

HighPoint RAID Management Command Line Interface Guide

HighPoint

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Conventions

The following conventions are used through this guide:

- **Bold font** is used for what you type on the command line and for the screen output.
- In commands, braces { } around an item indicate that it must be specified.
- In commands, square brackets [] around an item indicate that it is optional.
- In commands, braces with pipes inside { | | | } indicate you must specify one option among multiple items.
- In commands, square brackets with pipes inside [| | |] indicate you can either specify one option or more options.
- Whenever you type a parameter with a space, it should be enclosed with double quotation marks "".

Introduction to the HighPoint Command

Line Interface

The HighPoint CLI (Command Line Interface) is a command line utility that configures and manages HighPoint RAID controllers via a command line. It is ideal for systems where the browser-based RAID Management utility cannot be used.

Supported Operation Systems and Adapters

The current CLI release supports Linux and FreeBSD operating systems.

Installing the HighPoint CLI on Linux

Before installation, you must log on as root.

The CLI package is provided as a RPM package, `hptraidconf-xxx.rpm`. You can use `rpm` command to install it:

```
# rpm -i hptraidconf-xxx.rpm
```

The following file will be installed:

<code>/usr/bin/hptraidconf</code>	- the CLI executable
<code>/usr/share/hpt/hptraidconf-3.1</code>	- CLI support files
<code>/usr/share/man/man1/hptraidconf.1.bz2</code>	- CLI man page

Installing the HighPoint CLI on FreeBSD

Before installation, you must log on as root.

The CLI package is provided as a `.tbz` package, `hptraidconf-xxx.tbz`. You can use `pkg_add` command to install it:

```
# pkg_add hptraidconf-xxx.tbz
```

The following files will be installed/configured:

<code>/usr/bin/hptraidconf</code>	- link to the CLI executable
<code>/usr/share/hpt/hptraidconf-xxx/*</code>	- package files

Running HighPoint CLI

You can run the HighPoint CLI software two ways:

- Entering commands at the CLI prompt
- Entering a string of a single commands on one command line

Using the CLI prompt:

You can enter commands at the main prompt and view the output on-screen.

To use the HighPoint CLI prompt, follow these steps:

- 1 Enter the following command at the shell prompt:

For RR1xxx, RR2xxx, and RR3xxx adapters without out-of-band management:

```
# hptraidconf [-i server-address:port]
```

Here *server-address:port* specifies the network address and TCP port of the RAID management service (hptsvr). By default, localhost:7402 will be used.

For RR3xxx and RR4xxx adapters with out-of-band management:

```
# hptraidconf [-s adapter-id]
```

Here *adapter-id* specifies the adapter to be managed (in case of multiple adapters installed. By default, the first adapter (0) will be used.

- 2 Enter the username and password to log on to the CLI.

Note: The default username is **RAID** and the default password is **hpt**. You cannot change the password using CLI; to changed password you must use the browser based utility.

After successfully logging in, the main prompt of the CLI will be displayed:

```
HighPoint CLI>
```

Commands are entered at the CLI prompt. The **CLI Command Reference** section discusses these commands in detail (see page 4).

Using a single command line

You can enter a complete command with parameters at the shell prompt and receive one output result on the screen at a time.

Syntax

```
hptraidconf [-s adapter-id | -i server-address:port] -u {username} -p  
{password} {command}
```

Example

```
# hptraidconf -u RAID -p hpt query controllers
```

Will display information of the controller.

CLI Command Reference

This chapter discusses the various HighPoint CLI commands: Query, Create, Delete, Rename, Rebuild, Device, Verify, Task, Rescan, Events, Reboot, User, Mail, Help and Exit.

Warning:

Operations under the Create/Delete commands may destroy data stored in the disks, and the lost data can never be recovered. So you should take special care when executing these commands. The CLI utility will not prompt before each operation is committed.

Query Commands

Syntax

- query controllers
- query devices
- query devices {device_id}
- query arrays
- query arrays {array_id}

query controllers

This command reports controller information.

