



Hitachi Command Suite

Compute Systems Manager

CLI Reference Guide

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Preface

This manual describes how to use the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager (HCSM) CLI.

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Intended audience

This document provides instructions for server administrators.

Product version

This document revision applies to Hitachi Compute Systems Manager v8.0 or later.

Release notes

Read the release notes before installing and using this product. They may contain requirements or restrictions that are not fully described in this document or updates or corrections to this document.

Document revision level

Revision	Date	Description
MK-91HC196-00	July 2012	Initial release.
MK-91HC196-01	February 2013	Revision 1, supersedes and replaces MK-91HC196-00
MK-91HC196-02	April 2014	Revision 2, supersedes and replaces MK-91HC196-01

Referenced documents and additional resources

The following referenced documents can be found on the applicable documentation CD:

- *Hitachi Compute Systems Manager User Guide*, MK-91HC194
- *Hitachi Compute Systems Manager Installation and Configuration Guide*, MK-91HC195
- *Hitachi Compute Systems Manager Messages*, MK-91HC197
- *Hitachi Compute Systems Manager Release Notes*

Document conventions

This document uses the following typographic conventions:

Convention	Description
Bold	Indicates text on a window, other than the window title, including menus, menu options, buttons, fields, and labels. Example: Click OK .
<i>Italic</i>	Indicates a variable, which is a placeholder for actual text provided by the user or system. Example: <i>copy source-file target-file</i> Note: Angled brackets (< >) are also used to indicate variables.
Monospace	Indicates text that is displayed on screen or entered by the user. Example: <code>pairdisplay -g oradb</code>
< > angled brackets	Indicates a variable, which is a placeholder for actual text provided by the user or system. Example: <code>pairdisplay -g <group></code> Note: Italic font is also used to indicate variables.
[] square brackets	Indicates optional values. Example: [a b] indicates that you can choose a, b, or nothing.
{ } braces	Indicates required or expected values. Example: { a b } indicates that you must choose either a or b.
vertical bar	Indicates that you have a choice between two or more options or arguments. Examples: [a b] indicates that you can choose a, b, or nothing. { a b } indicates that you must choose either a or b.

This document uses the following icons to draw attention to information:

Icon	Label	Description
	Note	Calls attention to important and/or additional information.
	Tip	Provides helpful information, guidelines, or suggestions for performing tasks more effectively.
	Caution	Warns the user of adverse conditions and/or consequences (for example, disruptive operations).
	WARNING	Warns the user of severe conditions and/or consequences (for example, destructive operations).

Conventions for storage capacity values

Physical storage capacity values (for example, disk drive capacity) are calculated based on the following values:

Physical capacity unit	Value
1 kilobyte (KB)	1,000 (10 ³) bytes
1 megabyte (MB)	1,000 KB or 1,000 ² bytes
1 gigabyte (GB)	1,000 MB or 1,000 ³ bytes
1 terabyte (TB)	1,000 GB or 1,000 ⁴ bytes
1 petabyte (PB)	1,000 TB or 1,000 ⁵ bytes
1 exabyte (EB)	1,000 PB or 1,000 ⁶ bytes

Logical storage capacity values (for example, logical device capacity) are calculated based on the following values:

Logical capacity unit	Value
1 block	512 bytes
1 KB	1,024 (2 ¹⁰) bytes
1 MB	1,024 KB or 1,024 ² bytes
1 GB	1,024 MB or 1,024 ³ bytes
1 TB	1,024 GB or 1,024 ⁴ bytes
1 PB	1,024 TB or 1,024 ⁵ bytes
1 EB	1,024 PB or 1,024 ⁶ bytes

Accessing product documentation

Product user documentation is available on the Hitachi Data Systems Portal: <https://portal.hds.com>. Check this site for the most current documentation, including important updates that may have been made after the release of the product.

Getting help

[Hitachi Data Systems Support Portal](#) is the destination for technical support of your current or previously-sold storage systems, midrange and enterprise servers, and combined solution offerings. The Hitachi Data Systems customer support staff is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If you need technical support, log on to the Hitachi Data Systems Support Portal for contact information: <https://portal.hds.com>

[Hitachi Data Systems Community](#) is a new global online community for HDS customers, partners, independent software vendors, employees, and prospects. It is an open discussion among these groups about the HDS portfolio of products and services. It is the destination to get answers, discover insights, and make connections. The HDS Community complements our existing Support Portal and support services by providing an area where

you can get answers to non-critical issues and questions. **Join the conversation today!** Go to community.hds.com, register, and complete your profile.

Comments

Please send us your comments on this document to doc.comments@hds.com. Include the document title and number, including the revision level (for example, -07), and refer to specific sections and paragraphs whenever possible. All comments become the property of Hitachi Data Systems Corporation.

Thank you!

Command line interface overview

The Hitachi Compute Systems Manager (HCSM) command line interface (CLI) refers to commands that you can run remotely from an HCSM management client to an HCSM management server.

- [About the CLI](#)
- [About CLI environment settings](#)
- [Setting up the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager CLI for Windows](#)
- [Setting up the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager CLI for Linux](#)

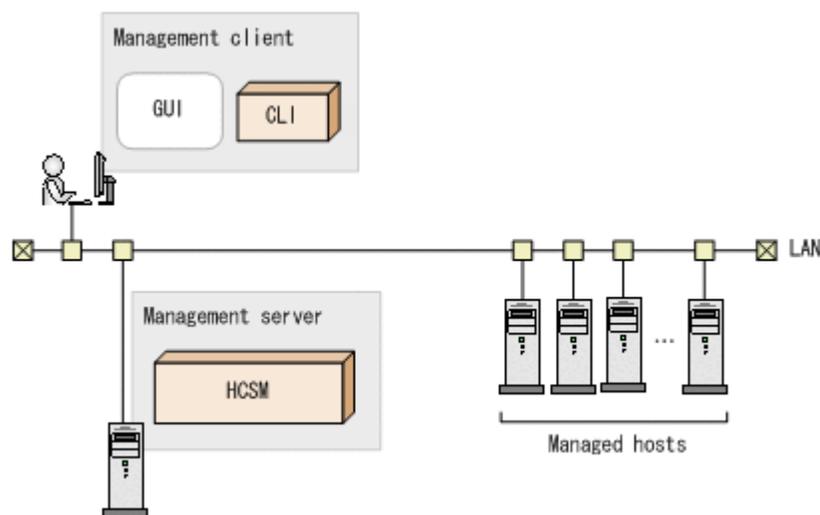
About the CLI

You can use the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager (HCSM) CLI to do the following:

- View information about managed hosts
- Power managed hosts on or off
- Shut down or reboot managed hosts

To use the CLI, you need to install it on the machine (management client) that is used to operate Hitachi Compute Systems Manager. In addition, you need to log in to the machine (management server) where Hitachi Compute Systems Manager is installed.

