



# NVMesh CLI Guide

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NVIDIA - Mellanox

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## 2. Preface

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Excelero™ creates innovative, high performance storage solutions that accelerate business applications and deliver outstanding return on investment with the lowest cost of ownership. The NVMesh® software defined block storage product offers the performance of local flash with the convenience, efficiency and redundancy of an all-flash-array. For details, go to: [www.excelero.com](http://www.excelero.com).

This document describes the command-line interface of the Excelero NVMesh storage solution and accompanying command-line utilities. For more information on NVMesh refer to [NVMesh User Guide](#).

### AUDIENCE

The primary audience for this document is intended to be storage and/or application administration personnel responsible for installing and deploying the Excelero NVMesh product.

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### INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

All information about this document including typographical conventions, references, and a glossary of terms can be found in the [Document Reference Section](#).

## 3. Introduction

---

The `nvmesh` CLI tool provides a command-line user interface to manage NVMesh. This interface can be used to send one-line management commands to NVMesh or write shell scripts. Additionally, it offers an interactive shell.

`nvmesh` uses the NVMesh RESTful API, terminal command line tools and `ssh` for day-to-day management and provisioning activities with homogeneous semantics.

## 4. Installation

---

- [Supported Environments](#)
- [Installation Requirements](#)
- [Installation & Start](#)

### 4.1. Supported Environments

---

Any Linux distribution with GLIBC >= 2.12.

### 4.2. Installation & Start

---

1. Install the **nvmesh-utils** package. (Available from the Exceero NVMesh yum/apt repo.)
2. To start the NVMesh-shell tool, simply run/type: `nvmesh` in your terminal window.

## 5. Using the NVMesh CLI

---

Initially, `nvmesh` doesn't know anything about the NVMesh environment and no credentials are set. The tool requires NVMesh management / API login information (administrative account) and if there is no pre-shared SSH key set up with all the involved hosts, servers and clients, the root SSH credential is required as well. The easiest and quickest way to configure the required credentials is to launch `nvmesh` and run the `check cluster` command:

```
$ nvmesh check cluster
```

The tool will ask will ask for the SSH credentials where you can choose between `sudo` and `root`.

To use `sudo` for SSH:

```
nvmesh # define sshuser
Do you require sudo for SSH remote command execution? [Yes|No] :y
Please provide the user name to be used for SSH connectivity: <your username>
Please provide the SSH password:
```

To use `root` for SSH:

```
nvmesh # define sshuser
Do you require sudo for SSH remote command execution? [Yes|No] :n
Please provide the root level SSH user name: root
Please provide the SSH password:
```

If preshared keys are set up throughout, leave the password prompt empty and just hit enter. There is no need to provide a password if preshared keys for the root level user are set up. Then it will ask for the NVMesh API user credentials and the management server to be used.

The API user and password, and the SSH user and password are stored under the users home directory. Passwords are stored encoded and obfuscated as additional protection. In addition, the NVMesh management server information is stored in the users home directory.

### 5.1. Prerequisites

---

Two configurations should be made in order to use to CLI for the first time:

1. Configuring the `nvmesh.conf` file to the management we want to work with and save it to: `/etc/opt/NVMesh/nvmesh.conf`.

If the **nvmesh-core** package is installed on the machine, the file will be present, otherwise, it should be created under the mentioned path and include the following content:

```
# NVMesh configuration file
# This configuration file is utilized by Excelero NVMesh(tm) applications for
```



```

various options.

# Define the management protocol
# MANAGEMENT_PROTOCOL=<https/http>
# Example
# MANAGEMENT_PROTOCOL="https"

MANAGEMENT_PROTOCOL="https"

# Define the location of the NVMesh Management Websocket servers
# MANAGEMENT_SERVERS=<server name or IP>:<port>,<server name or IP>:<port>,...
# Example:
# MANAGEMENT_SERVERS="nvmesh-management1:4001,nvmesh-management2:4001"

MANAGEMENT_SERVERS="localhost:4001"

```

2. When you first try to use the CLI/shell you will be prompted to provide a valid user name and password for the *management server* API, the CLI will authenticate the user, then you will not be prompted again unless you logout from the CLI/shell.

Also, you will need to provide valid SSH credentials for performing attach/detach operations on a remote client, you can change those credentials in the future using the `define-ssh` command.

The API and SSH credentials will be stored in the user's home directory under `.nvmesh_cli_files/`, see the `nvmesh` CLI Files section for more details.

## 5.2. nvmesh CLI Files

<code>/etc/opt/NVMesh/nvmesh.conf</code>	Stores the NVMesh management server name
<code>~/.nvmesh_cli_files/nvmesh_api_secrets</code>	Stores the API username and password
<code>~/.nvmesh_cli_files/nvmesh_cli_history</code>	Stores the NVMesh shell cli tool command history.
<code>~/.nvmesh_cli_files/nvmesh_ssh_secrets</code>	Stores the SSH user information

## 5.3. Interactive vs CLI

All of the tool's capabilities are available in two modes: Interactive and CLI.

### CLI Mode

To use the CLI mode, just invoke `nvmesh` with all the commands and options you need to complete an action such as this example:

```
nvmesh client attach -c client1 -v volume1
```

## Interactive Mode

To use the interactive mode just type: `nvmesh` (with no additional arguments)

### Interactive mode features:

1 .Use the '!' prefix to execute shell commands locally:

```
> !date
Tue Apr 29 19:08:48 IDT 2019
```

2. Get auto-completion by hitting tab:

```
volume create --name Name of the volume. The name must be unique, as it will become the ID of the volume.
-n Name of the volume. The name must be unique, as it will become the ID of the volume.
--raid-level The RAID level of the volume. Options: lvm = Concatenated, ec = Erasure Coding, 0 = Striped RAID-0, 1 = Mirrored RAID-1, 10 = Striped & Mirrored RAID-10.
-rl The RAID level of the volume. Options: lvm = Concatenated, ec = Erasure Coding, 0 = Striped RAID-0, 1 = Mirrored RAID-1, 10 = Striped & Mirrored RAID-10.
--capacity Space in bytes to allocate for the volume. Use "MAX" for using all of the available space.
-c Space in bytes to allocate for the volume. Use "MAX" for using all of the available space.
--description Description of the volume.
```

3. Traverse and search the shell history using up, down arrows and Ctrl + r respectively:

```
(reverse-i-search)`vol`: volume create --name v3 --raid-level 0 --target-classes rc --capacity 1000000000000 --stripe-width 2 --stripe-size 32
```

## 5.4. Command Structure

The full command structure is as follows:

Typing `nvmesh --help` will provide the first level of the available commands:

```
Usage: nvmesh [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

For interactive mode run 'nvmesh' without any additional commands. While in interactive mode you can use '!' prefix to execute shell commands, traverse and search the CLI history using 'up', 'down' arrows and 'Ctrl+r' respectively, and auto-complete commands by hitting 'tab'.

#### Options:

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

#### Commands:

```
client      Group Clients related operations
cluster     Group Cluster related operations
define-ssh  Define new SSH credentials
drive       Group Drives related operations
driveclass  Group Drive Classes related operations
```

```

logout      Logout the current user from the CLI
target      Group Targets related operations
targetclass Group Target Classes related operations
version     Show nvmesh CLI version
volume      Group Volumes related operations
vpg         Group VPGs related operations

```

All of the commands (except for `logout`, `define-ssh` and `version`) are NVMesh entities.

For every entity, there is a second level of commands that are operations on that entity. Typing `nvmesh targetclass --help` will provide us with the target class operations:

```
Usage: nvmesh targetclass [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

```
Group Target Classes related operations
```

Options:

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

Commands:

```

create Create a target class.
delete Delete target classes.
show   Show all target classes.
update Update a target class.

