not valid or has already been deleted.
Creating, reading, updating, & deleting clones & snapshots

These commands create, read, update, and delete clones and snapshots.

Hedvig snapshot technology has zero-impact and is space-efficient. It captures the point-in-time state of a virtual disk using only metadata. Cloning is also a zero-impact operation, enabling the creation of space-efficient independent volume copies.

**IMPORTANT**: If you are using the Hedvig vSphere Web Client Plugin, Hedvig recommends that you use either the Hedvig vSphere Web Client Plugin snapshot or the native VMware snapshot, but do not use both at the same time.

Creating a snapshot of a block virtual disk [snapshot]

To create a snapshot of a block virtual disk.

**Note**: NFS snapshots are not supported.

**Syntax**

```
snapshot -n arg
```

**Argument descriptions**

- `-n, --name arg` Name of block virtual disk

**Example**

```
snapshot -n Disk1
```

`Snapshot successful (Did not update Controller): Disk1$Snapshot$1`

Reverting to a specific snapshot [reverttosnapshot]

To revert block virtual disk content to a specific “point-in-time,” by using a snapshot.

**Syntax**

```
reverttosnapshot -n arg
```

**Argument descriptions**

- `-n, --reverttosnapshot arg` Name of snapshot

**Example**

```
reverttosnapshot -n Disk1$Snapshot$1
```

`Reverted successfully to snapshot (did not update controller): Disk1$Snapshot$1`
Cloning a virtual disk from a snapshot [clonesnapshot]

To clone a virtual disk from a specified snapshot.

Syntax

Argument descriptions
-a, --list of datacenters Data center name(s) for a replication policy [-p] of DataCenterAware, in a comma-separated list [for example, -a snc1,snc2,snc3], or a replication policy of RackAware [for example, -a snc1].
-c, --cacheenable Enables client-side caching support for virtual disk blocks, to cache to local SSD or PCIe devices at the application compute tier for high performance.
-d, --description arg Description of this clone.
-m, --diskresidence arg Hedvig Storage Pool type in which to store this clone:
   HDD [default]: The system will auto-tier, that is, hot data will be placed on the highest performing media – typically SSD assets (if present) – while cold data will reside on spinning hard disks.
   FLASH: This clone will be pinned only to SSD assets (which must be present) in the storage cluster, essentially creating an all-flash array for the virtual disk.
-n, --name arg Name of this clone. Must contain alphanumeric characters only (no special characters or spaces).
-o, --erasurePlugin arg Erasure backend plugin name; default = ISA_L_RS_CA UCHY

IMPORTANT Hedvig does not currently support reusing the name of a deleted virtual disk or clone.
-p, --replicationpolicy arg

Sets Replication Policy:

Agnostic: Also called Rack Unaware.

DataCenterAware: Data is spread across multiple data centers, which can include private data centers and public clouds. Selecting certain data centers will automatically set the replication factor. With this option, you must specify the data centers using the -a option.

RackAware: Data is spread across physically distinct racks in a single data center. No more than one copy of the same data is placed on the same rack, in order to avoid single-rack failure. With this option, you must specify a data center using the -a option.

-r, --replicationfactor arg

Number of replicas (1 to 6) to create for this clone. A replication factor of 3 is the default and is highly recommended.

**IMPORTANT** A replication factor of 1 offers no copy protection and should be used only when data protection is guaranteed outside the Hedvig system.

-s, --snapshot arg

Name of the snapshot from which to create this clone.

-w, --protectionPolicy arg

Specifies protection policy: Mirror (default) or Erasure.

-x, --dataFrags arg

Number of data fragments (default 4).

-y, --parityFrags arg

Number of parity fragments (default 2).

-z, --compressed

Enables compression to reduce data size.

**Note:** This is automatically enabled when you enable deduplication.

Examples

clonedsnapshot -a snc1 -n Disk1Clone1 -p RackAware -s Disk1$Snapshot$1

clone by name Disk1Clone1 has been successfully created

clonedsnapshot -a snc1,snc2,snc3 -n Disk1Clone2 -p DataCenterAware -r 3 -s Disk1$Snapshot$1

clone by name Disk1Clone2 has been successfully created
Deleting a snapshot [deletesnapshot]

To delete a specific snapshot.

**Note:** You cannot delete a snapshot that has a clone associated with it. You must delete the clone first using the `deletevdisk` command (see *Deleting a virtual disk [deletevdisk]*).