The following figure shows the components in an HCSM system environment.



About CLI environment settings

The HCSM CLI has two environment variables:

- HCSM_CLI_JRE_PATH

Use this variable to specify the installation path to the JRE.

- CSMHOME

Use this variable to specify the path for the configuration file.

If the HCSM CLI is going to be used by multiple users on the same client, you must specify a different directory for CSMHOME for each user.

If CSMHOME is not specified, the configuration file is saved under the directory specified for the HOME environment variable or USERPROFILE.

The environment variable set by Linux is HOME, and the environment variable set by Windows is USERPROFILE. You do not need to set HOME or USERPROFILE.

When you run the HCSM CLI, the configuration file is searched in the following order:

1. CSMHOME
2. HOME
3. USERPROFILE

The configuration file that is found first is loaded.

Setting up the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager CLI for Windows

This section describes how to install the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager CLI for systems running Windows.

Procedure

1. In the global task bar area of Hitachi Compute Systems Manager, select **Tools**, and then select **Download**.
2. Install JRE.
3. On the **Compute Systems Manager Software Deployment** page, click **Download** from the Windows column in the CLI row.
4. Select **Save** and choose a temporary download directory in which to save the `CSMcli_win.exe` file.
5. Double click the `CSMcli_win.exe` icon.
6. In the Hitachi Self-Extractor window, click **Expand** and select the directory in which to install the CLI application.
7. Set the environment variables:
 - For `HCSM_CLI_JRE_PATH`, specify the JRE installation directory. For example:

```
HCSM_CLI_JRE_PATH=C:\Program Files\Java\jre6
```
 - For `CSMHOME`, specify the path for the configuration file. For example:

```
CSMHOME=directory-where-the-file-was-expanded\home
```



Note: You can set the environment variables by right-clicking **My Computer** and selecting **Properties > Advanced**. Click **Environment Variables** to create a new user variable.

8. From a command prompt, navigate to *directory-where-the-file-was-expanded*.
9. Run the CLI `configure` command.
10. Run the CLI `login` command to log into the CLI.

Setting up the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager CLI for Linux

This section describes how to install the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager CLI for systems running Linux.

Procedure

1. In the global task bar area of Hitachi Compute Systems Manager, select **Tools**, and then select **Download**
2. Install JRE.
3. On the **Compute Systems Manager Software Deployment** page, click **Download** from the Linux column in the CLI row.
4. Select **Save** and choose a temporary download directory in which to save the `CSMcli_lin.tar` file.
5. Expand the `CSMcli_lin.tar` file.

For example, to expand the file in the `/opt/hcsmcli` directory:

```
# mkdir /opt/hcsmcli
# cd /opt/hcsmcli
# tar xvf directory-where-the-file-was-downloaded/
CSMcli_lin.tar
```

6. Set the environment variables:
 - For `HCSM_CLI_JRE_PATH`, specify the JRE installation directory. For example:

```
HCSM_CLI_JRE_PATH=/opt/Java/jre6
```
 - For `CSMHOME` specify the path for the configuration file. For example:

```
CSMHOME=directory-where-the-file-was-expanded/home
```
7. Run the CLI `configure` command.
8. Run the CLI `login` command to log into the CLI.

Using the CLI

The following sections describe the CLI commands. Each command is described in detail, with syntax, options, examples, and returned values.

- [List of CLI commands](#)
- [CLI command options and parameters](#)
- [CLI command return responses](#)
- [Redirecting the command output into a file](#)
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- [GetAlerts \(getalerts\)](#)
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- [GetHostFileSystem \(getfilesystem\)](#)
- [GetHostIPNetwork \(getip\)](#)
- [GetHostMemory \(getmemory\)](#)
- [GetHostOs \(getos\)](#)
- [GetHostPCI \(getpci\)](#)
- [GetHostRemoteManagement \(getrmtmgmt\)](#)
- [GetTaskInfo \(gettaskinfo\)](#)
- [PowerOFF \(poweroff\)](#)
- [PowerON \(poweron\)](#)
- [RebootOS \(rebootos\)](#)
- [ShutdownOS \(shutdownos\)](#)
- [Display format of Get- commands](#)

List of CLI commands

The HCSM CLI includes the commands listed in the following table.



Note: All commands must be preceded by the string `csm`. For example:

`csm login`

Command (short form)	Description
configure on page 21	Use this command to configure the CLI so that a management client on which the CLI is installed can connect to the management server.
login on page 22	Use this command to log in to the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager management server.
logout on page 23	Use this command to log out from the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager management server.
ping on page 23	Use this command to determine whether the management server is reachable.
help on page 24	Use this command to display help information for a specific command or all commands.
GetAlerts (getalerts) on page 25	Use this command to specify conditions for obtaining all alert information.
GetHost (gethost) on page 28	Use this command to obtain summary details for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetHostAlert (gethostalert) on page 30	Use this command to obtain alert details for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetHostCPU (getcpu) on page 31	Use this command to obtain CPU details for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetHostFCNetwork (getfc) on page 33	Use this command to obtain Fibre Channel (FC) details for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetHostFileSystem (getfilesystem) on page 35	Use this command to obtain file system details for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetHostIPNetwork (getip) on page 36	Use this command to obtain LAN details for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetHostMemory (getmemory) on page 38	Use this command to obtain memory details for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetHostOs (getos) on page 40	Use this command to obtain OS information for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetHostPCI (getpci) on page 42	Use this command to obtain PCI details for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetHostRemoteManagement (getrmtgmt) on page 43	Use this command to obtain remote management device information for all managed hosts or a specific host.
GetTaskInfo (gettaskinfo) on page 45	Use this command to obtain task status and ID of all registered tasks.