```

## 5.5. Help

Typing `--help` with any combination of commands will provide a help screen with the optional commands/arguments for that command.

For example:

```
vpg create --help
```

```
Usage: nvmesh vpg create [OPTIONS]
```

```
Create VPGs.
```

```
usage example: -n v11 --raid-level ec -c 100000000000 --data-blocks 2
--parity-blocks 1 --protection-level full --stripe-width 1
```

Options:

```

-n, --name TEXT                Name of the volume. The name must be unique,
                                as it will become the ID of the volume.
                                [required]
-rl, --raid-level [lvm|ec|0|1|10]
                                The RAID level of the volume. Options: lvm =

```

```
-c, --capacity INTEGER          Concatenated, ec = Erasure Coding, 0 =
                                Striped RAID-0, 1 = Mirrored RAID-1, 10 =
                                Striped & Mirrored RAID-10. [required]
                                Space in bytes to allocate for the volume.
-d, --description TEXT          Description of the volume.
--domain TEXT                    Domain to use.
-dc, --drive-classes TEXT        Limit volume allocation to specific drive
                                classes.
-tc, --target-classes TEXT       Limit volume allocation to specific target
                                classes.
--stripe-width INTEGER           Number of disks to use. Required if RAID
                                Level is 0 or 10.
--data-blocks INTEGER RANGE      Number of disks to use. Required if RAID
                                Level is ec.
--parity-blocks INTEGER RANGE    Number of disks to use. Required if RAID
                                Level is ec.
--protection-level [full|minimal|ignore]
                                Protection level to use. Required if RAID
                                Level is ec. Options: full = Full
                                Separation, minimal = Minimal Separation,
                                ignore = Ignore Separation.
--help                            Show this message and exit.
```

## 6. Command Reference

---

First level commands:

- [logout](#)
- [define-ssh](#)
- [client](#)
- [cluster](#)
- [drive](#)
- [driveclass](#)
- [target](#)
- [targetclass](#)
- [volume](#)
- [vpg](#)

### 6.1. exit

---

```
Usage: nvmesh exit [OPTIONS]
```

```
Exit interactive mode
```

```
Options:
```

```
-h, --help Show this message and exit.
```

### 6.2. logout

---

```
Usage: nvmesh logout [OPTIONS]
```

```
Logout the current user from the CLI
```

```
Options:
```

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

### 6.3. login

---

```
Usage: nvmesh login [OPTIONS]
```

```
Define new API credentials, previous credentials will be overridden.
```

```
Options:
```

```
-u, --user TEXT API user name
```

```
-p, --password TEXT API password
```

```
-h, --help          Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.4. define-ssh

---

```
Usage: nvmesh define-ssh [OPTIONS]
```

```
Define new SSH credentials
```

```
Options:
```

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.5. version

---

```
Usage: nvmesh version [OPTIONS]
```

```
Show nvmesh CLI version
```

```
Options:
```

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.6. client

---

```
Usage: nvmesh client [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

```
Client related operations
```

```
Options:
```

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

```
Commands:
```

```
attach  Attach volumes to clients.  
count   Get total clients count.  
delete  Delete clients.  
detach  Detach volumes from clients.  
show    Show all clients.
```

### 6.6.1. attach

---

```
Usage: nvmesh client attach [OPTIONS]
```

```
Attach volumes to clients. The default access level is SHARED_READ_WRITE.
```

If an access mode is provided then you can only specify one client. The preempt flag must be used together with an access level.

Usage examples:

Attach 2 volumes named 'volume-1' and 'volume-2' to 2 clients named 'client-1' and 'client-2':

```
$ nvmesh client attach -c client-1 -c client-2 -v volume-1 -v volume-2
```

Attach a volume named 'volume-3' in an exclusive read/write mode to a client named 'client-1':

```
$ nvmesh client attach -c client-1 -v volume-3 -a EXCLUSIVE_READ_WRITE
```

Attach a volume named 'volume-3' in a shared read only mode to a client named 'client-1', preempting any existing access mode:

```
$ nvmeshclient attach -c client-1 -v volume-3 -a SHARED_READ_ONLY -p
```

Options:

-c, --client TEXT	The hostname or address of the client [required]
-v, --volume TEXT	The id of the volume to attach [required]
-a, --access [EXCLUSIVE_READ_WRITE SHARED_READ_ONLY SHARED_READ_WRITE]	Volume access level: EXCLUSIVE_READ_WRITE, SHARED_READ_ONLY, SHARED_READ_WRITE
-p, --preempt	Use preempt for applying access level
-h, --help	Show this message and exit.

## 6.6.2. count

Usage: nvmesh client count [OPTIONS]

Get total clients count.

Options:

--help Show this message and exit.

## 6.6.3. delete

Usage: nvmesh client delete [OPTIONS]

Delete clients.

Usage example, delete 2 clients named 'client1' and 'client2':

```
$ nvmesh client delete -n client1 -n client2
```

Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT  The id of the client to delete.  [required]
-h, --help      Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.6.4. detach

---

Usage: nvmesh client detach [OPTIONS]

Detach volumes from clients. For client that is not a localhost the operation will be performed via SSH.

Usage example, detach 2 volumes named 'volume-1' and 'volume-2' from 2 clients named 'client-1' and 'client-2':

```
$ nvmesh client detach -c client-1 -c client-2 -v volume-1 -v volume-2
```

Options:

```
-c, --client TEXT  The hostname or address of the client  [required]
-v, --volume TEXT  The id of the volume to detach  [required]
-f, --force        Force detach
-h, --help        Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.6.5. show

---

Usage: nvmesh client show [OPTIONS]

Show clients.

--output-format options:

tabular - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

rows - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

json - Format output as DB JSON.



Usage example:

Skip the first 20 clients, limit the results to 5 clients and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvmesh client show --output-format tabular --skip 20 --limit 5
```

Options:

<code>-s, --skip INTEGER</code>	Specifies the number of entities to skip when fetching the result.
<code>-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE</code>	Specifies how many entities to fetch after the skip, the maximum value is: 50.
<code>--output-format [tabular rows json]</code>	The representation in which the data will be displayed. Options: <code>tabular</code> , <code>rows</code> , <code>json</code> .
<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	Show a specific client by name. NOTE: This option is mutually exclusive with the following options: <code>`skip`</code> , <code>`limit`</code> .
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message and exit.

