Arcserve Cyber Resilient Storage

Version 2

Command Reference Guide

arcserve®

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- You can use our Live Chat link to instantly launch a real-time conversation between you and the Arcserve Support team. With Live Chat, you can get immediate answers to your concerns and questions, while still maintaining access to the product.
- You can participate in the Arcserve Global User Community to ask and answer questions, share tips and tricks, discuss best practices and participate in conversations with your peers.
- You can open a support ticket. By opening a support ticket online, you can expect a callback from one of our experts in the product area you are inquiring about.

You can access other helpful resources appropriate for your Arcserve product.

Contents

Chapter 1: Overview

This Command Reference Guide provides a comprehensive collection of essential shell commands used to manage and secure the Arcserve Cyber Resilient Storage Server. Designed for system administrators, security engineers, and IT operations teams, the guide covers key commands grouped into functional categories to provide clarity and ease of access, with context and examples for real-world usage.

Command Format

Each command reference includes:

- Command Syntax
- Usage Description

Chapter 2: Arcserve Cyber Resilient Storage Server Shell Commands

The shell is a command-line interface (CLI) that allows you to manage your Arcserve Cyber Resilient Storage Server. It functions like Bash on Linux or PowerShell on Windows, where you type commands and their arguments to perform various tasks. The available commands are restricted to maintain the security and integrity of the server.

To access the shell, log in to the server using SSH or directly through the console after completing the initial setup.

Chapter 3: alert

This section describes the commands used to configure email alerts sent in response to system events.

Usage

```
alert [-h] {create,list,delete} ...
```

Sub-commands:

create

Create an email alert.

Usage

```
alert create [-h] -t {disks-smart-status,storage-degraded,storage-error,storage-
state-changed,storage-threshold,system-clock} -r RECIPIENTS [RECIPIENTS ...]
```

Named Arguments:

-t, --type

Type for which to create the alert. The alert types are:

- disks-smart-status
- storage-degraded
- storage-error
- storage-state-changed
- storage-threshold
- system-clock

-r, --recipients

List of recipients for the alert.

list

Lists the email alerts.

Usage

```
alert list [-h]
```

delete

Deletes an email alert.

Usage

```
alert delete [-h] -t TYPE
```

Named Arguments:

-t, --type

The type of alert to delete.

Chapter 4: config

This section describes the commands used to check and apply both system configuration and security policies.

Usage

```
config [-h] {check,apply} ...
```

Sub-commands:

check

Shows the current state of system configuration and security policies.

Usage

```
config check [-h] [-v] -c CATEGORY
```

Named Arguments:

-v, --verbose

Show all information, including from healthy categories

Default: False

-c, --category

Possible choices: arcserve-support-access, root-access, secure-boot, system-clock, time, security, system

Check for only a specific ruleset, or category:

Category	Ruleset or category to enforce:
all	Run all non-interactive rulesets.
system	Run all non-interactive system/update rulesets.
storage	Checks ZFS storage pools are upgraded to the latest version.
time	Ensures chrony is configured correctly for NTS time synchronization.
security	Locks root password and disables root shell and SSH access.
root-access	Locks the Arcserve support account and disables its shell access.
arcserve-support-access	Locks the Arcserve support account and disables its shell access.
secure-boot	(Interactive) Verifies Secure Boot is enabled and ZFS kernel modules are signed.
system-clock	Checks NTS time sources are configured, reachable, and the clock is synchronized.

apply

Brings system configuration and security policies into the desired state.

