



EMC® Unisphere™ Analyzer

Command Line Interface (CLI) Reference

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This manual describes the CLI commands that you use to monitor storage-system performance using EMC® Unisphere™ Analyzer or EMC® Navisphere Analyzer software. Each major section includes introductory and format information.

Audience

This manual is intended for those who will use the `naviseccli` command to monitor and tune AX4-5 series, CX4 series, CX3 series, and CX series disk-array storage systems with Analyzer. Users of previous versions of EMC CLARiiON® software should note that Navisphere Analyzer has been changed to Unisphere Analyzer. Readers of this guide should be familiar with the following topics:

- ◆ The operating system running on the servers you will manage.
- ◆ Storage-system components and configurations.

Organization

This manual contains three chapters and one appendix, as follows.

Chapter 1	Introduces the Analyzer software.
Chapter 2	Explains the <code>naviseccli</code> and Analyzer CLI commands for monitoring storage-system performance.
Chapter 3	Explains the Analyzer client tools.
Appendix A	Lists the commands supported on different series of storage systems.

Storage systems no longer covered in this document

The table below lists the storage systems that are no longer covered in this document and the last revision of this document that included the storage systems.

Storage system removed	Last revision including the storage system
CX200, CX400, and CX600	Revision 02

Related documentation

For additional AX4-5 series, CX4 series, CX3 series, and CX series storage-system CLI commands, refer to the latest version of the EMC Unisphere online help and the *EMC Navisphere Command Line Interface (CLI) Reference*.

Special note conventions

EMC uses the following conventions for special notices:



CAUTION A caution contains information essential to avoid data loss or damage to the system or equipment.



DANGER A danger notice contains information essential to avoid a hazard that will cause severe personal injury, death, or substantial property damage if you ignore the message.

Important: An important note contains information essential to operation of the software.

Note: A note presents information that is important, but not hazard-related.

Hint: A note that provides suggested advice to users, often involving follow-on activity for a particular action.

Typographical conventions

EMC uses the following type style conventions in this document.

Normal	Used in running (nonprocedural) text for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Names of resources, attributes, pools, Boolean expressions, buttons, DQL statements, keywords, clauses, environment variables, functions, utilities ◆ URLs, pathnames, filenames, directory names, computer names, filenames, links, groups, service keys, file systems, notifications
--------	---

Bold	Used in running (nonprocedural) text for names of commands, daemons, options, programs, processes, services, applications, utilities, kernels, notifications, system calls, and man pages. Used in procedures for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Names of interface elements (such as names of windows, dialog boxes, buttons, fields, and menus) ◆ What user specifically selects, clicks, presses, or types
<i>Italic</i>	Used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Full titles of publications referenced in text ◆ User input variable identifiers
Helvetica bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ User interface elements (what users specifically select, click, or press) ◆ Names of interface elements (such as names of windows, dialog boxes, buttons, fields, and menus) ◆ Command and program options
Courier bold	Indicates specific user input (such as commands).
<i>Courier italic</i>	Indicates variables in procedures and syntax diagrams
[]	Encloses available selections when they are optional.
	Separates alternative selections. The bar means “or”.
{ }	Encloses available selections when they are required.
...	Represents nonessential information omitted from an example.

Where to get help

EMC support, product, and licensing information can be obtained as follows.

Product information

For documentation, release notes, software updates, or for information about EMC products, licensing, and service, go to the EMC Powerlink website (registration required) at: <http://Powerlink.EMC.com>

Technical support

For technical support, go to EMC Customer Service on Powerlink. To open a service request through Powerlink, you must have a valid support agreement. Please contact your EMC sales representative for details about obtaining a valid support agreement or to answer any questions about your account.

Your comments

Your suggestions will help us continue to improve the accuracy, organization, and overall quality of the user publications.

Please send your opinion of this document to:

`techpubcomments@EMC.com`

About EMC Unisphere Analyzer

This chapter introduces the EMC® Unisphere™ Analyzer performance monitor application, which measures the performance of disk-array storage systems. Users of previous versions of EMC CLARiiON® software should note that EMC Navisphere® Analyzer has been changed to Unisphere Analyzer. This software, with the exception of new features, remains entirely identical in function. The Analyzer CLI commands and syntax have been preserved and can be used on systems that are running Unisphere within the limits of interoperability expressed in the release notes.

Major topics are:

- ◆ [About Unisphere Analyzer on page 10](#)
- ◆ [Prerequisites on page 10](#)
- ◆ [Using online help on page 11](#)

About Unisphere Analyzer

Analyzer works within storage domains that the web-based Unisphere software administers. It gathers storage-system performance statistics and presents them in various types of charts. These charts can help you find and anticipate bottlenecks in the disk storage component of a computer system.

Analyzer has two parts: a provider program that accumulates performance information and a user interface (UI). For information about the Analyzer UI, see the Unisphere online help.

The Analyzer enabler must be installed on any storage system you want to analyze. It controls, accumulates, and manages access to performance information on storage processors (SPs), logical units (LUNs), and disks. The new information displaces the old. This manual uses the term *LUN* to refer to LUNs, metaLUNs, fully provisioned LUNs, and thin LUNs, except where explicitly noted.

Analyzer can display the performance data directly (in real time) or as a file containing past performance data from an archive. It can display real time and archive file data simultaneously. You can compare charts from different storage systems (using real time data) or you can compare different times on one storage system (using real time and archive data).

Analyzer chart types

Analyzer has seven types of charts:

- ◆ Performance Overview
- ◆ Performance Survey
- ◆ Performance Summary
- ◆ Performance Detail
- ◆ IO Size Distribution Summary (for LUNs and metaLUNs only)
- ◆ IO Size Distribution Detail (for LUNs and metaLUNs only)
- ◆ LUN IO Disk Detail (for LUNs only)

Prerequisites

Analyzer requires the following:

- ◆ Unisphere software must be installed and enabled on at least one of the storage systems in the storage-system domain that you want to analyze.
- ◆ Analyzer must be enabled on the storage system you want to analyze.
- ◆ The correct version of the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) must be on the client from which you run the browser.

For the latest requirements, see the release notes supplied with the software.