## 6.7. cluster

Usage: `nvmesh cluster [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...`

Cluster related operations

Options:

`-h, --help` Show this message and exit.

Commands:

`show` Show NVMesh cluster.  
`shut-down` Start shut down process for an NVMesh cluster.

### 6.7.1. show

Usage: `nvmesh cluster show [OPTIONS]`

Show NVMesh cluster.

`--output-format` options:

`tabular` - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

rows - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

json - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example, show cluster information in a tabular format:

```
$nvmesh cluster show --output-format tabular
```

Options:

```
--output-format [tabular|rows|json]
```

The representation in which the data will be displayed. Options: tabular ,rows, json

```
-h, --help
```

Show this message and exit.

## 6.7.2. shut-down

```
Usage: nvmesh cluster shut-down [OPTIONS]
```

Start shut down process for an NVMesh cluster.

Usage example:

```
$nvmesh cluster shut-down
```

Options:

```
-h, --help Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.8. drive

```
Usage: nvmesh drive [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

Drive related operations

Options:

```
-h, --help Show this message and exit.
```

Commands:

```
add-arbiter    Add an arbitration device.
delete         Delete drives.
evict          Evict specific drives by serial number.
exclude-nvme   Exclude nvme drive from NVMesh pool.
format         Starts the format process for the specified drives.
```

```
include-nvme    Include an nvme drive in the NVMesh pool.
remove-arbiter Remove an arbitration device.
show           Show drives.
```

## 6.8.1. show

Usage: `nvmesh drive show [OPTIONS]`

Show drives.

`--output-format` options:

`tabular` - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

`rows` - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

`json` - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:

Skip the first 20 drives, limit the results to 5 drives and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvmesh drive show --output-format tabular --skip 20 --limit 5
```

Options:

```
-s, --skip INTEGER           Specifies the number of entities to skip
                              when fetching the result.
-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE    Specifies how many entities to fetch after
                              the skip, the maximum value is: 50.
--output-format [tabular|rows|json]
                              The representation in which the data will be
                              displayed. Options: tabular ,rows, json.
-n, --name TEXT              Show a specific drive by name NOTE: This
                              option is mutually exclusive with the
                              following options: `skip`, `limit`.
-h, --help                   Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.8.2. delete

Usage: `nvmesh drive delete [OPTIONS]`

Delete drives.

Usage example, delete 2 drives named 'serial1' and 'serial2':

```
$ nvmesh drive delete -n serial1 -n serial2
```

Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT  The serial number of the drive to delete.  [required]
-h, --help      Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.8.3. evict

---

Usage: nvmesh drive evict [OPTIONS]

Evict specific drives by serial number.

Usage example, evict 2 drives named 'serial.1' and 'serial.2':

```
$ nvmesh drive evict -n serial.1 -n serial.2
```

Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT  The serial number of the drive to evict  [required]
-y, --yes       Automatically answer "yes" and skip operational warnings.
-h, --help      Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.8.4. format

---

Usage: nvmesh drive format [OPTIONS]

Starts the format process for the specified drives.

Usage example, format 2 drives named 'serial.1' and 'serial.2':

```
$ nvmesh drive format -n serial.1 -n serial.2
```

Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT  The serial number of the drive to format  [required]
-y, --yes       Automatically answer "yes" and skip operational warnings.
-h, --help      Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.8.5. add-arbiter

---

Usage: `nvmesh drive add-arbiter [OPTIONS]`

Add an arbitration device. For a target that is not localhost, the operation will be performed via SSH.

Usage example, add an arbitration device to 2 targets named 'target-1' and 'target-2':

```
$ nvmesh drive add-arbiter -t target-1 -t target-2
```

Options:

`-t, --target TEXT` The hostname or address of the target [required]  
`-h, --help` Show this message and exit.

## 6.8.6. remove-arbiter

---

Usage: `nvmesh drive remove-arbiter [OPTIONS]`

Remove an arbitration device. For a target that is not localhost, the operation will be performed via SSH.

Usage example, remove an arbitration device from 2 targets named 'target-1' and 'target-2':

```
$ nvmesh drive remove-arbiter -t target-1 -t target-2
```

Options:

`-t, --target TEXT` The hostname or address of the target [required]  
`-h, --help` Show this message and exit.

## 6.8.7. include-nvme

---

Usage: `nvmesh drive include-nvme [OPTIONS]`

Include an nvme drive in the NVMesh pool. For a target that is not localhost the operation will be performed via SSH.

Usage example, include a nvme drive named 'serial.1' into the NVMesh pool of a target named 'target-1':

```
$ nvmesh drive include-nvme -t target-1 -s serial.1
```

## Options:

```
-t, --target TEXT  The hostname or address of the target  [required]
-s, --serial TEXT  The serial number of the drive  [required]
-h, --help          Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.8.8. exclude-nvme

---

```
Usage: nvmesh drive exclude-nvme [OPTIONS]
```

Exclude nvme drive from NVMesh pool. For a target that is not localhost, the operation will be performed via SSH.

Usage example, exclude a nvme drive named 'serial.1' from the NVMesh pool of a target named 'target-1':

```
$ nvmesh drive exclude-nvme -t target-1 -s serial.1
```

## Options:

```
-t, --target TEXT  The hostname or address of the target  [required]
-s, --serial TEXT  The serial number of the drive  [required]
-h, --help          Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.9. driveclass

---

```
Usage: nvmesh driveclass [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

Drive Class related operations

## Options:

```
--help  Show this message and exit.
```

## Commands:

```
create  Create a drive class.
delete  Delete drive classes.
show    Show all drive classes.
update  Update a drive class.
```

### 6.9.1. create

---

```
Usage: nvmesh driveclass create [OPTIONS]
```

Create a drive class.

Usage example, create a drive class named 'dc1' from 2 drives named 'samsungDriveSerial11' and 'intelDriveSerial12', the drive class will consider a domain with a scope named 'Rack' and an identifier named 'A':

```
$ nvmesh driveclass create --name dc1 --drive samsungDriveSerial11 --drive intelDriveSerial12 --domain Rack:A
```

Options:

-n, --name TEXT	The name of the drive class [required]
-dr, --drive TEXT	The drive's serial number. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times, e.g. -dr <value> -dr <value>. It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the ',' character, e.g. -dr <value>,<value>,<value> [required]
-d, --description TEXT	The description of the drive class
--domain TEXT	Domain in the following format: <scope:identifier>
-h, --help	Show this message and exit.

## 6.9.2. delete

Usage: nvmesh driveclass delete [OPTIONS]

Delete drive classes.

Usage example, delete 2 drive classes named 'dc1' and 'dc2':