Example

HighPoint CLI> query controllers

Typical output:

ID	Channels	Name
1	8	RocketRAID 3522 SATA Controller

Note: This release of CLI can only manage one adapter at a time. So there will be only one controller listed even if you have multiple adapters installed.

query devices

This command presents status of all the physical devices to the controllers. It provides a list of device ID, capacity, model number, status and array attributes. Each device's status will be listed as one of the following:

NORMAL, DISABLED, SPARE, and BOOT. The BOOT status means the disk has been set to boot disk in the controller BIOS.

Note:

A device ID is a string used to represent a disk. It is in the format “controller/port” for SATA controllers, and “controller/channel/device” for PATA controllers. E.g. 1/2 represents the disk on controller 1 port 2; 1/2/1 represents the disk on controller 1 channel 2 master disk; 1/2/2 represents the disk on controller 1 channel 2 slave disk.

Example

HighPoint CLI> query devices

Typical output:

ID	Capacity	MaxFree	Flag	Statue	ModelNumber
1/1/1	249.98	249.98	SINGLE	NORMAL	WDC WD2500JD-00GBB0
1/2/1	249.98	249.98	SINGLE	NORMAL	WDC WD2500JD-00GBB0
1/3/1	249.98	249.98	SINGLE	NORMAL	WDC WD2500JD-00HBB0
1/4/1	249.98	249.98	SINGLE	NORMAL	WDC WD2500JD-00GBB0
1/5/1	249.98	249.98	SINGLE	NORMAL	WDC WD2500JD-00HBB0
1/6/1	249.98	249.98	SINGLE	NORMAL	WDC WD2500JD-00GBB0
1/7/1	249.98	249.98	SINGLE	NORMAL	WDC WD2500JD-00HBB0
1/8/1	249.98	249.98	SINGLE	NORMAL	WDC WD2500JD-00GBB0

query devices {device_id}

This command presents information for the specified device.

Example

HighPoint CLI> query devices 1/2

Typical output:

```

Mode Number:    WDC WD2500JD-00GBB0
Serial Number:  WD-WMAEP1932426
Capacity(GB):  249.98           TotalFree(GB):  249.98
Status:        SINGLE           Flag            NORMAL
Read Ahead:    enabled         Write Cache:    enabled
TCQ:          --              NCQ:           --
-----
                        S.M.A.R.T Attributes
Status: S.M.A.R.T OK.
ID Name                Threshold Value      Worst      Status

```

```

-----
1  Raw Read Error Rate          51          200        150        OK
3  Spin Up Time                 21          122         97         OK
4  Start Stop Count             40          94          94         OK
5  Reallocated Sector Ct       140         195         195        OK
7  Seek Error Rate              51          200         200        OK
9  Power On Hours               0           91          91         OK
A  Spin Retry Count             51          100         100        OK
B  Calibration Retry Count      51          100         100        OK
C  Power Cycle Count            0           95          95         OK
C2 Temperature Celsius         0           106         253        OK
C4 Reallocated Event Count     0           188         188        OK
C5 Current Pending Sector     0           200         200        OK
C6 Offline Uncorrectable       0           200         200        OK
C7 UDMA CRC Error Count        0           200         253        OK
C8 Multi Zone Error Rate       51          200         155        OK
-----

```

query arrays

This command lists information for all configured arrays. It will list each array’s ID, capacity, RAID level, and status information.

Note: An array ID is generally represented by number or set of numbers. For RAID1/0 arrays; each sub-array will be represented by an ID in the format “1-1”, “1-2”. An array ID is used in the command line where an array needs to be specified.

Example

HighPoint CLI> query arrays

Typical output:

```

HighPoint CLI>query arrays
-----
ID      Capacity(GB)  Type      Statue  Block  Sector  Cache  Name
-----
1       50.00         RAID5     NORMAL  128k   512B    --     MY_RAID5
2       10.00         RAID1     NORMAL  64k    512B    --     RAID1_1
-----

```

query arrays {array_id}

This command will present information of each disk of a specified array.