Usage

```
config apply [-h] [-v]
             [--category {arcserve-support-access,root-access,secure-boot,system-
clock,time,security,system}]
```

Named Arguments:

-v, --verbose

Show per-rule results after applying

Default: False

-c, --category

Possible choices: arcserve-support-access, root-access, secure-boot, system-clock, time, security, system

Apply changes only for a specific ruleset or category:

Category	Ruleset or category to enforce:
all	Run all non-interactive rulesets.
system	Run all non-interactive system/update rulesets.
storage	Checks ZFS storage pools are upgraded to the latest version.
time	Ensures chrony is configured correctly for NTS time synchronization.
security	Locks root password and disables root shell and SSH access.
root-access	Locks the Arcserve support account and disables its shell access.
arcserve-support-access	Locks the Arcserve support account and disables its shell access.
secure-boot	(Interactive) Verifies Secure Boot is enabled and ZFS kernel modules are signed.
system-clock	Checks NTS time sources are configured, reachable, and the clock is synchronized.

Chapter 5: disk

This section describes the commands used for various disk related actions.

Usage

```
disk [-h] {list} ...
```

Sub-commands:

list

Lists information about disks.

Usage

```
disk list [-h] [-d [DISK]] [-v]
```

Named Arguments:

-d, --disk

Shows only the specified disk.

-v, --verbose

Shows detailed information.

Default: False.

encrypt

Encrypt a disk.

Warning! This will erase all data on the disk.

Usage

```
disk encrypt [-h] -d DISKS [DISKS ...] [-F]
```

Named Arguments:

-d, --disks

The disks to encrypt.

-F, --force

Force encryption without confirmation.

Default: False.

test-passphrase

Tests that a provided passphrase is for the specified disk(s).

Usage

```
disk test-passphrase [-h] -d DISKS [DISKS ...] [-p PASSPHRASE]
```

Named Arguments:

-d, --disks

The disk(s) to test the passphrase for.

-p, --passphrase

The passphrase to test (if not provided, will prompt).

initialize

Initializes a disk.

Warning! This will erase all data on the disk.

Usage

```
disk initialize [-h] -d DISKS [DISKS ...] [-F]
```

Named Arguments:

-d, --disks

The disk(s) to initialize.

-F, --force

Force initialization without confirmation.

Default: False.

Chapter 6: email

This section describes the commands used to configure and test email for alerts.

Usage

```
email [-h] {configure,show,test} ...
```

Sub-commands:

configure

Configures the email server to use for alerts.

Usage

```
email configure [-h] -H HOST [-P PORT] [-u USERNAME] [-n SENDER_ADDRESS] [-s] [-t]
[-x SUBJECT_PREFIX]
```

Named Arguments:

-H, --host

SMTP server hostname

-P, --port

SMTP server port (default: 25, 465, or 587 based on –ssl or –starttls)

-u, --username

SMTP server username

-n, --sender-address

sender email address (default: username)

-s, --ssl

encrypt the initial connection

Default: False

-t, --starttls

upgrade the connection with STARTTLS (ignored if –ssl is set)

Default: False

-x, --subject-prefix

prefix to add to the subject line of emails

show

Shows the current email configuration; use ‘email configure’ to set up the email server first.

Usage

```
email show [-h]
```

test

Sends a test email to the specified recipient; use ‘email configure’ to set up the email server first.

Usage

```
email test [-h] -r RECIPIENT_ADDRESS
```

Named Arguments:

-r, --recipient_address

The recipient's email address.

Chapter 7: filesystem

This section describes the commands used to manage the filesystem.

Usage

```
filesystem [-h] {create,mount,unmount,list,delete} ...
```

Sub-commands:

create

Creates a filesystem in a specified pool.

Usage

```
filesystem create [-h] -p POOL -f FILESYSTEM [-m | --mount | --no-mount]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-f, --filesystem

Name of the filesystem.

-m, --mount, --no-mount

Mounts the filesystem after creation.

Default: True

mount

Mounts an existing filesystem in a specified pool.

Usage

```
filesystem mount [-h] -p POOL -f FILESYSTEM
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-f, --filesystem

Name of the filesystem.

unmount

Unmounts an existing filesystem in a specified pool.