**Syntax**

deletesnapshot -n arg

**Argument descriptions**

- `-n, --name arg` Name of snapshot

**Example**

deletesnapshot -n Disk1$Snapshot$1

VDisk Disk1$Snapshot$1 has 1 clones associated with it.
Unable to delete disk.

deletesnapshot -n Disk1$Snapshot$2

Snapshot entered has been successfully deleted
Monitoring clones and snapshots

These commands monitor the status of clones and snapshots.

**Listing clones for a virtual disk [lsclonesforvdisk]**

To list all of the clones for a specified virtual disk.

**Syntax**

lsclonesforvdisk -n arg

**Argument descriptions**

- `n, --name arg`: Name of virtual disk

**Example**

lsclonesforvdisk -n Disk1

Disk1Clone1

**Listing clones for a snapshot [lsclonesforsnapshot]**

To list all of the clones for a specified snapshot.

**Syntax**

lsclonesforsnapshot -n arg

**Argument descriptions**

- `n, --name arg`: Name of snapshot

**Example**

lsclonesforsnapshot -n Disk1$Snapshot$1

Disk1Clone1

**Listing snapshots for a virtual disk [lssnapshots]**

To list all of the snapshots for a specified virtual disk.

**Syntax**

lssnapshots -n arg

**Argument descriptions**

- `n, --name arg`: Name of virtual disk

**Example**

lssnapshots -n Disk1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disk1$Snapshot$1</td>
<td>Taken on: 01/20/2018 16:53:51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Managing Hedvig Storage Proxies

These commands manage Hedvig Storage Proxies.

Connecting to a Hedvig Storage Proxy host [connect]

To connect to the specified Hedvig Storage Proxy host.

**Syntax**

```bash
connect -h arg -s arg
```

**Argument descriptions**

- `-h, --host arg` Hostname (FQDN) of Hedvig Storage Proxy
- `-s, --server type arg` Server type: pages | hblock | hnfs | htgt

**Example**

```bash
connect -h titanvip1.hedviginc.com -s htgt
```

Connection to requested host :: titanvip1.hedviginc.com:50000 has been established

Showing all Hedvig Storage Proxies [showallcontrollers]

To view all of the Hedvig Storage Proxies in a Hedvig Storage Cluster.

**Syntax**

```bash
showallcontrollers
```

**Example**

```bash
showallcontrollers
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol Type</th>
<th>Controllers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>titanvip1.hedviginc.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nfs</td>
<td>titanvip1.hedviginc.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Showing all rebalance identifiers [showallrblids]

To view all of the rebalance identifiers in a Hedvig Storage Cluster.

**Syntax**
showallrblids

**Example**
showallrblids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>Rebalance Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-3-2018 01:28:44:816</td>
<td>23b5cd6dd907ae51a84bc7ae18caced6$1521102524816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-3-2018 02:24:15:376</td>
<td>07c387b8b3d7e658b09252c3ba855e9c$1521105855376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-3-2018 02:24:15:378</td>
<td>07c387b8b3d7e658b09252c3ba855e9c$1521105855378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sender</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>titan4.hedviginc.com</td>
<td>titan7.hedviginc.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titan9.hedviginc.com</td>
<td>titan6.hedviginc.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titan9.hedviginc.com</td>
<td>titan3.hedviginc.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needed</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Ready</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Showing iSCSI target for Storage Proxy host [showtarget]

To show an iSCSI target for a specified Hedvig Storage Proxy host. Use showallcontrollers [page 36] to get exact storage proxy names.

Syntax
showtarget -h arg

Argument descriptions
- h, --host arg
  Hostname (FQDN) of Hedvig Storage Proxy

Example
showtarget -h titanvip1.hedviginc.com
  System information:
    Driver: iscsi
    State: ready
  I_T nexus information:
    I_T nexus: 56
      Initiator: iqn.1994-05.com.redhat:f3b9b2c2844c alias:
        seamusclnt4.hedviginc.com
      Connection: 0
      IP Address: 172.17.0.333
  LUN information:
    LUN: 0
      Type: controller
      SCSI ID: Hedvig 00010000
      SCSI SN: beaf20
      Size: 0 MB, Block size: 1
      Online: Yes
      Removable media: No
      Prevent removal: No
      Readonly: No
      SWP: No
      Thin-provisioning: No
      Backing store type: null
      Backing store path: None
      Backing store flags: 
    LUN: 1
      Type: disk
      SCSI ID: Hedvig 1
      SCSI SN: 1
      Size: 10737 MB, Block size: 4096
      Online: Yes
      Removable media: No
      Prevent removal: No
      Readonly: No
      SWP: No
      Thin-provisioning: No
      Backing store type: hedvig
      Backing store path: Disk1
      Backing store flags: direct
  Account information:
  ACL information: 172.22.22.56
Checking rebalancing status for a Hedvig Storage Proxy [rebalancestatus]

To show the rebalancing status for specified rebalance identifier, sender and receiver host.

**Syntax**