```
$ nvmesh driveclass delete -n dc1 -n dc2
```

Options:

-n, --name TEXT	The id of the drive class to delete. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times, e.g. -n <value> -n <value>. It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the ',' character, e.g. -n <value>,<value>,<value> [required]
-h, --help	Show this message and exit.

## 6.9.3. show

Usage: nvmesh driveclass show [OPTIONS]

Show drive classes.

--output-format options:

tabular - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

rows - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

json - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:

Skip the first 20 drive classes, limit the results to 5 drive classes and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvmesh driveclass show --output-format tabular --skip 20 --limit 5
```

Options:

<code>-s, --skip INTEGER</code>	Specifies the number of entities to skip when fetching the result.
<code>-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE</code>	Specifies how many entities to fetch after the skip, the maximum value is: 50.
<code>--output-format [tabular rows json]</code>	The representation in which the data will be displayed. Options: <code>tabular</code> , <code>rows</code> , <code>json</code> .
<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	Show a specific drive class by name. NOTE: This option is mutually exclusive with the following options: <code>'skip'</code> , <code>'limit'</code> .
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message and exit.

## 6.9.4. update

Usage: `nvmesh driveclass update [OPTIONS]`

Update a drive class.

Usage example, update a drive class named 'dc1' to include 2 drives named 'samsungDriveSerial1' and 'intelDriveSerial12', and consider a domain with a scope named 'Rack' and an identifier named 'A':

```
$ nvmesh driveclass update --name dc1 --drive samsungDriveSerial1 --drive intelDriveSerial12 --domain Rack:A
```

Options:

<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	The name of the drive class [required]
------------------------------	--



```

-dr, --drive TEXT      The drive's serial number. NOTE: This option can be
                        used multiple times, e.g. -dr <value> -dr <value>.
                        It can also be used once with multiple values
                        separated with the ',' character, e.g. -dr
                        <value>,<value>,<value> [required]
-d, --description TEXT The description of the drive class
--domain TEXT          Domain in the following format: <scope:identifier>
-h, --help             Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.10. target

```
Usage: nvmesh target [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

Target related operations

Options:

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

Commands:

```

count          Get total targets count.
delete         Delete targets.
delete-nic     Delete specific NIC.
show           Show all targets.

```

### 6.10.1. count

```
Usage: nvmesh target count [OPTIONS]
```

Get total targets count.

Options:

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

### 6.10.2. delete

```
Usage: nvmesh target delete [OPTIONS]
```

Delete targets.

Usage example, delete 2 targets named 'server1' and 'server2':

```
$ nvmesh target delete -n server1 -n server2
```

## Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT  The id of the server to delete  [required]
-h, --help      Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.10.3. delete-nic

---

Usage: nvmesh target delete-nic [OPTIONS]

Delete specific NIC.

Usage example, delete a NIC with the ID

'0xfe8000000000000000000001e670300932499' from a target named 'server-1':

```
$ nvmesh target delete-nic -n 0xfe8000000000000000000001e670300932499 -t
server-1
```

## Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT      ID of the NIC to delete  [required]
-t, --target TEXT    ID of the target where the NIC resides  [required]
-h, --help          Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.10.4. show

---

Usage: nvmesh target show [OPTIONS]

Show targets.

--output-format options:

tabular - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

rows - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

json - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:

Skip the first 20 targets, limit the results to 5 targets and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvmesh target show --output-format tabular --skip 20 --limit 5
```

Options:

```
-s, --skip INTEGER           Specifies the number of entities to skip
                             when fetching the result.
-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE   Specifies how many entities to fetch after
                             the skip, the maximum value is: 50.
--output-format [tabular|rows|json]
                             The representation in which the data will be
                             displayed. Options: tabular ,rows, json.
-n, --name TEXT             Show a specific target by name. NOTE: This
                             option is mutually exclusive with the
                             following options: `skip`, `limit`.
-h, --help                  Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.11. targetclass

```
Usage: nvmesh targetclass [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

Target Class related operations

Options:

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

Commands:

```
create Create a target class.
delete Delete target classes.
show Show all target classes.
update Update a target class.
```

### 6.11.1. create

```
Usage: nvmesh targetclass create [OPTIONS]
```

Create a target class.

Usage example, create a target class named 'tc1' from 2 targets named 'server-1' and 'server-2', the target class will consider a domain with a scope named 'Rack' and an identifier named 'A':

```
$ nvmesh targetclass create --name tc1 --target server-1 --target server-2
--domain Rack:A
```

Options:

```

-n, --name TEXT           The name of the target class [required]
-t, --target TEXT        The name of the target to group under the target
                          class. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times,
                          e.g. -t <value> -t <value>. It can also be used once
                          with multiple values separated with the ','
                          character, e.g. -t <value>,<value>,<value>
                          [required]
-d, --description TEXT   The description of the target class
--domain TEXT            Domain in the following format: <scope:identifier>
-h, --help               Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.11.2. delete

Usage: nvmesh targetclass delete [OPTIONS]

Delete target classes.

Usage example, delete 2 target classes named 'tc1' and 'tc2':

```
$ nvmesh targetclass delete -n tc1 -n tc2
```

Options:

```

-n, --name TEXT   The id of the drive class to delete. NOTE: This option can
                  be used multiple times, e.g. -n <value> -n <value>. It can
                  also be used once with multiple values separated with the
                  ',' character, e.g. -n <value>,<value>,<value> [required]
-h, --help       Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.11.3. show

Usage: nvmesh targetclass show [OPTIONS]

Show target classes.

--output-format options:

tabular - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

rows - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

json - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:

Skip the first 20 target classes, limit the results to 5 target classes and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvmesh targetclass show --output-format tabular --skip 20 --limit 5
```

Options:

<code>-s, --skip INTEGER</code>	Specifies the number of entities to skip when fetching the result.
<code>-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE</code>	Specifies how many entities to fetch after the skip, the maximum value is: 50.
<code>--output-format [tabular rows json]</code>	The representation in which the data will be displayed. Options: <code>tabular</code> , <code>rows</code> , <code>json</code> .
<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	Show a specific target class by name. NOTE: This option is mutually exclusive with the following options: <code>'skip'</code> , <code>'limit'</code> .
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message and exit.

## 6.11.4. update

Usage: `nvmesh targetclass update [OPTIONS]`

Update a target class.

Usage example, update a target class named 'tc1' with 2 targets named 'server-1' and 'server-2', the target class will consider a domain with a scope named 'Rack' and an identifier named 'A':

```
$ nvmesh targetclass update --name tc1 --target server-1 --target server-2
--domain Rack:A
```

Options:

<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	The name of the target class [required]
<code>-t, --target TEXT</code>	The name of the target to group under the target class. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times, e.g. <code>-t &lt;value&gt; -t &lt;value&gt;</code> . It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the <code>' , '</code> character, e.g. <code>-t &lt;value&gt;, &lt;value&gt;, &lt;value&gt;</code> [required]
<code>-d, --description TEXT</code>	The description of the target class
<code>--domain TEXT</code>	Domain in the following format: <code>&lt;scope:identifier&gt;</code>
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message and exit.

