



# **Adaptec RAID Controller Command Line Utility User's Guide**

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### Revision History

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1.05	February 07, 2014	Adaptec Firmware/BIOS/Drivers/Utilities Version 1.05

## Contents

Adaptec by PMC Product Support.....	7
Software License Agreement.....	9
<b>1 Getting Started with the Command Line Utility.....</b>	<b>12</b>
Installing the Command Line Utility.....	12
Downloading the Installation Packages.....	12
Installing on Windows.....	13
Installing on Red Hat, Cent OS, SuSE, or Fedora Linux.....	13
Installing on Debian or Ubuntu Linux.....	14
Installing on Solaris.....	14
Installing on FreeBSD.....	14
Installing on VMware ESX 4.1.....	14
Installing on VMware ESXi 5.x.....	15
Installing on a VMware Guest OS.....	16
Starting the Command Line Utility.....	16
<b>2 Using the Command Line Utility.....</b>	<b>17</b>
ARCCONF Commands.....	17
arconf atpassword.....	18
arconf consistencycheck.....	18
arconf copyback.....	19
arconf create.....	19
arconf delete.....	21
arconf driverupdate.....	22
arconf expanderlist.....	22
arconf failover.....	23
arconf getconfig.....	23
arconf getlogs.....	24
arconf getperform.....	25
arconf getsmartstats.....	26
arconf getstatus.....	26
arconf getversion.....	27
arconf identify.....	27
arconf imageupdate.....	28
arconf key.....	29
arconf modify.....	29
arconf phyerrorlog.....	30
arconf playconfig.....	31
arconf rescan.....	32
arconf resetstatisticscounters.....	32
arconf romupdate.....	32
arconf saveconfig.....	33
arconf savesupportarchive.....	34
arconf setalarm.....	35
arconf setcache.....	35
arconf setconfig.....	36
arconf setcontrollermode.....	36
arconf setmaxcache.....	37
arconf setname.....	39
arconf setncq.....	40
arconf setperform.....	40
arconf setpower.....	41
arconf setpriority.....	42
arconf setstate.....	42
arconf setstatsdatacollection.....	43
arconf setvmcredential.....	44

arconf task.....	44
arconf uninit.....	45

## List of Tables

Table 1: ARCCONF Batch Environments .....	17
Table 2: ARCCONF Commands .....	17

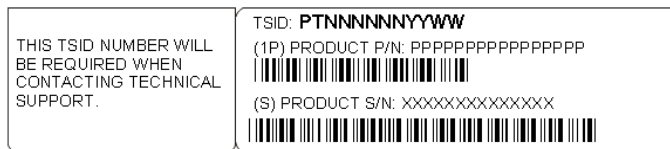
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# 1 Getting Started with the Command Line Utility

This chapter explains how your Adaptec by PMC® RAID controllers support the use of the ARCCONF command line utility.

This utility allows you to:

- Create and delete logical drives
- Display and modify configuration settings
- Copy configurations from one computer to another
- Recover from a failed physical device and rebuild an affected logical drive
- Flash new firmware and BIOS onto the controller
- Enable the controller to check the removal and connection of any disk drives
- Provides access to the status and event logs of a controller
- Isolate problems and determine their causes

## Installing the Command Line Utility

You can install ARCCONF with the Adaptec maxView Storage Manager application. Alternatively, if you prefer to install just the command line utility, without also installing the maxView Storage Manager GUI, you can install just the ARCCONF executable for your operating system.

Follow the instructions in this section to install ARCCONF with maxView Storage Manager. (For more information about maxView Storage Manager, see the *maxView Storage Manager User's Guide*.)

**Note:** On FreeBSD systems, you *must* use ARCCONF to perform storage management tasks. FreeBSD does not support the maxView Storage Manager GUI. For more information, see [Downloading the Installation Packages](#) on page 12 and [Installing on FreeBSD](#) on page 14.

## Downloading the Installation Packages

Complete these steps to download the installation package for your operating system(s) from the Adaptec Web site:

1. Open a browser window, then type `start.adaptec.com` in the address bar.
2. Select your RAID controller family (Series 7, Series 8, and so on) and controller model.
3. Select **Storage Manager Downloads**, then select the appropriate installer package from the list; for instance, maxView Storage Manager for Windows x64 or maxView Storage Manager for Linux.

**Note:** To install ARCCONF without the GUI, select **Adaptec ARCCONF Command Line Utility** from the list of installers. This package includes the ARCCONF executable for Windows, Linux, Solaris, and FreeBSD.

4. Click **Download Now** and accept the license agreement.
5. When the download completes, extract the contents of the installer archive file to a temporary location. If the archive includes installers for multiple operating system versions (VMware, for instance), each installer is stored in a separate folder, including one each for 32-bit and 64-bit operating systems.

**Note:** If you are installing maxView Storage Manager and ARCCONF on a different machine—for instance, you downloaded the Linux installer onto a Windows machine—copy the installer from the download location to a temporary location on the target machine. Use whatever method you prefer to copy the file: USB flash drive; network transfer; Telnet/SSH; whatever is most convenient.

6. Continue with the installation instructions for your operating system.

## Installing on Windows

To install ARCCONF on Windows systems:

1. Open Windows Explorer or My Computer, then change to the directory where the Windows setup program is located (see [Downloading the Installation Packages](#) on page 12 for details).

2. Double-click the setup program for your operating system version:

Options	Description
<b>Windows 64-bit</b>	setup_asm_x64.exe
<b>Windows 32-bit</b>	setup_asm_x86.exe

The Installation wizard opens.

3. Click **Next** to begin the installation, click **I accept...**, then click **Next**.
4. Add the following configuration settings:
  - a) CIM Server Port: 5988.
  - b) Web Server Port: 8443.
  - c) User Name default: Administrator
  - d) Operating system password.
5. Click **OK** on the password verification window and on the CIM Server and Web Server port number verification window.
6. In the Features window, select **GUI and Agent** and **CLI Tools**. Optionally, select **maxCachePlus**, then click **Next**.

**Note:** maxCache Plus is supported on qualifying Adaptec Series Q controllers only. See the Readme for a complete list.

7. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation.

## Installing on Red Hat, Cent OS, SuSE, or Fedora Linux

To install ARCCONF on Red Hat, Cent OS, SuSE, or Fedora Linux:

1. In a shell window, change to the directory where the Linux installer package is located (see [Downloading the Installation Packages](#) on page 12 for details).
2. To install maxView Storage Manager with maxCache Plus support, run the maxCache Plus installation script, `install.sh`; otherwise skip to Step 3 on page 13.

```
chmod +x install.sh
./install.sh
```

If the installer detects a qualifying Adaptec Series Q controller and one of the supported Linux operating systems, it installs the maxCache Plus driver software, then it continues with the maxView Storage Manager installation. (See the Readme for a complete list of controllers and operating systems that support maxCache Plus.)

