

StorageTek Automated Cartridge System Library Software

Quick Reference

Version 8.0.2



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Revision History

Date	Revision	Description
March 2011	E22110-01	Supports ACSLS 8.0.2.

Preface

StorageTek Automated Cartridge System Library Software (ACSL) 8.0.2 is Oracle's StorageTek's UNIX server software that controls a StorageTek Automated Cartridge System (ACS). The StorageTek ACS family of products consists of fully automated, tape cartridge-based data storage and retrieval systems. StorageTek ACSL supports network access to different client systems that can range from workstations to mainframes to supercomputers running on a variety of operating systems.

This guide is for the individual responsible for administering StorageTek ACSL. It is expected that you already have a working knowledge of the following:

- UNIX file and directory structure
- How to use UNIX commands and utilities for your platform
- UNIX system files
- How to do typical UNIX system administrator tasks, such as logging on as root and setting up user accesses to a UNIX application

Related Documentation

The following list contains the names and order numbers of publications that provide additional information about *the product*.

- StorageTek ACSL 8.0.2 Administrator's Guide
- StorageTek ACSL 8.0.2 Messages Guide
- StorageTek ACSL 8.0.2 Installation
- StorageTek ACSL 8.0.2 Product Information
- StorageTek ACSL 8.0.2 Release Notes
- StorageTek ACSL 8.0.2 Quick Reference

Conventions for Reader Usability

Conventions are used to shorten and clarify explanations and examples within this book.

Typographic

The following typographical conventions are used in this book:

- **Bold** is used to introduce new or unfamiliar terminology, or it's used in steps to indicate either an action or a decision the user has to make.
- A bar (|) is used to separate alternative parameter values. In the example shown below either username or system name must be entered.

```
Logon username | systemname
```

- Brackets [] are used to indicate that a command parameter is optional.
- Ellipses (...) are used to indicate that a command may be repeated multiple times.
- This guide shows all ACSLS commands in lowercase. You can, however, enter these commands in all lowercase, all uppercase, or any combination of uppercase and lowercase. Single underlines show minimum command abbreviations. For example, aud and au are valid forms of the audit command.

Keys

Single keystrokes are represented by double brackets [[]] surrounding the key name. For example, press [[ESC]] indicates that you should press only the escape key.

Combined keystrokes use double brackets and the plus sign (+). The double brackets surround the key name and the plus sign is used to add the second keystroke. For example, press [[ALT]]+C indicates that you should press the alternate key and the C key simultaneously.

Enter Command

The instruction to “press the <Enter> key” is omitted from most examples, definitions, and explanations in this book.

For example, if the instructions asked you to “enter” `Logon pat`, you would type in `Logon pat` *and* press <Enter>.

However, if the instructions asked you to “type” `Logon pat`, you would type in `Logon pat` and you would *not* press <Enter>.

Symbols

The following symbols are used to highlight text in this book.

Caution – Information necessary to keep you from corrupting your data.

Note – Information that may be of special interest to you. Notes are also used to point out exceptions to rules or procedures.

Documentation Website

<http://docs.sun.com>

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Quick Reference

Throughout this quick reference, underlines show valid command and keyword abbreviations. For example, `aud` is an abbreviation of the `audit` command. Brackets [] enclose optional parameters. A vertical bar (|) separates parameter choices.

Start and Stop Commands

The `acsss` command is used to start, stop, and monitor the status of the various services associated with ACSLS 8.0.2.

Command	Function
<code>acsss enable</code>	This is the default method to bring up ACSLS. It checks for dependencies and activates, in the proper order, the five ACSLS services and the ACSLS GUI. When this method is used, the services are configured to restart automatically after a system reboot.
<code>acsss temp-enable</code>	Same as <code>acsss enable</code> but services are not restarted after a system reboot.
<code>acsss maint-enable</code>	Intended for maintenance operations, this option brings up the ACSLS database and the GUI infrastructure. This method is used in contexts of database maintenance (<code>restore</code> , <code>import</code> , <code>export</code>), library configuration (<code>acsss_config</code>), and minor software patch installations. Neither the <code>acsls</code> nor the <code>smce</code> service are enabled.
<code>acsss disable</code>	This is the default method used to halt ACSLS operation. It is not a complete shutdown and allows for the database and any GUI login sessions to remain active for maintenance operations after the <code>acsls</code> and <code>smce</code> services have been disabled. The resulting state is identical to that of <code>acsss maint-enable</code> . This is the safest method to bring down the server since ACSLS and the library are placed in an idle state before the services are disabled.
<code>acsss force-disable</code>	Same as <code>acsss disable</code> but the operation does not wait for an idle state before disabling <code>acsls</code> and <code>smce</code> .
<code>acsss shutdown</code>	This renders a complete shutdown of all ACSLS services. It is intended for contexts of software installation and de-installation, and other maintenance contexts that require the database (<code>acssdb</code>) or the GUI infrastructure (<code>rmi-registry</code> and <code>surrogate</code>) to be shutdown.