## 6.12. volume

```
Usage: nvmesh volume [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

Volume related operations

Options:

```
-h, --help Show this message and exit.
```

Commands:

```
create Create volume.
delete Delete volumes.
rebuild Rebuild volumes.
show Show volumes.
update Update volume.
```

### 6.12.1. create

```
Usage: nvmesh volume create [OPTIONS]
```

Create volume.

**IMPORTANT:** When creating a volume only one of the following can be defined: VPG, target/drive classes, limit by targets/drives.

Usage example, create a volume named 'r1\_vol' whose type is Mirrored RAID-1 and has a capacity of 1TB:

```
$ nvmesh volume create -n r1_vol --raid-level 1 -c 1T
```

Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT The name of the volume. The name must be
unique, as it will become the ID of the
volume. [required]

-rl, --raid-level [lvm|ec|0|1|10] The RAID level of the volume. Options: lvm =
Concatenated, ec = Erasure Coding, 0 =
Striped RAID-0, 1 = Mirrored RAID-1, 10 =
Striped & Mirrored RAID-10. NOTE: This
option is mutually exclusive with the
following options: `vpg`. [required]

-c, --capacity TEXT The capacity of the allocated volume in
bytes. Minimal volume capacity is 1GB.The
number of bytes may be followed by the
```

```

following multiplicative suffixes: K/KB
=1000, KiB =1024, M/MB =1000^2, MiB =1024^2,
G/GB =1000^3, GiB =1024^3, T/TB =1000^4, TiB
=1024^4, , PiB =1024^5. Use "MAX" for using
all of the available space. All the units
are case insensitive. [required]

-d, --description TEXT      Description of the volume.
--domain TEXT              Domain to use.
--vpg TEXT                 The VPG to use.
--relative-rebuild-priority INTEGER RANGE
                           Sets the volume relative rebuild priority.
-dc, --drive-class TEXT    Limit volume allocation to specific drive
                           classes. NOTE: This option can be used
                           multiple times, e.g. -dc <value> -dc
                           <value>. It can also be used once with
                           multiple values separated with the ','
                           character, e.g. -dc <value>,<value>,<value>
-tc, --target-class TEXT   Limit volume allocation to specific target
                           classes. NOTE: This option can be used
                           multiple times, e.g. -tc <value> -tc
                           <value>. It can also be used once with
                           multiple values separated with the ','
                           character, e.g. -tc <value>,<value>,<value>
-D, --limit-by-drive TEXT  Limit volume allocation to specific drives.
                           NOTE: This option can be used multiple
                           times, e.g. -D <value> -D <value>. It can
                           also be used once with multiple values
                           separated with the ',' character, e.g. -D
                           <value>,<value>,<value>
-T, --limit-by-target TEXT Limit volume allocation to specific targets.
                           NOTE: This option can be used multiple
                           times, e.g. -T <value> -T <value>. It can
                           also be used once with multiple values
                           separated with the ',' character, e.g. -T
                           <value>,<value>,<value>
--stripe-width INTEGER    Number of disks to use. Required if RAID
                           Level is 0 or 10.
--wait-for-status [online|offline|degraded]
                           Wait for the volume to become in a specific
                           status before continue. Options: online,
                           offline, degraded.
--timeout INTEGER         Maximum time in seconds to wait for status.
                           (default: 60 seconds)
--data-blocks INTEGER RANGE
                           Number of disks to use. Required if RAID
                           Level is ec.
--parity-blocks INTEGER RANGE
                           Number of disks to use. Required if RAID
                           Level is ec.

```

```

--protection-level, --target-node-redundancy [full|minimal|ignore]
    Protection level to use. Required if RAID
    Level is ec. Options: full = Full Separation
    (N+2 Target redundancy), minimal = Minimal
    Separation (N+1 Target Redundancy), ignore =
    Ignore Separation (No Target Redundancy).
    Optional if the RAID Level is 1 or 10.
    Options: full = Full Separation (1+1 Target
    Node Separation) - default, ignore = Ignore
    Separation (No Target Redundancy).

--enable-nvmf BOOLEAN
    Enables access to the NVMesh volume using
    the NVMf protocol.

-nc, --nvmf-client TEXT
    The ID of a client that allowed to export
    via NVMf protocol. NOTE: This option can be
    used multiple times, e.g. -nc <value> -nc
    <value>. It can also be used once with
    multiple values separated with the ','
    character, e.g. -nc <value>,<value>,<value>

--enable-crc-check BOOLEAN
    Enables CRC check of the volume.

-vsg, --volume-security-group TEXT
    The name of the associated volume security
    group. NOTE: This option can be used
    multiple times, e.g. -vsg <value> -vsg
    <value>. It can also be used once with
    multiple values separated with the ','
    character, e.g. -vsg <value>,<value>,<value>

-h, --help
    Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.12.2. delete

```
Usage: nvmesh volume delete [OPTIONS]
```

Delete volumes.

Usage example, delete 2 volumes named 'vol1' and 'vol2':

```
$ nvmesh volume delete -n vol1 -n vol2
```

Options:

```

-n, --name TEXT
    The name of the volume to delete. NOTE: This option can
    be used multiple times, e.g. -n <value> -n <value>. It
    can also be used once with multiple values separated
    with the ',' character, e.g. -n <value>,<value>,<value>
    [required]

-y, --yes
    Automatically answer "yes" and skip operational

```



```

        warnings.
--wait-for-deletion Wait for the volume to be deleted.
--timeout INTEGER   Maximum time in seconds to wait for deletion. (default:
                    60 seconds)
-h, --help          Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.12.3. rebuild

```
Usage: nvmesh volume rebuild [OPTIONS]
```

Rebuild volumes.