3. To install maxView Storage Manager without maxCache Plus support, run the `.bin` file for your operating system version:

Options	Description
<b>Linux 64-bit</b>	<code>./StorMan-1.02.x86_64.bin</code>
<b>Linux 32-bit</b>	<code>./StorMan-1.02.i386.bin</code>

4. When prompted for configuration details, enter the following:
  - Enter your username [default: root]
  - Enter your operating system password
  - Enter the CIM Server HTTP Port: [default:5988]

When the installation completes a confirmation message is displayed.

### Installing on Debian or Ubuntu Linux

To install ARCCONF on Debian or Ubuntu Linux:

1. In a shell window, change to the directory where the Debian or Ubuntu installer package is located (see [Downloading the Installation Packages](#) on page 12 for details).
2. Install the .deb package for your operating system version (where xxxxx=build number):

Options	Description
<b>Linux 64-bit</b>	<code>dpkg -i StorMan-1.02-XXXXX_amd64.deb</code>
<b>Linux 32-bit</b>	<code>dpkg -i StorMan-1.02-XXXXX_i386.deb</code>

3. Enter the following configuration details:  
 Enter your username [default: root].  
 Enter your operating system password.  
 Enter the CIM Server HTTP Port: [default:5988].  
 When the installation completes a confirmation message is displayed.

### Installing on Solaris

To install ARCCONF on Solaris:

1. On the Solaris machine, change to the directory where the Solaris installer package is located (see [Downloading the Installation Packages](#) on page 12 for details).
2. Install maxView Storage Manager:  
`pkgadd -d StorMan.pkg`
3. At the prompt to continue, select `y`, then press `Enter`.
4. Enter the following configuration details:  
 Enter your username [default: root].  
 Enter your operating system password.  
 Enter the CIM Server HTTP Port: [default:5988].  
 When the installation completes a confirmation message is displayed.

### Installing on FreeBSD

To install ARCCONF on FreeBSD:

1. Copy the `arccconf` executable from the original download location to your FreeBSD system (see [Downloading the Installation Packages](#) on page 12 for details).
2. Verify that the file has 'execute' privilege.

### Installing on VMware ESX 4.1

Use the following procedure to install the .vib files for VMware ESX 4.1. Perform the installation on an ESX 4.1 console or from a remote system running a Telnet/SSH client.

1. Copy the following files from the installer download location to your local ESX 4.1 /tmp directory (see [Downloading the Installation Packages](#) on page 12 for details):
  - `vmware-esx-provider-arccconf.vib`
  - `vmware-esx-provider-arcsmis.vib`

The `arccconf.vib` is for command line communication.

The `arcsmis.vib` is for remote management communication.

2. Stop operations.

- ```
/etc/init.d/./sfcdb-watchdog stop
```
3. Check for an existing installation of arconf.
 

```
esxupdate --vib-view query | grep arconf
```
  4. Remove the existing installation of arconf.
 

```
esxupdate -b < arconf module name > --maintenancemode remove
```

When the package is removed, you receive the message "The update completed successfully, but the system needs to be rebooted for the changes to be effective".
  5. Check for an existing installation of arcsmis.
 

```
esxupdate --vib-view query | grep arcsmis
```
  6. Remove the existing installation of arcsmis.
 

```
esxupdate -b < arcsmis module name > --maintenancemode remove
```

When the package is removed, you receive the message "The update completed successfully, but the system needs to be rebooted for the changes to be effective."
  7. Reboot the system.
  8. Stop operations.
 

```
/etc/init.d/./sfcdb-watchdog stop
```
  9. Install the arconf package.
 

```
esxupdate -b /tmp/vmware-esx-provider-arconf.vib --nodeps --nosigcheck --maintenancemode update
```

When the package is installed, you receive the message "The update completed successfully, but the system needs to be rebooted for the changes to be effective."
  10. Install the arcsmis package.
 

```
esxupdate -b /tmp/vmware-esx-provider-arcsmis.vib --nodeps --nosigcheck --maintenancemode update
```

When the package is installed, you receive the message "The update completed successfully, but the system needs to be rebooted for the changes to be effective."
  11. Reboot the system.
  12. Continue the installation with [Installing on a VMware Guest OS](#) on page 16.

## Installing on VMware ESXi 5.x

Use the following procedure to install the .vib files for VMware ESXi 5.x. Perform the installation from a remote system running a Telnet/SSH client. Use a terminal emulator to access the ESXi server remotely.

1. Copy the following files from the installer download location to your local ESXi 5.x /tmp directory (see [Downloading the Installation Packages](#) on page 12 for details):
  - vmware-esx-provider-arconf.vib
  - vmware-esx-provider-arcsmis.vib

The arconf.vib is for command line communication.

The arcsmis.vib is for remote management communication.

2. Stop operations.
 

```
/etc/init.d/./sfcdb-watchdog stop
```
3. Check for existing installation of arconf.
 

```
esxcli software vib list | grep arconf
```
4. Remove the existing arconf package.
 

```
esxcli software vib remove -n arconf
```

When the package is removed, you receive the message "Reboot Required: false."
5. Check for an existing installation of arcsmis.
 

```
esxcli software vib list | grep arcsmis
```
6. Remove the existing arcsmis package.

```
esxcli software vib remove -n arcsmis
```

When the package is removed, you receive the message "Reboot Required: false."

7. Set the acceptance level if this is the first installation of arconf and arcsmis:

```
esxcli software acceptance set --level=CommunitySupported
```

8. Install the arconf package.

```
esxcli software vib install --maintenance-mode --no-sig-check -v /tmp/vmware-esx-provider-arconf.vib
```

When the package is installed, you receive the message "Reboot Required: false."

9. Install the arcsmis package.

```
esxcli software vib install --maintenance-mode --no-sig-check -v /tmp/vmware-esx-provider-arcsmis.vib
```

When the package is installed, you receive the message "Reboot Required: false."

10. Reboot the system.

11. Continue the installation with [Installing on a VMware Guest OS](#) on page 16.

## Installing on a VMware Guest OS

**Note:** Complete the steps in [Installing on VMware ESX 4.1](#) on page 14 or [Installing on VMware ESXi 5.x](#) on page 15 before continuing.

To install ARCCONF on a VMware guest operating system:

1. On the VMware guest OS, change to the directory where the Guest OS installer package is located (see [Downloading the Installation Packages](#) on page 12 for details).
2. Type one of the following commands, depending on the operating system:

| Options               | Description                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Linux 32-bit</b>   | ./StorMan-1.02.esx32.bin    |
| <b>Linux 64-bit</b>   | ./StorMan-1.02.esx86_64.bin |
| <b>Windows 32-bit</b> | setup_asm_esx_x86.exe       |
| <b>Windows 64-bit</b> | setup_asm_esx_x64.exe       |

## Starting the Command Line Utility

1. To start ARCCONF, enter one of the following commands:

| Options        | Description               |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Windows</b> | <install_dir>\arconf.exe  |
| <b>Linux</b>   | /usr/<install_dir>/arconf |
| <b>Solaris</b> | /usr/StorMan/arconf       |
| <b>FreeBSD</b> | /<install_dir>/arconf     |
| <b>VMware</b>  | /usr/StorMan/arconf       |

where Install\_dir is the directory where the utility is installed.