Usage

```
filesystem unmount [-h] -p POOL -n FILESYSTEM
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-f, --filesystem

Name of the filesystem.

list

Displays the list of filesystems and mounted snapshots.

Usage

```
filesystem list [-h] [-p [POOL]] [-f FILESYSTEMS [FILESYSTEMS ...]]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-f, --filesystems

Names of the filesystems.

Default: []

delete

Deletes a filesystem from a specified pool.

Note: A filesystem cannot be deleted if it contains unexpired snapshots.

Usage

```
filesystem delete [-h] -p POOL -f FILESYSTEM
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-f, --filesystem

Name of the filesystem.

Chapter 8: help

Lists the available commands or details for an individual command.

Usage

```
help [-h] [command]
```

Positional Arguments:

command

Name of the command for which to display detailed help.

Chapter 9: key

This section describes the commands for performing various access key-related operations.

Usage

```
key [-h] {create,list,delete} ...
```

Sub-commands:

create

Creates an access key. The access key needs to be provided when creating an Arcserve Cyber Resilient Storage account in UDP or Cloud Console.

Usage

```
key create [-h] -i ID [-c [COMMENT]]
```

Named Arguments:

-i, --id

Identifier for the access key.

-c, --comment

Optional comment.

list

Lists access keys.

Usage

```
key list [-h] [-i [ID]]
```

Named Arguments:

-i, --id

Optional ID for a key to list.

delete

Deletes the specified access key.

Usage

```
key delete [-h] -i ID
```

Named Arguments:

-i, --id

Identifier of the access key to delete.

Chapter 10: logs

View troubleshooting logs.

Usage

```
logs [-h] [-a] [-f] {set-level,get-level} ...
```

Named Arguments:

-a, --audit

Shows only audit logs,

Default: False

-f, --follow

Shows the most recent logs and new entries as they arrive.

Default: False

When not using –follow, the logs are shown in a pager (an interactive viewer called “less”). In the pager, press ‘h’ for help about using it. Press Ctrl+C to return to the shell after viewing or following the logs.

set-level

Sets the log level for the application logs.

Usage

```
logs set-level [-h] -l LEVEL
```

Named Arguments

-l, --level

Valid log levels are: DEBUG, DETAIL, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, CRITICAL.

get-level

Gets the current log level for the application logs.

Usage

```
logs get-level [-h]
```

Named Arguments

-l, --level

Valid log levels are: DEBUG, DETAIL, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, CRITICAL.

Chapter 11: network

This section describes the shell commands used to set up network configuration.

Usage

```
network [-h] {hostname,device,profile,ping} ...
```

Sub-commands:

hostname

Manages the system hostname.

Usage

```
network hostname [-h] {show,modify} ...
```

Sub-commands:

show

Shows the current hostname.

Usage

```
network hostname show [-h]
```

modify

Modifies the current hostname.

Usage

```
network hostname modify [-h] - n NAME
```

-n, --name

The new hostname.

device

Manages network devices.

Usage

```
network device [-h] {list} ...
```

Sub-commands:

list

Lists the network devices.

Usage

```
network device list [-h] [-d DEVICE] [-v]
```

Named Arguments:

-d, --device

Name of the device to list.

Default: ''

-v, --verbose

Shows additional fields.

Default: FALSE

profile

Manages network connection profiles.

Usage

```
network profile [-h] {create,list,delete} ...
```

Sub-commands:

create

Creates a new network connection profile.

Usage:

```
network profile create [-h] -p PROFILE -d DEVICE [--ipv4 IPV4] [--ipv6 IPV6] [-a
ADDRESS] [-g GATEWAY] [--dns [DNS ...]] [--mtu MTU] [--autoconnect] [-r
AUTOCONNECT_PRIORITY]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --profile

Custom name for the network profile.

-d, --device

Name of the network device.

--ipv4

IPv4 configuration method.

Default: NetworkMethod.DISABLED

--ipv6

IPv6 configuration method.

Default: NetworkMethod.DISABLED

-a, --address

The network IP address; CIDR notation is required (e.g. 192.168.1.100/24).