Command	Function
acsss db	Brings up only acsdb. It shuts down all other services.
acsss status	This option provides a quick status report of the five ACSLS services and the GUI.
acsss g-status	This option displays the status of the ACSLS GUI.
acsss l-status	This option provides a verbose status summary of the five ACSLS services and includes pointers to log data for further analysis in troubleshooting contexts.
acsss p-status	Similar to <code>acsss status</code> , this report includes a listing of the various process id's that are monitored by each respective service contract.
acsss legal	This option displays the ACSLS Legal Notice in English or French.

Command Identifiers

Each command identifier corresponds to a type and consists of one or more components separated by commas.

<i>acs_id</i>	acs(0-31)
<i>cap_id</i>	acs(0-31),lsm(0-99),cap(0-11) An asterisk (*) in a <i>cap_id</i> does the following:
	acs,lsm,* causes ACSLS to select the highest priority available CAP in the LSM.
	acs,* causes ACSLS to select the highest priority available CAP in the ACS
	* for an enter request causes ACSLS to select the CAP in the ACS with the most free cells.
	* for an eject request causes ACSLS to select the highest priority CAP in each ACS with a volume designated for ejection.
<i>cell_id</i>	acs(0-31),lsm(0-99),panel(0-50),row(0-41),column(0-23)
<i>drive_id</i>	acs(0-31),lsm(0-99),panel(0-50),drive(0-31)
<i>drive_type</i>	Up to 10 characters transport type identifier; can be any combination of numbers (0-9) or letters (A-Z).
<i>lock_id</i>	decimal number (0-32767)
<i>lsm_id</i>	acs(0-31),lsm(0-99)
<i>media_type</i>	Up to 10 characters media type identifier; can be any combination of numbers (0-9) or letters (A-Z). Spaces are not allowed. A common media type is the STK1R.
<i>owner_id</i>	volume owner
<i>panel_id</i>	acs(0-31),lsm(0-99),panel(0-50)
<i>pool_id</i>	decimal number (0-65535) Specifying an asterisk (*) for the <i>pool_id</i> reassigns a volume to its current <i>pool_id</i>
<i>port_id</i>	acs(0-31),port(0-15)
<i>request_id</i>	unique decimal number (0-65535) assigned by the ACSLS.

<i>subpanel_id</i>	acs(0-31),lsm(0-99),panel(0-50),startrow(0-41),startcolumn(0-23),endrow(0-41),endcolumn(0-23)
<i>vol_id</i>	Six-character identifier consisting of any combination of numbers (0-9), letters (A-Z, a-z, or mixed case (except for use in volrpt)), dollar sign (\$), pound sign (#), and leading and/or trailing spaces (). Use single or double quotes to enclose <i>vol_ids</i> with leading or trailing spaces. <i>Do not</i> specify <i>vol_ids</i> with embedded spaces.
<i>volrange</i>	Specifies an ascending range of volumes separated by a dash. For volranges in query, enter, and eject commands: If it is a numeric range, specify only the right most numeric portions of the <i>vol_ids</i> as the range. All preceding characters <i>must</i> be identical. The display commands support full alphanumeric volranges and allow wildcards '*' and '_'.