2. To see a list of available commands, type ARCCONF at the prompt.



## 2 Using the Command Line Utility

This chapter explains how to use the command line utility interactively or in batch mode. With interactive mode, enter commands at the prompt. In batch mode, create scripts and run the script in the appropriate shell, as described in the table below.

**Table 1: ARCCONF Batch Environments**

| Environment | Batch File | Run Script |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| Windows     | .bat       | CMD.EXE    |
| Linux/Unix  | .sh        | sh / bash  |

In either mode, if your command fails, you immediately see an error message of Command failed. Other script messages that you can get are Command completed successfully, or Command aborted.

The return values for each command are the same:

0x00: SUCCESS

0x01: FAILURE - The requested command failed

0x02: ABORT - The command was aborted because parameters failed validation

0x03: INVALID\_ARGUMENTS - The arguments are incorrect. (Displays COMMAND help)

To view a list of commands at the command line, type ARCCONF and press Enter.

To access the online help for a specific command, type ARCCONF <command>, then press Enter.

### ARCCONF Commands

The following commands are available in ARCCONF. The commands are described on the following pages, in alphabetical order.

**Table 2: ARCCONF Commands**

|                  |                         |                    |                        |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| atapassword      | getsmartstats           | romupdate          | setperform             |
| consistencycheck | getstatus               | saveconfig         | setpower               |
| copyback         | getversion              | savesupportarchive | setpriority            |
| create           | identify                | setalarm           | setstate               |
| delete           | imageupdate             | setcache           | setstatsdatacollection |
| driverupdate     | key                     | setconfig          | setvmcredential        |
| expanderlist     | modify                  | setcontrollermode  | task                   |
| failover         | phyerrorlog             | setcustommode      | uninit                 |
| getconfig        | playconfig              | setmaxcache        |                        |
| getlogs          | rescan                  | setname            |                        |
| getperform       | resetstatisticscounters | setncq             |                        |

**Note:** In the command syntax descriptions, <> indicates a required parameter and [] indicates an optional parameter.

## arccnf atapassword

### Description

Sets or clears the Secure Erase password for SATA drives. See *arccnf task* for more information about Secure Erase.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF ATAPASSWORD <Controller#> SET <new password> <Channel# ID#> ...
ARCCONF ATAPASSWORD <Controller#> CLEAR <current password> <Channel# ID#> ...
```

### Parameters

#### new password | current password

Channel/ID lists the space-delimited channel number and device number (ID) pairs for each drive on which to set or clear the password.

#### Channel/ID

Lists the space-delimited channel number and device number (ID) pairs for each drive on which to set or clear the password.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF ATAPASSWORD 1 SET uR8ryx 0 1
ARCCONF ATAPASSWORD 1 CLEAR uR8ryx 0 1
```

## arccnf consistencycheck

### Description

Toggles the background consistency check modes of the controller.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF CONSISTENCYCHECK <Controller#> <on|off|period <DAYS>> [noprompt]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number.

#### On

Turns background consistency check on.

#### Period <DAYS>

Sets the number of days to complete the background consistency check. The minimum value is 10 days (quick), the maximum is 365 days (slow). Setting the period automatically turns background consistency check on.

#### Noprompt

Optional parameter that suppresses the confirmation prompt.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF CONSISTENCYCHECK 1 PERIOD 30
ARCCONF CONSISTENCYCHECK 1 OFF
```

## arccnf copyback

### Description

Enables or disables the copyback feature, which attempts to keep drives in the original slot order after rebuilds.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF COPYBACK <Controller#> <ON|OFF>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

On enables the copyback feature

Off disables the copyback feature

### Examples

```
ARCCONF COPYBACK 1 ON
```

## arccnf create

### Description

Creates a new logical drive, maxCache Container, or JBOD and, optionally, enables logical drive read caching, write caching, and maxCache SSD caching. You must provide the channel and device ID of the physical devices.

On redundant logical drives, ARCCONF performs autosynchronization.

ARCCONF presents JBODs as physical devices, not logical drives.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF CREATE <Controller#> <LOGICALDRIVE|MAXCACHE> [Options] <Size> <RAID#>
<CHANNEL# DRIVE#> [CHANNEL# DRIVE#] ... [noprompt] [nologs]
ARCCONF CREATE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE RVOLUME <LD#> <LD#> [LD#] ...
[noprompt] [nologs]
ARCCONF CREATE <Controller#> JBOD <CHANNEL# DRIVE#> [CHANNEL# DRIVE#] ...
[noprompt] [nologs]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number.

## Logical Drive

Logical Drive indicates the logical drive stripe size with the following options:

- Stripesize <STRIPE>—Allows the logical drive stripe size to be built. Optional parameters for specifying a stripe size. STRIPE is specified in kilobytes 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 and 1024 are supported. The default is 256KB.
- Legs <LEG>—Optional parameters for specifying number of legs. Value is an integer.
- LEG—Number of legs for RAID level 50 or 60.
  - RAID 50—2-16 legs, 3-32 drives/leg, 128 drives max.
  - RAID 60—2-16 legs, 4-16 drives/leg, 128 drives max.
- Name <NAME>—Optional parameter for specifying the alias name of a logical device that is displayed in the utilities. Value is a string of up to 16 characters.
- Priority <PRIORITY>—Initialization Priority for logical drive to be created. Valid options are: HIGH, MED, or LOW.
- Method <METHOD>—Initialization method for the logical drive. Valid options include: BUILD, CLEAR, QUICK, SKIP. Use SKIP for recovery only (to skip the initialization step).
- Rcache—Sets the logical drive read cache mode:
  - RON - read cache on
  - ROFF - read cache off
- Wcache—Sets the logical drive write cache mode:
  - WT - write-through disabled
  - WB - write-back enabled
  - WBB - write-back enabled (when protected by battery or flash backup module)
- MaxCacheReadCache—Sets the logical drive SSD read cache mode:
  - ION - maxCache on
  - IOFF - maxCache off
- MaxCacheWriteCache—Sets the logical drive SSD write cache mode:
  - ION - maxCache on
  - IOFF - maxCache off
- MaxCacheWritePolicy—Sets the maxCache write cache policy:
  - WB - write back enabled. maxCache will store the data on the SSD and write it back to the hard disks when there is little or no impact on performance. This is the default policy.
  - INSTWB - instant write back enabled. In addition to the default policy, maxCache will create “dirty pages” on-the-fly for full-stripe writes if there is room on the SSD and the number of dirty pages is below the threshold.
  - WT - write through enabled. Similar to instant write back, but full-stripe writes go to both the cache and hard disk and no dirty pages are created on-the-fly.

This argument is valid only if MaxCacheWriteCache is ION.

**Note:** For more information about write cache policy, see [arccnf setmaxcache](#) on page 37.

## Size

Indicates the size of the logical drive in megabytes. Use MAX to set size to available space.

## RAID#

Indicates the RAID level for the new logical drive: 0, 1, 1E, 10, 5, 5EE, 50, 6, 60, and volume are supported. For maxCache, 0, 1, 1E, 5 and Simple\_Volume are supported.

## Channel# Drive#

Lists the space-delimited channel number and device number pairs for each device to add to the logical drive or maxCache Container. For maxCache, the devices must be SSDs.

## Rvolume

RAID level for a RAID volume logical drive.

### LD#

Logical drive numbers for two or more logical drives to be concatenated into the RAID volume.

### Noprompt

No prompt for confirmation

### Examples