Command (short form)	Description
PowerOFF (poweroff) on page 47	Use this command to power off a specific host or multiple managed hosts.
PowerON (poweron) on page 48	Use this command to power up a specific host or multiple managed hosts.
RebootOS (rebootos) on page 49	Use this command to reboot a specific host or multiple managed hosts.
ShutdownOS (shutdownos) on page 50	Use this command to shut down a specific host or multiple managed hosts.

CLI command options and parameters

This section explains the format and syntax of the CLI commands.

The general format for the command line is as follows:

*cs*m *command-name* [*options*]... [*parameters*]...

The CLI supports the following four types of arguments:

- *command-name*
The name of a command, such as `GetHost` or `GetHostOs`.
- *options*
Use the format described in the Syntax section for each command.
- *parameters*
Parameters contain information sent to the server as part of a request. The required parameters required are specific to each command. Each parameter consists of a name and a value.

Specify parameters in the format *name=value*. The following is an example:

```
hostname=HOST1
```

Specify parameters as single character strings.

Enclose parameters that contain spaces in double quotation marks, as follows:

```
GetTaskInfo name="Reboot OS-3"
```

Parameters can be specified in any order. *value* is case sensitive unless otherwise noted.

CLI command return responses

The CLI responds with a **return value** after it finishes running a command process.

There are two types of CLI return values: 0 and 1. A return value of 0 indicates the command completed successfully, and a return value of 1 indicates an error.

When the CLI terminates normally, the processing results of the command are sent to the standard output. Checking the results of a CLI command task by simply examining the return values of the CLI commands is usually not enough. To obtain specific information about a task, use the `GetTaskInfo` command.

Redirecting the command output into a file

By default, the HCSM CLI displays the output of a command in your command window. However, you can redirect the output of any command to a file using the (`>`) redirect character.

For example:

```
client1> csm gethost hostname=HostSystem1 > filename
```

If you specify the file name only, the system creates the file in the local directory. If you want to save the file in a different location, you can also specify a path name.

For example:

```
client1> csm gethost hostname=HostSystem1 > c:\user\fred\nhostinfo.txt
```

User permissions for running commands

An HCSM user can be assigned the following permissions:

- **Admin:** A user with Admin permission can register resources to be managed, change settings, manage resources, and view information.
- **Modify:** A user with Modify permission can manage resources and view information about managed resources.
- **View:** A user with View permission can view information about managed resources.
- **User Management:** A permission common to all Hitachi Command Suite (HCS) products. This permission enables the management of HCS users.



Note: The User Management permission can be assigned with all other permissions.

The HCSM CLI commands have the following permissions.

Command (Short Form)	Permission			
	Admin	Modify	View	User Management only
configure on page 21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
login on page 22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
logout on page 23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ping on page 23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
help on page 24	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GetAlerts (getalerts) on page 25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHost (gethost) on page 28	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHostAlert (gethostalert) on page 30	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHostCPU (getcpu) on page 31	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHostFCNetwork (getfc) on page 33	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHostFileSystem (getfilesystem) on page 35	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHostIPNetwork (getip) on page 36	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHostMemory (getmemory) on page 38	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHostOs (getos) on page 40	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHostPCI (getpci) on page 42	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetHostRemoteManagement (getrmtgmt) on page 43	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GetTaskInfo (gettaskinfo) on page 45	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
PowerOFF (poweroff) on page 47	Yes	Yes	No	No
PowerON (poweron) on page 48	Yes	Yes	No	No
RebootOS (rebootos) on page 49	Yes	Yes	No	No
ShutdownOS (shutdownos) on page 50	Yes	Yes	No	No

configure

Use the `configure` command to configure the CLI so that a management client on which the CLI is installed can connect to the management server.

If the management server and the management client are on different machines, you will need to use the `configure` command to specify settings in order to use the CLI. If the management server and the management client are the same machine, and if SSL is not in use, you do not need to specify settings by using the `configure` command.

When you execute the `configure` command, you are asked to enter the following items. Press **Enter** to accept the default value.

- Host name or IP address of the management server
- Port number of the management server
- Whether to use SSL for communication with the management server

When you execute the `configure` command, a configuration file (`.csmrc`) is created in the directory specified by the `CSMHOME` environmental variable. If the configuration file already exists, you can update it. When you update the configuration file, comments in the file are retained.

The `configure` command also performs a simple access check on the specified management server. If the management server is not running, an error is reported, but you can instruct the command to ignore the errors.

Syntax

```
csm configure
```

Options

None

Examples

The following is a sample configuration interactively modified by the `configure` command.

```
client1> csm configure
KASV23804-I The .csmrc file in "C:\user\fred" (CSMHOME) has been
read.
HCSM server host name [localhost]:172.17.79.47
Use SSL (y/n) ? [n]:
HCSM server port number [22015]:
KASV23800-I The HCSM server is up and running.
Overwrite existing .csmrc file at "C:\user\fred\.csmrc" (y/n) ?
[n]:
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

login

Use the `login` command to log into a Hitachi Compute Systems Manager (HCSM) management server.

After connecting to the server, you can use the CLI to obtain information about managed hosts and perform power operations on any managed host.

If your login session remains idle for a certain number of minutes (set by the server administrator), your session times out and you are logged off the system.

Syntax

```
csm login [-user username] [-password password]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `login` command.

Option	Description
<code>-user</code>	Specify the name of the user logging in.
<code>-password</code>	Specify the password for the user logging in.

Examples

```
client1> csm login
HCSM[http://localhost:22015/ComputeSystemsManager] Login :admin
Password :
KASV23801-I Login successful.
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

logout

Use the `logout` command to log out of a Hitachi Compute Systems Manager (HCSM) management server.

Syntax

```
csm logout
```

Options

None

Examples

```
client1>csm logout
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

ping

Use the `ping` command to determine whether the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager (HCSM) server is available for a connection.

The `ping` command accesses the management server and obtains version information from the server. The purpose of this command is to test that the environment is correctly set up and the server is running.