Example

HighPoint CLI> query arrays 1

Typical output:

```
HighPoint CLI>query arrays 1
ID:          1          Name:          MY_RAID5
Type:        RAID5      Status:        NORMAL
Capacity(GB): 50.00     BlockSize:    128k
SectorSize:  512B      CachePolicy:  --
Progress:    --

ID      Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  Status  ModelNumber
-----
1/5/1   249.98     223.31   NORMAL RAID    WDC WD2500JD-00HBB0
1/6/1   249.98     223.31   NORMAL RAID    WDC WD2500JD-00GBB0
1/7/1   249.98     233.31   NORMAL RAID    WDC WD2500JD-00HBB0
1/8/1   249.98     233.31   NORMAL RAID    WDC WD2500JD-00GBB0
-----
```

Create Command

This command allows you to create a new RAID array, or add a spare disk, or expand/migrate an existing array.

Syntax

```
create {RAID0|RAID1|RAID10|RAID3|RAID5|RAID6|RAID50|JBOD|spare}
      [create-options]
```

Parameters

You can specify one or more create options for this command, separated by space. The options can be typed in any order.

disks= specifies member disks which will compose a new array, e.g. disks=1/1,1/2, disks=*. The character * means all available drives.

init= specifies initialization option (foreground or background). The default option is create-only. The create-only option is applicable for all the RAID types, which is to create an array without any initialization process. Initialization is needed for redundant arrays to provide data redundancy.

name= specifies the name for the array being created.

If the option is omitted, the utility will assign a default name for the array.

src= specifies an existing array to be expanded/migrated. All data on the source array will be redistributed online to the target array. If this parameter is omitted, a new array is created.

capacity= specifies the capacity, in size of MB, for the target array.

bs= specifies the block size, in KB, for the target array. This option is only valid for striped RAID levels.

sector= specifies the logical sector size, in KB, for the target array. This option is only valid for striped RAID levels.

matrix=n*m

(RAID50 only) specifies the number of RAID5's members (n) and the number of RAID0's members (m).

Examples

- **HighPoint CLI> create RAID0 name=myraid0 disks=1/3,1/4**

This command instructs the system to create an RAID 0 array using the disks attached to controller 1 channels 3 and 4, and name it **myraid0**.

- **HighPoint CLI> create RAID5 disks=* src=1**

This command instructs the controller to expand an existing array using all the available disks to a **RAID5** array.

- **HighPoint CLI> create spare disks=1/4**

This command indicates that you will set the disk on controller 1 channel 4 to be a spare disk.

Delete Command

This command allows you to delete an existing RAID array or remove a spare disk. After deletion, the original array and all data on it will be lost. All the member disks will be listed as available single disks.

Syntax

```
delete {array_or_spare_ID}
```

Examples

- **HighPoint CLI> delete 1/3**

This command indicates to remove the spare disk on controller 1 channel 3.

- **HighPoint CLI> delete 1**

This command indicates to delete the array whose id is “1”. You can query the array ID before the deletion.

Unplug Command

This command allows you to remove an array or disk from a running system without shutting down.

Syntax

```
unplug {array_id or device_id}
```

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> unplug 1
```

This command instructs the controller to disconnect the array “1” and then you can disconnect the drives safely.

Init Commands

You can use init commands to initialize disks or arrays. A drive must be initialized first before being used to create arrays.

Syntax

- init {device_id}
- init {array_id} {start|stop}

init {device_id}

This command initialize a disk for first use on the controller.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> init 1/3
```

This command instructs the controller to initialize the disk on controller 1 channel 3. All data on the disk will be destroyed.

Init {array_id} {start|stop}

This command starts/stops initialization process on a redundant array.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> init 1 stop
```

This command instructs the controller to stop initialization process on array 1. You can continue the initialization at a later time.

Rebuild Commands

You can use rebuild commands to rebuild a RAID1, RAID1/0 or RAID5 array when it is critical or broken.

Syntax

- `rebuild {array_id} {device_id}`
- `rebuild {array_id} {start|stop}`

rebuild {array_id} {device_id}

This command allows you to add the specified disk to a broken array and rebuild it.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> rebuild 1 1/3
```

This command instructs the controller to add the disk “1/3” to rebuild the array “1”. You can use the query commands first to verify the device ID and the array ID information before the rebuild command.

Rebuild {array_id} {start|stop}

This command allows you to start or stop the rebuilding process on the specified array. After you stopped a rebuilding process, you can resume it at a later time by the rebuild start command.

Examples

- `HighPoint CLI> rebuild 1 start`

This command starts the rebuilding process on the array “1”.

