Snapshot copies information display

Snapdrive for Unix

NetApp
June 20, 2025

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/snapdrive-unix/aix/concept_command_to_use_todisplay_snapshotcopy_information.html on June 20, 2025. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

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Snapshot copies information display

You can display Snapshot copies for a storage system, a storage system volume, LUNs, and other storage entities. Use the command `snapdrive snap show` (or `list`) to display a Snapshot copy.

Command to use to display Snapshot copy information

Use the `snapdrive snap show` (or `list`) command to display information about the Snapshot copies.

You can use the `snapdrive snap show` (or list) command to display information about each Snapshot copy that is created by SnapDrive for UNIX. You can use this command to display information about the following:

- Storage systems
- Volumes on storage systems
- Storage entities such as NFS files and directory trees, volume groups, disk groups, file systems, logical volumes, and host volumes
- Snapshot copies

The `show` and `list` forms of this command are synonymous. For SnapDrive 2.0 for UNIX and later, you must use the long form of the Snapshot copy name when you display information about Snapshot copies.

Guidelines for displaying Snapshot copies

You can use wildcards to display the Snapshot copies. You can display all the Snapshot copies present in a specific object.

Keep the following points in mind, before working with Snapshot copies:

- You can use the wildcard (*) character in Snapshot copy names. The Snapshot show operation lets you use the wildcard character to show all Snapshot copy names that match a certain pattern or all Snapshot copy names on a particular volume. The following rules apply while using wildcard in Snapshot copy names:
  - You can use a wildcard at the end of the name only. You cannot use the wildcard at the beginning or the middle of a Snapshot copy name.
  - You cannot use the wildcard in the storage system or storage system volume fields of a Snapshot copy name.
- You can also use this command to list all of the Snapshot copies on specific objects, including storage systems and their volumes, disk groups, host volume groups, file systems, host volumes, and logical volumes.
- If you enter a `snapdrive snap show` command and SnapDrive for UNIX does not locate any Snapshot copies, it displays the message “no matching Snapshot copies.” If you specify arguments on the command line, and some portions of them do not exist, SnapDrive for UNIX returns a partial listing of those for which Snapshot copies are found. It also lists the arguments that were invalid.

- If the `snapdrive snap create` command is abruptly aborted, an incomplete `.stoc.xml` file is stored in the volume on the storage system. Due to this, all scheduled Snapshot copies made by the storage system will have a copy of the incomplete `.stoc.xml` file. For the `snapdrive snap list` command to work successfully, complete the following steps:

Steps

1. Delete the incomplete `.stoc.xml` file in the volume.
2. Delete the scheduled Snapshot copies made by the storage system containing the incomplete `.stoc.xml` file.

Information required for using the snapdrive snap show or list commands

You can use the command `snapdrive snap show` or `list` to display information about storage systems, storage system volumes, disks, or volume groups, file system, Snapshot copies, and so on.

The following table gives the information you need to supply when you use the `snapdrive snap show | list` command.

> You can use the same arguments regardless of whether you enter `snapdrive snap show` or `snapdrive snap list` as the command. These commands are synonyms.

Requirement/Option	Argument
Based on the command you enter, you can display information about any of the following: • Storage systems • Storage system volumes • Disk or volume groups • File systems • Host or logical volumes • Snapshot copies The value you enter for the `file_spec` argument must identify the storage entity about which you want to display information. The command assumes the entities are on the current host.	
Storage system (`-filer`)	*`filername`*
A volume on the storage system (`-filervol`)	*`filervol`*
Disk group (`-dg` *`file_spec`*) or volume group (`-vg` *`file_spec`*)	*`name of the disk or volume group`*
File system (`-fs` *`file_spec`*)	*`filesystem_name`*

Requirement/Option	Argument
Host volume (`-hostvol` *file_spec*) or logical volume (`-lvol` *file_spec*)	*name of the host or logical volume*
Snapshot copy name (`-snapname` *long_snap_name*)	*long_snap_name*
Additional Snapshot copy names	*snap_name* (long or short version)
If you want to display information about a Snapshot copy, specify the name for the Snapshot copy. For the first Snapshot copy, *long_snap_name*, enter the long version of the name, which includes the storage system name, volume, and Snapshot copy name. You can use the short version of the Snapshot copy name if it is on the same storage system and volume.	
`-verbose`	~
To display additional information, include the `-verbose` option.	

Displaying Snapshot copies residing on a storage system

You can use the SnapDrive command to display Snapshot copies on a storage system.

To display information about Snapshot copies residing on a storage system, use the following syntax:

```
snapdrive snap show -filer filername [filername…] [-verbose]
```

Displaying Snapshot copies of a storage system volume

You can use the SnapDrive command to display Snapshot copies on a storage system volume.

To display information about Snapshot copies of a storage system volume, use the following syntax:

```
snapdrive snap show -filervol filervol [filervol…] [-verbose]
```

Displaying a Snapshot copy

The command `snapdrive snap show` or `list` displays the name of the storage system where the Snapshot copy is created, the host name, date and time, and so on.