Usage example, rebuild 2 volumes named 'v1' and 'v2':

```
$ nvmesh volume rebuild -n v1 -n v2
```

Options:

```

-n, --name TEXT    The name of the volume to rebuild. NOTE: This option can be
                    used multiple times, e.g. -n <value> -n <value>. It can
                    also be used once with multiple values separated with the
                    ',' character, e.g. -n <value>,<value>,<value> [required]
-h, --help          Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.12.4. show

```
Usage: nvmesh volume show [OPTIONS]
```

Show volumes.

--output-format options:

tabular - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

rows - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

json - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:

Skip the first 20 volumes, limit the results to 5 volumes and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvmesh volume show --output-format tabular --skip 20 --limit 5
```

## Options:

```
-s, --skip INTEGER           Specifies the number of entities to skip
                              when fetching the result.
-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE   Specifies how many entities to fetch after
                              the skip, the maximum value is: 50.
--output-format [tabular|rows|json]
                              The representation in which the data will be
                              displayed. Options: tabular ,rows, json.
                              NOTE: This option is mutually exclusive with
                              the following options: `layout`.
-n, --name TEXT             Show a specific volume by name. NOTE: This
                              option is mutually exclusive with the
                              following options: `skip`, `limit`.
--layout                    Show the layout of the volumes in a tabular
                              representation, the rest of the data will be
                              displayed in rows format.
-h, --help                  Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.12.5. update

```
Usage: nvmesh volume update [OPTIONS]
```

Update volume.

Usage example, update a volume named 'r1\_vol' and set its capacity to 2TB:

```
$ nvmesh volume update -n r1_vol -c 2T
```

## Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT             The name of the volume. The name must be
                              unique, as it will become the ID of the
                              volume. [required]
-c, --capacity TEXT        The capacity of the allocated volume in
                              bytes. Minimal volume capacity is 1GB.The
                              number of bytes may be followed by the
                              following multiplicative suffixes: K/KB
                              =1000, KiB =1024, M/MB =1000^2, MiB =1024^2,
                              G/GB =1000^3, GiB =1024^3, T/TB =1000^4, TiB
                              =1024^4, , PiB =1024^5. Use "MAX" for using
                              all of the available space. All the units
                              are case insensitive.
-d, --description TEXT     Description of the volume.
```

```

--domain TEXT                Domain to use.
-dc, --drive-class TEXT      Limit volume allocation to specific drive
                              classes. NOTE: This option can be used
                              multiple times, e.g. -dc <value> -dc
                              <value>. It can also be used once with
                              multiple values separated with the ','
                              character, e.g. -dc <value>,<value>,<value>
-tc, --target-class TEXT      Limit volume allocation to specific target
                              classes. NOTE: This option can be used
                              multiple times, e.g. -tc <value> -tc
                              <value>. It can also be used once with
                              multiple values separated with the ','
                              character, e.g. -tc <value>,<value>,<value>
-D, --limit-by-drive TEXT     Limit volume allocation to specific drives.
                              NOTE: This option can be used multiple
                              times, e.g. -D <value> -D <value>. It can
                              also be used once with multiple values
                              separated with the ',' character, e.g. -D
                              <value>,<value>,<value>
-T, --limit-by-target TEXT    Limit volume allocation to specific targets.
                              NOTE: This option can be used multiple
                              times, e.g. -T <value> -T <value>. It can
                              also be used once with multiple values
                              separated with the ',' character, e.g. -T
                              <value>,<value>,<value>
--relative-rebuild-priority INTEGER RANGE
                              Sets the volume relative rebuild priority.
--enable-nvmf BOOLEAN         Enables access to the NVMesh volume using
                              the NVMe protocol.
-nc, --nvmf-client TEXT       The ID of a client that allowed to export
                              via NVMe protocol. NOTE: This option can be
                              used multiple times, e.g. -nc <value> -nc
                              <value>. It can also be used once with
                              multiple values separated with the ','
                              character, e.g. -nc <value>,<value>,<value>
--enable-crc-check BOOLEAN    Enables CRC check of the volume. Can only be
                              updated on an EC volume.
-vsg, --volume-security-group TEXT
                              The name of the associated volume security
                              group. NOTE: This option can be used
                              multiple times, e.g. -vsg <value> -vsg
                              <value>. It can also be used once with
                              multiple values separated with the ','
                              character, e.g. -vsg <value>,<value>,<value>
-h, --help                    Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.13. vpg

```
Usage: nvmesh vpg [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

VPG related operations

Options:

```
--help Show this message and exit.
```

Commands:

```
create Create VPGs.
delete Delete VPGs.
show Show all VPGs.
```

### 6.13.1. create

```
Usage: nvmesh vpg create [OPTIONS]
```

Create VPG.

Usage example, create a VPG named 'r1\_vpg' whose type is Mirrored RAID-1 and has a capacity of 1TB:

```
$ nvmesh vpg create -n r1_vpg --raid-level 1 -c 1T
```

Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT The name of the volume. The name must be
                unique, as it will become the ID of the
                volume. [required]
-rl, --raid-level [lvm|ec|0|1|10] The RAID level of the volume. Options: lvm =
                Concatenated, ec = Erasure Coding, 0 =
                Striped RAID-0, 1 = Mirrored RAID-1, 10 =
                Striped & Mirrored RAID-10. [required]
-c, --capacity TEXT The capacity of the allocated volume in
                    bytes. Minimal volume capacity is 1GB.The
                    number of bytes may be followed by the
                    following multiplicative suffixes: K/KB
                    =1000, KiB =1024, M/MB =1000^2, MiB =1024^2,
                    G/GB =1000^3, GiB =1024^3, T/TB =1000^4, TiB
                    =1024^4, , PiB =1024^5. All the units are
                    case insensitive.
-d, --description TEXT Description of the volume.
--domain TEXT Domain to use.
```

```

-dc, --drive-class TEXT          Limit volume allocation to specific drive
                                classes.
-tc, --target-class TEXT        Limit volume allocation to specific target
                                classes.
--stripe-width INTEGER          Number of disks to use. Required if RAID
                                Level is 0 or 10.
--data-blocks INTEGER RANGE     Number of disks to use. Required if RAID
                                Level is ec.
--parity-blocks INTEGER RANGE   Number of disks to use. Required if RAID
                                Level is ec.
--protection-level, --target-node-redundancy [full|minimal|ignore]
                                Protection level to use. Required if RAID
                                Level is ec. Options: full = Full Separation
                                (N+2 Target redundancy), minimal = Minimal
                                Separation (N+1 Target Redundancy), ignore =
                                Ignore Separation (No Target Redundancy).
                                Optional if the RAID Level is 1 or 10.
                                Options: full = Full Separation (1+1 Target
                                Node Separation) - default, ignore = Ignore
                                Separation (No Target Redundancy).
--enable-crc-check BOOLEAN      Enables CRC check of the volume.
--vsg, --volume-security-group TEXT
                                The name of the associated volume security
                                group. NOTE: This option can be used
                                multiple times, e.g. -vsg <value> -vsg
                                <value>. It can also be used once with
                                multiple values separated with the ','
                                character, e.g. -vsg <value>,<value>,<value>
-h, --help                      Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.13.2. delete

Usage: `nvmesh vpg delete [OPTIONS]`

Delete VPGs.

Usage example, delete 2 VPGs named 'vpg1' and 'vpg2':

```
$ nvmesh vpg delete -n vpg1 -n vpg2
```

Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT  The name of the VPG to delete. NOTE: This option can be
                  used multiple times, e.g. -n <value> -n <value>. It can
                  also be used once with multiple values separated with the
                  ',' character, e.g. -n <value>,<value>,<value> [required]
```

```
-h, --help          Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.13.3. show

```
Usage: nvmesh vpg show [OPTIONS]
```

Show VPGs.