- `HighPoint CLI> rebuild 1 stop`

This command stops the rebuilding process on the array “1”.

Verify Command

Syntax

- `verify {array_id} {start|stop}`

This command starts or stops the verify process on the specified array.

Examples

- `HighPoint CLI> verify 1 start`

This command starts to verify the array “1”.

- **HighPoint CLI> verify 1 stop**

This command stops the verify process on the array “1”.

OCE/ORLM Command

Syntax

- **OCE/ORLM {array_id} {start|stop}**

This command starts or stops the OCE/ORLM process on the specified array. The OCE/ORLM process should be first created via **create** command.

Examples

- **HighPoint CLI> OCE/ORLM 1 stop**

This command stops OCE/ORLM process on array “1”. You can resume the process at later time.

- **HighPoint CLI> device 1/5/1 d wc**

This command will disable write cache on the disk on controller 1 channel 5.

Array Command

This command will set optional array features. Currently, only cache policy setting for RAID5 is supported.

Syntax

array {array_id} cp={WB|WT|None}

Example

HighPoint CLI> array 1 cp=WB

This command will set the cache policy to write back on array 1.

Rescan Command

This command will rescan all of the physical devices attached to the RAID controller.

Syntax

rescan

Example

HighPoint CLI> rescan

SAF-TE Commands

The SAF-TE command is used to manage SAF-TE enclosures. This command only works when you have SAF-TE enclosure information properly configured in HighPoint RAID management service.

To use HighPoint RAID management service with SAF-TE enclosures, a customized configuration file (/etc/I2csep.conf) is needed. By default no config file is setup; you can copy one of the provided configuration file under /usr/share/hpt/hptsvr-xxx/ (*.conf) to /etc/I2csep.conf to enable support for SAF-TE enclosures. The RAID management service (hptsvr) needs to be restarted when the configuration file is updated.

Syntax

- SAF-TE
- SAF-TE set {property_index} value

SAF-TE

This command will display the enclosure status information.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> SAF-TE
```

Typical output:

Index	Name	Value	Status	Editable
0	Temperature	38		False
1	Fan Speed	2960		False
2	Temperature Limit	60		True

SAF-TE set {property_index} value

This command updates the value of a specified enclosure property.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> SAF-TE set 2 66
```

Events Commands

The CLI system will automatically record three types of events: Information (shortened to “Inf”), Warning (shortened to “War”), and Error (shortened to “Err”) on the screen output. These commands allow you to query, save, or clear the logged events.

Syntax

- events
- events clear
- events save {file_name}

events

This command will display a list of all the logged events.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> events
```

Typical output:

ID	Type	Time	Description
1	Inf	[10/12/2004 15:26:21]	User RAID (from 127.0.0.1) exited from system.
2	Inf	[10/12/2004 15:26:30]	User RAID (from 127.0.0.1) logged on system.
3	Inf	[10/12/2004 15:26:34]	Array 'myraid' verifying started.
4	War	[10/12/2004 15:31:35]	Array 'myraid' verifying aborted.
5	Inf	[10/12/2004 15:31:36]	User RAID (from 127.0.0.1) exited from system.
6	Inf	[10/12/2004 15:32:15]	User RAID (from 127.0.0.1) logged on system.
7	Inf	[10/12/2004 15:32:51]	User RAID (from 127.0.0.1) exited from system.
8	Inf	[10/12/2004 15:37:00]	User RAID (from 127.0.0.1) logged on system.

Events clear

This command will clear all the logged events.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> events clear
```

events save {file_name}

This command will save all the logged events as a plain text file.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> events save /tmp/raidlog.txt
```

This command will save all the events to /tmp/raidlog.txt.

Mail Commands

Syntax

- mail recipient
- mail recipient add {recipient_name} {mail_address} [Inf|War|Err]
- mail recipient delete {recipient_name}
- mail recipient test {recipient_name}
- mail recipient set {recipient_name} {Inf|War|Err}
- mail server
- mail server set {server_address} {port} { status } {from_address} [username] [password]
- mail server set {a|p|s|m|u|t} {value}

mail recipient

--- List all the mail recipients

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> mail recipient
```

Typical output:

ID	Name	Mail Address	Notify Types
1	RAID	admin@somecompany.com	Information, Warning, Error.
2	Kate	kate@somecompany.com	Warning, Error.