Syntax

```
csm ping
```

Options

None

Examples

The following command checks whether the management server is available for a network connection:

```
client1>csm ping
```

```
Pinging server at http://172.17.79.47:22015/  
ComputeSystemsManager:  
Response time : 1656msec  
Timestamp at server : 2011/10/11 16:09:39  
Product Version : 8.0.0  
Supported protocol version range : from 1 to 1  
Deprecated protocol version : equal or below 0
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

help

Use the `help` command to display help information for a specific command or all commands.

Syntax

```
csm help [command [command...]]
```

Options

The following option can be specified with the `help` command.

Option	Description
<i>command</i>	Displays help for the specified command to standard output. If no command is specified, the system displays a list of all commands.

Examples

Use the following command to obtain a list of all commands:

```
client1>csm help
```

```
Command shell to issue commands to the CSM server. usage : csm  
[<subcommand> <args...>]
```

This will run one or more subcommands.

If you are connecting to a CSM server on the localhost, no configuration is necessary.

To access a remote CSM server, specify the server host by executing a "configure" command.

After specifying the host use "csm ping" to test communication with the server. Then use "csm login" to establish a session.

Available subcommands (short forms are shown in parentheses):

```
configure
help
ping
login
logout
GetHost(gethost)
GetHostAlert(gethostalert)
GetHostCPU(getcpu)
GetHostFCNetwork(getfc)
GetHostFileSystem(getfilesystem)
GetHostIPNetwork(getip)
GetHostMemory(getmemory)
GetHostRemoteManagement (getrmtgmt)
GetHostOs(getos)
GetHostPCI(getpci)
GetAlerts(getalerts)
GetTaskInfo(gettaskinfo)
RebootOS(rebootos)
ShutdownOS(shutdownos)
PowerON(poweron)
PowerOFF(poweroff)
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

GetAlerts (getalerts)

Use the `GetAlerts` command to obtain the following information from all managed hosts:

- In-progress alerts
- Resolved alerts
- Unconfirmed alerts
- Alerts generated after a specified date
- Maximum number of alerts to be displayed

Alert details are obtained for all managed hosts when the `GetAlerts` command is used without any filtering (`status`, `datefilter` and `countfilter`) options. To display a list of alerts with a specific status, use the `status` option.



Note: You can use the alias `getalerts` in place of the `GetAlerts` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csn {GetAlerts | getalerts} [status={RESOLVED | INPROGRESS | UNCONFIRMED}] [datefilter=YYYY/MM/DD] [countfilter=count] [-count | -describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetAlerts` command.

Option	Description
<code>-count</code>	Displays the total number of alerts of managed hosts or a subset of those alerts specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of alerts is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-describe</code>	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetAlerts</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>status</code>	Displays the alerts based on the status. The values for this option are: <code>RESOLVED</code> , <code>INPROGRESS</code> and <code>UNCONFIRMED</code> . Unconfirmed alerts are displayed by default.
<code>datefilter</code>	Displays the alerts from a specific date in the form <code>YYYY/MM/DD</code> .
<code>countfilter</code>	Filters the maximum number of alerts to be obtained. By default, all alerts will be obtained. The output of this option displays the latest alerts available in the database.
<code>-format</code>	This option displays the output style of <code>GetAlerts</code> to standard output in <code>xml</code> , <code>csv</code> , or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following command to get the two latest alerts for all managed hosts displayed as standard output on `client1`:

```
client1>csn GetAlerts countfilter=2
```

```
ReceivedAlertInfo Instance
  alertDescription: Error level SNMP trap has occurred in the
service of the host.
```

```

alertLevel: Error
hostName: DEMO-SYS-8-48
alertId: 0x0300
occurredTime: 2014-01-08 16:23:19
modifiedTime:
status: Unconfirmed
ReceivedAlertInfo Instance
  alertDescription: Error level SNMP trap has occurred in the
  driver of the host.
  alertLevel: Error
  hostName: DEMO-SYS-8-48
  alertId: 0x0010
  occurredTime: 2014-01-08 16:20:06
  modifiedTime:
  status: Unconfirmed

```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1>csm GetAlerts countfilter=2 > filename
```

Return values

Value	Error
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
ReceivedAlertInfo	alertDescription	Displays the alert contents.
	alertLevel	Displays the alert levels. [Error, Warning, Information]
	hostName	Displays the host name.
	alertId	Displays the alert ID.
	occurredTime	Displays the alert occurrence time.
	modifiedTime	Displays the modified time of alert status.
	status	Displays the alert status. [Unconfirmed, In Progress, Resolved]

GetHost (gethost)

Use the `GetHost` command to obtain summary details for all managed hosts or a specific host.



Note: You can use the alias `gethost` in place of the `GetHost` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {GetHost | gethost} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe]
[-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHost` command.

Option	Description
<code>hostname</code>	The name of the host for which information is to be acquired. If you don't specify this option, the host summary details are obtained for all managed hosts.
<code>-count</code>	Displays the number of hosts or a subset of those hosts specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of managed hosts is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-describe</code>	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHost</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-format</code>	Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code> , comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following example to display summary host information for `HostSystem1`:

```
client1> csm gethost hostname=HostSystem1
```

Host Instance

```
  hostName: HostSystem1
  osName: Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise
  manufacturer: Hitachi
  ipAddress: 172.17.79.48
  productName: ComputeBlade 520HB1
  hostStatus: Running
  serialNumber: EEDB1242-F9DE-59AA-E92D-CE2200213535
  lastRefreshed: 2011-08-29 15:59:06
  error: 46
  warning: 38
  information: 28
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1> csm gethost hostname=HostSystem1 > filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
Host	hostName	Displays the host name.
	osName	Displays OS name.
	manufacturer	Displays the vendor.
	ipAddress	Displays IP address.
	productName	Displays the product name.
	hostStatus	Displays the host operation status.
	serialNumber	Displays the serial number.
	lastRefreshed	Displays the last refreshed date time.
	error	Displays the number of errors.
	warning	Displays the number of warning alerts.
information	Displays the number of information alerts.	

GetHostAlert (gethostalert)

Use the `GetHostAlert` command to obtain alert details for all managed hosts or a specific host.



Note: You can use the alias `gethostalert` in place of the `GetHostAlert` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {GetHostAlert | gethostalert} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHostAlert` command.