-g, --gateway

Gateway IP address.

-d, --dns

Space separated list of DNS server IP address(es).

--mtu

Set the MTU (maximum transmission unit) size for the connection.

--autoconnect

Enable autoconnect on the profile.

Default: False

-r, --autoconnect-priority

Autoconnect priority - higher value means higher priority.

Default: 0

list

Displays information about profiles.

Usage

```
network profile list [-h] [-d DEVICE] [-v | --verbose | --no-verbose]
```

Named Arguments:

-d, --device

Show information about a specific device.

-v, --verbose, --no-verbose

Show extra details.

Default: False

modify

Modifies an existing network connection profile.

Usage

```
network profile modify [-h] -p PROFILE [-d DEVICE] [--ipv4 IPV4] [--ipv6 IPV6] [-a
ADDRESS] [-g GATEWAY]
                [--dns [DNS ...]] [--mtu MTU] [--autoconnect | --no-autoconnect]
            [-r AUTOCONNECT_PRIORITY]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --profile

Name of the network profile to modify.

-d, --device

Name of the network device.

--ipv4

IPv4 configuration method (auto, manual, disabled)

--ipv6

IPv6 configuration method (auto, manual, disabled)

-a, --address

The network IP address; CIDR notation is required (e.g. 192.168.1.100/24).

-g, --gateway

Gateway IP address.

-d, --dns

Space separated list of DNS server IP address(es).

--mtu

MTU (maximum transmission unit) size for the connection.

--autoconnect, --no-autoconnect

Enable autoconnect on the profile.

Default: False

-p, --autoconnect-priority

Autoconnect priority - higher value means higher priority.

delete

Delete an existing network connection profile.

Usage

```
network profile delete [-h] -p profile_name
```

Positional Arguments:

-p, --profile

Name of the network profile to delete.

up

Activates a network connection profile.

```
network profile up [-h] -p PROFILE
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --profile

Name of the network profile to activate.

down

Deactivates a network connection profile.

```
network profile down [-h] -p PROFILE
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --profile

Custom name for the network profile.

bond

Manages active-backup network bonds for device redundancy.

Usage

```
network bond [-h] {create,delete,modify} ...
```

Sub-commands:

create

Creates a new network bond with member devices.

Usage:

```
network bond create [-h] -b BOND -m MEMBERS [MEMBERS ...]
```

Named Arguments:

-b, --bond

Name for the bond device and connection profile. This will be the virtual bonded interface. Member profiles will be named '{bond}-member1', '{bond}-member2', etc.

-m, --members

Physical network devices to add as bond members (minimum 2 devices).

delete

Deletes a network bond and all its member profiles.

Usage

```
network bond delete [-h] -b BOND_DEVICE
```

Positional Arguments:

-b, --bond

Name of the bond to delete.

ping

Tests network connectivity by pinging an IP address or hostname.

Usage:

```
network ping [-h] [-d DESTINATION_FLAG] [-t 1-255] [-c 1-100] [-s 1-65507] [-i 1-10] [-w 1-60] [destination]
```

Positional Arguments:

destination

The IP address or hostname to ping.

Named Arguments:

-d, --destination

The IP address or hostname to ping.

-t, --ttl

The time to live (TTL) value to test if packets are being forwarded by a router.

Default: 60

-c, --count

Number of ping packets to send.

Default: 4

-s, --size

Size of the ping packet payload in bytes.

Default: 56

-i, --interval

Interval between sending ping packets in seconds.

Default: 1

-w, --timeout

Timeout to wait for each ping reply in seconds.

Default: 5

Chapter 12: pool

This section describes the commands used to perform various pool-management operations.

Usage

```
pool [-h] {create,list,list-inactive,import,add-disk,remove-
disk,expand,status,delete,replace-disk,clear} ...
```

Sub-commands:

create

Creates a storage pool.

Usage

```
pool create [-h] -p POOL -d DISKS [DISKS ...] [-P {single,double,triple}] [-F | --
force | --no-force]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-d, --disks

Name of disk(s) to add to the pool.