```
ARCCONF CREATE 1 LOGICALDRIVE STRIPESIZE 64 MAX 0 1 0 2 0 3 2 NOPROMPT
ARCCONF CREATE 1 JBOD 0 1 NOPROMPT
```

## arccnf delete

### Description

Deletes a logical drive, JBOD, or maxCache logical device. All data stored on the logical drive or JBOD will be lost. Spanned drives cannot be deleted with this function.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF DELETE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LogicalDrive#> <LD#> <LD#> [noprompt]
ARCCONF DELETE <Controller#> JBOD <CHANNEL# DRIVE#> [CHANNEL# DRIVE#] ...
[noprompt]
ARCCONF DELETE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE|JBOD ALL [noprompt]
ARCCONF DELETE <Controller#> MAXCACHE
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller# is the controller number

#### LogicalDrive#

LogicalDrive# is the number of the logical drive to be deleted.

#### LogicalDrive|JBOD ALL

Deletes all logical drives or JBODs.

#### MAXCACHE

Deletes the maxCache Container.

#### Noprompt

Optional parameter that suppresses alert messages.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF DELETE 1 LOGICALDRIVE 1 2 3
ARCCONF DELETE 1 JBOD ALL
```

## arccnf driverupdate

### Description

Updates Windows device drivers. When given a directory name, it will attempt to update a driver to the version found in the given directory.

**Note:** This command is available only on Windows systems.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF DRIVERUPDATE <DirName>
```

### Parameters

#### Driverupdate <DirName>

Directory path containing the driver that you want to update.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF DRIVERUPDATE C:\WINDOWSALL
```

## arccnf expanderlist

### Description

Returns a list of disk drive expanders on a controller.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF EXPANDERLIST <Controller#>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF EXPANDERLIST 1
```

## arccnf failover

### Description

Turns automatic failover on and off.

### Syntax

```
ARCCNF FAILOVER <Controller#> <on|off>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number.

#### On

Turns the controller failover mode on.

#### Off

Turns the controller failover mode off.

### Examples

```
ARCCNF FAILOVER 1 ON
```

## arccnf getconfig

### Description

Lists information about controllers, logical drives, physical drives, and flash backup systems. This information includes (but is not limited to) the following:

- Controller type, status, and mode
- BIOS, boot block, device driver, and firmware versions
- Logical drive status, RAID level and size
- maxCache status, fetch and flush rate policy, read/write balance, SSD information
- Device type, device ID, presence of PFA
- Physical device state
- Enclosure information: fan, power supply, and temperature status
- Flash backup information (for AFM-700 flash backup module): status, charge level, temperature readings, max voltage, current, estimated life, errors, and serial number

### Syntax

```
ARCCNF GETCONFIG <Controller#> [AD|LD [LD#]|PD|MC|AL]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number

### AD/LD/PD/AL

- AD—Adapter information only
- LD—Logical drive information only
- PD—Physical device information only
- MC—maxCache information only
- AL—All information (optional)

### Examples

```
ARCCONF GETCONFIG 1 AD
```

## arccconf getlogs

### Description

Provides access to controller status and event logs and usage statistics, including:

- DEVICE—A log of device errors that the controller encountered.
- DEAD—A log that records any occurrences of defunct devices.
- EVENT—A log of special events that may have occurred (rebuilt, LDMs, etc.).
- STATS—A log of controller usage statistics.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF GETLOGS <Controller#> <Type> [clear|tabular]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number. Clear clears the specified log.

#### Type

One of the following:

- DEVICE
- DEAD
- EVENT
- STATS

#### Clear

Clears the specified log.

**Note:** This option is valid only for the DEVICE, DEAD, and EVENT log types.

#### Tabular

Displays the log or statistics in tabular format.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF GETLOGS 1 DEVICE
ARCCONF GETLOGS 1 STATS Tabular
```



## arccnf getperform

### Description

Fetches the parameters that define a logical drive performance mode. Default is the current mode.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF GETPERFORM <Controller#> [Performance Mode] [Save [Filename]] [Nologs]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number.

#### Performance Mode

One of the following:

- 1 - Default/Dynamic mode
- 2 - OLTP/Database
- 3 - Big Block Bypass mode
- 4 - User defined mode

#### Save

Saves the performance mode parameters in a file.

#### Filename

Name of the file in which to save the parameters. If not specified, the default filename is `PerformanceMode.cfg`.

#### Nologs

Suppresses creation of logs for this command.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF GETPERFORM 1 2
```

## arccnf getsmartstats

### Description

Displays SMART statistics for the hard drives and Solid State Drives (SSDs) on a controller.

**Note:** For more information about SMART statistics, see the maxView Storage Manager User's Guide.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF GETSMARTSTATS <Controller#> [Tabular]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number.

#### Tabular

Creates output in tabular format.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF GETSMARTSTATS 1
ARCCONF GETSMARTSTATS 1 TABULAR
```

## arccnf getstatus

### Description

The GETSTATUS function displays the status of any background command that is currently running, including information about the most recent rebuild, synchronization, logical-drive migration, and compaction/expansion. The information includes the type of operation, status, logical drive number, logical drive size, and percentage of the operation completed.

#### Note:

1. GETSTATUS reports currently active operations for both ARCCONF commands and commands issued from maxView Storage Manager.
2. GETSTATUS reports verify, clear, initialize, and secure erase operations on physical devices.
3. GETSTATUS reports the status of controller rescan operations.
4. GETSTATUS only reports active operations. It does not display information if the operation is completed.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF GETSTATUS <Controller#>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller# is the controller number

### Examples

```
ARCCONF GETSTATUS 1
```

## arccnf getversion

### Description

Lists version information for all controllers or a specific controller's software components, including information about the BIOS, driver, firmware currently running, and firmware that will run after a reboot.