Using online help

The following online help is available from the Unisphere interface:

- ◆ A set of organized, linked help topics
To access the online help table of contents, select ► **Help** ► **Help Topics** on the menu bar in the application's main window, or click the help icon in the toolbar.
- ◆ Context-sensitive help topics
To display context-sensitive help, click the **Help** button displayed in each dialog box.

This chapter explains the `naviseccli` command and the commands for monitoring and measuring the performance of AX4-5 series, CX4 series, CX3 series, and CX series disk-array storage systems with the Analyzer option.

Note: Please note that Secure CLI is replacing Java CLI; therefore, only Secure CLI will support new features. We recommend that you use Secure CLI. Secure CLI is also faster and more secure than Java CLI. Please refer to the *Navisphere Command Line Interface (CLI) Reference* for Java CLI support.

The commands in this chapter function only with a storage system that has the optional Analyzer software installed.

Topics are:

- ◆ [About Secure CLI on page 14](#)
- ◆ [Getting started with Secure CLI on page 14](#)
- ◆ [naviseccli on page 17](#)
- ◆ [analyzer -set on page 22](#)
- ◆ [analyzer -get on page 24](#)
- ◆ [analyzer -logging on page 26](#)
- ◆ [analyzer -start on page 27](#)
- ◆ [analyzer -stop on page 28](#)
- ◆ [analyzer -status on page 29](#)
- ◆ [analyzer -archive on page 30](#)

About Secure CLI

Secure CLI is a comprehensive Navisphere CLI solution that provides one application and one security model for all CLI commands. Secure CLI provides role-based authentication, audit trails of CLI events, and SSL-based data encryption. You do not need to install a JRE to run Secure CLI.

Note: Refer to the *Host Agent/CLI and Utilities Release Notes*, available on Powerlink, for a list of supported operating systems. You must be running FLARE® Operating Environment version 02.19.xxx.5.yyy or later.

Secure CLI commands run in a command window. Each command consists of the `naviseccli` command (and options) together with another subcommand (and its options).

Note: For commands that originated in Classic CLI, some command output may be enhanced; for example, Secure CLI can retrieve and display information from peer SPs. For Classic CLI commands that produce multiple warnings and require multiple confirmations, Secure CLI provides a single summary of warnings and a single confirmation. In general, Secure CLI preserves original command syntax and output for script compatibility.

Note: Secure CLI does not distinguish case of characters, so, regardless of the host operating system, you can use either uppercase, lowercase, or any combination of characters as you type commands.

If a Secure CLI command fails and the CLI does not generate its own error message, it displays an error message from the SP agent. Secure CLI generates errors about command line syntax for commands and options and their values.

Secure CLI commands return 0 if the command is successful, or a number greater than zero if the command is unsuccessful.

Getting started with Secure CLI

Before you begin to issue Secure CLI commands, you must create a user account on the storage system. To create the required user accounts using Navisphere CLI, refer to the *EMC Navisphere Command Line Interface (CLI) Reference*. For details on using Secure CLI, refer to the Unisphere online help.

You can also choose to configure Secure CLI to issue Secure CLI commands on the host (see dctm://esa/37000001800a688a?DMS_OBJECT_SPEC=RELATION_ID&DMS_ANCHOR=#R83386). If you establish a security file, you do not need to include the switches `-user`, `-scope`, and `-password` (or the password prompt) in each command you issue.

Note: Establishing a security file to use commands that originated in Classic CLI ensures that other than the update from **navicli** to the **naviseccli** command, you do not need to modify any established scripts you may have. Secure CLI, unlike Classic CLI, requires the options **-user**, **-scope**, and **-password** (or the password prompt) in each command line; you do not need to provide these options in the command line if you establish a security file.

Using Secure CLI

A storage system will not accept a command from Secure CLI unless the user who issues the command has a valid user account on the storage system. You can specify a valid account username, password, and scope (global or local or LDAP—Light Weight Directory Access Protocol) for each command you issue, or, more conveniently, you can create a Unisphere security file.

The Unisphere security file is an encrypted file stored for each user on each host. You can add or delete a user security file using the **-AddUserSecurity** or **-RemoveUserSecurity** functions as arguments to the **naviseccli** command. You cannot copy a security file to another host. You must issue the **-AddUserSecurity** function on the host for which you want to create the security file.

When you create a security file, the username you use to log in to the current host is automatically stored in the security file, or you can specify an alternative username for the security file in the **-AddUserSecurity** request using the optional **-user** switch. If you omit the **-user** switch, the security file uses your current username.

For example, to add yourself to the security file on the current host, given the alternative username *altusername*, the password *mypass* and the scope 0 (global scope), type:

```
naviseccli -AddUserSecurity -password mypass -scope 0 -user altusername
```

Then, on this host, you can enter CLI commands to any storage system on which you have an account that matches the username *altusername*, with password *mypass* and global scope (scope 0).

Note: Username and password are case sensitive.

The security file is stored in your default home directory. With Secure CLI, you can specify an alternative file path using the optional **-secfilepath** switch.

Note: If you specify an alternative location for the security file, you must specify the file path in every subsequent CLI command you issue to ensure the CLI locates the security file.

To save the example used above to the alternative location *c:\altlocation* type:

```
naviseccli -AddUserSecurity -password mypass -scope 0 -user altusername
-secfilepath c:\altlocation\
```

Then, for each subsequent command you issue, you must specify the `-secfilepath` switch with the security file path location `c:\atllocation\` in the command line.

naviseccli

Sends status or configuration requests to a storage system using a command line.

PREREQUISITES

Anyone who can log in to a server running Navisphere CLI 6.X or later can use this command.

DESCRIPTION

The **naviseccli** command sends storage-system management and configuration requests to a storage system using the Internet.

Normally, each argument to a CLI command consists of numbers, letters, and other valid printable characters for the operating system on which the CLI is running.

If a filename or other argument includes a space, you must enclose the entire string that includes the name in quotation marks ("xx xx").