Steps

1. Enter the following command syntax to display a Snapshot copy:

   snapdrive snap show [-snapname] *long_snap_name* [*snap_name*…] [-verbose]

This operation displays, at a minimum, the following information about the Snapshot copy:

- The name of the storage system where the Snapshot copy is created
- The name of the host that took the Snapshot copy
- The path to the LUNs on the storage system
- The date and time the Snapshot copy was created
- The name of the Snapshot copy
- The names of the disk groups included in the Snapshot copy

Example: The following are examples of `snapdrive snap show` commands:

```
# snapdrive snap show -snapname toaster:/vol/vol2:snapA snapX snapY

# snapdrive snap show -verbose toaster:/vol/vol2:snapA /vol/vol3:snapB
snapC

# snapdrive snap show toaster:/vol/vol2:snapA

# snapdrive snap list -dg dg1 dg2
```

Example: This example uses a wildcard to display information about the available Snapshot copies on a particular volume:

```
# snapdrive snap show toaster:/vol/vol1:*
snap name host date
snapped
-----------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
toaster:/vol/vol1:sss1 DBserver Mar 12
16:19 dg1
toaster:/vol/vol1:testdg DBserver Mar 12
15:35 dg1
toaster:/vol/vol1:t1 DBserver Mar 10
18:06 dg1
toaster:/vol/vol1:hp_1 HPserver Mar 8
19:01 vg01
toaster:/vol/vol1:r3 DBserver Mar 8
13:39 rdg1
toaster:/vol/vol1:r1 DBserver Mar 8
13:20 rdg1
toaster:/vol/vol1:snap2 DBserver Mar 8
11:51 rdg1toaster:/vol/vol1:snap_p1 DBserver
Mar 8 10:18 rdg1
```

Example: In this example, the `-verbose` option is used in the command line in an AIX host:

```
# snapdrive snap list betty:/vol/vol1:testsnap -v
snap name host date
snapped
-----------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
betty:/vol/vol1:testsnap aix198-75 Jul 31
10:43 test1_SdDg
host OS: AIX 3 5
snapshot name: testsnap
Volume Manager: aixlvm 5.3
disk group: test1_SdDg
host volume: test1_SdHv
file system: test1_SdHv file system type: jfs2
mountpoint:
/mnt/test1
lun path dev paths
-----------------------------------------------------
betty:/vol/vol1/aix198-75_luntest1_SdLun /dev/hdisk32
```

Example: This example includes messages about Snapshot copies on an AIX host that are not created with SnapDrive for UNIX:

```
# snapdrive snap show -filer toaster
snap name host date
snapped
-----------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
toaster:/vol/vol1:hourly.0 non-snapdrive snapshot
toaster:/vol/vol1:hourly.0 non-snapdrive snapshot
toaster:/vol/vol1:snap1 DBserver1 Oct 01 13:42 dg1
dg2
toaster:/vol/vol1:snap2 DBserver2 Oct 10 13:40
DBdg/hvol1
toaster:/vol/vol1:snap3 DBserver3 Oct 31 13:45
DBdg
```

This example displays a Snapshot copy of an LVM-based file system on an AIX host using the `snapdrive snap show` command and the `- verbose` option:

```
# snapdrive snap show -v -fs /mnt/check_submit/csdg2/hv3_0
snapname host date snapped
-------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
toaster:/vol/vol1:mysnapshot sales-aix Aug 24 10:55 csdg2
host OS: AIX 1 5
snapshot name: mysnapshot
Volume Manager: aixlvm 5.1
disk group: csdg2
host volume: csdg2_log
host volume: csdg2_hv3_0
file system: csdg2_hv3_0 file system type: jfs2 mountpoint:
/mnt/check_submit/csdg2/hv3_0
lun path dev paths
-----------------------------------------------------
spinel:/vol/vol1/check_submit_aix-4 /dev/hdisk4
```

Example: The following examples use wildcard:

```
# snapdrive snap show toaster:/vol/volX:*
# snapdrive snap show -v toaster:/vol/volX:DB1*
filer1:/vol/volY:DB2*
# snapdrive snap show toaster:/vol/vol2:mysnap* /vol/vol2:yoursnap*
hersnap*
# snapdrive snap show toaster:/vol/volX:*
```

Example: In this example use of a wildcard is invalid because the wildcard is in the middle of the name instead of being placed at the end:

```
# snap show toaster:/vol/vol1:my*snap
```

Other ways to get Snapshot copy names

Use the `snapdrive snap list` command to display the Snapshot copy name.

Another way to get a Snapshot copy name is to log in to the storage system and use the `snapdrive snap list` command there. This command displays the names of the Snapshot copies.

> The `snapdrive snap show` command is equivalent to the storage system `snapdrive snap list` command.

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