**Note:** The firmware version that will run after a reboot is called the “staged” firmware.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF GETVERSION (use this for information on all controllers)
ARCCONF GETVERSION <Controller#> (use this for information on a specific controller)
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller# is the controller number

### Examples

```
ARCCONF GETVERSION
```

## arccnf identify

### Description

Identifies a physical or logical device by blinking its LEDs.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF IDENTIFY <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LogicalDrive#>
ARCCONF IDENTIFY <Controller#> DEVICE <Channel#> <ID>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number

#### Channel/ID

Number of the logical drive to be identified

#### Channel#

Channel number for the device to be identified

#### Device#

Device number for the device to be identified

### Examples

```
ARCCONF IDENTIFY 1 DEVICE 0 0
ARCCONF IDENTIFY 1 ALL
```

## arcconf imageupdate

### Description

Allows new firmware to be flashed to the hard drive.

### Syntax: Physical Device Usage

```
ARCCONF IMAGEUPDATE <Controller#> DEVICE <Channel# ID# ChunkSize# Filename>
[Mode#] [noprompt]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number.

#### Channel#

Channel number of the device to be updated.

#### ID#

Device number of the device to be updated.

#### ChunkSize#

Chunk size, in bytes, to be used to update the firmware.

**Note:** For SATA drives, the chunk size must be a multiple of 512.

#### Filename

Name of the firmware update file.

#### Mode#

Firmware update mode.

Valid values for physical devices are:

- 3-(SATA) Download with offsets and save image for immediate and future use
- 7-(SAS) Download microcode with offsets, save, and activate

#### Noprompt

Optional parameter that suppresses alert messages.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF IMAGEUPDATE 1 DEVICE 0 83 16384 ados.lod 3
```

## arccnf key

### Description

Loads a feature key onto an Adaptec controller.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF KEY <Controller#> SET <Key#>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number.

#### Key#

The key number provided by PMC.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF KEY 1 SET ABCD EFGH IJKL MNOP QRST UVWX
```

## arccnf modify

### Description

Morphs a logical device from one raid level to another (RAID Level Migration). Expands a logical device from original to one with larger capacity (Online Capacity Expansion). Can be used to make mirrored sets.

### Syntax

```
MODIFY <Controller#> FROM <LogicalDrive#>  
TO [Options] <Size> <RAID#> <CHANNEL# DRIVE#> [CHANNEL# DRIVE#] [noprompt]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

#### From

Indicates that the logical drive to be modified will follow

#### LogicalDrive#

The logical drive number

## TO

Indicates that the modifications will follow

Options:

- **Stripesize**—indicates the stripe size in KB. Options are 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, and 1024. the default is 256KB.
- **init\_priority**—is the priority level of the modification. Options are low, med, and high.
- **Legs**— is the number of subarrays for a RAID level-50 or RAID level 60 array. Possible values are 2-16 legs and 3-16 drives/leg (to 48 drives maximum).

Size is one of the following values:

- **MAX** indicates that you want to use all available space on the disk.
- **Desired size in MB.**

RAID# is the RAID level for the logical drive 0, 1, 5, 5EE, or 10.

**Note:** The CHANNEL# and DRIVE# parameters is the list of devices that will contain the target modification object. Channel and Drive are repeatable parameters.

Channel# is the channel number for the device.

Drive# is the device\_ID (device number) for the device.

Noprompt is an optional parameter that overrides the user prompt.

## Example

```
ARCCONF MODIFY 1 FROM 2 TO 2048 0 0 123 0 124 0 117
```

## arccnf phyerrorlog

### Description

Displays PHY error logs for physical devices on a controller or expander PHYs.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF PHYERRORLOG <Controller#> DEVICE <Channel# ID#>
ARCCONF PHYERRORLOG <Controller#> DEVICE ALL
ARCCONF PHYERRORLOG <Controller#> EXPANDER <ExpanderID#> <PHY#>
ARCCONF PHYERRORLOG <Controller#> EXPANDER <ExpanderID#> ALL
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number.

#### Channel/ID

Channel and number of the physical device on the controller.

#### ExpanderID#

Expander identifier.

#### PHY#

PHY identifier.

#### ALL

Displays PHY error log for all physical devices or expander PHYs.

## Examples

```
ARCCONF PHYERRORLOG 1 DEVICE 0 0
ARCCONF PHYERRORLOG 1 EXPANDER 1 ALL
```

## arccnf playconfig

### Description

**Note:** This command is supported on Windows systems only.

Configures a controller using a XML server template file produced by the SAVECONFIG command (see [arccnf saveconfig](#) on page 33). Use this command to deploy the same controller configuration on multiple servers in your storage space.

**Note:**

1. The XML server template file (default, saveconfig.xml) is editable. For example, you may need to change the disk drive capacity, logical drive size, or RAID level.
2. Drives from the same vendor with slightly different capacities (147GB vs 150GB, for instance) are considered interchangeable. If the interchange results in a change in logical drive capacity, the drive is scaled, as needed. For example, if the new drives have 4% more capacity due to vendor or model changes, then all logical drives are increased in size by 4%.
3. Be sure to check the log file to verify that the controller was configured successfully. The exit codes, shown below, indicate the success or failure of the operation and if the system needs to be rebooted.

| Code            | Value | Meaning                                                         |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| SUCCESS         | 0     | Configuration succeeded, no reboot is required.                 |
| FAILURE_GENERAL | 1     | An error occurred and the configuration could not be completed. |
| SUCCESS_REBOOT  | 2     | Configuration succeeded, but a reboot is required.              |

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF PLAYCONFIG <Input XML File> [LogFile] [FORCE ALL|LOGICALSIZE]
```

### Parameters

#### Input XML File

The pathname of the server template file. The default server template file is available at C:\PMCS\Log\saveconfig.xml.

#### LogFile

Sets the pathname of the error log file. By default, the error log is available at C:\PMCS\Log\playconfig.log.

#### FORCE

Forces deployment of the server even if the controller does not support all features, or the drive capacity does not match the configuration in the input XML file. Use FORCE ALL to force deployment of all features; use FORCE LOGICALSIZE to force deployment of just the logical drives.

## Examples

```
ARCCONF PLAYCONFIG server1_config.xml playconfig.log FORCE ALL
```

## arccnf rescan

### Description

Enables the controller to check for the removal of any disk drives in the ready state and to check for the connection of any new disk drives to the controller. Controller rescan runs in the background, asynchronously. When rescan is started, a message is displayed stating that the process is running in the background and may take 10 minutes to complete. Another message is displayed if a rescan is started while one is already in progress. Rescan status can be obtained with ARCCONF `getstatus`; see [arccnf getstatus](#) on page 26 for more information.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF RESCAN <Controller#>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

## Examples