Mail recipient add {recipient_name} {mail_address} [Inf|War|Err]

--- Add a not exist recipient

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> mail recipient add admin admin@somecompany.com Inf War Err
```

This command will setup the RAID system to send mail to admin@somecompany.com about all logged events.

Mail recipient delete {recipient_name}

--- Delete an exist recipient.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> mail recipient delete Ferry
```

mail recipient test {recipient_name}

--- Send a testing mail to specified recipient.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> mail recipient test RAID
```

mail recipient set {recipient_name} {Inf|War|Err}

--- Set the notification type for a recipient.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> mail recipient set admin War Err
```

mail server

--- Print the SMTP server information

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> mail server
```

Typical output:

Server Address	Port	Status	Mail from
mail.somecompany.com	25	disabled	admin@somecompany.com

mail server set {server_address} {port} {status} {from_address}

[username] [password]

--- Use this command to configure mail server settings.

{server_address} – SMTP server address

{port} – port, generally 25

{status} – status, ‘e’ for enable or ‘d’ for disable
{from_address} – mail from address
{username} – username
{password} – the user’s password

Examples:

HighPoint CLI> mail server set mail.somecompany.com 25 e admin@somecompany.com

HighPoint CLI> mail server set mail.somecompany.com 25 d admin@somecompany.com

mail server set {a|p|s|m|u|t} {value}

--- Use this to separate set your mail server value

Parameters

a – SMTP server address
p – port, generally 25
s – status, ‘e’ for enable or ‘d’ for disable
m – mail from address
u – username
t – user’s password

Examples:

HighPoint CLI> mail server set a smtp.somecompany.com

--- Change the server address

HighPoint CLI> mail server set p 25

--- Change the port

HighPoint CLI> mail server set s d

--- Disable mail notification

HighPoint CLI> mail server set s e

--- Enable mail notification

Task Commands

When an array requires that it be regularly verified or rebuilt, you can use the task commands to automatically execute this process in the background. As

long as you have the appropriate privileges, you can add new tasks, and modify or delete existing tasks.

Syntax

- `task`
- `task rebuild {array_id} {name=} {once|daily|monthly|weekly}={day} interval={interval} start=mm/dd/yyyy end=mm/dd/yyyy time=hh:mm:ss`
- `task verify {array_id} {name=} {once|daily|monthly|weekly}={day} interval={interval} start=mm/dd/yyyy end=mm/dd/yyyy time=hh:mm:ss`
- `task smart {device_id} {m|h} {interval}`
- `task delete {task_id}`
- `task enable {task_id}`
- `task disable {task_id}`

task

This command displays detailed information about all scheduled tasks.

Example

HighPoint CLI> task

This command displays the current background tasks.

ID	Task Description	Start-Date	End-Date	Time	S
1	Rebuild Array_1(created by RAID)	10/08/2004	--/--/----	10:20:30	E

task rebuild {array_id} {once|daily|weekly|monthly}={day}

interval={interval} start=mm/dd/yyyy end=mm/dd/yyyy

time=hh:mm:ss

This command allows you to schedule the frequency by once, daily, weekly or monthly and the detailed time range to rebuild a specified array. The first **mm/dd/yyyy** specifies the task start date, while the second **mm/dd/yyyy** specifies the task end date.

Note:

When you add a task to rebuild a selected array **once**, the parameter **{day}** should be omitted.

Examples

- **HighPoint CLI> task rebuild 1 once start=10/8/2005, 12:35:46**

This command adds a task schedule named **myraid1** to rebuild the array "1" at **12:35:46** on **10/8/2005**. The rebuild frequency is set to **once**.

- **HighPoint CLI> task rebuild 4 daily interval=2 start=2/8/2005 end=2/22/2005 time=13:49:58**

This command adds a task schedule named **myraid4** to rebuild the array "4" at **13:49:58** every 2 days from **2/8/2005** to **2/22/2005**.

- **HighPoint CLI> task rebuild 3 weekly=2 interval=3 start=2/8/2004 end=2/22/2008 time=13:49:58 RAID""**

This command adds a task schedule named **myraid3** to rebuild the array "3" at **13:49:58** on **Monday** (the 2nd day in a week) every 3 weeks from **2/8/2004** to **2/22/2008**.

- **HighPoint CLI> task rebuild 2 monthly=3 interval=4 start=2/8/2004 end=2/8/2006 time=12:30:33**

This command adds a task schedule to rebuild the array "2" at **12:30:33** on the 3rd day of a month every 4 months from **2/8/2004** to **2/8/2006**.

task verify {array_id} {name=} {once|daily|weekly|monthly}={day}

interval={interval} start=mm/dd/yyyy end=mm/dd/yyyy

time=hh:mm:ss

This command allows you to schedule a verify task. The usage of this command is the same as adding a rebuild task schedule.

task smart {device_id} {m|h} interval={interval}

This command allows you set periodic S.M.A.R.T. status checking on a device.

Example

HighPoint CLI> task smart 1/2 m interval=30

This command will instruct the controller to check S.M.A.R.T. status on controller 1 channel 2 every 30 minutes.

task delete {task_id}

This command allows you to delete a scheduled task. You can query the task

ID by **task** command.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> task delete 2
```