Auditing the Library

Audit the entire library - updates library configuration	<code>audit cap_id server</code>
Audit an ACS	<code>audit cap_id acs acs_id</code>
Audit an LSM	<code>audit cap_id lsm lsm_id</code>
Audit an LSM panel	<code>audit cap_id panel panel_id</code>
Audit an LSM subpanel	<code>audit cap_id subpanel subpanel_id</code>

Configuration

Run the configuration script	<code>acsss_config</code>
Display values of dynamic options	<code>dv_print</code>
Display values of static options	<code>dv_config -s</code>
Display values of dynamic and static options	<code>dv_config -d</code>

Configuration - Dynamic

ACS

Add a new ACS

config acs new

Reconfigure an existing ACS

config acs *acs_id*

Drives

Reconfigure all drives on an existing drive panel. This includes adding drives, updating drive types and serial numbers for existing drives, and deleting drives that were removed from the database.

config drive(s) *panel_id*

LSMs

Reconfigure an existing LSM and all its components, which include CAPs and panels.

config lsm *lsm_id*

Note: Use config acs to add or delete an LSM in an ACS

Ports

config port(s) *acs_id*

Reconfigure port connections to an ACS.

Displaying Status

Display CAP information

```
display cap cap_id ... [ -availability
cap_availability ... ]
[ -status cap_status ... ] [ -priority cap_priority ... ] [
-state cap_state ... ]
[ -manual | -automatic ] [ -condition cap_condition ...
] [ [ -c ] | [ -f field ... ]
[ -s sort_field ... ] [ -n n ] ]
```

Display cell information

```
display cell cell_loc ... [ -status cell_status ... ]
[ [ -c ] | [ -f field ... ] [ -s sortfield ... ] [ -n n ] ]
```

Display drive information

```
display drive drive_id ... [ -status drive_status ... ] [ -
state drive_state ... ]
[ -type drive_type ... ] [ -volume vol_id ... ] [ -lock
lock_id... ]
[ -serial drive_serial_num ... ] [ -condition
drive_condition ... ]
[ [ -c ] | [ -f field ... ] [ -s sort_field ... ] [ -n n
] ]
```

Display lock information

```
display lock lock_id ... [ -user user_id ... ] [ [ -c ]
| [ -f field ... ] [ -s sort_field ... ] [ -n n ] ]
```

Display LSM information	<code>display lsm <i>lsm_id</i> ... [-status <i>lsm_status</i> ...]</code> <code>[-state <i>lsm_state</i> ...] [-free_cells <i>cell_count</i> ...]</code> <code>[-type <i>lsm_type</i> ...] [-serial <i>lsm_serial_num</i> ...]</code> <code>[-condition <i>lsm_condition</i>] [-door_open -door_closed</code> <code>] [[-c] </code> <code>[-f <i>field</i> ...] [-s <i>sort_field</i> ...] [-n <i>n</i>]]</code>
Display panel information	<code>display panel <i>panel_id</i> ... [-type <i>panel_type</i> ...] [[-</code> <code>c] </code> <code>[-f <i>field</i> ...] [-s <i>sort_field</i> ...] [-n <i>n</i>]]</code>
Display pool information	<code>display pool <i>pool_id</i> ... [-low_water <i>low_water_mark</i> ...</code> <code> -high_water <i>high_water_mark</i>...] [-overflow -</code> <code>no_overflow] [[-c] [-f <i>field</i> ...]</code> <code>[-s <i>sort_field</i> ...] [-n <i>n</i>]]</code>
Display port information	<code>display port <i>port_id</i> ... [-online -offline] [-</code> <code>name <i>port_name</i> ...]</code> <code>[[-c] [-f <i>field</i> ...] [-s <i>sort_field</i> ...] [-n <i>n</i></code> <code>]]</code>
Display volume information	<code>display volume <i>vol_id</i> ... [-home</code> <code>acs,lsm,panel,row,column...] [-drive <i>drive_loc</i> ...]</code> <code>[-data -scratch -clean] [-media <i>media_type</i> ...]</code> <code>[-pool <i>pool_id</i>...] [-standard -virtual] [-</code> <code>status <i>vol_status</i> ...]</code> <code>[-entry <i>entry_date</i> ...] [-access <i>access_date</i> ...] [</code> <code>-lock <i>lock_id</i> ...] [[-c] </code> <code>[-f <i>field</i> ...] [-s <i>sort_field</i> ...] [-n <i>n</i>]] [-</code> <code>max_use <i>max_use</i>]</code> <code>[-lock_time <i>lock_time</i>]</code>

Maintaining the Database

Export database table data and ACSLS control database files to tape or a file. Use when reinstalling ACSLS or upgrading to a new ACSLS version using the same database.