```
ARCCONF RESCAN 1
```

## arccnf resetstatisticscounters

### Description

Resets statistics counters for a controller. Use this command to clear the counters and create fresh statistics.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF RESETSTATISTICSCOUNTERS <Controller#>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

## Examples

```
ARCCONF RESETSTATISTICSCOUNTERS 1
```

## arccnf romupdate

### Description

Allows new firmware and BIOS to be flashed to the controller. A reboot is required for the new firmware to take effect.



**Note:**

1. This command is supported in Windows and Linux only.
2. You can download the UFI update files from the Support area on the Adaptec Web site at [www.adaptec.com](http://www.adaptec.com).

**Syntax**

```
ARCCONF ROMUPDATE <Controller#> <BaseName> [Newversion <build#> [Force]]
[noprompt]
```

**Parameters**

**Controller#**

The controller number

**BaseName**

The name of the ROM image basename or the fully qualified name if you have a set of controller ROM images.

**Note:** All UFI files must be in the same directory prior to invoking ARCCONF.

**Newversion <build#>**

Specifies the version of the firmware build.

**Force**

An optional parameter used to force a down-level firmware update.

**Noprompt**

An optional parameter that suppresses the confirmation prompt.

**Examples**

```
ARCCONF ROMUPDATE 1 AC2200
ARCCONF ROMUPDATE 1 AC220001.UFI
ARCCONF ROMUPDATE 1 AS483C newversion 12345 force noprompt
```

**arccnf saveconfig**

**Description**

**Note:** This command is supported on Windows systems only.

Saves the controller configuration to a XML server template file, including the controller type, operational settings, physical drive size, logical drive size, RAID level, and more. Use this file with the PLAYCONFIG command to deploy the same controller configuration to other servers in your storage space; see [arccnf playconfig](#) on page 31 for more information.

**Note:** Be sure to check the log file to verify that the configuration XML file was created successfully. The exit codes, shown below, indicate the success or failure of the operation.

| Code            | Value | Meaning                                                             |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SUCCESS         | 0     | Configuration XML generated successfully.                           |
| FAILURE_GENERAL | 1     | An error occurred and the configuration XML could not be generated. |

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SAVECONFIG [Input XML File] [LogFile]
```

### Parameters

#### Input XML File

The pathname of the server template file. The default name (if you omit this parameter) is C:\PMCS\Log\saveconfig.xml.

#### LogFile

The pathname of the error log file. By default, the error log is available at C:\PMCS\Log\saveconfig.log.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SAVECONFIG server1_config.xml C:\LOGS\SERVER1.LOG
```

## arccnf savesupportarchive

### Description

Saves configuration and status information to help Adaptec Customer Support diagnose a problem with your system. Saved information includes (but is not limited to) device logs, drive logs, event logs, error logs, controller logs, and SSD SMART statistics. (For more information about SMART statistics, see [arccnf getsmartstats](#) on page 26.)

The log files are saved in the Support folder in the standard logs directory for your operating system (/var/log for Linux, the maxView Storage Manager install directory on Windows, and so on).

**Note:** Unlike the Save Support Archive feature in maxView Storage Manager, this command does not create a zip ("archive") file. It simply saves the support files and logs in the Support folder.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SAVESUPPORTARCHIVE
```

### Parameters

None.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SAVESUPPORTARCHIVE
```

## arcconf setalarm

### Description

Sets the state of the controller audible alarm, if present.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETALARM <Controller#> <on|off|silence|test>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

#### On

Enables the alarm

#### Off

Disables the alarm

#### Silence

Quiets the currently sounding alarm

#### Test

Triggers the alarm

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETALARM 1 TEST
ARCCONF SETALARM 1 SILENCE
```

## arcconf setcache

### Description

Changes a logical drive's cache mode.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETCACHE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LogicalDrive#> <logical mode>
[noprompt] [nologs]
ARCCONF SETCACHE <Controller#> DEVICE <Channel> <ID> <physical mode> [nologs]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

#### LogicalDrive#

The number of the logical drive whose cache will be altered

### Logical mode

Logical drive cache mode:

- RON - read cache on
- ROFF - read cache off
- WT - write through disabled
- WB - write back enabled
- WBB - write back enabled (when protected by battery or flash backup module)

### Channel/ID

Lists the space-delimited channel number and device number pairs for each device to add to the logical drive.

### Physical device cache modes

- WT - write through disabled
- WB - write back enabled

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETCACHE 1 LOGICALDRIVE 1 RON
ARCCONF SETCACHE 1 DEVICE 0 0 WB
```

## arccnf setconfig

### Description

Resets the controller configuration. Logical drives are deleted, hard disks are reset to the READY state, cache contents are lost, and controller settings are reset to default values.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETCONFIG <Controller#> DEFAULT [noprompt]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

#### Default

Restores the controller's default configuration.

#### Noprompt

No prompt for confirmation.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETCONFIG 1 DEFAULT
```

## arccnf setcontrollermode

### Description

Sets the controller operating mode to one of the following:

- RAID: Expose RAW (default)—All RAID functions of the controller are enabled. Attached drives without Adaptec meta-data are surfaced to the host operating system as RAW Pass Through devices (similar to JBODs on legacy Adaptec controllers).

- Auto Volume Mode—All RAID functions of the controller are enabled. Attached drives without Adaptec meta-data, but with an OS partition, are surfaced to the host operating system as RAW devices, where the RAID layer of the controller firmware is bypassed when the host issues commands to the device. Attached drives without Adaptec meta-data and without OS partitions, are automatically configured as Simple Volumes (single drives with Adaptec meta-data), with these settings:
  - Controller read caching is set to “Enabled” for rotating media.
  - Controller write caching is set to “Enabled (write-back) when protected by battery/ZMM” for rotating media.
  - maxCache SSD read and write caching is enabled and the write caching policy is set to "write back" for rotating media.
  - Caching for non-rotating media is disabled.

By using DRAM caching, Auto Volume Mode can help reduce latency and accelerate performance, especially if combined with a custom performance mode, such as Big Block Bypass (see [arccnf setperform](#) on page 40 for more information).

- HBA Mode—The intent of this mode is to allow the RAID controller to act and be used as an HBA. All attached drives are surfaced as RAW devices. Changing into HBA mode is allowed only if there are no drives with Adaptec meta-data attached to the controller. Uninitialize the drives before changing to HBA mode (see [arccnf uninit](#) on page 45). Uninitialized drives are also compatible with any HBA and can be exchanged with drives on the motherboard's SATA interface.
 

**Note:** In HBA Mode, a hot-plugged new drive is automatically configured as a Raw device (see [arccnf uninit](#) on page 45). When a Raw device is pulled from the system, the controller does not delete internal data structures associated with the drive. However, the missing RAW device is not remembered across rescans.
- RAID: Hide RAW—All RAID functions of the controller are enabled, but RAW devices are not exposed to the operating system.