--output-format options:

tabular - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

rows - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

json - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:

Skip the first 20 VPGs, limit the results to 5 VPGs and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvmesh vpg show --output-format tabular --skip 20 --limit 5
```

Options:

```
-s, --skip INTEGER          Specifies the number of entities to skip
                             when fetching the result.
-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE  Specifies how many entities to fetch after
                             the skip, the maximum value is: 50.
--output-format [tabular|rows|json]
                             The representation in which the data will be
                             displayed. Options: tabular ,rows, json.
-n, --name TEXT            Show a specific VPG by name. NOTE: This
                             option is mutually exclusive with the
                             following options: `skip`, `limit`.
-h, --help                Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.14. mongo-db

```
Usage: nvmesh mongo-db [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

MongoDB related operations

```
Options:
  -h, --help  Show this message and exit.

Commands:
  show  Show Mongo DB status.
```

## 6.14.1. show

---

```
Usage: nvmesh mongo-db show [OPTIONS]
```

```
Show Mongo DB status.
```

```
--output-format options:
```

```
tabular - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.
```

```
rows - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).
```

```
json - Format output as DB JSON.
```

```
Usage example, show MongoDB information in a tabular format:
```

```
$nvmesh mongo-db show --output-format tabular
```

```
Options:
  --output-format [tabular|rows|json]
                                     The representation in which the data will be
                                     displayed. Options: tabular ,rows, json
  -h, --help                          Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.15. volume-security-group

---

```
Usage: nvmesh volume-security-group [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

```
Volume Security Group related operations
```

```
Options:
  -h, --help  Show this message and exit.
```

```
Commands:
```

```
create  Create a VSG.
delete  Delete VSGs.
show    Show VSGs.
update  Update a VSG.
```

## 6.15.1. create

---

Usage: `nvMesh volume-security-group create [OPTIONS]`

Create a VSG.

Usage example, create a VSG named 'vsg1':

```
$ nvMesh volume-security-group create --name vsg1 --key someKey --key
someOtherKey
```

Options:

<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	The name of the VSG. [required]
<code>-d, --description TEXT</code>	The description of the VSG.
<code>-k, --key TEXT</code>	The name of the key. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times, e.g. <code>-d &lt;value&gt; -d &lt;value&gt;</code> . It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the ',' character, e.g. <code>-d &lt;value&gt;,&lt;value&gt;,&lt;value&gt;</code>

## 6.15.2. show

---

Usage: `nvMesh volume-security-group show [OPTIONS]`

Show VSGs.

`--output-format` options:

`tabular` - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

`rows` - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

`json` - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:



Skip the first 20 VSGs, limit the results to 5 VSGs and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvmesh volume-security-group show --output-format tabular --skip 20
--limit 5
```

Options:

<code>-s, --skip INTEGER</code>	Specifies the number of entities to skip when fetching the result.
<code>-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE</code>	Specifies how many entities to fetch after the skip, the maximum value is: 50.
<code>--output-format [tabular rows json]</code>	The representation in which the data will be displayed. Options: <code>tabular</code> , <code>rows</code> , <code>json</code> .
<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	Show a specific VSG by name. NOTE: This option is mutually exclusive with the following options: <code>'skip'</code> , <code>'limit'</code> .
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message and exit.

## 6.15.3. update

Usage: `nvmesh volume-security-group update [OPTIONS]`

Update a VSG. The name field cannot be updated.

Usage example, update a VSG named 'vsg1' with a description:

```
$ nvmesh volume-security-group update --name vsg1 --description 'very
important VSG'
```

Options:

<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	The name of the VSG. [required]
<code>-d, --description TEXT</code>	The description of the VSG.
<code>-k, --key TEXT</code>	The name of the key. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times, e.g. <code>-d &lt;value&gt; -d &lt;value&gt;</code> . It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the ',' character, e.g. <code>-d &lt;value&gt;,&lt;value&gt;,&lt;value&gt;</code>
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message and exit.

## 6.15.4. delete

Usage: `nvmesh volume-security-group delete [OPTIONS]`

Delete VSGs.

Usage example, delete 2 VSGs named 'vsg1' and 'vsg2':

```
$ nvmesh volume-security-group delete -n vsg1 -n vsg2
```

Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT The name of the VSG to delete. NOTE: This option can be
                used multiple times, e.g. -n <value> -n <value>. It can
                also be used once with multiple values separated with the
                ',' character, e.g. -n <value>,<value>,<value> [required]
-h, --help      Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.16. key-pair

Usage: nvmesh key-pair [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

Key Pair related operations

Options: -h, --help Show this message and exit.

Commands: create Create a key. delete Delete keys. download Download keys. show Show keys.  
update Update a key.

### 6.16.1. download

Usage: nvmesh key-pair download [OPTIONS]

Download keys.

Usage example, download a key named 'key1':

```
$ nvmesh key-pair download --name key1 --destination '/etc/nvmesh/keys'
```

Options:

```
-n, --name TEXT The id of the key to download. NOTE: This option can
                be used multiple times, e.g. -n <value> -n <value>.
                It can also be used once with multiple values
                separated with the ',' character, e.g. -n
                <value>,<value>,<value> [required]
-d, --destination TEXT The destination on the file system to where the key
                        will be downloaded. [required]
-h, --help          Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.16.2. create

---

Usage: `nvMesh key-pair create [OPTIONS]`

Create a key.

Usage example, create a key named 'key1':

```
$ nvMesh key-pair create --name key1
```

Options:

<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	The name of the key. [required]
<code>-d, --description TEXT</code>	The description of the key.
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message and exit.

## 6.16.3. show

---

Usage: `nvMesh key-pair show [OPTIONS]`

Show keys.

`--output-format` options:

`tabular` - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

`rows` - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

`json` - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:

Skip the first 20 keys, limit the results to 5 keys and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvMesh key-pair show --output-format tabular --skip 20 --limit 5
```

Options:

<code>-s, --skip INTEGER</code>	Specifies the number of entities to skip when fetching the result.
<code>-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE</code>	Specifies how many entities to fetch after the skip, the maximum value is: 50.

```

--output-format [tabular|rows|json]
                                The representation in which the data will be
                                displayed. Options: tabular ,rows, json.
-n, --name TEXT                 Show a specific key by name. NOTE: This
                                option is mutually exclusive with the
                                following options: `skip`, `limit`.
-h, --help                       Show this message and exit

```

## 6.16.4. update

Usage: nvmesh key-pair update [OPTIONS]

Update a key. The name field cannot be updated.

