Adaptec RAID Controller Command Line Utility
User's Guide

If you have questions about installing or using your Adaptec product, check this document first—you will find answers to most of your questions. If you need further assistance, use the support options listed below. To expedite your service, have your computer in front of you.

- Before contacting Technical Support, you need your product unique TSID number. The TSID number identifies your product and support status.
- The TSID number is included on a white, bar-coded label, like this example:

- Affix a copy of the TSID label to the CD jacket so that you don't lose it. In addition, it's recommended that you register your product so that you have easy access to your TSID when contacting Customer Support.

Note: The phone numbers below are subject to change. Please visit the Support section of www.adaptec.com for the most up to date contact information.

- Visit our Web site at www.adaptec.com.
- Search the Adaptec Support Knowledgebase (ASK) at ask.adaptec.com for articles, troubleshooting tips, and frequently asked questions for your product.
- For information about Adaptec's support options, call +1 408-957-2550, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
  To speak with a Technical Support Specialist, call +1 408-934-7274.
- For support via e-mail, submit your question at ask.adaptec.com.
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Getting Started with the Command Line Utility

1

In this chapter...

This chapter explains how your Adaptec 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
- Automatically update Windows drivers
- Provides access to the status and event logs of a controller
- Isolate problems and determine their causes

The ARCCONF command line utility is provided on the Adaptec Storage Manager installation CD. The utility is automatically installed in the same directory as Adaptec Storage Manager and must remain there.

To install ARCCONF on Windows systems:

1. Start the computer.
2. After Windows starts, insert the Adaptec Storage Manager CD.
3. When the installation program starts, follow the on-screen instructions.

To install ARCCONF on Linux systems:

1. Start the computer.
2. After Linux starts, insert the Adaptec Storage Manager CD.
3. Mount the Adaptec Storage Manager CD:

   Red Hat—`mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom`

   SuSE—`mount /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom`
4. Change to the cdrom directory:

   Red Hat—`cd /mnt/cdrom/linux/manager`

   SuSE—`cd /media/cdrom/linux/manager`
5. Extract the RPM package and install it:

   `rpm --install ./StorMan*.rpm`
6. Unmount the Adaptec Storage Manager CD:

   Red Hat—`umount /mnt/cdrom`

   SuSE—`umount /media/cdrom`

To install ARCCONF on OpenServer and UnixWare systems:

1. Insert the Adaptec Storage Manager installation CD in the CD drive.
2. Mount the Adaptec Storage Manager installation CD:

   `mount -r -F cdfs /dev/cdrom/cdromdevicefile /mnt`

   where *`cdromdevicefile`* is the device file, for example, c0b0t010, for the CD block device. To determine the actual filename, look in the /dev/cdrom directory.
3. Use pkgadd to install Adaptec Storage Manager:

   `pkgadd -d /mnt/unixware/manager/RaidMan.ds (for UnixWare)`

   `pkgadd -d /mnt/openserv6/manager/RaidMan.ds (for OpenServer 6)`

4 Follow the instructions on the screen to complete the installation.

5 Unmount the CD drive:

```
umount /mnt
```

To install ARCCONF on Solaris systems:

1 Insert the Adaptec Storage Manager Installation CD.

The CD mounts automatically. (If it doesn't, manually mount the CD using a command similar to the one shown below. Refer to your operating system documentation for detailed instructions.)

```
mount -F hsfs -o ro/dev/dsk/c1t0d0s2/mnt
```

2 Install Adaptec Storage Manager:

```
pkgadd -d/<mount point>/solaris/manager/StorMan.ds
```

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

Eject or unmount the Adaptec Storage Manager Installation CD. Refer to your operating system documentation for detailed instructions.

To install ARCCONF on FreeBSD systems:

1 Insert the Adaptec Storage Manager Installation CD.

2 Mount the Adaptec Storage Manager installation CD:

```
mount /cdrom /mnt
```

Note: Your CD-ROM drive may have a different device name or path.

3 Copy the ARCCONF file to the local hard drive:

```
cp -p /cdrom/freebsd(version)/cmdline/arcconf/(root or other directory)
```

4 Change to the ARCCONF installation directory, then enter this command:

```
chmod +x arcconf
```

5 Unmount the Adaptec Storage Manager Installation CD. Refer to your operating system documentation for detailed instructions.

To install ARCCONF on VMWare systems:

1 Insert the Adaptec Storage Manager Installation CD.

2 Mount the Adaptec Storage Manager installation CD:

```
mount -r /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom
```

3 Extract the Linux Adaptec Storage Manager RPM package and install it:

```
rpm --install --nodeps ./StorMan*.rpm
```

Note: Ignore the note saying "Application can be started by typing /usr/StorMan/StorMan.sh". VMWare does not support the Adaptec Storage Manager GUI.

4 Change to the /usr/StorMan directory, then enter this command:

```
chmod +x arcconf
```

5 Unmount the Adaptec Storage Manager Installation CD. Refer to your operating system documentation for detailed instructions.