-P, --parity

Parity for the pool.

Possible choices are: *single*, *double*, or *triple*.

-F, --force, --no-force

Ignores warnings, and forces the pool creation, possibly overwriting existing disk data.

Default: False

list

Lists the configuration of one or more storage pools.

Usage

```
pool list [-h] [-p [POOLS ...]]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pools

Specific pool names to list.

Default: []

list-inactive

Lists the storage pools that are currently inactive.

Usage

```
pool list-inactive [-h]
```

import

Import one or more inactive storage pools.

Usage

```
pool import [-h] -p POOLS [POOLS ...]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pools

Name(s) of the inactive pools.

add-disk

Adds a disk to a storage pool.

Usage

```
pool add-disk [-h] [-p POOL] [-t [DISK_TYPE]] -d DISK
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-t, --disk-type

The type of disk to add to the pool (one of: *data*, *spare*).

-d, --disk

Name of the disk to add to the pool.

remove-disk

Removes a spare disk from a storage pool.

Usage

```
pool remove-disk [-h] [-p POOL] -d DISK
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-d, --disk-name

Name of the spare disk to remove from the pool.

expand

Expands the pool to use the additional capacity created when a new disk is added or an existing disk is resized.

Usage

```
pool expand [-h] [-p POOL]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

status

Displays the status of one or more storage pools.

Usage

```
pool status [-h] [-p [POOLS ...]] [-v | --verbose | --no-verbose]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pools

Name(s) of the pool(s) for which to show status.

-v, --verbose, --no-verbose

Shows detailed status information.

Default: False

delete

Deletes a storage pool.

Usage

```
pool delete [-h] -p POOL [-F | --force | --no-force]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-f, --force, --no-force

Ignores warnings, and forces the pool deletion.

Default: False

replace-disk

Replaces a disk in a specified pool.

Usage

```
pool replace-disk [-h] -p POOL -d DISK -n NEW_DISK
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool containing the disk to replace.

-d, --disk

Name of the old disk to replace.

-n, --new-disk

Name of the new disk that will replace the old disk.

clear

Clears pool errors.

Usage

```
pool clear [-h] -p POOL
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool to clear errors from.

Chapter 13: reboot

Reboots the system.

Usage

```
reboot [-h] [-F | --force | --no-force]
```

Named Arguments:

-F, --force, --no-force

Ignores warnings and forces the reboot, possibly causing data loss.

Default: False

Chapter 14: shutdown

Turns off the system.

Usage

```
shutdown [-h] [-F | --force | --no-force]
```

Named Arguments:

-F, --force, --no-force

Ignores warnings and forces the shutdown, possibly causing data loss.

Default: False

Chapter 15: snapshot

This section describes the commands used to interact with snaphots.

Usage

```
snapshot [-h] {list,cleanup,mount,unmount} ...
```

Sub-commands:

list

Lists the snapshots for a pool and/or filesystem.

Usage

```
snapshot list [-h] [-p POOL] [-f FILESYSTEM]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool to display snapshots for.

-f, --filesystem

Filesystem to display the snapshots for.

cleanup

Removes expired snapshots.

Usage

```
snapshot cleanup [-h]
```

mount

Mounts a snapshot.

Usage

```
snapshot mount [-h] -p POOL -f FILESYSTEM -s SNAPSHOT
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool containing the snapshot.

-f, --filesystem

Name of the filesystem of the snapshot.

-s, --snapshot

Full name of snapshot to mount, as it appears in snapshot list.

unmount

Unmounts a snapshot.

Usage

```
snapshot unmount [-h] -p POOL -f FILESYSTEM -s SNAPSHOT
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool containing the snapshot.

-f, --filesystem

Name of the filesystem of the snapshot.