`db_export.sh -f [db_file | tape_device]`

Import database table data and ACSLS control database files from the export tape or file. Use when reinstalling ACSLS or upgrading to a new ACSLS version using the same database.

`db_import.sh -f [db_file | tape_device]`

Back up the database

`bdb.acsss -f [backup_file | tape_device]`

Bring up the database

`acsss db`

Recover the database after a database failure

`rdb.acsss`

Managing CAPS

Display CAP status	<code>query <u>cap</u> cap_id ... <u>all</u></code> or <code><u>display</u> cap cap_id ... *</code>
Set CAP's entry mode (manual or automatic)	<code><u>set</u> <u>cap</u> <u>mode</u> <u>manual</u> <u>automatic</u> cap_id</code>
Set CAP's automatic selection priority	<code><u>set</u> <u>cap</u> <u>priority</u> cap_priority cap_id</code>
Make manual mode CAP ready to enter labelled carts	<code><u>enter</u> cap_id</code>
Make multiple CAPs in an LSM ready	<code><u>enter</u> lsm_id</code>
Make CAP ready to enter unlabeled carts into library	<code><u>venter</u> cap_id vol_id</code>

Managing Dual LMU

Display LMU and port status for both single-LMU and dual-LMU ACS configurations and desired state for ACSs and ports.	<code>query <u>lmu</u> acs_id ... <u>all</u></code>
Manually switch ACS management from the ACS's master LMU to the standby LMU	<code><u>switch</u> <u>lmu</u> acs_id</code>

Managing Locks

Set your lock ID	<code><u>set</u> <u>lock</u> lock_id</code>
Display your current lock ID or user ID	<code><u>show</u> <u>lock</u> <u>user</u></code>
Lock a volume or drive (to your current lock ID)	<code><u>lock</u> <u>drive</u> <u>volume</u> identifier</code>
Remove active locks (to your current lock ID) on specified drives or volumes or all active locks	<code><u>unlock</u> <u>drive</u> <u>volume</u> identifier ... <u>all</u></code>
Remove all active and pending locks on specified drives or volumes	<code><u>clear</u> <u>lock</u> <u>drive</u> <u>volume</u> identifier</code>

Managing Scratch Pools/Volumes

Create or modify scratch pools	<code><u>define</u> <u>pool</u> low_water_mark high_water_mark pool_id ... [<u>overflow</u>]</code>
Display scratch pool attributes	<code>query <u>pool</u> pool_id ... <u>all</u></code>
Display the status of scratch volumes in a pool	<code>query <u>scratch</u> pool_id ... <u>all</u></code>
Set volume's scratch attribute and assign the volume to a scratch pool	<code><u>set</u> <u>scratch</u> pool_id vol_id volrange</code>
Change volume from scratch to data	<code><u>set</u> <u>scratch</u> <u>off</u> pool_id vol_id volrange</code>
Delete an empty scratch pool	<code><u>delete</u> <u>pool</u> pool_id ... <u>all</u></code>

Mount a scratch volume from a specified pool (single media libraries)	<code><u>mount</u> * <i>drive_id pool_id</i></code>
Mount a scratch volume from the common pool (single media libraries)	<code><u>mount</u> * <i>drive_id</i></code>
Mount a scratch volume from a specified pool with specific media type	<code><u>mount</u> * <i>drive_id pool_id <u>media media_type</u></i></code>
Mount a scratch volume from a specific pool, media type based on scratch preferences defined	<code><u>mount</u> * <i>drive_id pool_id <u>media</u> *</i></code>
Mount a scratch volume from common pool, media type based on defined scratch preferences	<code><u>mount</u> * <i>drive_id <u>media</u> *</i></code>
Mount a scratch volume from common pool with specified media type	<code><u>mount</u> * <i>drive_id <u>media media_type</u></i></code>
Display scratch pool information for a specific pool or for all pools	<code><u>display</u> pool <i>pool_id ...</i> *</code>
Review pre-defined policies for volumes that are: newly entered discovered by audit or cartridge recovery re-activated by audit, cartridge recovery, or an enter	<code>watch_vols [start stop]</code>
Display status of media-compatible transports for a specified scratch pool (or volume media type within the pool)	<code><u>query</u> <u>mount</u> * <i>pool_id ...</i> [<u><i>media media_type</i></u> <u><i>media</i></u> *]</code>