You must reboot the controller after you change the controller mode.

#### Syntax:

```
ARCCONF SETCONTROLLERMODE <Controller#> <Controller Mode> [nologs]
```

#### Parameters

##### Controller#

Controller number.

##### Controller Mode

One of the following values:

- 0 - RAID: Expose RAW
- 1 - Auto Volume Mode
- 2 - HBA Mode
- 3 - RAID: Hide RAW

##### nologs

Suppresses log output for the command.

#### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETCONTROLLERMODE 1 2
ARCCONF SETCONTROLLERMODE 1 0
```

## arccnf setmaxcache

#### Description

Enables/disables maxCache SSD caching for one or more logical drives; updates the maxCache write cache policy and “dirty page” threshold (data not committed to disk); adds Solid State Drives to the

maxCache pool and removes SSDs from the pool; sets the maxCache read/write balance and cache fetch/flush rate; clears the maxCache pool.

**Note:** Before you can enable maxCache SSD caching, you must assign at least one SSD to the maxCache pool.

### Syntax: Read Caching

```
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LogicalDrive#> READCACHE
<ENABLE|DISABLE>
```

### Syntax: Write Caching

```
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LogicalDrive#> WRITECACHE
<ENABLE|DISABLE> [WRITEPOLICY <policy>]
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE ALL WRITECACHE DISABLE
[WRITEPOLICY <policy>]
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LogicalDrive#> WRITEPOLICY
<policy>
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> DIRTYPAGETHRESHOLD <dirtyPageThreshold#>
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> WBCVALID <ENABLE|DISABLE>
```

### General Usage

```
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> <ADDTOPPOOL|REMOVEFROMPOOL> <Channel# Device#>
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> RWBALANCE <Read#> <Write#>
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> FLUSHANDFETCHRATE <FlushAndFetchRate#>
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE <Controller#> CLEAR
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number.

#### LogicalDrive#

The number of the logical drive. You can specify one or more logical drives.

#### Channel#

The channel number for the SSD.

#### Device#

The device number for the SSD.

#### Read#/Write#

The read/write ratio for invalidating data on the SSD. When the ratio is reached, the page is removed from the cache. Values range from 1-10 for each parameter.

#### FlushAndFetchRate#

The read cache fetch rate from 1 to 1000: 1-50=Low, 51-100=Medium, 101-1000=High. The default is 100.

**Note:** The lower the rate the longer the page is kept on the SSD before it is flushed from the cache.

#### dirtyPageThreshold#

Controls the amount cache space allocated to "dirty" data; that is, data that has not been committed to disk. The threshold value ranges from 1-100 (percent). Once the percentage of dirty pages crosses the threshold, the data are flushed to disk.

#### WBCVALID ENABLE|DISABLE

Enables and disables write caching in non-redundant maxCache. Applies to all logical drives.

## Policy

maxCache write cache policy:

- WB - write back enabled. maxCache will store the data on the SSD and write it back to the hard disks when there is little or no impact on performance. This is the default policy.
- INSTWB - instant write back enabled. In addition to the default policy, maxCache will create dirty pages on-the-fly for full-stripe writes if there is room on the SSD and the number of dirty pages is below the threshold.
- WT - write through enabled. Similar to instant write back, but full-stripe writes go to both the cache and hard disk and no dirty pages are created on-the-fly.

## Clear

Clears the maxCache pool.

## Examples

```
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE 1 LOGICALDRIVE 1 READCACHE ENABLE
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE 1 LOGICALDRIVE 1 WRITECACHE ENABLE WRITEPOLICY WT
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE 1 DIRTYPAGETHRESHOLD 50
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE 1 ADDTOPOOL 0 1
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE 1 REMOVEFROMPOOL 0 1 0 2
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE 1 RWBALANCE 4 1
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE 1 FLUSHANDFETCHRATE 200
ARCCONF SETMAXCACHE 1 CLEAR
```

## arccnf setname

### Description

Renames a logical drive.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETNAME <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LogicalDrive#> <New Name>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number

#### LogicalDrive#

The number of the logical drive to be renamed

#### New Name

The new name of the logical drive

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETNAME 1 LOGICALDRIVE 1 BACKUP_A
```

## arccnf setncq

### Description

Changes the controller's Native Command Queuing (NCQ) setting to enabled or disabled. This setting affects the SATA disk drives on the controller. It takes effect when the SATA drives are restarted.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETNCQ <Controller#> ENABLE|DISABLE
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETNCQ 1 ENABLE
```

## arccnf setperform

### Description

Changes controller settings based on the application type.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETPERFORM <Controller#> <Performance Mode> [nologs]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

#### Performance Mode

| Setting              | Behavior                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 (DYNAMIC/Default)  | Performance criteria adjusts automatically based on controller usage, RAID level, and disk drive type.                   |
| 2 (OLTP/Database)    | Performance criteria is optimized for transaction-oriented applications such as data entry and retrieval.                |
| 3 (Big Block Bypass) | DRAM write cache is bypassed based on IO write size; performance is optimized for serving Web pages and retrieving data. |
| 4 (User-Defined)     | User-defined performance mode. Contact Adaptec support for more information.                                             |

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETPERFORM 1 2
ARCCONF SETPERFORM 1 3
```



## arccnf setpower

### Description

Changes power management settings for disk drives on a controller or logical drive.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETPOWER <Controller#> Stayawake DISABLE| <starttime> <endtime>
ARCCONF SETPOWER <Controller#> Spinup <internal#> <external#>
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

#### Stayawake

Sets the stayawake period for the disk drives on the controller. During the stayawake period, the disk drives always operate at their peak spin rate.

#### Disable

Is a keyword that disables the stayawake period for the disk drives on a controller.

#### starttime

Specifies the beginning of the stayawake period, in the form HHMM (24-hour format)

#### endtime

Specifies the end of the stayawake period, in the form HHMM (24-hour format).

#### Spinup

Sets the spin-up limits for the controller—the maximum number of drives that the controller may spin up at one time.

#### internal#

The maximum number of internal drives that the controller may spin up at one time, from 0-20.

#### external#

The maximum number of external drives (such as the drives in a JBOD) that the controller may spin up at one time, from 0-20.

#### LogicalDrive#

The logical drive number.

#### Slowdown st#

Sets the disk drive slow-down timer, in minutes. Valid values are 0 (never), 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60, 120, 180.

#### Poweroff pt#

Sets the disk drive power-off timer, in minutes. Valid values are 0 (never), 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60, 120, 180.

#### Verify vt#

Sets the period of inactivity, in hours, after which an inactive drive (a drive that's already powered down) is restarted to verify its operating condition. Once the check is completed, the drive is powered down and returns to its inactive state. Valid values are 0 (never), 1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 24.

**Note:** For the Slowdown, Poweroff, and Verify timers, st# must be less than pt#, and pt# must be less than vt#. You can set one or more timers, in any order, in a single command. Keep in mind that the Verify timer, vt#, is specified in hours; the other two timers are specified in minutes.

## Examples