```
rebalancestatus -i arg -h arg -p arg
```

**Argument descriptions**

- `-i, --rebalanceId arg`  
  Rebalance identifier
- `-r, --receiver host arg`  
  Receiver hostname (FQDN)
- `-s, --sender host arg`  
  Sender hostname (FQDN)

**Example**

```
rebalancestatus -i 23b5cd6dd907ae51a84bc7ae18caced6$1521102524816
  -r titan1.hedviginc.com -s titan2.hedviginc.com
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SENDER</th>
<th>titan2.hedviginc.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Containers Needed</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needed</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containers Received</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECEIVED</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containers Read Ready</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ-READY</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Removing a Hedvig Storage Proxy [rmcontroller]

To remove a Hedvig Storage Proxy from a Hedvig Storage Cluster.

**IMPORTANT:** Removing a Hedvig Storage Proxy is final, and there is no way to undo it

**Syntax**

```
rmcontroller -h arg
```

**Argument descriptions**

- `-h, --host arg`  
  Hostname (FQDN) of Hedvig Storage Proxy to be removed

**Example**

```
rmcontroller -h titanvipl.hedviginc.com
```
Managing Hedvig Storage Pools

These commands manage Hedvig Storage Pools.

Showing storage identifiers for a Hedvig Storage Cluster [showstorageids]

To show a detailed listing of all storage identifiers in a Hedvig Storage Cluster.

**IMPORTANT:** Because background processes use these resources as well, when "capacity used" reaches 90%, the system will stop writing data.

**Syntax**

```
showstorageids
```

**Example**

```
showstorageids

Storage Pool Id: 2f6b75b002f0fd7f49973d2980287766$6
Status: Enabled
Total Capacity: 5.5 TB
Total Space Used: 2.0 B
Containers: ...

Storage Pool Id: 2f6b75b002f0fd7f49973d2980287766$5
Status: Enabled
Total Capacity: 5.5 TB
Total Space Used: 1.6 B
Containers: ...
```

Listing storage identifiers for Hedvig Storage Cluster Nodes [lsstorageids]

To list the storage identifiers (IDs) for all of the Hedvig Storage Cluster Nodes.