Usage example, update a key named 'key1' with a description:

```
$ nvmesh key-pair update --name key1 --description 'very important key'
```

Options:

```

-n, --name TEXT                 The name of the key. [required]
-d, --description TEXT         The description of the key. [required]
-h, --help                       Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.16.5. delete

Usage: nvmesh key-pair delete [OPTIONS]

Delete keys.

Usage example, delete 2 keys named 'key1' and 'key2':

```
$ nvmesh key-pair delete -n key1 -n key2
```

Options:

```

-n, --name TEXT                 The id of the key to delete. NOTE: This option can be used
                                multiple times, e.g. -n <value> -n <value>. It can also be
                                used once with multiple values separated with the ','
                                character, e.g. -n <value>,<value>,<value> [required]
-h, --help                       Show this message and exit.

```

## 6.17. log

---

```
Usage: nvmesh log [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...
```

Log related operations

Options:

`-h, --help` Show this message and exit.

Commands:

<code>acknowledge</code>	Acknowledge the specified logs by their ID.
<code>acknowledge-all-alerts</code>	Acknowledge all logged alerts.
<code>show</code>	Show logs.

### 6.17.1. acknowledge-all-alerts

---

```
Usage: nvmesh log acknowledge-all-alerts [OPTIONS]
```

Acknowledge all logged alerts.

Options:

`-h, --help` Show this message and exit.

### 6.17.2. acknowledge

---

```
Usage: nvmesh log acknowledge [OPTIONS]
```

Acknowledge the specified logs by their ID.

Usage example, acknowledge 2 logs with the IDs: 5efc7901e963fb0fb7181f0d and 5efcabd2938d006ed224a0ac:

```
$ nvmesh logs acknowledge --id 5efc7901e963fb0fb7181f0d --id 5efcabd2938d006ed224a0ac
```

Options:

`--id TEXT` The ID of the log to acknowledge [required]  
`-h, --help` Show this message and exit.

## 6.17.3. show

Usage: `nvmesh log show [OPTIONS]`

Show logs.

`--output-format` options:

`tabular` - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

`rows` - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

`json` - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:

Skip the first 20 logs, limit the results to 5 logs and present it in a tabular format:

```
$ nvmesh log show --output-format tabular --skip 20 --limit 5
```

Options:

<code>-s, --skip INTEGER</code>	Specifies the number of entities to skip when fetching the result.
<code>-l, --limit INTEGER RANGE</code>	Specifies how many entities to fetch after the skip, the maximum value is: 50.
<code>--output-format [tabular rows json]</code>	The representation in which the data will be displayed. Options: <code>tabular</code> , <code>rows</code> , <code>json</code> .
<code>--alerts</code>	Show alerts (errors that hasn't been acknowledged).
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message and exit.

## 6.18. settings

Usage: `nvmesh settings [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...`

Settings related operations

Options:

`-h, --help` Show this message and exit.

**Commands:**

```
accept-eula  Accept the EULA document with a signature.
show         Show general settings that can be updated via the CLI.
update      Update general settings (only some settings can be updated from the CLI)
```

## 6.18.1. show

---

Usage: `nvmesh settings show [OPTIONS]`

Show general settings that can be updated via the CLI.

`--output-format` options:

`tabular` - Render a table using characters like dashes and vertical bars to emulate borders, may overflow and wrap the output if the lines exceed the terminal width.

`rows` - Render tabular data with one column per line (allowing columns with line breaks).

`json` - Format output as DB JSON.

Usage example:

```
$ nvmesh settings show --output-format tabular
```

Options:

`--output-format [tabular|rows|json]`

The representation in which the data will be displayed. Options: `tabular`, `rows`, `json`.

`-h`, `--help`

Show this message and exit.

## 6.18.2. accept-eula

---

Usage: `nvmesh settings accept-eula [OPTIONS]`

Accept the EULA document with a signature.

Usage example:

```
$ nvmesh settings accept-eula --signature "Joseph Heller"
```

## Options:

```
-s, --signature TEXT  The user signature.  
-h, --help           Show this message and exit.
```

## 6.18.3. update

---

```
Usage: nvmesh settings update [OPTIONS]
```

Update general settings (only some settings can be updated from the CLI).

Usage example, update the cluster name.

```
$ nvmesh settings update --cluster-name "My super fast cluster"
```

## Options:

```
-i, --cluster-id TEXT  The ID of the cluster.  
-h, --help           Show this message and exit.
```



# Command Line Utilities

---

The following section describes various command-line utilities provided in NVMesh.

## **nvmesh\_clnt\_analyzer**

---

Analyze NVMesh volumes.

```
usage: nvmesh_clnt_analyzer [-h] [-v <vol1> <vol2> ...] [-d <debug_level>]

positional arguments:
  volume                a volume name to analyze
  debug_level           the debug level of the output to trace/debug/info/noti
ce/warning/error
  output_file           the file name to use for an output

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -v <volume> [<volumeX> ...], --volumes volume [<volumeX> ...]
                        Volume list: -v vol1 vol2
                        if not used all volumes will be inspected
  -d <debug_level>, --debug_level <debug_level>
                        Set the debug level of the output to trace/debug/info/
notice/warning/error
  -o <output_file>, --output_file <output_file>
                        Where to output the script

examples:

To analyze all volumes connected to this client:

nvmesh_clnt_analyzer
```

## **nvmesh\_configure\_management\_server**

---

Set the management server for *client* or *target nodes*.

```
Usage: nvmesh_configure_management_server [--addresses <nvme42:4001,nvme43:400
1> --protocol <https/http>]

Example:
nvmesh_configure_management_server --addresses server82:4001 --protocol https
```

## **nvmesh\_configure\_nics**

---

Define which Network Interface Cards (NICs) should be used with NVMesh *client* or *target nodes*.

`nvmesh_configure_nics` is an interactive script.

## **nvmesh\_health\_check**

---

Display and validate the NVMesh configuration.

## **nvmesh\_logs\_collector**

---

## **nvmesh\_set\_io1\_interrupts**

---

Distributes interrupts from drives across CPUs.

```
usage: nvmesh_set_io1_interrupts
```

## **nvmesh\_update**

---

Updates NVMesh kernel module.

# 7. Document Reference

## Typographical Conventions

Throughout this document, the following typographical conventions are followed:

Style	Meaning
<b>bold text</b>	The name of an Exceero software component or technology
text	A file name, command or configuration text that can be utilized in a Linux terminal/shell, file or as a URL
<i>term in italics</i>	Generally, a term being used in specific relation to an element in the NVMesh

## Definitions

Throughout this document, these terms have the following meanings:

Term	Definition
<i>Management Server</i>	The server(s), or OS image(s) running the <b>management module</b> software
<i>Target Node/ Target</i>	A physical server containing one or more NVMe SSDs running the <b>storage target module</b>
<i>Client Node/ Client</i>	An OS image instance running the <b>block storage client</b> software
<i>Converged Node</i>	A <i>target node</i> that is also running the <b>block storage client</b> software
<i>Logical Volume/ Volume</i>	A logical block device defined with the <b>NVMesh management module</b> that can be attached to <i>client nodes</i>
<b>RDDA</b>	Remote Direct Drive Access. Exceero's patented low-latency and CPU bypass transport technology.
<b>TOMA</b>	<b>Topology Manager</b> . The <b>storage target module</b> component that handles error detection and volume rebuild activities.