NAME

dasadmin − ADIC/EMASS/Grau silo administrative utility
libstlemass − shared library for communication to
ADIC/EMASS/Grau silo

SYNOPSIS

dasadmin command [options] [parameters]
dasadmin.exe command [options] [parameters] (NT only)
libstlemass.so (Solaris)
libstlemass.so.a (AIX)
libstlemass.sl (HPUX)
libstlemass.so.1 (SGI)
libstlemass.so (DECAXP)
libstlemass.dll (NT i386)

DESCRIPTION

dasadmin

This is not a complete listing of all possible dasadmin commands, but does include those commands that
are of use with NetWorker. For a complete discussion, please see the DAS Installation and Administration
guide provided by ADIC, EMASS or Grau.

mount [ −t type ] volser [ drive-name ]

mounts the tape with the barcode label of volser into either the first available drive (if drive-name
is not specified) or into the drive specified by drive-name If the tape is not the type defined by
DAS_MEDIUM or ACI_MEDIA_TYPE , you can use the −t type option to get the tape
mounted. If the type of the tape and the defined type for the drive do not match, the silo will not
load the tape. Note that the drive you are attempting to use must be allocated for your use before
you can mount or dismount tapes. See listd and allocd below.

dismount [ −t type ] volser [ −d drive-name ]
dismounts the tape that is either specified by volser or whatever is in the drive specified by drive-
name. If the tape or drive are of a different type than your default, use the −t type parameter. As
with mount, you must have the drive allocated to you to use this command.

eject [ −c ] [ −t type ] volser-range area-name

jects one or more tapes to the specified eject area. As with other commands, if the type of the
tape you are ejecting is different from that defined by DAS_MEDIUM or ACI_MEDIA_TYPE ,
you will need the −t type option. The −c specifies a 'complete' ejection for the specified volser.
A complete ejection removes the entry for that volser from the silo controller’s internal database.
A NON-complete ejection will eject the tape, but the volser’s entry in the database will remain,
and the volser’s state will be set to ‘ejected’. This is useful if you anticipate replacing the tape
into the silo soon.

insert area-name

Moves all tapes that are currently in the specified insert area-name from the insert area to the
normal storage locations for tapes.

inventory

Starts a full inventory of the silo. USE WITH CAUTION! An inventory of this sort can take a
very long time! An inventory of our silo with 180 slots takes over 20 minutes.

view [ −t type ] volser

Will display the current status of volser. This will show the volser, type, attribute and coordinate.

allocd drive-name UP|DOWN clientname

allocd is used to allocate and deallocate drives for different clients. Before you can use a tape
drive, the drive must be allocc’ded UP for your system. If it is currently allocc’ded UP for
a different client, it must first be allocc’ded DOWN for that client before being allocc’ded UP
for your system. You cannot allocc DOWN a drive that has a tape in it. The tape must be
dismounted first.

listd

listd will show the current state of all the tape drives defined in the silo. The information
presented will include the drive-name, the amu drive (the location in the silo), status (UP or DOWN), type, client the drive is allocated to, and the volser of any loaded tape.

`show -op | -ac client-name`

Shows the operational or access parameters for the specified client-name. You must include either -ac if you wish to see access parameters, or -op if you wish to see operational parameters for the client-name. Access parameters include volser ranges and drive ranges that the client-name is allowed to use. Operational parameters include whether the client-name has complete access, dismount privileges along with the IP address entered for client-name

`list client-name`

Lists any outstanding requests that have been made by client-name. If there are any, they are shown, along with the request number and type.

`cancel request-id`

Allows you to cancel an outstanding request, assuming that you have the necessary privileges. Use the request-id that was shown by the list command.

`qversion`

This shows the version of the DAS server that you are connected to and the version of the ACI protocol you are using to talk to DAS over.

`qvolsrange beginvolser endvolser count [clientname]`

qvolsrange is the way to obtain a list of the volsers that are available in the silo. beginvolser and endvolser are volsers of the form "123456". To use the first available or the last available, you can use ". count specifies the maximum number of volsers you wish to see.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

These environment variables affect the operation of the silo, and since the processes that are using them include both commands the user will enter and processes that are spawned from nsrd, they need to be set in a location where they will be in place when nsrd is started. The three DAS_variables are used by libstlemass, while dasadmin uses ACI_MEDIA_TYPE instead of DAS_MEDIUM.

For Solaris, the definitions should be placed in /etc/rc.2/S95networker.

For AIX, the definitions should be placed in /etc/rc.nsr.

For HPUX, the definitions should be placed in /sbin/rc2.d/S900networker.

DAS_SERVER

This is either the network name of the IP address of the system that is running DAS. For a single silo, this will usually be the silo controller system. In larger installations, there will probably be only one DAS server for the whole network. It is case sensitive.

DAS_CLIENT

This is the network name of the system that NetWorker is running on. It is case-sensitive.

DAS_MEDIUM

This variable is used by libstlemass. It should be the same as ACI_MEDIA_TYPE. This is the type of tape drive you are connected to. If this is not specified, the default value of DLT will be used. Acceptable values are:

3480, 3590, OPTICAL_THICK, OPTICAL_THIN, DECDLT, DLT, 8MM, 4MM, D2, VHS, CD, TRAVAN and DTF

ACI_MEDIA_TYPE

This variable is used by dasadmin. It should be the same as DAS_MEDIUM. This is the type of tape drive you are connected to. If this is not specified, the default value of DLT will be used. Acceptable values are the same as those listed under DAS_MEDIUM.

EXAMPLES

NOTE on ranges:

dasadmin will accept volser ranges for some commands. There are three acceptable variations for these ranges:

single volser: "000635"
multiple volsers: "000635, 000789, 098732"
true range: "000610 - 000745"

NOTE on area-name and drive-name:
area-names usually consist of a letter and 2 digits. The letter corresponds to whether you are referring to
an insert area ("I") or an eject area ("E"). You will need to get the correct values from your silo
administrator before using them.
drive-names are essentially free-form labels concocted by whomever installed the silo. They may or may
not have any relevance to physical reality, so you will need to see the silo admin to get the correct names.
If the silo admin is not available, you can get the same information using dasadmin listd along with
dasadmin show –op client-name followed by dasadmin show –ac client-name commands.

To setup the environment variables necessary for silo operations:
    setenv DAS_SERVER emask
    setenv DAS_CLIENT aurora
    setenv DAS_MEDIUM DLT
    setenv ACI_MEDIA_TYPE DECDLT

To see a listing of all volsers available in the silo:
    dasadmin qvolsrange "" "" 10000

To see the current status of the drives in the silo:
    dasadmin listd

To change the allocation of a drive from client a4 to client aurora:
    dasadmin allocd DLT1 DOWN a4
    dasadmin allocd DLT1 UP aurora

SEE ALSO
    nsrcbj(8), jbconfig(8), libstlstk(8), mini_el(8), ssi(8), libstlibm(8)

DIAGNOSTICS
    The only available diagnostic information is error messages that may be printed out by dasadmin and
    libstlemass in the course of normal operations.