Option	Description
hostname	The name of the host for which alert information is to be acquired. If this option is not specified, the alert details are obtained for all managed hosts.
-count	Displays the total number of alerts of managed hosts or a subset of those alerts specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of alerts is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
-describe	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHostAlert</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
-format	Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code> , comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the `gethostalert -count` command to display the number of alerts for all hosts.

```
client1>csm gethostalert -count
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1>csm gethostalert -count > filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
ReceivedAlertInfo	hostName	Displays the host name.
	alertId	Displays the alert ID.
	alertLevel	Displays the alert levels. [Error, Warning, Information]
	failureLocationName	Displays the alert occurrence locations.
	occurredTime	Displays the alert occurrence time.
	alertDescription	Displays the alert contents.
	status	Displays the alert status. [Unconfirmed, In Progress, Resolved]

GetHostCPU (getcpu)

Use the `GetHostCPU` command to obtain CPU details for all managed hosts or a specific host.



Note: You can use the alias `getcpu` in place of the `GetHostCPU` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {GetHostCPU | getcpu} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHostCPU` command.

Option	Description
hostname	The name of the host for which file system details are to be acquired. If you do not specify this option, the CPU details are obtained for all managed hosts.
-count	Displays the total number of managed hosts or a subset of those hosts specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> . If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of managed hosts is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
-describe	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHostCPU</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
-format	Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code> , comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following command to get CPU details for HostSystem2:

```
client1>csm GetHostCPU hostname=HostSystem2
Cpu Instance
  hostName: HostSystem2
  cpuName: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU X5670 @ 2.93GHz
  frequencyInMhz: 2933.0
  numberOfCpus: 2
  numberOfCores: 1
  l2CacheSizeInKB:
  l3CacheSizeInKB:
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1>csm GetHostCPU hostname=HostSystem2 >filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
Cpu	hostName	Displays the host name.
	cpuName	Displays the CPU name.
	frequencyInMhz	Displays CPU frequency.
	numberOfCpus	Displays the number of CPUs.
	numberOfCores	Displays the number of cores.
	l2CacheSizeInKB	Displays the L2 Cache size.
	l3CacheSizeInKB	Displays the L3 Cache size.

GetHostFCNetwork (getfc)

Use the `GetHostFCNetwork` command to obtain Fibre Channel (FC) adapter details for all managed hosts or a specific host.



Note: You can use the alias `getfc` in place of the `GetHostFCNetwork` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csn {GetHostFCNetwork | getfc} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHostFCNetwork` command.

Option	Description
hostname	The name of the host for which FC adapter details are to be acquired. If you don't specify this option, the FC adapter details are obtained for all managed hosts.
-count	Displays the total number of available FC adapters or a subset of those FC adapters specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of FC information items is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.

Option	Description
-describe	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHostFCNetwork</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
-format	Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code> , comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following command to get FC adapter details for `HostSystem1`:

```
client1>csm GetHostFCNetwork hostname=HostSystem1
FCNetwork Instance
hostName: HostSystem1
adapterName: Hitachi HFCE0802 FW:0030044D DRV:4.1.6.790
wwpn: 23:45:67:89:AB:CD:EF:00
wwnn: 23:45:67:89:AB:CD:EF:01
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1>csm GetHostFCNetwork hostname=HostSystem1 > filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
FCNetwork	hostName	Displays the host name.
	adapterName	Displays the adapter name.
	wwpn	Displays the World Wide Port Name to be assigned.
	wwnn	Displays the World Wide Node Name to be assigned.

GetHostFileSystem (getfilesystem)

Use the `GetHostFileSystem` command to obtain file system details for all managed hosts or a specific host.



Note: You can use the alias `getfilesystem` in place of the `GetHostFileSystem` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {GetHostFileSystem | getfilesystem} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHostFileSystem` command.

Option	Description
<code>hostname</code>	The name of the host for which file system details are to be acquired. If you do not specify this option, the host file system details are obtained for all managed hosts.
<code>-count</code>	Displays the total number of file systems for managed hosts or a subset of those file systems specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of file systems is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-describe</code>	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHostFileSystem</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-format</code>	Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code> , comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following command to get file system details for `HostSystem1`:

```
client1>csm GetHostFileSystem hostname=HostSystem1
```

```
FileSystem Instance
  hostName: HostSystem1
  driveName: C:
  driveType: Local Disk
  fileSystemType: NTFS
  totalSizeInMB: 476937.5
  usedSizeInMB: 109374.1
  freeSizeInMB: 367563.3
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1>csm GetHostFileSystem hostname=HostSystem1 > filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
FileSystem	hostName	Displays the host name.
	driveName	Displays the drive name.
	driveType	Displays drive type.
	fileSystemType	Displays the format type.
	totalSizeInMB	Displays the total capacity.
	usedSizeInMB	Displays the used capacity.
	freeSizeInMB	Displays the unused capacity.

GetHostIPNetwork (getip)

Use the `GetHostIPNetwork` command to obtain LAN details for all managed hosts or a specific host.



Note: You can use the alias `getip` in place of the `GetHostIPNetwork` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {GetHostIPNetwork | getip} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHostIPNetwork` command.

Option	Description
<code>hostname</code>	The name of the host for which LAN details are acquired. If you do not specify this option, the LAN details are obtained for all managed hosts.
<code>-count</code>	Displays the total number of available LANs or a subset of those LANs specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of LANs is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-describe</code>	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHostIPNetwork</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-format</code>	Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code> , comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following command to get LAN details for HostSystem1:

```
client1>csm GetHostIPNetwork hostname=HostSystem1
IpAddress Instance
  hostName: HostSystem1
  adapterName: Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection
  adapterType: port
  ipAddress: 172.17.79.48
  subnetMask: 255.255.255.0
  networkAddress: 172.17.79.0
  macAddress: 00:50:56:92:00:59
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1>csm GetHostIPNetwork hostname=HostSystem1 > filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
IpAddress	hostName	Displays the host name.
	adapterName	Displays the adapter name.
	adapterType	Displays adapter type.
	ipAddress	Displays the IP address.
	subnetMask	Displays the subnet mask.
	networkAddress	Displays the network address.
	macAddress	Displays the MAC address.

GetHostMemory (getmemory)

Use the `GetHostMemory` command to obtain memory details for all managed hosts or a specific host.



Note: You can use the alias `getmemory` in place of the `GetHostMemory` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {GetHostMemory | getmemory} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHostMemory` command.

Option	Description
hostname	The name of the host for which memory details are acquired. If you do not specify this option, the memory details are obtained for all managed hosts.
-count	Displays the total number of managed hosts or a subset of those hosts specified by the other command options.

Option	Description
	<p>The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option.</p> <p>If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of managed hosts is displayed in one row.</p> <p>You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.</p>
<code>-describe</code>	<p>Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHostMemory</code> command.</p> <p>The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option.</p> <p>If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text.</p> <p>You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.</p>
<code>-format</code>	<p>Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code>, comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.</p>

Examples

Use the following command to get memory details for `HostSystem1`:

```
client1>csm GetHostMemory hostname=HostSystem1
```

```
Memory Instance
  hostName: HostSystem1
  totalSizeInMB: 3.4
  maxPageFileSizeInMB: 1.9
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1>csm GetHostMemory hostname=HostSystem1 > filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
Memory	hostName	Displays the host name.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
	totalSizeInMB	Displays the total capacity of memory.
	maxPageFileSizeInMB	Displays the paging file size.

GetHostOs (getos)

Use the `GetHostOs` command to obtain OS information for all managed hosts or a specific host.



Note: You can use the alias `getos` in place of the `GetHostOs` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csn {GetHostOs | getos} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe]
[-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHostOs` command.

Option	Description
<code>hostname</code>	The name of the host for which OS information is acquired. If you do not specify this option, the host OS details are obtained for all managed hosts.
<code>-count</code>	Displays the number of managed hosts or a subset of those hosts specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of managed hosts is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-describe</code>	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHostOs</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.

Option	Description
-format	Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code> , comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following command to get host OS information for `HostSystem1`:

```
client1>csm GetHostOs hostname=HostSystem1
```

```
OS Instance
  hostName: HostSystem1
  uuid: 1E870542-5C8A-9DB3-670F-5D8F02A64F17
  osName: Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise
  servicePackVersion: 0
  osVersion: 6.1.7600
  domainName: gse.hds.com
  description:
  lastReboot: 2011-10-03 19:36:17
  smt: Disable
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1>csm GetHostOs hostname=HostSystem1 > filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
OS	hostName	Displays the host name.
	uuid	Displays the universally unique identifier.
	osName	Displays the OS name.
	servicePackVersion	Displays the service pack version.
	osVersion	Displays the OS version.
	domainName	Displays the domain name.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
	description	Displays the description of the OS.
	lastReboot	Displays the latest boot date and time.
	smt	Displays whether SMT can be used.

GetHostPCI (getpci)

Use the `GetHostPCI` command to obtain PCI details for all managed hosts or a specific host.



Note: You can use the alias `getpci` in place of the `GetHostPCI` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {GetHostPCI | getpci} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHostPCI` command.

Option	Description
<code>hostname</code>	The name of the host for which PCI details are acquired. If you do not use this option, the PCI slot details are obtained for all managed hosts.
<code>-count</code>	Displays the number of PCI devices or a subset of those PCI devices specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of PCI devices is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-describe</code>	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHostPCI</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text.

Option	Description
	You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-format</code>	Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code> , comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following command to get the number of PCI slots for all hosts:

```
client1> csm GetHostPCI -count
82
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1> csm GetHostPCI hostname=HostSystem1 > filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
PCI	hostName	Displays the host name.
	deviceID	Displays the device ID.
	deviceName	Displays the device name.
	Manufacturer	Displays the vendor.

GetHostRemoteManagement (getrmtgmt)

Use the `GetHostRemoteManagement` command to obtain remote management device details for one or all managed hosts on which LOM is enabled.



Note: You can use the alias `getrmtgmt` in place of the `GetHostRemoteManagement` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {GetHostRemoteManagement | getrmtgmt} [hostname=hostname] [-count | -describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetHostRemoteManagement` command.

Option	Description
<code>hostname</code>	The name of the host for which remote management device details are acquired. If you do not specify this option, the remote management device details are obtained for all managed hosts.
<code>-count</code>	Displays the total number of managed hosts on which LOM is enabled, or a subset of those hosts specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, only the number of managed hosts on which LOM is enabled is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-describe</code>	Displays information about each attribute for the <code>GetHostRemoteManagement</code> command. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <code>-format</code> option. If you omit the <code>-format</code> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <code>-count</code> option and the <code>-describe</code> option at the same time.
<code>-format</code>	Displays the CLI output in <code>xml</code> , comma-separated value (<code>csv</code>), or <code>csv-no-header</code> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following command to get remote management device details for all managed hosts:

```
client1>csm GetHostRemoteManagement
LOMSetting Instance
  hostName: HostSystem2
  ipAddress: 192.168.0.102
  credentialName: IPMICredential-1
```

You can also redirect the command output to a file:

```
client1>csm GetHostRemoteManagement hostname=HostSystem1 >
filename
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
LOMSetting	hostName	Displays the host name.
	ipAddress	Displays the IP address.
	credentialName	Displays the credential name.

GetTaskInfo (gettaskinfo)

Use the `GetTaskInfo` command to obtain:

- Status of all tasks registered with the GUI
- Status of all tasks registered with the CLI
- Status of a specific task based on name or ID
- Task ID values based on the specified status

When you use `GetTaskInfo` without any options, the system displays the IDs of all tasks registered with the CLI with a status of `In Progress`.

For more information about tasks, see the *Hitachi Compute Systems Manager User Guide*.



Note: You can use the alias `gettaskinfo` in place of the `GetTaskInfo` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {GetTaskInfo | gettaskinfo} [id=task-id | name=task-name |  
status={In Progress | InProgress | Waiting | Cancelled |  
Completed | Failed | All}] [type={cli | gui}] [-count | -  
describe] [-format {csv | csv-no-header | xml}]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `GetTaskInfo` command.

Option	Description
id	Displays the current status of the task specified by the value <i>task-id</i> , which is the numeric ID of the registered task. This option cannot be specified with the <i>name</i> and <i>status</i> options.
name	Displays the current status of the task specified by the value <i>task-name</i> . This option cannot be specified with the <i>id</i> and <i>status</i> options.
status	Displays the task IDs for each of the following case-sensitive status values: Waiting In Progress (or InProgress) Failed Completed Cancelled All The default status value is In Progress.
type	Specifies the management client type (<i>cli</i> or <i>gui</i>) that was registered with the task. The default value is <i>cli</i> .
-count	Displays the total number of tasks or a subset of those tasks specified by the other command options. The output is displayed in the format specified in the <i>-format</i> option. If you omit the <i>-format</i> option, only the number of tasks is displayed in one row. You cannot specify the <i>-count</i> option and the <i>-describe</i> option at the same time.
-describe	Displays information about each attribute for the <i>GetTaskInfo</i> command The output is displayed in the format specified in the <i>-format</i> option. If you omit the <i>-format</i> option, the information about each attribute is displayed as text. You cannot specify the <i>-count</i> option and the <i>-describe</i> option at the same time.
-format	Displays the CLI output in <i>xml</i> , comma-separated values (<i>csv</i>), or <i>csv-no-header</i> format. If this option is not specified, the output is displayed as tabbed text.

Examples

Use the following command to get information about the task named "Reboot OS-3":