```
ARCCONF SETPOWER 1 STAYAWAKE DISABLE
ARCCONF SETPOWER 1 SPINUP 4 4
ARCCONF SETPOWER 1 LD 2 POWEROFF 60
ARCCONF SETPOWER 1 LD 2 SLOWDOWN 20 POWEROFF 60 VERIFY 12
```

## arccnf setpriority

### Description

Changes a task's execution priority or a controller's global background task priority.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETPRIORITY <Controller#> [TASK ID] <New Priority> [current]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

#### Task ID

Task ID is the number of the task to be changed. Use arccnf getstatus to obtain the task ID. Omit this parameter to set the controller's global background task priority; that is, the execution priority for all tasks on the controller.

#### New Priority

LOW, MEDIUM, or HIGH.

#### Current (keyword)

Applies a global task priority change to running tasks. By default, a global priority change does not apply to running tasks.

## Examples

```
ARCCONF SETPRIORITY 1 <task_id> HIGH
ARCCONF SETPRIORITY 1 LOW CURRENT
```

## arccnf setstate

### Description

Changes the state of a physical device or logical device from its current state to the designated state.

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETSTATE <Controller#> DEVICE <Channel#> <Device#> <State> [MAXCACHE]
  [LOGICALDRIVE <LD#>[LD#] ... ] [noprompt]
ARCCONF SETSTATE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LD#> OPTIMAL [ADVANCED <option>]
  [noprompt]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

### Channel#

The channel number for the drive.

### Device#

Device number for the device.

### LD#

Logical drive number.

### State

- HSP—Create a hot spare from a ready drive
- RDY—Remove a hot spare designation
- DDD—Force a drive offline (to Failed)

### MAXCACHE

Optional keyword for maxCache devices only. Include if State is HSP or RDY, and the hot spare is for a maxCache device.

### ADVANCED <option>

Optional keyword/option pair. Set option to Nocheck to force a logical drive to the Optimal state without performing a consistency check.

### Noprompt:

No prompt for confirmation.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETSTATE 1 DEVICE 0 0 HSP LOGICALDRIVE 1 2 3
ARCCONF SETSTATE 1 DEVICE 0 0 RDY LOGICALDRIVE 2
ARCCONF SETSTATE 1 LOGICALDRIVE 1 OPTIMAL ADVANCED nocheck
```

## arccnf setstatsdatacollection

### Description

Enables or disables statistics collection for a controller. To display the statistics, see [arccnf getlogs](#) on page 24 .

### Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETSTATSDATACOLLECTION <Controller#> Enable|Disable
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

#### Enable

Turns statistics collection on.

#### Disable

Turns statistics collection off.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETSTATSDATACOLLECTION 1 ENABLE
```

## arccnf setvmcredential

### Description

Resets the Hypervisor login credentials for VMware Guest OSs.

### Syntax

```
SETVMCREDENTIAL <Esxip> <Esxcimomport> <Esxuserid> <Esxpassword> [noprompt]
```

### Parameters

#### Esxip

Hypervisor IP address.

#### Esxcimomport

Hypervisor CiMOM port number.

#### Esxuserid

Hypervisor user name.

#### Esxpassword

Hypervisor password.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF SETVMCREDENTIAL 172.18.46.101 5989 root passwd
```

## arccnf task

### Description

Performs a task on a logical drive, physical drive, or maxCache logical device.

### Syntax: General Usage

```
ARCCONF TASK
TASK START <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LogicalDrive#> <options> [noprompt]
TASK STOP <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LogicalDrive#>
TASK START <Controller#> DEVICE <Channel> <ID> <options> [noprompt]
TASK STOP <Controller#> DEVICE <Channel> <ID>
```

### Syntax: maxCache Usage

```
ARCCONF TASK
TASK START <Controller#> MAXCACHE COHERENCYCHECK [ONCE|ALWAYS]
TASK START <Controller#> MAXCACHE <VERIFY_FIX|VERIFY>
TASK STOP <Controller#> MAXCACHE
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

The controller number

### LogicalDrive#

Number of the logical drive in which the task is to be performed

- Logical drive options:
  - `verify_fix` (Verify with fix)—verifies the logical drive redundancy and repairs the drive if bad data is found.
  - `verify`—verifies the logical drive redundancy without repairing bad data.
  - `clear`—removes all data from the drive.
- Physical device options:
  - `verify_fix`—verifies the disk media and repairs the disk if bad data is found.
  - `verify`—verifies the disk media without repairing bad data.
  - `clear`—removes all data from the drive.
  - `initialize`—returns a drive to the READY state (erases the metadata).
  - `secureerase [password]`—removes all data from the drive in a secure fashion to prevent any possible recovery of the erased data. See [arconf atpassword](#) on page 18 for details about setting the password.

### MAXCACHE options:

- `coherencycheck`—compares valid pages of the maxCache Container with their corresponding logical drive storage. Once is the default.
- `verify_fix` (Verify with fix)—verifies the maxCache Container redundancy and repairs the logical drive if bad data is found.
- `verify`—verifies the maxCache Container redundancy without repairing bad data.

### Examples

```
ARCCONF TASK START 1 LOGICALDRIVE 1 VERIFY
ARCCONF TASK START 1 DEVICE 0 0 INITIALIZE
ARCCONF TASK START MAXCACHE COHERENCYCHECK ONCE
```

## arconf uninit

### Description

Uninitializes one or more physical drives. The uninitialize command clears Adaptec meta-data and any OS partitions from a drive; existing data on the drive is destroyed. Drives can be uninitialized only if they are in the Raw or Ready state (that is, not part of any logical drive). A drive in the Raw state has no Adaptec meta-data but may or may not have an OS partition.

**Note:** Uninitialized drives are compatible with any HBA and can be exchanged with drives on the motherboard's SATA interface. For more information about uninitialized devices, see [arconf setcontrollermode](#) on page 36.

### Syntax:

```
ARCCONF UNINIT <Controller#> <CHANNEL# DRIVE#> [Channel# Drive#] ... [nologs]
ARCCONF UNINIT <Controller#> ALL [nologs]
```

### Parameters

#### Controller#

Controller number.

#### Channel#

The channel number of the device to be uninitialized.

**Drive#**

The drive number of the device to be uninitialized.

**ALL**

Uninitializes all physical devices in the Raw or Ready state.

**nologs**

Suppresses log output for the command.

**Examples**

```
ARCCONF UNINIT 1 0 12 0 13  
ARCCONF 1 ALL
```



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