**Syntax**

```
lsstorageids
```

**Example**

```
lsstorageids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Storage ID</th>
<th>Hostname</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7064091cd064c418ca8030772c3cb283</td>
<td>titan2.hedviginc.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b5bcf3f3e663ec373e9766a02fd89e04</td>
<td>titan1.hedviginc.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1057a90af8b58b477743e20e75c534d</td>
<td>titan3.hedviginc.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Listing Hedvig Storage Pools and their virtual disks
[lsstORAGEpools]

To list all Hedvig Storage Pools and their associated virtual disks.

Syntax
lsstORAGEpools -s arg

Argument descriptions
-s, --storageid arg
Storage identifier for which storage pools and related information are being requested

Example
lsstORAGEpools -s 7064091cd064c418ca8030772c3cb283

23b5cd6dd907ae51a84bc7ae18caced6$1 : /hedvig/d3 /hedvig/d4 /hedvig/d5
23b5cd6dd907ae51a84bc7ae18caced6$2 : /hedvig/d6 /hedvig/d7 /hedvig/d8
23b5cd6dd907ae51a84bc7ae18caced6$3 : /hedvig/d9 /hedvig/d10 /hedvig/d11
23b5cd6dd907ae51a84bc7ae18caced6$4 : /hedvig/d12 /hedvig/d13 /hedvig/d14
23b5cd6dd907ae51a84bc7ae18caced6$5 : /hedvig/d15 /hedvig/d16 /hedvig/d17
23b5cd6dd907ae51a84bc7ae18caced6$6 : /hedvig/d18 /hedvig/d19 /hedvig/d20

Showing Hedvig Storage Pools in a Hedvig Storage Cluster Node [showstorageid]

To show all Hedvig Storage Pool identifiers in a specified Hedvig Storage Cluster Node.

Syntax
showstorageid -i arg

Argument descriptions
-i, --storageId arg
Storage identifier of Hedvig Storage Cluster Node

Example
showstorageid -i 1057a90af8b943f77743e20e75c534d

Storage Id:
1057a90af8b943f777743e20e75c534d (titan3.hedviginc.com)
Storage Pool Id:
1057a90af8b943f77743e20e75c534d$1
Containers: ...
Getting a Hedvig Storage Pool identifier for a mount point [getstoragepoolformntpt]

To get the identifier of the Hedvig Storage Pool to which a specified mount point is associated, on a specified Hedvig Block Process (HBlock) host.

**Hint:** Use `lsstoragepools (41)` to get exact names of mount points.

**Syntax**
```
getstoragepoolformntpt -d arg -h arg
```

**Argument descriptions**
- `-d, --mntpt arg` Mount point name, appended with `/data`
- `-h, --host arg` Hostname (FQDN) of Hedvig Storage Cluster Node

**Example**
```
lsstoragepools -s 7064091cd064c418ca8030772c3cb283
7064091cd064c418ca8030772c3cb283$1 : /hedvig/d3 /hedvig/d4 /hedvig/d5
getstoragepoolformntpt -d /hedvig/d3/data -h titan3.hedviginc.com
Storage Pool Id: 1057a90af8b55a8b477743e20e75c534d$1
```

Showing all Hedvig Storage Pool migrations in a Hedvig Storage Cluster [showallspmids]

To view all of the Hedvig Storage Pool migrations in a Hedvig Storage Cluster.

**Syntax**
```
showallspmids
```

**Example**
```
showallspmids

Start Time                  SPMId
======================================================================
16-3-2018 09:23:31:238      1B909FD5-2D8E-B8D5-AC61-64C50B583AD6

Sid                              Host Name            SpoolId   Status
======================================================================
77972a78c0829362d7cc13904b679490 titan1.hedviginc.com 4 PENDING
Viewing status for a Hedvig Storage Pool migration [spmstatus]

To view the status of a specified Hedvig Storage Pool migration in a Hedvig Storage Cluster.

Syntax

```
spmstatus [-c arg] -p arg -s arg
```

Argument descriptions

- `-c, --container arg` Container that is part of the Hedvig Storage Pool migration
- `-p, --spmId arg` Hedvig Storage Pool migration identifier that was generated to track the migration
- `-s, --sId arg` Storage identifier that was the source of the Hedvig Storage Pool migration

