



Guidelines for using the storage delete command

Snapdrive for Unix

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Guidelines for using the storage delete command

The `snapdrive storage delete` command has some restrictions in SnapDrive for UNIX.

- When you delete a file system, SnapDrive for UNIX always removes the file system's mount point.
- If you use the `-lun` option to specify the name of a LUN that is a member of either a host disk group or a file system, the `snapdrive storage delete` command fails.
- If you use `-lun` option to specify the name of the LUN that is not discovered by multipathing software on the host, the `snapdrive storage delete` command fails.

For example, on Solaris hosts, the LUN has to be under DMP control. In other words, the LUN has to have a corresponding `/dev/vx/dmp` device.

Guidelines for storage deletion in a host cluster environment

You must be aware of some guidelines for using the `snapdrive storage delete` command in a host cluster environment.

- If you initiate the `snapdrive storage delete` command with `-devicetype shared` option from any nonmaster node in the host cluster, the command is sent to the master node and executed. For this to happen, you have to ensure that the `rsh` or `ssh access-without-password-prompt` is allowed on all the host cluster nodes.
- The `snapdrive storage delete` command can be executed from any node in the host cluster.
- For the storage delete operation to be successful, neither should be false:
 - The storage entities have to be shared.
 - The LUNs should be mapped to all the nodes in the host cluster.
- You can delete a storage entity on a specific node either by using the `-devicetype dedicated` option or by omitting the `-devicetype` option in the command line syntax, altogether because the default value is dedicated.
- The `snapdrive storage delete` command gives an error message if a shared storage entity or LUN is deleted with `-devicetype dedicated` option, or if a dedicated storage entity or LUN is deleted with shared option.
- The storage delete operation fails, if one of the following happens:
 - If any error occurs during the process of deleting a storage entity.

SnapDrive for UNIX deletes the storage entities, disconnect the LUNs from all the nonmaster nodes and then disconnect and delete the LUNs from the master node in the host cluster.

- If a node in the host cluster shuts down and reboots before the `snapdrive storage delete` command is executed.

This happens because the LUNs are still be mapped to the non-existing node. To avoid this, use the

-force option.

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