```
client1>csm GetTaskInfo name="Reboot OS-3"
TaskExecutionInfo Instance
  taskID: 400000000001538
  taskName: Power On-1
  status: SCHEDULED
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Output

The following table shows the items that are output by the `-format` option.

Output		Description
Major item name	Minor item name	
TaskExecutionInfo	taskID	Displays the task ID.
	taskName	Displays the task name.
	status	Displays the task status.

PowerOFF (poweroff)

Use the `PowerOFF` command to power down a specific host or group of hosts.



Note: You can use the alias `poweroff` in place of the `PowerOFF` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {PowerOFF | poweroff} ipaddress=ip_address[,ip_address...]
[elapseTime=elapse-time] [notification={send | not_send |
send_only_failed}] [schedule=Now | Later date="YYYY/MM/DD
HH:MM:SS"]
```

Options

The following options can be specified with the `PowerOFF` command.

Option	Description
<code>ipaddress</code>	The IP address of the host to power down. To power down multiple hosts, specify a series of comma-separated IP addresses. At least one IP address must be specified.
<code>elapseTime</code>	Expected waiting time for a single host to power down. Specify a value from 0 to 9999 (minutes). If you specify 0, the command uses the elapsed time value specified in the HCSM user interface.
<code>notification</code>	Setting for notification by email. The possible values are <code>send</code> , <code>not_send</code> , and <code>send_only_failed</code> . The default value is <code>not_send</code> .

Option	Description
schedule	Indicates when to power down the host or hosts. The possible values are Now or Later. The default value is Now.
date	The date or time to power down the host or hosts in <i>YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS</i> format. This value must be enclosed in double-quotes. This parameter is mandatory when the parameter <code>schedule=Later</code> date is specified.

Examples

The following command powers down the host with IP address 172.168.34.21 on September 21, 2011, at 12:05:05:

```
client1>csm PowerOFF ipaddress=172.168.34.21 schedule=Later
date="2011/09/21 12:05:05"
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

PowerON (poweron)

Use the `PowerON` command to power on a specific host or group of hosts.



Note: You can use the alias `poweron` in place of the `PowerON` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {PowerON | poweron} ipaddress=ip_address[,ip_address...]
[elapsedTime=elapsed-time] [notification={send | not_send |
send_only_failed}] [schedule=Now | Later date="YYYY/MM/DD
HH:MM:SS"]
```

Options

The following options may be specified with the `PowerON` command.

Option	Description
ipaddress	The IP address of the host to power on. A series of comma-separated IP addresses may be specified to power up more than one host. At least one IP address must be specified.

Option	Description
elapsedTime	Expected waiting time for a single host to power on. Specify a value from 0 to 9999 (minutes). If you specify 0, the command uses the elapsed time value specified in the HCSM user interface.
notification	Setting for notification by email. The possible values are <code>send</code> , <code>not_send</code> , and <code>send_only_failed</code> . The default value is <code>not_send</code> .
schedule	Indicates when to power on the host or hosts. The possible values are <code>Now</code> or <code>Later</code> . The default value is <code>Now</code> .
date	The date or time to power on the host or hosts in <code>YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS</code> format. This value must be enclosed in double-quotes. This parameter is mandatory when the parameter <code>schedule=Later</code> <code>date</code> is specified.

Examples

The following command powers on the host with IP address 172.168.34.21 on September 21, 2011, at 12:05:05:

```
client1>csm PowerON ipaddress=172.168.34.21 schedule=Later
date="2011/09/21 12:05:05"
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

RebootOS (rebootos)

Use the `RebootOS` command to restart a specific host or a group of hosts.



Note: You can use the alias `rebootos` in place of the `RebootOS` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {RebootOS | rebootos} ipaddress=ip_address[,ip_address...]
[elapsedTime=elapsed-time] [notification={send | not_send |
send_only_failed}] [schedule=Now | Later date="YYYY/MM/DD
HH:MM:SS"]
```

Options

The following options must be specified with the `RebootOS` command.

Option	Description
ipaddress	The IP address of the host to restart. A series of comma-separated IP addresses may be specified to reboot more than one host. At least one IP address must be specified.
elapseTime	Expected waiting time for a single host to restart. Specify a value from 0 to 9999 (minutes). If you specify 0, the command uses the elapsed time value specified in the HCSM user interface.
notification	Setting for notification by email. The possible values are <code>send</code> , <code>not_send</code> , and <code>send_only_failed</code> . The default value is <code>not_send</code> .
schedule	Indicates when to restart the host or hosts. The possible values are <code>Now</code> or <code>Later</code> . The default value is <code>Now</code> .
date	The date or time when to restart the host or hosts in <code>YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS</code> format. This value must be enclosed in double-quotes. This parameter is mandatory when the parameter <code>schedule=Later</code> date is specified.

Examples

The following command reboots the host with IP address 172.168.34.21 on September 21, 2011, at 12:05:05:

```
client1>csm RebootOS ipaddress=172.168.34.21 schedule=Later
date="2011/09/21 12:05:05"
```

Return Codes

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

ShutdownOS (shutdownos)

Use the `ShutdownOS` command to shut down a specific host or a group of hosts.



Note: You can use the alias `shutdownos` in place of the `ShutdownOS` command at any time.

Syntax