To start ARCCONF, enter one of the following commands:

- Windows—<*install_dir*>\arcconf.exe
- Linux—/usr/<*install_dir*>/arcconf
- UnixWare/OpenServer—/opt/RaidMan/arcconf
- Solaris—/usr/StorMan/arcconf
- FreeBSD—/<*install_dir*>/arcconf
- VMWare—/usr/StorMan/arcconf

Install_dir is the directory where the utility is installed.

To see a list of available commands, type ARCCONF at the prompt. The utility command functions are detailed in the next chapter, *Using the Command Line Utility*.

Using the Command Line Utility 2

In this chapter...

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. For example:

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)
```

Available commands are described on the following pages, in alphabetical order. To access a list of commands, type `ARCCONF` and press **Enter**.

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

Perform the following functions from the command line:

ARCCONF COMMANDS			
copyback	getlogs	romupdate	setperform
create	getstatus	setalarm	setpower
datascrub	getversion	setcache	setpriority
delete	identify	setconfig	setstate

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

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# is the controller number

On enables the copyback feature

Off disables the copyback feature

Example

```
ARCCONF COPYBACK 1 ON
```

Creates a new logical drive or JBOD. 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 [Options] <Size> <RAID#> <CHANNEL#
DRIVE#> [CHANNEL# DRIVE#] ... [noprompt]
ARCCONF CREATE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE RVOLUME <LD#> <LD#> [LD#] ... [noprompt]
ARCCONF CREATE <Controller#> JBOD <CHANNEL# DRIVE#> [CHANNEL# DRIVE#] ...
[noprompt]
```

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

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.
- Rcache—The parameter to set the logical drive read cache.
  - RON - read cache on
  - ROFF - read cache off
- Wcache—The parameter to set the logical drive write cache.
  - WT - write-through disabled
  - WB - write-back enabled
  - WBB - write-back enabled (when protected by a battery)
- MaxIQcache—The parameter to set the logical drive MaxIQ cache.
  - ION - MaxIQ cache on
  - IOFF - MaxIQ cache off

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.

Channel# Drive# lists the space-delimited channel number and device number pairs for each device to add to the logical drive.

Rvolume is the RAID level for a RAID volume logical drive.

LD# is the 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
```

Toggles the background consistency check modes of the controller.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number.

On turns background consistency check on.

Off turns background consistency check off.

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 automaically turns background consistency check on.

Noprompt is an optional parameter that suppresses the confirmation prompt.

Example

```
ARCCONF DATASCRUB 1 PERIOD 30
ARCCONF DATASCRUB 1 OFF
```

Deletes a logical drive or JBOD. 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]
```

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

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

LogicalDrive|JBOD ALL deletes all logical drives or JBODs.

Noprompt is an optional parameter that suppresses alert messages.

Example

```
ARCCONF DELETE 1 LOGICALDRIVE 1 2 3
```

```
ARCCONF DELETE 1 JBOD ALL
```

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> is the directory path containing the driver that you want to update.

Example

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

Turns automatic failover on and off.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number.

On turns the controller failover mode on.

Off turns the controller failover mode off.

Example

```
ARCCONF FAILOVER 1 ON
```

Lists information about the controllers, logical drives, and physical devices. This information can include (but is not limited to) the following items:

- Controller type
- BIOS, boot block, device driver, and firmware versions
- Logical drive status, RAID level and size, MaxIQ cache status (enabled/disabled)
- Physical device type, device ID, presence of PFA, SSD status (SSD or not, part of MaxIQ pool, MaxIQ pool compatibility)
- Physical device state
- Number of Solid State Disks (SSDs) assigned to MaxIQ pool, maximum number of SSDs that can be assigned to MaxIQ pool

- Enclosure information: fan, power supply, and temperature status

Syntax

```
ARCCONF CONFIG <Controller#> [AD|LD [LD#]|PD|AL]
```

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

AD/LD/PD/AL options:

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

Example

```
ARCCONF GETCONFIG 1 AD
```

Obtains controller log information.

Provides access to the status and event logs of a controller. You can retrieve three types of logs:

- DEVICE—A log of any device errors the controller has encountered.
- DEAD—A log that records any occurrences of defunct devices.
- EVENT—A log of special events that may have occurred (e.g., rebuilds, LDMs, etc.).
- CLEAR—Optional, clears the specified controller log.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

Type is one of the following types of log to retrieve:

- DEVICE
- DEAD
- EVENT
- CLEAR

Example

```
ARCCONF GETLOGS 1 DEVICE
```

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 the Adaptec Storage Manager.