This command will delete the task "2".

task enable {task_id}

This command will enable a disabled task.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> task enable 1
```

This command will enable the disabled task "1".

task disable {task_id}

This command will disable a scheduled task manually.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> task disable 1
```

This command will disable the scheduled task "1".

Set Commands

Note: Not all controllers and drivers support this command.

Syntax

- set [name]={value}
- set

set {controller} [RP]=[0-100]

Change rebuilding priority. If controller is not specified, this command will set the global rebuilding priority.

Note:

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| [0-12] | Lowest |
| [13-37] | Low |
| [38-67] | Medium |
| [68-87] | High |

[88-100] Highest

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> set RP=50
```

set {controller} AR=[y|n]

- Set enable or disable to the [Auto Rebuild] parameter.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> set AR=y
```

set {controller} CE=[y|n]

- Set enable or disable to the [Continue Rebuilding On Error] parameter.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> set CE=y
```

set {controller} BP=[y|n]

- Set enable or disable beeper.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> set BP=y
```

set {controller} SD=[minutes]

- Set value of [Spindown Idle Disk]

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> set SD=10
```

Setting device parameters

Syntax: set {device id} tcq=[y|n] ncq=[y|n] wc=[y|n] ra=[y|n] smart=[y|n]

The options are:

- tcq=[y|n]

Set enable or disable to the tcq parameter.

- `ncq=[y|n]`
Set enable or disable to the `ncq` parameter.
- `wc=[y|n]`
Set enable or disable to the `wc` parameter.
- `ra=[y|n]`
Set enable or disable to the `ra` parameter.
- `smart=[y|n]`
Set enable or disable to the `smart` parameter.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> set 1/2 tcq=y ncq=n wc=y ra=y
```

Setting array parameters

Syntax: `set {array id} name={name} cp=[wt|wb|none]`

The options are:

- `{array id}`
The array ID.
- `name={name}`
Set the array name. This is a option to rename an array.
- `cp=[wt|wb|none]`
Set the cache policy of an array.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI>set 1 name=my_arr init=y cp=none
```

Help Commands**Syntax**

- `help`
- `help {command}`

help

- Show generic help about this utility.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> help
```

help {command}

- Show help about a specific command.

Example

```
HighPoint CLI> help create
```

Exit Command

Syntax

```
exit
```

Exit from the interactive mode and return to the shell.

Appendix A Revision History

Version	Date	Updates
3.1-1	2008/07/07	Support all RR2xxx,3xxx,4xxx adapters.
3.0-1	2008/01/18	Port to support adapters with out-of-band management feature. Not compatible with earlier versions.
2.3-4	2007/03/09	Add port multiplier support. Add serial number display.
2.3-3	2006/11/20	Use static link. Show more fields in controller information.
2.3-1	2006/08/08	Add RR3xxx adapter support
2.2-1	2006/03/01	Fix email command error.
2.1-3	2005/11/25	Add RAID50 support Add deb package for Debian installation.
2.1-1	2005/8/8	Use static link.
2.0-2	2005/6/30	Minor fixes
2.0-1	2005/4/8	First release for RR2220 adapter