Managing Volumes

Mount a data volume or cleaning cartridge	<code>mount vol_id drive_id [bypass] [readonly]</code>
Dismount a data volume or cleaning cartridge	<code>dismount vol_id drive_id [force]</code>
Create a volume report	<code>volrpt [-s vol loc use] [-d] [-f filename][-z] [-a -l -v identifier_list]</code>
Use Display for dynamic reporting of library components and/or volumes.	See Display commands.
Set volume ownership	<code>set owner owner_id volume vol_id volrange</code>
Eject volumes from the library	<code>eject cap_id vol_id volrange ...</code>
Move volumes to a specified LSM	<code>move vol_id lsm_id</code>
Delete a volume in an offline LSM	<code>del_vol [-n] [-d] [-f] [-q] vol_id</code>
Move multiple cartridges to one or more LSMs.	<code>moving.sh -f vol_list_file -t lsm_id...</code>
Set cleaning cartridge attributes	<code>set clean max_usage vol_id volrange</code>
Set cleaning attributes back to data cartridges	<code>set clean off vol_id volrange</code>
Display volume information for cleaning cartridges	<code>display volume vol_id vol_range *-clean</code>
Display volume end of warranty and end of life percentages, sorted by end of life	<code>display volume * [-media media type] -f media end_of_life warranty_life -s end_of_life</code>

Query Status

ACSLs and library status	<code>query server</code>
ACS status	<code>query acs acs_id ... all</code>
LSM status	<code>query lsm lsm_id ... all</code>
CAP status	<code>query cap cap_id ... all</code>
Transport status	<code>query drive drive_id ... all</code>
LMU and port status for both single-LMU and dual-LMU ACS configurations	<code>query lmu acs_id ... all</code>
Media-compatible transports for a specified data volume	<code>query mount vol_id</code>
Media-compatible transports for a specified scratch pool (or volume media type within the pool)	<code>query mount * pool_id ... [media media_type media *]</code>
Port status	<code>query port port_id ... all</code>
Location of a volume	<code>query volume vol_id ... all</code>
Cleaning cartridge status	<code>query clean vol_id ... all</code>

Scratch volumes in a pool	<code>query <u>s</u>cratch <u>p</u>ool_id ... <u>a</u>ll</code>
Scratch pool attributes	<code>query <u>p</u>ool <u>p</u>ool_id ... <u>a</u>ll</code>
Request status	<code>query <u>r</u>equest <u>r</u>equest_id ... <u>a</u>ll</code>
Display the lock status of a transport or volume	<code>query <u>l</u>ock <u>d</u>rive <u>v</u>olume <u>i</u>dentifier ... <u>a</u>ll</code>
Display cleaning cartridge attributes	<code>query <u>c</u>lean <u>v</u>ol_id... <u>a</u>ll</code>
Monitor and manage the free cells in libraries managed by ACSLS	<code>free_cell.sh</code>
Display license key information	<code>get_license.sh</code>

Varying Library Components

Change the desired state and the state of an ACS	<code><u>v</u>ary <u>a</u>cs <u>a</u>cs_id ... <u>o</u>nline <u>o</u>ffline <u>d</u>iagnostic [force]</code>
Change the state of an LSM	<code><u>v</u>ary <u>l</u>sm <u>l</u>sm_id ... <u>o</u>nline <u>o</u>ffline <u>d</u>iagnostic [force]</code>
Change the state of a CAP	<code><u>v</u>ary <u>c</u>ap <u>c</u>ap_id ... <u>o</u>nline <u>o</u>ffline <u>d</u>iagnostic [force]</code>
Change the state of a transport	<code><u>v</u>ary <u>d</u>rive <u>d</u>rive_id ... <u>o</u>nline <u>o</u>ffline <u>d</u>iagnostic [force]</code>
Change the desired state and the state of a port	<code><u>v</u>ary <u>p</u>ort <u>p</u>ort_id ... <u>o</u>nline <u>o</u>ffline</code>