2 GETSTATUS reports verify, clear, initialize, and secure erase operations on physical devices.

3 GETSTATUS only reports active operations. It does not display information if the operation is completed.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

Example

```
ARCCONF GETSTATUS 1
```

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# is the controller number

Example

```
ARCCONF GETVERSION
```

Identifies a physical or logical device by blinking its LEDs.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

LogicalDrive# is the number of the logical drive to be identified

Channel# is the channel number for the device to be identified

Device# is the device number for the device to be identified

Example

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

Loads a feature key onto an Adaptec controller.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

Key# is the key number provided by Adaptec

Example

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

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# is the controller number

From indicates that the logical drive to be modified will follow

LogicalDrive# is 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# is the channel number for the device.

Drive# is the device_ID (device number) for the device.

Note: Channel and device_ID are repeatable parameters.

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
```

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. The command returns when the rescan is complete.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

Example

```
ARCCONF RESCAN 1
```

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 function is only supported in Windows and Linux.
2. Be sure to copy the *.UFI update files from the CD and not from the BIOS/Firmware update diskettes.

Syntax

```
ARCCONF ROMUPDATE <Controller#> <BaseName>
```

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

BaseName is 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. If you are copying UFI files from floppy images, be sure to check all images.

Example

```
ARCCONF ROMUPDATE 1 AC2200
ARCCONF ROMUPDATE 1 AC220001.UFI
```

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

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

On enables the alarm

Off disables the alarm

Silence quiets the currently sounding alarm

Test triggers the alarm

Example

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

Changes a logical drive's cache mode.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

LogicalDrive# is the number of the logical drive whose cache will be altered

Logical drive cache modes:

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

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

Example

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

Resets the controller's configuration. Logical drives are deleted, hard disks are reset to the READY state, and any controller settings are reset to default values.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

Default restores the controller ‘s default configuration.

Noprompt: No prompt for confirmation.

Example

```
ARCCONF SETCONFIG 1 DEFAULT
```

Enables/disables MaxIQ caching for a logical drive, adds a Solid State Disk (SSD) to the MaxIQ pool, removes an SSD from the MaxIQ pool.

Note: Before you can enable the MaxIQ cache, you must assign at least one SSD to the MaxIQ pool. Additionally, regular read caching must also be enabled (see page 20).

Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETMAXIQCACHE <Controller#> ENABLE|DISABLE <LogicalDrive#>
ARCCONF SETMAXIQCACHE <Controller#> ADDTOPOOL|REMOVEFROMPOOL <Channel# Device#>
...
```

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

LogicalDrive# is the number of the logical drive

Channel# is the channel number for the SSD

Device# is the device number for the SSD

Example

```
ARCCONF SETMAXIQCACHE 1 ENABLE 1
ARCCONF SETMAXIQCACHE 1 ADDTOPOOL 0 1
ARCCONF SETMAXIQCACHE 1 REMOVEFROMPOOL 0 1 0 2
```

Renames a logical drive.

Syntax

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

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

LogicalDrive# is the number of the logical drive to be renamed

New Name is the new name of the logical drive

Example

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

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# is the controller number.

Example

```
ARCCONF SETNCQ 1 ENABLE
```

Changes controller settings based on the application.

Syntax

```
ARCCONF SETPERFORM <Controller#> <Performance Mode>
```

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number.

Performance Mode is 1 (DYNAMIC/Default) or 2 (OLTP/Database).

Example

```
ARCCONF SETPERFORM 1 2
```

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#>
ARCCONF SETPOWER <Controller#> LD <LogicalDrive#> DISABLE|[SLOWDOWN <st#>]
[POWEROFF <pt#>] [VERIFY <vt#>]
```

Parameters

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

external# is 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# is 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
```

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# is the controller number.

Task ID is the number of the task to be changed. Use arcconf 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 is: 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.

Example

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

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> [LOGICALDRIVE
<LD#>[LD#] ... ] [noprompt]
```

```
ARCCONF SETSTATE <Controller#> LOGICALDRIVE <LD#> OPTIMAL [ADVANCED <option>]
[noprompt]
```

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

Channel# is the channel number for the drive

Device# is the device number for the device.

LD# is the 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).

`ADVANCED` <option> is an 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.

Example

```
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
```

Create or manage a logical drive snapshot.

Syntax

```
ARCCONF SNAPSHOT <Controller#> <COMMAND> ... [noprompt]
```

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

Commands:

- map—display logical drives and any snapshot state.
- stop <Logicaldrive#>—Remove the snapshot associated with the given Logical drive.
- backup <source Logicaldrive#> <target Logicaldrive#>—Create a new snapshot, copying the full contents of the source to the target.
- nobackup <source Logicaldrive#> <target Logicaldrive#>—Create a new snapshot, copying only changes to the source to the target.

Noprompt: No prompt for confirmation.

Example

```
ARCCONF SNAPSHOT 1 MAP
```

Performs a task on a logical drive.

Syntax

```
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>
```

Parameters

Controller# is the controller number

LogicalDrive# is the 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—removes all data from the drive in a secure fashion to prevent any possible recovery of the erased data.

Example

```
ARCCONF TASK START 1 LOGICALDRIVE 1 VERIFY
ARCCONF TASK START 1 DEVICE 0 0 INITIALIZE
```

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