SYNTAX

```
naviseccli -help
```

or

```
naviseccli [-address IPAddress|NetworkName] -h IPAddress|NetworkName]
[-AddUserSecurity]
[-cmdtime]
[-deleteSecurityEntry]
[-f filename]
[-m]
[-nopoll|-np]
[-parse|-p]
[-password password]
[-port portnumber]
[-q]
[-RemoveUserSecurity]
[-scope 0|1|2]
[security -certificate]
[-timeout |-t timeout]
[-user username]
[-v]
[-xml]
CMD [optional_command_switches]
```

OPTIONS

```
-help
```

Displays the help screen and does not start the **naviseccli** process. To start the **naviseccli** process, use one or more of the switches that follow instead.

-address *IPAddress|NetworkName* | **-h** *IPAddress|NetworkName*

Specifies the IP address or network name of the targeted SP on the desired storage system. The default, if you omit this switch, is **localhost**.

-AddUserSecurity

Directs the CLI to add user security information to the security file on this host. You must use the **-scope** switch to add scope information to the security file. You can use the **-password** switch or enter your password into the password prompt (see **-password**) to supply the required password information to the security file. The **-user** and **-secfilepath** switches are optional with this command.

Note: If you specify the **-user** switch, you can create an alternative username to your host login name in the security file you create on this host. If you use the **-secfilepath** switch, you can specify an alternative location to your default home directory for the security file on this host. You must then use the **-secfilepath** switch in each subsequent command you issue.

-cmdtime

Displays the date and endtime of command execution.

-deleteSecurityEntry

Removes an individual security credential entry from a specified security file. If the last credential entry is removed, then the entire security file will be deleted.

-f *filename*

Stores the data in a file.

-m

Suppresses output except for values. This option is most useful when used as part of a script.

Note: This switch is supported only for commands that originated in Classic CLI.

-nopoll | **-np**

Directs the feature provider not to issue a poll request. This switch significantly increases performance when dealing with large or multiple storage systems. The feature provider automatically issues a poll request to the storage system unless this switch is specified.

Note: When the **-nopoll** switch is set, **get** commands may return stale data and **set** commands may erase previously changed settings. Use caution when the **-nopoll** switch is set.

-parse | -p

Directs the CLI to validate the command. The CLI verifies the command syntax and displays a message stating whether the command is valid. The CLI takes no other action.

-password *password*

Specifies the password on the storage system you want to log in to. The password is visible in the command line. Passwords are case sensitive.

If you want to mask the password, and you are not using a security file, you can omit this switch from the command line. The CLI then prompts you to enter a password. The information you enter into the password prompt is concealed.

Note: You can omit this switch if you are using a security file. See **-AddUserSecurity**.

-port *portnumber*

Sets the port number (type) of the storage system. The default is 443. If you choose to change the default port number, management port 2163 will be supported. However, you must specify the **-port** switch and number 2163 in every subsequent command you issue.

-q

Suppresses error messages. This switch is useful when included as part of a script.

Note: This switch is supported only for commands that originated in Classic CLI.

-RemoveUserSecurity

Directs the CLI to remove user security information about the current user from the security file on this host.

-scope 0 | 1 | 2

Specifies whether the user account on the storage system you want to log in to is local or global. A 0 (default) indicates global; 1 indicates local; 2 indicates LDAP (Light Weight Directory Access Protocol).

A global account is effective throughout the domain. When the administrator creates a global account, the software copies the definition of this account to the domain directory, which makes it accessible on all storage systems in the domain.

A local account is effective only on the storage systems for which the administrator creates the account. The user can log in to only those storage systems on which he or she has a local account.

LDAP maps the username/password entries to an external LDAP or active directory server for authentication. Username/password pairs whose roles are not mapped to the external directory will be denied access.

For authentication within the local security directory, specify global or local scope.

-secfilepath *filepath*

Stores the security file in a file path location you specify. When you create a security file on a host using the **-Addusersecurity** command, the security file is saved to your default home directory. If you want to store the security file in an alternative location, you can use the optional **-secfilepath** switch with the **-Addusersecurity** command.

Note: If you use the **-secfilepath** switch to set up an alternative path for your security file, you must use this switch in every subsequent CLI command you issue to ensure the CLI locates the security file.

security -certificate

Saves the certificate to the certificate store. It also provides options like **-list**, **-remove**, **-add** to manage the certificate store.

-timeout | **-t** *timeout*

Sets the timeout value in seconds. The default is 600 seconds.

-user *username*

Specifies the username on the storage system you want to log in to. Usernames are case sensitive. You can omit this if your username has been added to the security file.

Note: You can use this switch when establishing a security file, to specify an alternative username. See **-AddUserSecurity**.

-v

Enables the verbose error descriptions. This is the default, unless **-q** is specified.

Note: This switch is supported only for commands that originated in Classic CLI.

-xml

Specifies the command output in XML format. Use the **-o** (override switch) when specifying **-xml** with commands that require confirmation. Otherwise, the XML output will contain your confirmation string.

CMD

One of a set of commands used with the `naviseccli` command. The CMD switches are described on the pages that follow.

analyzer -set

Modifies the performance logging properties.

PREREQUISITES

You must have a user account on the storage system on which you want to execute the command. If one of the switches is specified, the user account needs the administrator or manager role.

DESCRIPTION

The `naviseccli analyzer` command with the `-set` switch lets you modify the performance logging properties.

`analyzer -set` is used with `naviseccli` ([naviseccli on page 17](#)).

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -set [-narinterval seconds] [-rtinterval seconds]
[-nonstop|-logperiod days]
[-periodicarchiving 0|1] [-default]
```

OPTIONS

`-narinterval seconds`

Changes the polling interval for performance logging. The allowable range is 60 to 3600, and the default is 120. Modifying this value affects the duration of the data in the file. For example, at 600 seconds an archive should have approximately 26 hours of data. If you lower the rate to 1200 seconds, the archive file would have approximately 52 hours of data.

`-rtinterval seconds`

Changes the polling interval for real-time chart windows. The valid range is 60 to 3600; the default is 60.

`-nonstop`

Sets performance logging to run non-stop.

`-logperiod days`

Sets performance logging to run for a period of days. The valid range is 1 to 7 days; the default is 7 days.

`-periodicarchiving 0 | 1`

When you set **-periodicarchiving** to 1, performance logging automatically creates archive files at periods of 156 samples. The default is 0, no periodic archiving.

-default

Resets the values of all performance properties back to their default values. It does not change the **-nonstop** or **-logperiod** switch when performance logging is running.

You cannot specify **-nonstop** and **-logperiod** in the same command line. If you do not specify any switches, you will get back the current values.

EXAMPLE # 1

This command sets the archive interval to 20 minutes.