Example

```
spmstatus -p 1B909FD5-2D8E-B8D5-AC61-64C50B583AD6
   -s 039113946b759831631b6465a1cbb2ab

StoragePoolMigration status for spmId:5C8F6754-68DB-ADBE-3AD4-23937AE2E3EA
Failed storagePool Id: titan1.hedviginc.com (4)
Total # of containers that are part of the migration: 85
Size of the storagePool that is being migrated: 668.6 GB
Total # of containers that were successfully migrated: 85
Current Processing status for the overall Migration:85/85
Elapsed Time: 25:37:12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Streaming Source</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Progress %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1171$1</td>
<td>titan3.hedviginc.com (5)</td>
<td>titan4.hedviginc.com (3)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1370$1</td>
<td>titan7.hedviginc.com (1)</td>
<td>titan2.hedviginc.com (4)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Getting containers for a Hedvig Storage Pool migration
[getallctrsaspartofspm]

To list all of the containers that are affected by a specified Hedvig Storage Pool migration.

Syntax
getallctrsaspartofspm -p arg -s arg

Argument descriptions
-p, --spmId arg  
Hedvig Storage Pool migration identifier that was generated to track the migration
-s, --sId arg  
Storage identifier that was the source of the Hedvig Storage Pool migration

Example
getallctrsaspartofspm -p 1B909FD5-2D8E-B8D5-AC61-64C50B583AD6  
-s 039113946b759831631b6465a1cbb2ab

Failed storagePool Id: titan2.hedviginc.com (4)
Total # of containers that are part of the migration: 85
Containers
========
1171$1
1370$1
1713$1
182$1
1979$7
Managing rereplication

These commands manage rereplication.

Listing all rereplications in a Hedvig Storage Cluster
[showallrereplicationids]

To list all of the rereplications in a Hedvig Storage Cluster.

Syntax
showallrereplicationids

Example
showallrereplicationids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>SID</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:01:03:944</td>
<td>391413138b696be7e5319c09ccbd7a8e</td>
<td>titan:7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:04:23:064</td>
<td>391413138b696be7e5319c09ccbd7a8e</td>
<td>titan:7000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RereplicationId</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A3FDC944-A9D6-B3C7-E1BD-D7DF9205F16E</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9FDBDE1D-10EC-5801-9E90-4CECDE39AD14</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listing rereplication statistics in a Hedvig Storage Cluster
[rereplicationstats]

To view the status of a specified rereplication in a Hedvig Storage Cluster.

Syntax
rereplicationstats [-d arg] -r arg -s arg

Argument descriptions
- -d, --date arg Date for which you want to see rereplication statistics, in the format yyyymmd
- -r, --rereplicationId arg Identifier generated to track the rereplication
- -s, --sId arg Security identifier that was source of rereplication

Example
rereplicationstats -r A3FDC944-A9D6-B3C7-E1BD-D7DF9205F16E -s 391413138b696be7e5319c09ccbd7a8e
Managing SNMP and MIBs

These commands manage SNMP and MIBs.

**Restarting an SNMP agent [restartsnmpagent]**

To restart an SNMP agent.

*Syntax*

```
restartsnmpagent -h arg
```

*Argument descriptions*

- `-h, --Server arg`  
  Storage cluster node (FQDN) where agent is running

*Example*

```
restartsnmpagent -h titan3.hedviginc.com
```

Restarted snmp agent running on titan3.hedviginc.com

**Sending a test SNMP trap [sendtesttrap]**

To send a test SNMP trap from an SNMP agent.

*Syntax*

```
sendtesttrap -h arg
```

*Argument descriptions*

- `-h, --Server arg`  
  Storage cluster node (FQDN) where agent is running

*Example*

