



NVMesh CLI Guide

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Excelero, Ltd.

Table of Contents

1. Copyright and Trademark Information	3
2. Preface	4
3. Introduction	5
4. Installation	6
4.1. Supported Environments	6
4.2. Installation & Start	6
5. Using the NVMesh CLI	7
5.1. Prerequisites	7
5.2. nvmesh CLI Files	8
5.3. Interactive vs CLI	8
5.4. Command Structure	9
5.5. Help	10
6. Command Reference	12
6.1. exit	12
6.2. logout	12
6.3. login	12
6.4. define-ssh	13
6.5. version	13
6.6. client	13
6.6.1. attach	14
6.6.2. count	14
6.6.3. delete	15
6.6.4. detach	15
6.6.5. show	15
6.7. cluster	16
6.7.1. show	17
6.7.2. shut-down	17
6.8. drive	18
6.8.1. show	18
6.8.2. delete	19
6.8.3. evict	19
6.8.4. format	20
6.8.5. add-arbiter	20
6.8.6. remove-arbiter	21
6.8.7. include-nvme	21
6.8.8. exclude-nvme	21
6.9. driveclass	22

6.9.1. create	22
6.9.2. delete.....	23
6.9.3. show	23
6.9.4. update	24
6.10. target	25
6.10.1. count.....	25
6.10.2. delete.....	25
6.10.3. delete-nic	26
6.10.4. show	26
6.11. targetclass	27
6.11.1. create	27
6.11.2. delete.....	28
6.11.3. show	28
6.11.4. update.....	29
6.12. volume	30
6.12.1. create	30
6.12.2. delete.....	33
6.12.3. rebuild.....	33
6.12.4. show	34
6.12.5. update.....	35
6.13. vpg.....	36
6.13.1. create	37
6.13.2. delete.....	38
6.13.3. show	38
6.14. mongo-db.....	39
6.14.1. show	40
6.15. volume-security-group	40
6.15.1. create	41
6.15.2. show	41
6.15.3. update.....	42
6.15.4. delete.....	42
6.16. key-pair	43
6.16.1. download	43
6.16.2. create	44
6.16.3. show	44
6.16.4. update.....	45
6.16.5. delete.....	45
6.17. log.....	46
6.17.1. acknowledge-all-alerts	46
6.17.2. acknowledge	46
6.17.3. show	47
6.18. settings	48

6.18.1. show	48
6.18.2. accept-eula	49
6.18.3. update.....	49
7. Document Reference	52

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2. Preface

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.

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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FEEDBACK

We continually try to improve the quality and usefulness of Excelero documentation. If you have any corrections, feedback, or requests for additional documentation, send an e-mail message to support@excelero.com

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 Excelero 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-classe
s rc --capacity 10000000000000 --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 = Concatenated, ec = Erasure Coding, 0 = Striped RAID-0, 1 = Mirrored RAID-1, 10 = Striped & Mirrored RAID-10. [required]
-c, --capacity INTEGER	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:

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

Options:

<code>-c, --client TEXT</code>	The hostname or address of the client [required]
<code>-v, --volume TEXT</code>	The id of the volume to attach [required]
<code>-a, --access [EXCLUSIVE_READ_WRITE SHARED_READ_ONLY SHARED_READ_WRITE]</code>	Volume access level: <code>EXCLUSIVE_READ_WRITE</code> , <code>SHARED_READ_ONLY</code> , <code>SHARED_READ_WRITE</code>
<code>-p, --preempt</code>	Use preempt for applying access level
<code>-h, --help</code>	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:

-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 client by name. NOTE: This option is mutually exclusive with the following options: `skip`, `limit`.
-h, --help	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:

```
$nmesh 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:

```
$nmesh 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:

<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: tabular ,rows, json.
<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	Show a specific drive by name NOTE: This option is mutually exclusive with the following options: `skip`, `limit`.
<code>-h, --help</code>	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:

<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	The serial number of the drive to delete. [required]
<code>-h, --help</code>	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 'samsungDriveSerial1' 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 samsungDriveSerial1 --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: tabular ,rows, json.
<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	Show a specific drive class by name. NOTE: This option is mutually exclusive with the following options: `skip`, `limit`.
<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]
<code>-dr, --drive TEXT</code>	The drive's serial number. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times, e.g. <code>-dr <value> -dr <value></code> . It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the ',' character, e.g. <code>-dr <value>,<value>,<value></code> [required]
<code>-d, --description TEXT</code>	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

'0xfe800000000000000001e670300932499' from a target named 'server-1':

```
$ nvmesh target delete-nic -n 0xfe8000000000000001e670300932499 -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:

<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 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. targetclass

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

Target Class related operations

Options:

`--help` Show this message and exit.

Commands:

<code>create</code>	Create a target class.
<code>delete</code>	Delete target classes.
<code>show</code>	Show all target classes.
<code>update</code>	Update a target class.

6.11.1. create

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

Create a target class.

Usage example, create a target class named 'tcl' 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 tcl --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:

-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 class by name. NOTE: This option is mutually exclusive with the following options: `skip`, `limit`.
-h, --help	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 'tcl' 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 tcl --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.

```

6.12. 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:

<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	The name of the volume. The name must be unique, as it will become the ID of the volume. [required]
<code>-rl, --raid-level [lvm ec 0 1 10]</code>	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]
<code>-c, --capacity TEXT</code>	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]
<code>-d, --description TEXT</code>	Description of the volume.
<code>--domain TEXT</code>	Domain to use.
<code>--vpg TEXT</code>	The VPG to use.
<code>--relative-rebuild-priority INTEGER RANGE</code>	Sets the volume relative rebuild priority.
<code>-dc, --drive-class TEXT</code>	Limit volume allocation to specific drive classes. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times, e.g. <code>-dc <value> -dc <value></code> . It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the ',' character, e.g. <code>-dc <value>,<value>,<value></code>
<code>-tc, --target-class TEXT</code>	Limit volume allocation to specific target classes. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times, e.g. <code>-tc <value> -tc <value></code> . It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the ',' character, e.g. <code>-tc <value>,<value>,<value></code>
<code>-D, --limit-by-drive TEXT</code>	Limit volume allocation to specific drives. NOTE: This option can be used multiple times, e.g. <code>-D <value> -D <value></code> . It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the ',' character, e.g. <code>-D <value>,<value>,<value></code>
<code>-T, --limit-by-target TEXT</code>	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>

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

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:

<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 VPG 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.

6.14. 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:

-n, --name TEXT	The name of the VSG. [required]
-d, --description TEXT	The description of the VSG.
-k, --key TEXT	The name of the key. 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>

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 <value> -d <value></code> . It can also be used once with multiple values separated with the <code>','</code> character, e.g. <code>-d <value>,<value>,<value></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
```

```
-h, --help          will be downloaded. [required]
                    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:

```
-n, --name TEXT      The name of the key. [required]
-d, --description TEXT The description of the key.
-h, --help          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.
<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 key 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

6.16.4. 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:

<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	The name of the key. [required]
<code>-d, --description TEXT</code>	The description of the key. [required]
<code>-h, --help</code>	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:

<code>-n, --name TEXT</code>	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:

acknowledge	Acknowledge the specified logs by their ID.
acknowledge-all-alerts	Acknowledge all logged alerts.
show	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:

-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.
--alerts	Show alerts (errors that hasn't been acknowledged).
-h, --help	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/notice/
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/not
ice/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,nvme43:4001>
--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
bold text	The name of an Excelero software component or technology
<code>text</code>	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 management module software
<i>Target Node/ Target</i>	A physical server containing one or more NVMe SSDs running the storage target module
<i>Client Node/ Client</i>	An OS image instance running the block storage client software
<i>Converged Node</i>	A <i>target node</i> that is also running the block storage client software
<i>Logical Volume/ Volume</i>	A logical block device defined with the NVMesh management module that can be attached to <i>client nodes</i>
RDDA	Remote Direct Drive Access. Excelero's patented low-latency and CPU bypass transport technology.
TOMA	Topology Manager . The storage target module component that handles error detection and volume rebuild activities.