```
naviseccli -h ssl_spa analyzer -set -narinterval 1200
```

EXAMPLE # 2

This command sets the archive interval back to 2 minutes.

```
naviseccli -h ssl_spa analyzer -set -default
```

OUTPUT

None if the command succeeds; status or error information if it fails.

analyzer -get

Returns the current values of the performance logging properties.

PREREQUISITES

You must have a user account on the storage system on which you want to execute the command.

DESCRIPTION

The `naviseccli analyzer` command with the `-get` switch lets you view the current values of the performance logging properties for the switch you specify.

`analyzer -get` is used with `naviseccli` (refer to [naviseccli on page 17](#)).

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -get [-narinterval ] [-rtinterval ] [-logperiod ]
[-periodicarchiving ]
```

OPTIONS

`-narinterval`

Returns the current archive polling interval in seconds.

`-rtinterval`

Returns the current real-time polling interval in seconds.

`-logperiod`

Returns the current logging period (number of days or nonstop).

`-periodicarchiving`

Returns the `-periodicarchiving` setting, No or Yes.

Note: If you do not specify any switches, the `analyzer -get` command displays all the current values.

EXAMPLE

This command returns the current archive interval.

```
naviseccli -h ssl_spa analyzer -get -narinterval
```


OUTPUT

For this example, the output is:

```
Archive Poll Interval (sec): 600
```

analyzer -logging

Resets performance logging.

PREREQUISITES

You must have a user account on the storage system on which you want to execute the command. You need administrator or manager privileges to use this command.

DESCRIPTION

The `naviseccli analyzer` command with the `-logging` switch lets you reset performance logging.

`analyzer -logging` is used with `naviseccli` (refer to [naviseccli on page 17](#)).

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -logging [-reset]
```

OPTIONS

`-reset`

Stops performance logging. It deletes all the data that the Analyzer provider has collected. Then it starts performance logging.

EXAMPLE

This command resets performance logging.

```
naviseccli -h ssl_spa analyzer -logging -reset
```

OUTPUT

None if the command succeeds; status or error information if it fails.

analyzer -start

Starts performance logging.

PREREQUISITES

You must have a user account on the storage system on which you want to execute the command. You need administrator or manager privileges to use this command.

DESCRIPTION

The `naviseccli analyzer` command with the `-start` switch starts performance logging. It turns on statistics logging if it is not on already.

`analyzer -start` is used with `naviseccli` (refer to [naviseccli on page 17](#)).

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -start
```

EXAMPLE

This command starts performance logging.

```
naviseccli -h ssl_spa analyzer -start
```

OUTPUT

None if the command succeeds; status or error information if it fails.

analyzer -stop

Stops performance logging.

PREREQUISITES

You must have a user account on the storage system on which you want to execute the command. You need administrator or manager privileges to use this command.

DESCRIPTION

The `naviseccli analyzer` command with the `-stop` switch stops performance logging. It restores the statistics logging state to what it was before logging was started.

`analyzer -stop` is used with `naviseccli` (refer to [naviseccli on page 17](#)).

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -stop
```

EXAMPLE

This command stops performance logging.

```
naviseccli -h ssl_spa analyzer -stop
```

OUTPUT

None if the command succeeds; status or error information if it fails.

analyzer -status

Displays performance logging status.

PREREQUISITES

You must have a user account on the storage system on which you want to execute the command.

DESCRIPTION

The `naviseccli analyzer` command with the `-status` switch lets you see the current status of performance logging. Possible status includes the following:

- ◆ Running. Started on date time
- ◆ Stopped
- ◆ Stopped on date time

`analyzer -status` is used with `naviseccli` (refer to [naviseccli on page 17](#)).

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -status
```

EXAMPLE

This command provides the current status of performance logging.

```
naviseccli -h ss1_spa analyzer -status
```

OUTPUT

For this example, the output is:

```
Running. Started on 10/17/2006 13:27:32
```

analyzer -archive

Manages archive files.

PREREQUISITES

You must have a user account on the storage system on which you want to execute the command.

DESCRIPTION

The `naviseccli analyzer` command with the `-archive` switch lets you list, retrieve, or delete one or more archive files from an SP. It retrieves both the encrypted and decrypted archive files.

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -archive  
[[-list] [-path pathname] [-o] [-all|-file filenames] [-delete]]  
or  
analyzer -archive  
[-new|-statusnew filename]
```

OPTIONS

`-list`

Lists all the archive files, ignoring all other switches.

`-path pathname`

Retrieves files to the path you specify. If you do not specify a pathname, files are retrieved to the current directory.

`-o`

Does not display warning messages.

`-all`

Retrieves all archive files.

`-file filenames`

Retrieves archive files you specify.

`-delete`

Deletes files you select or specify with the **-all** or **-file** switches. If you do not specify the **-o** switch, a warning message lists files to delete and asks for confirmation.

-new

Immediately creates a new archive file and output name for the new archive file. If you cannot create a new archive file because less than ten samples were collected, this switch returns the name of the newest archive file.

-statusnew *filename*

Returns the status of the new archive file, *filename*, which you created with the **-new** switch. The possible status is **done** or **not done**.

EXAMPLE

This command lists all the archive files.