-s, --snapshot

Full name of snapshot to unmount, as it appears in the snapshot list.

Chapter 16: support

This section describes the support management commands.

Usage

```
support [-h] {enable,upload-bundle} ...
```

Sub-commands:

enable

Enables remote access to this server for Arcserve support.

Usage

```
support enable [-h] [-r RELAY] [-p PORT]
```

Named Arguments:

-r, --relay

Overrides the relay server address (optional).

Default: ''

-p, --port

Overrides the relay server port (optional).

Default: 0

upload-bundle

Uploads a support bundle for diagnosis.

Usage

```
support upload-bundle [-h] [-t TAG]
```

Named Arguments:

-t, --tag

Tag to easily identify a support bundle.

Default: ""

-o, --offline, --no-offline

Saves the support bundle to a USB drive.

Default: False

-F, --force, --no-force

Bypasses the confirmation prompt to save the support bundle to USB drive.

Default: False

Chapter 17: time

This section describes the time-related commands.

Usage

```
time [-h] {show,configure} ...
```

Sub-commands:

show

Shows time information.

Usage

```
time show [-h]
```

configure

Configures time settings.

Usage

```
time configure [-h] -s SERVERS [SERVERS ...]
```

Named Arguments:

-s, --servers

Fully-qualified domain name of NTS time server(s) to use.

Chapter 18: timezone

This section describes the commands used to configure the system time zone.

Usage

```
timezone [-h] {list,show,set} ...
```

Sub-commands:

list

Shows the available system time zones.

Usage

```
timezone list [-h]
```

show

Shows the current system time zone.

Usage

```
timezone show [-h]
```

set

Sets the system time zone; use ‘timezone list’ to find available system time zones.

Usage

```
timezone set [-h] -t TIMEZONE
```

Named Arguments:

-t, --timezone

The system time zone to set.

Chapter 19: update

This section describes the commands used to check for and/or perform system updates.

Usage

```
update [-h] {config,check,install} ...
```

Sub-commands:

config

Manages the update settings.

Usage

```
update config [-h] {set,show} ...
```

Sub-commands:

set

Configures the update settings.

Usage

```
update config set [-h] [-c CHANNEL] [-t TAG] [-v VERSION]
```

Named Arguments:

-c, --channel

The update channel to use.

-t, --tag

The tag to use for update content.

Default: 'latest'

-v, --version

The version to use for update content.

show

Displays the update settings.

Usage

```
update config show [-h]
```

check

Checks if there are updates available.

Usage

```
update check [-h] [-o | --offline | --no-offline]
```

Named Arguments:

-o, --offline, --no-offline

Checks for updates from a USB or optical device.

Default: 'False'

install

Installs the updates.

Usage

```
update install [-h] [-f | --force | --no-force]
```

Named Arguments:

-f, --force, --no-force

Ignore warnings, never prompt

Default: False

-o, --offline, --no-offline

Installs updates from a USB or optical device.

Default: False

Chapter 20: user

This section describes the commands used to manage user accounts.

Usage

```
user [-h] {list,create,update,delete} ...
```

Sub-commands:

list

Lists users.

Usage

```
user list [-h]
```

create

Creates a new user.

Usage

```
user create [-h] -u USERNAME [-r {admin,super_admin}]
```

Named Arguments:

-u, --username

Username for the new account.

-r, --role

Role for the new account. Possible choices: admin, super_admin

Default: 'admin'

update

Updates an existing user.

Usage

```
user update [-h] -u USERNAME [-p] [-r {admin,super_admin}]
```

Named Arguments:

-u, --username

Username of the account to modify.

-p, --password

Prompt to set a new password

Default: False

-r, --role

New role for the account. Possible choices: admin, super_admin

delete

Deletes an existing user.

Usage

```
user delete [-h] -u USERNAME
```

Named Arguments:

-u, --username

Username of the account to delete.

Chapter 21: version

Display the version of the system.

Usage

```
version [-h]
```

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