```
csm {ShutdownOS | shutdownos}
ipaddress=ip_address[, ip_address...] [elapseTime=elapse-time]
[notification={send | not_send | send_only_failed}] [schedule=Now
| Later date="YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS"]
```

Options

The following options may be specified with the `ShutdownOS` command.

Option	Description
<code>ipaddress</code>	The IP address of the host to shut down. A series of comma-separated IP addresses may be specified to shut down more than one host. At least one IP address must be specified.
<code>elapsedTime</code>	Expected waiting time for a single host to shutdown. Specify a value from 0 to 9999 (minutes). If you specify 0, the command uses the elapsed time value specified in the HCSM user interface.
<code>notification</code>	Setting for notification by email. The possible values are <code>send</code> , <code>not_send</code> , and <code>send_only_failed</code> . The default value is <code>not_send</code> .
<code>schedule</code>	Indicates when the host or hosts are to be shut down. The possible values are <code>Now</code> or <code>Later</code> <code>date</code> . The default value is <code>Now</code> .
<code>date</code>	The date or time when to shut down the host or hosts in <code>YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS</code> format. This value must be enclosed in double-quotes. This parameter is mandatory when the parameter <code>schedule=Later</code> <code>date</code> is specified.

Examples

The following command shuts down the host with IP address 172.168.34.21 on September 21, 2011, at 12:05:05:

```
client1>csm ShutdownOS ipaddress=172.168.34.21 schedule=Later date="2011/09/21 12:05:05"
```

Return values

Value	Meaning
0	Success
1	Error

Display format of Get- commands

The results of commands that begin with "Get" are displayed in one of the following formats depending on the `-format` option specified.

- Tabbed text (when the `-format` option is omitted)
- CSV (when the `-format csv` option is specified)
- Headerless CSV (when the `-format csv-no-header` option is specified)
- XML (when the `-format xml` option is specified)

The following explains these formats and shows examples of the result of the commands.

- **Tabbed text display format:**

```
major-item-name Instance
  minor-item-name#1: value-of-minor-item-name#1
  minor-item-name#2: value-of-minor-item-name#2
  ...
major-item-name Instance
  minor-item-name#1: value-of-minor-item-name#1
  minor-item-name#2: value-of-minor-item-name#2
```

The following displays the `GetHost` command output in tabbed text format:

```
Host Instance
  hostName: HostSystem1
  osName: Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise
  manufacturer: Hitachi
  ipAddress: 172.17.79.48
  productName: ComputeBlade 520HB1
  hostStatus: Running
  serialNumber: JPA308GF71
  lastRefreshed: 2013-10-22 12:05:01
  error: 46
  warning: 38
  information: 28
Host Instance
  hostName: HostSystem2
  OsName: Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise
  manufacturer: Hitachi
  ipAddress: 172.17.79.49
  ...
```

- **CSV display format:**

```
minor-item-name#1, minor-item-name#2, ...
value-of-minor-item-name#1, value-of-minor-item-name#2 ...
value-of-minor-item-name#1, value-of-minor-item-name#2 ...
...
```

The following displays the `GetMemory` command output in CSV format:

```
hostName,totalSizeInMB,maxPageFileSizeInMB
HostSystem1,16258.9,16258.0
HostSystem2,8000.9,8000.0
```

- **Headerless CSV display format:**

```
value-of-minor-item-name#1, value-of-minor-item-name#2 ...
value-of-minor-item-name#1, value-of-minor-item-name#2 ...
...
```

The following displays the `GetMemory` command output in headerless CSV format:

```
HostSystem1,16258.9,16258.0
HostSystem2,8000.9,8000.0
```

- XML display format:

```

<result>
<major-item-name>
  <minor-item-name#1>value-of-minor-item-name#1</minor-item-
name#1>
  <minor-item-name#2>value-of-minor-item-name#2</minor-item-
name#2>
  ...
</major-item-name>
<major-item-name>
  <minor-item-name#1>value-of-minor-item-name#1</minor-item-
name#1>
  <minor-item-name#2>value-of-minor-item-name#2</minor-item-
name#2>
  ...
</major-item-name>
...
</result>

```

The following displays the `GetHost` command output in XML format:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="MS932"?>
<result>
  <Host>
    <hostName>HostSystem1</hostName>
    <osName>Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise</
osName>
    <manufacturer>Hitachi</manufacturer>
    <ipAddress>172.17.79.48</ipAddress>
    <productName>ComputeBlade 520HB1</productName>
    <hostStatus>Running</hostStatus>
    <serialNumber>JPA308GF71</serialNumber>
    <error>46</error>
    <warning>38</warning>
    <information>28</information>
  </Host>
  <Host>
    <hostName>HostSystem2</hostName>
    <manufacturer>Hitachi</manufacturer>
    <ipAddress>172.17.79.49</ipAddress>
    ...
  </Host>
  ...
</result>

```


Troubleshooting

This section includes troubleshooting information for the Hitachi Compute Systems Manager (HCSM) command line interface (CLI).

- [Troubleshooting JRE issues](#)

Troubleshooting JRE issues

If you execute CLI commands in a client environment in which JRE is version 5 or earlier, the system generates the following errors:

```
Exception in thread "main"  
java.lang.UnsupportedClassVersionError: Bad version number  
in .class file  
at java.lang.ClassLoader.defineClass1(Native Method)  
at java.lang.ClassLoader.defineClass(ClassLoader.java:621)  
at  
java.security.SecureClassLoader.defineClass(SecureClassLoader.java:124)  
at java.net.URLClassLoader.defineClass(URLClassLoader.java:260)  
at java.net.URLClassLoader.access$100(URLClassLoader.java:56)  
at java.net.URLClassLoader$1.run(URLClassLoader.java:195)  
at java.security.AccessController.doPrivileged(Native Method)  
at java.net.URLClassLoader.findClass(URLClassLoader.java:188)  
at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClass(ClassLoader.java:307)  
at sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader.loadClass(Launcher.java:268)  
at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClass(ClassLoader.java:252)  
at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClassInternal(ClassLoader.java:320)
```

To correct this issue:

- 1.** Make sure that a version of JRE supported by the CLI is installed on the client machine on which you are running the CLI commands.
- 2.** Verify that the environment variable `HCSM_CLI_JRE_PATH` specifies the path of the installed JRE that you verified in step 1.
- 3.** Open the command prompt again, and run the commands.

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