```
naviseccli -h ssl_spa analyzer -archive -list
```

OUTPUT

```
Index Size in KB Last Modified Filename
0      39      10/04/2006 16:07:24
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-04_20-07-21-GMT_M05-00.nar
1      60      10/06/2006 10:39:56
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-06_14-39-56-GMT_M05-00.nar
2     114      10/06/2006 13:49:51
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-06_17-49-50-GMT_M05-00.nar
3      68      10/08/2006 12:12:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-08_16-12-42-GMT_M05-00.nar
4      68      10/08/2006 14:48:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-08_18-48-42-GMT_M05-00.nar
5      70      10/08/2006 17:24:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-08_21-24-42-GMT_M05-00.nar
6      70      10/08/2006 20:00:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-09_00-00-42-GMT_M05-00.nar
7      71      10/08/2006 22:36:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-09_02-36-42-GMT_M05-00.nar
8      70      10/09/2006 01:12:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-09_05-12-42-GMT_M05-00.nar
9      70      10/09/2006 03:48:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-09_07-48-42-GMT_M05-00.nar
10     71      10/09/2006 06:24:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-09_10-24-41-GMT_M05-00.nar
11     69      10/09/2006 09:00:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-09_13-00-42-GMT_M05-00.nar
12     72      10/09/2006 11:36:42
APM00035101236_SPA_2006-10-09_15-36-42-GMT_M05-00.nar
```


This chapter describes the Analyzer client tools that you use with **naviseccli**.

Topics include:

- ♦ [analyzer -archivedump](#) on page 34
- ♦ [analyzer -archiveretrieve](#) on page 49
- ♦ [analyzer -archivemerge](#) on page 51

analyzer -archivedump

Dumps Analyzer archive files.

PREREQUISITES

The host, username/password and scope options of `naviseccli` are ignored since this command runs locally.

DESCRIPTION

The `naviseccli analyzer` command with the `-archivedump` command dumps the performance data, relationship, and configuration information in a format that you specify.

Note: The `-archivedump` command recognizes and reports an error message when you try to open an encrypted archive file.

The `-archivedump` command includes the following subcommands:

- ◆ `-data`
- ◆ `-stats`
- ◆ `-rel`
- ◆ `-config`

`analyzer -archivedump` is used with `naviseccli` (refer to [naviseccli on page 17](#)).

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -archivedump -data filename(s) [-out filename(s)] [-join]
[-overwrite y|n] [-xml| -delim code] [-enquote code]
[-eol code]
[-header y|n] [-object codes] [-format codes]
[-stime starttime] [-ftime endtime] [-timezone code]
[-progress]
```

```
analyzer -archivedump -stats filename(s) [-out filename(s)] [-join]
[-overwrite y|n] [-timezone code]
```

```
analyzer -archivedump -rel filename(s) [-out filename(s)] [-join]
[-overwrite y|n] [-xml| -delim code ] [-enquote code]
[-eol code] [-root objcode] [-level depth] [-progress]
```

```
analyzer -archivedump -config filename(s) [-out filename(s)] [-join]
[-overwrite y|n] [-xml| -delim code] [-enquote code]
[-eol code] [-object objcode] [-progress]
```

OPTIONS

-data *filename(s)*

Dumps data from archive files. You must provide the archive filename following the **-data** command. The optional switches are as follows:

-out *filename(s)*

Dumps multiple files. Specify multiple output filenames separated by commas. The output filenames list corresponds to the dumped filename list.

Note: You can dump multiple files into a single file using the **-join** switch.

-join

Appends the output from multiple files into a single file. The header will be dumped only once if this switch is used and if the header switch is enabled. This switch is valid only if you specify multiple files. If you use this switch with the single file following **-data**, the switch is ignored.

overwrite y|n

Works with the **-out** switch. If you use the **-overwrite** switch without the **-out** switch, it is ignored. The **-overwrite** switch applies to all the output files if you specify multiple files to be dumped.

y Without a warning, overwrites the existing file specified by the **-out** switch.

n Displays an error message if the file that the **-out** switch specified already exists.

Note: If you try to overwrite a read-only file, an error message appears.

-xml

Specifies the output in XML format. This switch is optional, and you cannot use it with the **-delim** type. If you do not specify the **-xml** switch, delimited output results. If you use it with the **-data** command and the **-format** switch, an error message appears.

-delim *code*

Specifies a delimiter that separates the output data. With this switch, you can specify the output as delimited type. It is optional and cannot be used with the **-xml** switch. Specify the delimiter when you use this switch. If you do not specify either **-xml** or **-delim**, delimited output results.

Delimiter	Code
Comma (default)	cm

Delimiter	Code
Semicolon	sc
Colon	cl
Tab	tb
Slash	sl
Backslash	bs
Period	pd
White space	ws

Note: If you use a slash or a period as a delimiter, you must also use the **-enquote** switch with an option other than None.

-enquote *code*

Encloses each performance characteristic within a set of special characters. By default, the special characters None are used. The possible special characters for the switch are listed below:

Enclosing character	Code
None	no
Quote	qu
Apostrophe	ap
Accent character	ac

Note: Use this switch only when you specify **-delimited** as an output type.

-eol *code*

Specifies a particular end-of-line character. The output reaches an end of line when all performance characteristics for one specific object at a particular time have been output. The underlying client system determines the default end-of-line character. The possible end-of-line characters for the switch are listed below:

End-of-line character	Code
Carriage return	cr
Line feed	lf

Note: Use this switch only when you specify **-delimited** as an output type.

-header *y | n*

Specifies whether to output a column header. This switch is optional. If you do not specify the switch, by default, it outputs a header.

- y** Output a header.
n Do not output a header.

-object *codes*

Specifies the objects for which to collect performance statistics and the order in which to output them. If you do not specify this switch, all object types are dumped in the following order: SPs, public FLARE LUNs, metaLUNs, fully provisioned LUNs, thin LUNs, private FLARE LUNs, disks, MirrorView/A, Snap sessions, RAID groups, pools, and ports. If the objects have no performance data, no information is dumped. With Unisphere version 1.0, fully provisioned LUNs do not have performance data.

Object type	Code
SP	s
LUN ^a	l
MetaLUN	ml
Disk	d
Asynchronous mirror	am
Snap session	ss
RAID group	rg
Port	p
Private LUN ^b	pl
Host LUN ^c	hl
Thin LUN ^d	tl
All LUNs	al
Pool LUN	pl
Thin pool	tp

^a RAID group based public or private LUNs

^b Private LUNs are metaLUN components and other reserved LUNs.

^c Host LUNs are all LUNs with host I/O.

^d Thin LUNs are LUNs whose storage capacity grows by using a shared pool of storage. They dump only the host statistics.

