The storage disconnect command

Snapdrive for Unix

NetApp
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The `storage disconnect` operation removes the LUNs, or the LUNs and storage entities that were mapped to the host using the `snapdrive storage create` or `snapdrive storage connect` command.

Use the `snapdrive storage disconnect` command to disconnect:

- LUNs
- A file system created directly on a LUN
- Disk groups, host volumes, and file systems created on LUNs

When SnapDrive for UNIX removes the LUN mappings, it exports the disk groups or file systems that the LUNs contain. This action, which marks the disk and file system as exported, is the only change that disconnecting the mappings has on the contents of the LUNs.

Methods for disconnecting storage

To make it easier to disconnect the storage, SnapDrive for UNIX provides several formats for the `snapdrive storage disconnect` command.

This is because the disconnect operations fall into the following general categories:

- Specifying the LUNs that you want to disconnect from the host.
- Specifying a file system that is created directly on a LUN that you want to disconnect from the host.

  SnapDrive for UNIX disconnects both the file system and LUN.

- Specifying a disk group, host volume, or file system that resides on LUNs you want to disconnect from the host.

  SnapDrive for UNIX disconnects all the LUNs associated with that entity, and also removes mappings for the file system, host volume, and disk group that comprise the entity you disconnected.

Guidelines for the snapdrive storage disconnect command

Follow these guidelines when using the `snapdrive storage disconnect` command:

- When you disconnect a file system, SnapDrive for UNIX always removes the mountpoint.
- 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 disconnect` 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 disconnect` command fails.

Tips for using the storage disconnect command

When you use the `snapdrive storage disconnect` command on some operating

systems, you lose information such as the host volume names, the file system mountpoint, the storage system volume names, and the names of the LUNs. Without this information, you can connect again to the storage at a later point in time is difficult.

To avoid losing information, you should first create a Snapshot copy of the storage using the `snapdrive snap create` command before you execute the `snapdrive storage disconnect` command.

That way, if you want to reconnect the storage later, you can use the following workaround:

Steps

1. Execute the following command:

   ```
   snapdrive snap restore filespec -snapname long_snap_name
   ```

   Include the full path to the Snapshot copy in this command.

2. Optionally, remove the Snapshot copy by executing the `snapdrive snap delete` command.

Information required for using the snapdrive storage disconnect command

The following table gives the information you need to supply when you use the `snapdrive storage disconnect` command:

Requirement	Argument
Based on the command you enter, you can remove mappings from any of the following: • LUNs If you disconnect one or more LUNs, the first argument must use the long form of the LUN name, which specifies the storage system name, the volume name, and the name of the LUN within the volume. To specify additional LUNs, you can use the LUN name alone if the new LUN is on the same storage system and volume as the previous LUN. Otherwise, you can specify a new storage system name and volume name (or just a volume name) to replace the previous values. • File systems on LUNs The *`file_spec`* given to `-fs` is the name of the file system mountpoint. SnapDrive for UNIX automatically locates and disconnects the LUN that is associated with the file system you specify. • Disk or volume groups • File systems on disk or volume groups • Host or logical volumes The value you enter for the file_spec argument must identify the storage entity you are disconnecting.	
A LUN (`-lun`)	*`lun_name`* (long or short form)

Requirement	Argument
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*
Host volume (`-hostvol file_spec`) or logical volume (`-lvol file_spec`)	name of the host or logical volume
If you want SnapDrive for UNIX to disconnect the storage you specify even if you include at the command prompt a host-side entity that has other entities (such as a disk group that has one or more host volumes), include the `-full` option at the command prompt. If you do not include this option, you must specify only empty host-side entities.	
`-full`	~
If you want to disable a node or a host cluster from sharing a file system	
`-fstype`	*type*
`-vmtype`	*type*
Optional: Specifies the type of file system and volume manager to be used for SnapDrive for UNIX operations.	

Command syntax for disconnecting LUNs from the host

To use the `snapdrive storage disconnect` command to remove the mappings for the LUNs you specify, use the following syntax:

```
snapdrive storage disconnect -lun long_lun_name [lun_name…]
```

Command syntax for disconnecting a file system created on a LUN from the host

To use the `snapdrive storage disconnect` command to remove a file system created directly on a LUN, use the following syntax:

```
snapdrive storage disconnect -fs file_spec [-fstype type] [-vmtype type]
```

Command syntax for disconnecting LUNs and storage entities from the host

To use the `snapdrive storage disconnect` command to remove the mappings for the LUNs with storage entities, use the following syntax:

snapdrive storage disconnect { -dg | -fs | -hostvol } *file_spec* [*file_spec*…] [{ -dg | -fs | -hostvol } *file_spec* [*file_spec*…] …] [-full] [-fstype *type*] [-vmtype *type*]