```
sendtesttrap -h titan3.hedviginc.com
```

Sent test snmp trap from: titan3.hedviginc.com
Working with OST AIR

These commands manage the OST AIR operation for the Hedvig OST Plugin for NetBackup.

**Note:** For more information, see the *Hedvig OST Plugin for NetBackup User Guide*.

### Creating OST AIR mapping [createairmapping]

To create OST AIR mapping.

**Notes:**

- The `createairmapping` command must be run on both the source cluster and the target cluster.
- The source and target LSU names relate to the corresponding virtual disk names that are to be used for OST AIR. The virtual disks used for OST AIR *must* be NFS "backup" OST type.
- Multiple data centers can have different NetBackup domains, but must have the same underlying cluster name. Thus, the source and target must have the same cluster name.
- The NetBackup storage server that is mapped to an OST backup virtual disk must use the local cluster name. For example, if the cluster name is HDVGBKUP, the `createairmapping` command must include that name.

When configuring the NetBackup storage server that is associated with the virtual disk, the name must match the cluster name, as shown below:
Syntax
createairmapping -o arg -r arg -s arg -t arg

Argument descriptions
- `o, --sourcecluster arg` Source cluster
- `r, --targetcluster arg` Target cluster
- `s, --sourceLSU arg` Source LSU
- `t, --targetLSU arg` Target LSU

Example
createairmapping -o HDVGBKUP -r HDVGBKUP1 -s site1 -t site2
AIR mapping has been successfully created

Getting OST AIR mapping for a source [getairmapping]
To get OST AIR mapping for a source.

Syntax
getairmapping [-s arg]

Argument descriptions
- `s, --sourcecluster arg` Source cluster (optional)

Example
getairmapping
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>source LSU</th>
<th>source cluster</th>
<th>target LSU</th>
<th>target cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>site1</td>
<td>HDVGBKUP</td>
<td>site2</td>
<td>HDVGBKUP1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deleting OST AIR mapping [deleteairmapping]
To delete OST AIR mapping.

Syntax
deleteairmapping -o arg -r arg -s arg -t arg

Argument descriptions
- `o, --sourcecluster arg` Source cluster
- `r, --targetcluster arg` Target cluster
- `s, --sourceLSU arg` Source LSU
- `t, --targetLSU arg` Target LSU

Example
deleteairmapping -o HDVGBKUP -r HDVGBKUP1 -s site1 -t site2
AIR mapping has been successfully deleted
## Glossary

This glossary contains definitions of terms used in this document.

*Table 2: Glossary of terms*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACL</td>
<td>An <em>access control list</em> is a list of permissions attached to an object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agnostic</td>
<td><em>Agnostic</em>, with respect to Replication Policy, means the replication procedure is independent of rack position and data center. This may also be referred to as <em>rack unaware</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAP</td>
<td>The <em>Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol</em> authenticates a user or network host to an authenticating entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller, CVM</td>
<td>See <em>Hedvig Storage Proxy</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDD</td>
<td>A <em>hard disk drive</em> is the traditional spinning hard drive, which provides basic nonvolatile storage on a computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedvig Block Process (HBlock)</td>
<td>The <em>Hedvig Block Process</em> is responsible for storing the physical blocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedvig Metadata Process (Pages)</td>
<td>The <em>Hedvig Metadata Process</em> is responsible for tracking all system <em>metadata</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedvig Storage Cluster</td>
<td>A <em>Hedvig Storage Cluster</em> is an elastic cluster, formed by using any type of commodity server(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedvig Storage Cluster Node</td>
<td>A <em>Hedvig Storage Cluster Node</em> is an individual commodity server running <em>Hedvig Storage Service</em> software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedvig Storage Pool</td>
<td>A <em>Hedvig Storage Pool</em> is a logical grouping of multiple physical disks that are presented as a single entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hedvig Storage</strong>&lt;br&gt;Proxy</td>
<td>A <em>Hedvig Storage Proxy</em> is a lightweight software component that deploys at the application tier as a virtual machine or Docker container, or on bare metal, to provide storage access to any physical host or virtual machine in the application tier. The storage proxy presents block, file, and object storage access to app hosts, accelerates read performance with flash caching, drives efficiency with deduplication, and secures data with encryption. <em>This may also be referred to as a controller, CVM, target, or tgt.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>inode</strong></td>
<td>An <em>inode</em> is a data structure used to represent a file system object, which can be one of various things including a file or a directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **IQN**          | An *iSCSI qualified name* is the most commonly used format for assigning iSCSI names to nodes (targets and initiators) in an iSCSI network. All IQNs follow this pattern:  
  
  iqn.yyyy-mm.reversed_domain_name:storage_target_name  
  
  iqn = literal for iSCSI Qualified Name  
  yyyy-mm = year and month that the *naming authority* took ownership of the domain name  
  reversed_domain_name = reversed domain name of the *naming authority*  
  storage_target_name = optional string to uniquely identify each IQN under the same domain  
  
  For example:  
<p>| <strong>iSCSI</strong>        | <em>Internet small computer system interface</em> is an IP-based storage networking standard for linking data storage facilities.                        |
| <strong>LUN</strong>          | A <em>logical unit number</em> is a number that identifies a logical unit, which is a device addressed by the SCSI protocol or SAN protocols, which encapsulate SCSI, such as Fibre Channel or iSCSI. |
| <strong>MIB</strong>          | A <em>management information base</em> is a database for managing the entities in a communication network. It is most often associated with SNMP.         |
| <strong>PCIe</strong>         | <em>Peripheral component interconnect express</em> is a high-speed serial computer expansion bus standard.                                         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RDM</td>
<td>Raw device mapping enables a storage LUN to be directly connected to a VM from the SAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP</td>
<td>Simple Network Management Protocol is an Internet-standard protocol for collecting and organizing information about SNMP managed devices on IP networks and for modifying that information to change device behavior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP agent</td>
<td>An SNMP agent is a network-management software module that resides on an SNMP managed device. An agent has local knowledge of management information and translates that information to or from an SNMP-specific form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>Storage Pool Migration is the process of repairing a failed disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>A solid-state drive (or flash or pin-to-flash) is a solid-state storage device that uses integrated circuit assemblies as memory to store data persistently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target, tgt</td>
<td>See Hedvig Storage Proxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virtual disk</td>
<td>A virtual disk is an abstracted logical disk volume presented to a computer or application for read/write use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>