Object type	Code
Pool ^e	pool

-format *codes*

Specifies which performance characteristics to output and the order in which they appear. The **-format** switch requires one or more of the codes listed below. If you do not specify this switch, all performance characteristics are output in the order listed below:

Performance characteristic	Object type	Code
Object Name	All objects	on
Poll Time	All objects	pt
Owner Array Name	All objects	oan
Current Owner	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN	co
Utilization (%)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP	u
Queue Length	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP	ql
Response Time (ms)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP	rt
Total Bandwidth (MB/s)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP, asynchronous mirror, port	tb
Total Throughput (I/O/s)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP, asynchronous mirror, port	tt
Read Bandwidth (MB/s)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP, port	rb
Read Size (KB)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP, port	rs
Read Throughput (I/O/sec)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP, port	rio
Write Bandwidth (MB/s)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP, port	wb
Write Size (KB)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP, port	ws

^e Thin pool and pool mean the same object. Thin pool is kept for backward compatibility purposes in Unisphere version 1.0

Performance characteristic	Object type	Code
Write Throughput (I/O/sec)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP, port	wio
Full Stripe Write/s	LUN, metaLUN	fsw
Prefetch Bandwidth (MB/s)	LUN, metaLUN	pb
Used Prefetches (%)	LUN, metaLUN	up
Read Cache Hits/s	LUN, metaLUN	rch
Read Cache Misses/s	LUN, metaLUN	rcm
Reads From Write Cache/s	LUN, metaLUN	rffc
Reads from Read Cache/s	LUN, metaLUN	rffc
Read Cache Hit Ratio	LUN, metaLUN	rchr
Write Cache Hits/s	LUN, metaLUN	wch
Write Cache Misses	LUN, metaLUN	wcm
Write Cache Rehits/s	LUN, metaLUN	wcr
Write Cache Hit Ratio	LUN, metaLUN	wchr
Write Cache Rehit Ratio	LUN, metaLUN	wcrr
complete histogram (r512b through t512kb)	LUN, metaLUN	histo
Read histogram (r512b through r512kb)	LUN, metaLUN	rhisto
Write histogram (w512b through w512kb)	LUN, metaLUN	whisto
Total histogram (t512b through t512kb)	LUN, metaLUN	thisto
Forced Flushes/s	LUN, metaLUN	ff
Disk Crossings (%)	LUN, metaLUN	dcp
Average Busy Queue Length	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP	abql
Disk Crossing/s	LUN, metaLUN	dc
Service Time (ms)	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN, disk, SP	st
LUN Read Crossings/s	metaLUN	krc
LUN Write Crossings/s	metaLUN	lwc
Average Seek Distance (GB)	disk	asd
Dirty Pages (%)	SP	dp
Flush Ratio	SP	fr

Performance characteristic	Object type	Code
MBs Flushed (MB/s)	SP	mbf
High Water Flush On	SP	hwfo
Idle Flush On	SP	ifo
Low Water Flush Off	SP	lwfo
Write Cach Flushes/s	SP	wcf
Reads from Snapshot Cache	Snap Session	rfsc
Reads from Snapshot Copy LUN	Snap Session	rfsnl
Reads from Snapshot Source LUN	Snap Session	rfssl
Writes To SnapShot Source LUN	Snap Session	wssl
Writes To Snapshot Cache	Snap Session	wsc
Writes Larger Than Snapshot Cache Chunk Size	Snap Session	wltsccs
Chunks Used in Snapshot Copy Session	Snap Session	cuscs
Average Transfer Size (KB)	Asynchronous Mirror	amats
Time Lag (min)	Asynchronous Mirror	amtl
Data Lag (MB)	Asynchronous Mirror	amml
Cycle Count	Asynchronous Mirror	amcc
Average Cycle Time (min)	Asynchronous Mirror	amact
Read 512B	LUN, metaLUN	r512b
Read 1KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r1kb
Read 2KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r2kb
Read 4KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r4kb
Read 8KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r8kb
Read 16KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r16kb
Read 32KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r32kb
Read 64KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r64kb
Read 128KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r128kb
Read 256KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r256kb
Read 512KB+	LUN, metaLUN	r512kb
Write 512B	LUN, metaLUN	w512b

Performance characteristic	Object type	Code
Write 1KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w1kb
Write 2KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w2kb
Write 4KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w4kb
Write 8KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w8kb
Write 16KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w16kb
Write 32KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w32kb
Write 64KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w64kb
Write 128KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w128kb
Write 256KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w256kb
Write 512KB+	LUN, metaLUN	w512kb
Total 512B	LUN, metaLUN	t512b
Total 1KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t1kb
Total 2KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t2kb
Total 4KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t4kb
Total 8KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t8kb
Total 16KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t16kb
Total 32KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t32kb
Total 64KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t64kb
Total 128KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t128kb
Total 256KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t256kb
Total 512KB+	LUN, metaLUN	t512kb
Queue Full Count	port	qfc
FAST Cache Read Hit Ratio	LUN, Pool	fcrhr
FAST Cache Write Hit Ratio	LUN, Pool	fcwhr
FAST Cache Read Hits/s	LUN, Pool	fcrh
FAST Cache Write Hits/s	LUN, Pool	fcwh
FAST Cache Read Misses/s	LUN, Pool	fcrm
FAST Cache Write Misses/s	LUN, Pool	fcwm
FAST Cache Dirty Pages [%]	SP	fcdp
FAST Cache Flushed MB/s	SP	fcmbf

The options of new performance characteristics are as shown below:

Optimal performance characteristics	Nonoptimal performance characteristics	Optimal/nonoptimal code	Object type
Utilization-Optimal[%]	Utilization-Nonoptimal[%]	uo/un	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Queue Length-Optimal	Queue Length-Nonoptimal	qlo/qln	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Response time-Optimal [ms]	Response time-Nonoptimal [ms]	rto/rtn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Total Bandwidth-Optimal [MB/s]	Total Bandwidth-Nonoptimal [MB/s]	tbo/tbn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Total Throughput-Optimal [IO/s]	Total Throughput-Nonoptimal [IO/s]	tto/ttn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Read Bandwidth-Optimal[MB/s]	Read Bandwidth-Nonoptimal[MB/s]	rbo/rbn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Read Size-Optimal[KB]	Read Size-Nonoptimal[KB]	rso/rsn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Read Throughput-Optimal[IO/s]	Read Throughput-Nonoptimal[IO/s]	rio/rion	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Write Bandwidth-Optimal[MB/s]	Write Bandwidth-Nonoptimal[MB/s]	wbo/wbn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Write Size-Optimal [KB]	Write Size-Nonoptimal [KB]	wso/wsn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Write Throughput-Optimal[IO/s]	Write Throughput-Nonoptimal[IO/s]	wio/wion	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Average Busy Queue Length-optimal	Average Busy Queue Length-Nonoptimal	abqlo/abqln	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Service Time - Optimal [ms]	Service Time - Nonoptimal [ms]	sto/stn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Explicit Trespass Count		etc	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Implicit Trespass Count		itc	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Implicit Trespass Count-Optimal	Implicit Trespass Count-Nonoptimal	itco/itcn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN
Explicit Trespass Count-Optimal	Explicit Trespass Count-Nonoptimal	etco/etcn	LUN, metaLUN, pool-based LUN

The following table is an example of the `-archivedump` command, which displays optimal and nonoptimal statistics and also displays the current owner:

Object name	Owner array name	Current owner	Utilization(%)	Utilization-optimal [%]	Response time-optimal [ms]
LUN 2	HK192200361	A	0	0	0
LUN 1	HK192200361	B	8.153079	8.153079	34.986851

-stime *starttime*

Specifies an archive poll time from which to start iterating through the data. The `-stime` switch requires start time to be in the following format:

mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss

where:

mm is the month of a year (1-12)
dd is the day of a month (1-31)
yyyy is the four-digit year
hh is the hour of the day (0-23)
mm is the minute in an hour (0-59)
ss is the second in a minute (0-59)

You must enclose the time in double quotation marks.

The `-stime` switch works in combination with the `-ftime` switch, described below. If the start time is greater than the end time, an error message appears. If you do not specify an end time, this switch defaults to the latest poll time in the archive file.

Note: If you use the `-stime` switch with the `-timezone` switch, you must apply the time zone you specify to the start time.

If the start time you specify does not exist in the time interval of the archive file, an error message containing the valid time range of the archive file appears. Also, if the start time format is not valid, an error message appears.

-ftime *endtime*

Specifies an archive poll time at which to stop iterating through the data. The `-ftime` switch requires end time to be in the following format:

mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss

where:

mm is the month of a year (1-12)

<i>dd</i>	is the day of a month (1-31)
<i>yyyy</i>	is the four-digit year
<i>hh</i>	is the hour of the day (0-23)
<i>mm</i>	is the minute in an hour (0-59)
<i>ss</i>	is the second in a minute (0-59)

You must enclose the time in double quotation marks.

The **-ftime** switch works in combination with the **-stime** switch, described above. If the start time is greater than the end time, an error message appears. If you do not specify an end time, this switch defaults to the latest poll time in the archive file.

Note: If you use the **-ftime** switch with the **-timezone** switch, you must apply the time zone you specify to the end time.

If the end time you specify does not exist in the time interval of the archive file, an error message containing the valid time range of the archive file appears. Also, if the end time format is not valid, an error message appears.

-timezone *code*

Applies a particular time zone to the performance characteristic, Poll Time, included in the output data. By default, Analyzer displays this characteristic in the local time of the client system. The possible time zones for the switch are listed below:

Time zone	Code
Local time (default)	local
Universal time	utc

-progress

Displays information about the current dump status, including the name of the file being dumped and the percentage dumped. An approximate value is calculated based on the number of objects for the percentage dumped information. This switch works with the **-out** switch. If you use the **-progress** switch without the **-out** switch, it is ignored. Do not use this switch in scripts.

-stats

Dumps the statistical information for multiple archive files. Dumped information of different files is separated by a blank line. The output information includes the start time, end time, total number of objects, LUNs, SPs, disks, metaLUNs, pools, thin LUNs, snap sessions, and the number of other objects such as host and storage system. You can use the following switches with the **-stats** command: **-out**, **-join**, **-overwrite**, and

`-timezone codes` (described above). The `-stats` command does not support `-xml` format.

`-rel`

Dumps the relationship information among the various objects in the archive file. You must provide the archive filename following the `-rel` command. You can specify multiple archive files separated by commas to dump the relationship information of all of them.

In addition to the switches `-join`, `-out`, `-overwrite`, `-progress`, `-enquote`, `-eol`, `-xml`, `-delim` and `-progress` (described above), you can also use the following optional switches with the `-rel` command:

`-root objcode`

Dumps the relationship information about the specified root and its subnodes. The following object codes specify the object types of a root node:

Object type	Code
SP	s
Disk	d
Asynchronous mirror	am
Snap session	ss
RAID group	rg
Host	h
Storage System	stor
MetaLUN	ml
LUN ^a	l
port	p
Private LUN (CX4 series only) ^b	pl
Host LUN (CX4 series only) ^c	hl
Thin LUN ^d	tl
Thin pool ^e	tp
All LUNs	al

^a RAID group based public or private LUNs

^b Private LUNs are metaLUN components and other reserved LUNs.

^c Host LUNs are all LUNs with host I/O.

^d Thin LUNs are LUNs whose storage capacity grows by using a shared pool of storage.

^e Thin pools are sets of disks, all with the same redundancy, that share their user capacity with one or more thin LUNs.

Object type	Code
Pool LUNs	plu
Pool ^f	pool

Note: Not specifying the switch dumps the relationship information for the storage system. If you specify multiple switches for this option, an error message appears.

-level *depth*

Specifies the depth of the relationship information to be dumped. Specify the level number as an integer. For example, specifying the level as 2 dumps the immediate subnodes of all the objects of the type you specified with the **-root** switch. Specifying the level as 1 dumps the name of all object types you specified with the **-root** switch. If you specify a level as 0, an error message appears. Not specifying this switch dumps the complete hierarchy of all the objects of the type specified with the **-root** switch.

-config

Dumps the configuration information of objects in the archive file. You must provide the archive filename following the **-config** command. You can specify multiple archive files separated by commas to dump the configuration information for all of them.

