Arcserve® Cyber Resilient Storage

Command Reference Guide

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arcserve®

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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

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.

This section contains the following topics:

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 4
list 4
delete 4

create

Create an email alert.

Usage

```
alert create [-h] -t TYPE -r RECIPIENTS [RECIPIENTS ...]
```

Named Arguments:

-t, --type

Type for which to create the alert.

-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.

disk

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

Usage

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

Sub-commands:

list 5

list

Lists information about disks.

Usage

```
disk list [-h]
```

echo

Displays a message on the console. This command checks the connectivity of your local appliance services.

Usage

```
echo [-h] [-d DURATION] message
```

Positional Arguments:

message

The message to display.

Named Arguments:

-d, --duration

Number of seconds the message should take.

Default: 0.

email

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

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

Sub-commands:

configure 7
show 8
test 9

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.

Syntax: Java

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

Named Arguments:

-r, --recipient_address

recipient email address

exit

Exits the shell and logs the user out.

Usage

```
usage: exit [-h]
```

filesystem

This section describes the commands used to manage the filesystem.

Usage

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

Sub-commands:

create 11
mount 11
unmount 12
list 12
delete 13

create

Creates a filesystem in a specified pool.

Usage:

```
filesystem create [-h] -p POOL -n NAME [-m | --mount | --no-mount]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-n, --name

Name of the filesystem.

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

Mounts the filesystem after creation.

Default: True

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

Filesystem of the snapshot.

-s, --snapshot

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

unmount

Unmounts an existing filesystem in a specified pool.

Usage

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

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-n, --name

Name of the filesystem.

list

Displays the list of filesystems.

Usage

```
filesystem list [-h] [-p [POOL]] [-n [NAMES ...]]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-n, --name

Name of the filesystem.

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 -n NAME
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool.

-n, --name

Name of the filesystem.

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.

key

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

Usage:

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

Sub-commands:

create 15
list 15
delete 16

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.

logs

View troubleshooting logs.

Usage:

```
usage: logs [-h] [-a] [-f]
```

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.

network

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

Usage

```
network [-h] {hostname,interface} ...
```

Sub-commands:

hostname 18
interface 19

hostname

Manages the system hostname.

Usage:

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

Sub-commands:

list

Lists the current hostname.

Usage:

```
network hostname list [-h]
```

modify

Modify the current hostname.

Usage

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

Named Arguments:

-n, --name

New name of the host.

interface

Manage network interfaces.

Usage

```
network interface [-h] {list,modify} ...
```

Sub-commands:

list

Lists the interfaces.

Usage:

```
network interface list [-h] [-i INTERFACE]
```

Named Arguments:

-i, --interface

Name of the interface to list.

Default: ''

modify

Modify a specified interface.

Usage:

```
network interface modify [-h] [-f | --force | --no-force] -i INTERFACE [-m
{auto,manual,disabled}]
            [-a ADDRESS] [-g GATEWAY] [-p {ipv4,ipv6}] [-d DNS]
```

Named Arguments:

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

Suppresses the confirmation prompt.

Default: False

-i, --interface

Name of the interface to modify.

-m, --method

The IP assignment method. Possible choices: auto, manual, disabled

-a, --address

The network IP address; CIDR notation is required.

-g, --gateway

Network gateway

-p, --protocol

Protocol family of the interface. Possible choices: ipv4, ipv6.

Default: 'ipv4'

-d, --dns

List of DNS addresses to be used by an interface.

pool

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

Usage

```
pool [-h] {create,list,add-disk,status,delete,replace-disk} ...
```

Sub-commands:

create 21
list 22
add-disk 22
status 22
delete 23
replace-disk 23

create

Creates a storage pool.

Note:

Usage

```
pool create [-h] -n NAME -d DISKS [DISKS ...] [-f | --force | --no-force]
```

Named Arguments:

-n, --name

Name of the pool.

-d, --disks

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

-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] [-n [NAMES ...]]
```

Named Arguments:

-n, --names

Specific pool names to list.

Default: []

add-disk

Adds a disk to a storage pool.

Usage

```
pool add-disk [-h] [-n POOL_NAME] -d DISK_NAME [DISK_NAME ...]
```

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool-name

Name of the pool.

-d, --disk-name

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

status

Displays the status of one or more storage pools.

Usage

```
pool status [-h] [-n [NAMES ...]]
```

Named Arguments:

-n, --names

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

Default: False

delete

Deletes a storage pool.

Usage

```
pool delete [-h] -n NAME [-f | --force | --no-force]
```

Named Arguments:

-n, --name

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] -n POOL -o OLD_DISK -d NEW_DISK
```

Named Arguments:

-n, --pool

Name of the pool containing the disk to replace.

-o, --old-disk

Name of the old disk to replace.

-d, --new-disk

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

reboot

Reboots the system.

Usage

```
reboot [-h]
```

security

Check the status of key system security settings.

Usage

```
security [-h] {check} ...
```

check

Checks and reports security status.

Usage

```
security check [-h]
```

shutdown

Turns off the system.

Usage

```
shutdown [-h]
```

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

Filesystem of the snapshot.

-s, --snapshot

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

unmount

Unmounts a snapshot.

Usage

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

Named Arguments:

-p, --pool

Name of the pool containing the snapshot.

-f, --filesystem

Filesystem of the snapshot.

-s, --snapshot

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

support

This section describes the support management commands.

Usage

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

Sub-commands:

enable 28
upload-bundle 28

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: ""

time

This section describes the time-related commands.

Usage

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

Sub-commands:

show 30

show

Shows time information.

Usage

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

timezone

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

Usage

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

Sub-commands:

list 31
show 31
set 31

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.

update

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

Usage

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

Sub-commands:

config 32
check 33
install 33

config

Manages the update settings.

Usage

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

Sub-commands:

set

Configure the update settings.

Usage

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

Named Arguments:

-c, --channel

The update channel to use.

-t, --tag

The tag to use for update content.

Default: 'latest'

show

Displays the update settings.

Usage

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

check

Checks for updates.

Usage

```
update check [-h]
```

install

Installs the updates.

Usage

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

Named Arguments:

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

Ignore warnings, never prompt

Default: False

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.

version

Display the version of the system.

Usage

```
version [-h]
```

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