You can use the following switches with the **-config** command: **-out**, **-join**, **-overwrite**, **-xml**, **-delim**, **-enquote**, **-eol**, and **-progress** (described above).

-object *objcode*

Specifies for which objects and in what order you want to dump the configuration information. If you do not specify this switch, all object types are dumped in the following order: SPs, public FLARE LUNs, metaLUNs, fully provisioned LUNs, thin LUNs, private FLARE LUNs, disks, MirrorView/A, Snap sessions, RAID groups, pools, hosts, storage systems, and ports.

Object type	Code
SP	s
Disk	d
Snap session	ss
Asynchronous mirror	am
RAID group	rg

^f Thin pool and pool mean the same object. Thin pool is kept for backward compatibility purposes in Unisphere version 1.0

Object type	Code
Host	h
Storage System	stor
metaLUN	ml
LUN	l
Port	p
Private LUN (CX4 series only)	pl
Host LUN (CX4 series only)	hl
Thin LUN	tl
Thin pool	tp
All LUNs	al
Pool LUN	plu
Pool	pool

EXAMPLE # 1

This command lets you dump data from the archive file `archive.nar` without outputting a header.

```
naviseccli analyzer -archivedump -data archive.nar -header n
```

EXAMPLE # 2

This command lets you dump statistical information for multiple archive files, `archive1.nar` and `archive2.nar`.

```
naviseccli analyzer -archivedump -stats archive1.nar,archive2.nar
```

EXAMPLE # 3

This command lets you dump relationship information of various objects in the archive file `archive.nar` and outputs it in XML format.

```
naviseccli analyzer -archivedump -rel archive.nar -xml
```

EXAMPLE # 4

This command lets you dump configuration information of objects in the archive file `archive.nar`; if the output file `archive.csv` exists, this command overwrites it without a warning.

```
naviseccli analyzer -archivedump -config archive.nar -out  
archive.csv -overwrite  
y
```

OUTPUT

Varies depending upon which switch you use.

analyzer -archiveretrieve

Retrieves Analyzer archive files.

PREREQUISITES

You must have a user account on the storage system on which you want to execute the command.

DESCRIPTION

The `naviseccli analyzer` command with the `-archiveretrieve` command lets you create the archive files on the SP, retrieve the archive files from the SP, and delete them from the SP.

`analyzer -archiveretrieve` is used with `naviseccli` (refer to [naviseccli on page 17](#)).

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -archiveretrieve [-file filename] [-location pathname]
[-overwrite y|n] [-retry times] [-v]
```

OPTIONS

`-file filename`

Specifies the name of the archive file once it is retrieved to the client.

`-location pathname`

Specifies the path location of the archive file once it is retrieved to the client system. If you do not specify a location, Analyzer uses the current working directory.

`-overwrite y|n`

Specifies whether to overwrite an existing archive file on the client system. If the specified archive file already exists and this switch is not used, the command fails.

`y` = Overwrite existing file.

`n` = Do not overwrite existing file.

`-retry times`

Specifies the number of times to retry a retrieve before giving up completely. A retry occurs only when the actual move of the archive file from the storage system to the client system fails.

`-v`

As the retrieve process progresses, the status of each stage appears.

EXAMPLE

This command retrieves an archive to the file `archive.nar` in `c:\Temp`, overwrites the existing file and retries three times.

```
naviseccli -h ssl_spa -user username -password password  
-scope scope-code analyzer -archiveretrieve -file archive.nar  
-location c:\Temp\ -overwrite y -retry 3
```

analyzer -archivemerge

Merges Analyzer archive files.

PREREQUISITES

The host, username/password and scope options of **naviseccli** are ignored since this command runs locally.

DESCRIPTION

The **naviseccli analyzer** command with the **-archivemerge** command lets you merge two archives from the same SP into a single archive.

Note: The **-archivemerge** command recognizes and reports an error message when you try to open an encrypted archive file.

analyzer -archivemerge is used with **naviseccli** (refer to [naviseccli on page 17](#)).

SYNTAX

```
analyzer -archivemerge -data archive1 archive2 [-out outputarchive]  
[-overwrite y |n]
```

OPTIONS

-data *archive1 archive2*

Merges the data of two archive files that you specify.

-out *outputarchive*

Specifies an output file to which to write the merged archive. Use quotation marks around the filename if it has spaces. If you do not specify this switch, the output merged file will be in the current directory with the default name (DD_MM_YY_HH_MM_merged.nar).

-overwrite *y|n*

Specifies whether to overwrite an existing archive file on the client system.

y = Overwrite existing file

n = Do not overwrite existing file

Note: If you try to overwrite a read-only file, an error message appears.

EXAMPLE

This command merges the files `C:\Temp\archive1.nar` and `C:\Temp\archive2.nar` and writes the merged archive in `C:\Temp\mergedArchive.nar`.

```
naviseccli analyzer -archivemerge -data C:\Temp\archive1.nar  
C:\Temp\archive2.nar -out C:\Temp\mergedArchive.nar
```

Secure CLI Command Coverage

This appendix provides a list of commands that are supported by the Secure CLI on various storage systems. Unless otherwise noted, all commands will be supported on all subsequent releases. The commands that are not supported on specific systems are also listed.

- ◆ [Secure CLI Command Coverage on page 54](#)

Secure CLI Command Coverage

Commands	CX series	CX3 series	CX4 series
<code>analyzer -set</code>	6.24	6.24	6.28
<code>analyzer -get</code>	6.24	6.24	6.28
<code>analyzer -logging</code>	6.24	6.24	6.28
<code>analyzer -start</code>	6.24	6.24	6.28
<code>analyzer -stop</code>	6.24	6.24	6.28
<code>analyzer -status</code>	6.24	6.24	6.28
<code>analyzer -archive</code>	6.24	6.24	6.28
<code>analyzer -archive-dump</code>	6.26	6.26	6.28
<code>analyzer -archiveretrieve</code>	6.26	6.26	6.28
<code>analyzer -archive-merge</code>	6.26	6.26	6.28

Note: The version number indicates the earliest Navisphere version that supported the command for each system type.

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