SnapManager for Oracle command reference

SnapManager Oracle

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SnapManager for Oracle command reference

The SnapManager command reference includes the valid usage syntax, options, parameters, and arguments you should supply with the commands, along with examples.

The following issues apply to command usage:

- Commands are case-sensitive.
- SnapManager accepts up to 200 characters and labels up to 80 characters.
- If the shell on your host limits the number of characters that can appear on a command line, you can use the cmdfile command.
- Do not use spaces in profile names or label names.
- In the clone specification, do not use spaces in the clone location.

SnapManager can display three levels of messages to the console:

- Error messages
- Warning messages
- Informational messages

You can specify how you want messages displayed. If you specify nothing, SnapManager displays only error messages and warnings to the console. To control the amount of output that SnapManager displays on the console, use one of the following command line options:

- -quiet: Displays only error messages to the console.
- -verbose: Displays error, warning, and informational messages to the console.

Regardless of the default behavior, or the level of detail you specify for the display, SnapManager always writes all message types to the log files.

The smo_server restart command

This command restarts the SnapManager host server and is entered as root.

Syntax

```
        smo_server restart
[-quiet | -verbose]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Specifies that only error messages are displayed on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Specifies that error, warning, and informational messages are displayed on the console.

Example command

The following example restarts the host server.

```
smo_server restart
```

The smo_server start command

This command starts the host server running the SnapManager for Oracle software.

Syntax

```
        smo_server start
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Specifies that only error messages are displayed on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Specifies that error, warning, and informational messages are displayed on the console.

Example command

The following example starts the host server.

```
smo_server start
SMO-17100: SnapManager Server started on secure port 25204 with PID 11250
```

The smo_server status command

You can run the smo_server status command to view the status of the SnapManager host server.

Syntax

```
        smo_server status
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Specifies that only error messages are displayed in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Specifies that error, warning, and informational messages are displayed in the console.

Example

The following example displays the status of the host server:

```
smo_server status
SMO-17104: SnapManager Server version 3.3.1 is running on secure port
25204 with PID 11250
  and has 0 operations in progress.
```

The smo_server stop command

This command stops the SnapManager host server and is entered at the root.

Syntax

```
        smo_server stop
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Specifies that only error messages are displayed on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Specifies that error, warning, and informational messages are displayed on the console.

Example command

The following example uses the smo_server stop command.

```
smo_server stop
```

The smo backup create command

You can run the backup create command to create database backups on one or more storage systems.

Syntax

Before you run this command, you must create a database profile by using the profile create command.

```
        smo backup create
-profile profile_name
{\[-full\{-auto \| -online \| -offline\}\[-retain \{-hourly \| -daily \|
-weekly \| -monthly \| -unlimited\} \[-verify\]  |
\[-data \[\[-files files \[files\]\] \|
\[-tablespaces tablespaces \[tablespaces\]\] \[-label label\] \{-auto \|
-online \| -offline\}
\[-retain \{-hourly \| -daily \| -weekly \| -monthly \| -unlimited\} \[-
verify\] |
\[-archivelogs \[-label label\]\] \[-comment comment\]}

\[-backup-dest path1 \[ , path2\]\]
\[-exclude-dest path1 \[ , path2\]\]
\[-prunelogs \{-all \| -until-scn until-scn \| -until-date yyyy-MM-
dd:HH:mm:ss\] \| -before \{-months \| -days \| -weeks \| -hours}}
-prune-dest prune_dest1,\[prune_dest2\]\]
\[-taskspec taskspec\]
\[-dump\]
-force
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile related to the database you want to back up. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-auto option**

If the database is in the mounted or offline state, SnapManager performs an offline backup. If the database is in the open or online state, SnapManager performs an online backup. If you use the -force option with the -offline option, SnapManager forces an offline backup even if the database is currently online.

- **-online option**

  Specifies an online database backup.

  - If the local instance is in the shutdown state and at least one instance is in the open state, you can use the -force option to change the local instance to the mounted state.
  - If no instance is in open state, you can use the -force option to change the local instance to open state.

- **-offline option**

  Specifies an offline backup while the database is in the shut down state. If the database is in the open or mounted state, the backup fails. If the -force option is used, SnapManager attempts to alter the database state to shut down the database for an offline backup.

- **-full option**

  Backs up the entire database. This includes all of the data, archived log, and control files. The archived redo logs and control files are backed up no matter what type of backup you perform. If you want to back up only a portion of the database, use the -files option or -tablespaces option.

- **-data option**

  Specifies the data files.

- **-files list**

  Backs up only the specified data files plus the archived log and control files. Separate the list of file names with spaces. If the database is in the open state, SnapManager verifies that the appropriate tablespaces are in online backup mode.

- **-tablespaces tablespaces**

  Backs up only the specified database tablespaces plus the archived log and control files. Separate the tablespace names with spaces. If the database is in the open state, SnapManager verifies that the appropriate tablespaces are in online backup mode.

- **-label label**

  Specifies an optional name for this backup. This name must be unique within the profile. The name can contain letters, numbers, underscores (_), and hyphens (-). It cannot start with a hyphen. If you do not specify a label, SnapManager creates a default label in the scope_type_date format:

  - Scope is either F to indicate a full backup or P to indicate a partial backup.
  - Type is C to indicate an offline (cold) backup, H to indicate an online (hot) backup, or A to indicate auto backup, for example, P_A_20081010060037IST.
  - Date is the year, month, day, and time of the backup.

    SnapManager uses a 24-hour clock.

  For example, if you performed a full backup with the database offline on 16th January 2007, at 5:45:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, SnapManager would create the label F_C_20070116174516EST.

- **-comment string**

  Specifies an optional comment to describe this backup. Enclose the string in single quotation marks (').

  > Some shells strip the quotation marks off. In this case, you must include the quotation mark with a backslash (\). For example, you might need to enter the following: `\' this is a comment\'`.

- **-verify option**

  Verifies that the files in the backup are not corrupt by running the Oracle dbv utility.

  > If you specify the -verify option, the backup operation is not completed until the verify operation is complete.

- **-force option**

  Forces a state change if the database is not in the correct state. For example, SnapManager might change the state of the database from online to offline, based on the type of backup you specify and the state that the database is in.

  - If the local instance is in the shutdown state and at least one instance is in the open state, then using the -force option changes the local instance to the mounted state.
  - If no instance is in the open state, using the -force option changes the local instance to the open state.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

- **-retain { -hourly | -daily | -weekly | -monthly | -unlimited}**

  Specifies whether the backup should be retained on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or unlimited basis. If the -retain option is not specified, the retention class defaults to -hourly option. To retain backups forever, use the -unlimited option. The -unlimited option makes the backup ineligible for deletion by the retention policy.

- **-archivelogs option**

  Creates archive log backup.

- **-backup-dest path1, [, [path2]]**

  Specifies the archive log destinations to be backed up for archive log backup.

- **-exclude-dest path1, [, [path2]]**

  Specifies the archive log destinations to be excluded from the backup.

- **-prunelogs {-all | -until-scnuntil-scn | -until-dateyyyy-MM-dd:HH:mm:ss | -before {-months | -days | -weeks | -hours}**

Deletes the archive log files from the archive log destinations based on options provided while creating a backup. The -all option deletes all of the archive log files from the archive log destinations. The -until-scn option deletes the archive log files until a specified System Change Number (SCN). The -until-date option deletes the archive log files until the specified time period. The -before option deletes the archive log files before the specified time period (days, months, weeks, hours).

- **-prune-dest prune_dest1,prune_dest2**

  Deletes the archive log files from the archive log destinations while creating the backup.

- **-taskspec taskspec**

  Specifies the task specification XML file that can be used for preprocessing activity or post-processing activity of the backup operation. The complete path of the XML file should be provided while giving the -taskspec option.

- **-dump option**

  Collects the dump files after a successful or failed database backup operation.

Example command

The following command creates a full online backup, creates a backup to secondary storage, and sets the retention policy to daily:

```
smo backup create -profile SALES1 -full -online
-label full_backup_sales_May -profile SALESDB -force -retain -daily
Operation Id [8abc01ec0e79356d010e793581f70001] succeeded.
```

Related information

Creating database backups

The smo profile create command

The smo backup delete command

You can run the backup delete command to remove backups that are not automatically removed, such as backups that were used to create a clone or backups that failed. You can delete backups retained on an unlimited basis without changing the retention class.

Syntax

```
        smo backup delete
-profile profile_name
[-label label \[-data \| -archivelogs\] \| \[-id guid \| -all\]
-force
\[-dump\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the database associated with the backup you want to remove. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-id guid**

  Specifies the backup with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a backup. You can use the smo backup list command to display the GUID for each backup.

- **-label label**

  Specifies the backup with the specified label. Optionally, specify the scope of the backup as data file or archive log.

- **-data**

  Specifies the data files.

- **-archivelogs**

  Specifies the archive log files.

- **-all**

  Specifies all backups. To delete only specified backups instead, use the -id or -label option.

- **-dump**

  Collects the dump files after a successful or failed backup delete operation.

- **-force**

  Forces the removal of the backup. SnapManager removes the backup even if there are problems in freeing the resources associated with the backup. For example, if the backup was cataloged with Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN), but the RMAN database no longer exists, including -force deletes the backup even though it cannot connect with RMAN.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example deletes the backup:

```
smo backup delete -profile SALES1 -label full_backup_sales_May
Operation Id [8abc01ec0e79004b010e79006da60001] succeeded.
```

Related information

Deleting backups

The smo profile create command

The smo profile update command

The smo backup free command

You can run the backup free command to free the Snapshot copies of the backups without removing the backup metadata from the repository.

Syntax

```
        smo backup free
-profile profile_name
[-label label \[-data \| -archivelogs\] \| \[-id guid \| -all\]
-force
\[-dump\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the profile associated with the backup you want to free. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-id guid**

  Specifies the resources of the backup with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a backup. You can use the smo backup list command to display the GUID for each backup. Include the -verbose option to display the backup IDs.

- **-label label**

  Specifies the backup with the specified label.

- **-data**

  Specifies the data files.

- **-archivelogs**

  Specifies the archive log files.

- **-all**

  Specifies all backups. To delete specified backups instead, use the -id or -label option.

- **-force**

  Forces the removal of the Snapshot copies.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example frees the backup:

```
smo backup free -profile SALES1 -label full_backup_sales_May
Operation Id [8abc01ec0e79004b010e79006da60001] succeeded.
```

Related information

Freeing backups

The smo backup list command

You can run the backup list command to display information about the backups in a profile, including information about the retention class and protection status.

Syntax

```
        smo backup list
-profile profile_name
-delimiter character
[-data | -archivelogs | -all]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the profile you want to list backups for. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-delimiter character**

  Displays each row on a separate line. The attributes in the row are separated by the character specified.

- **-data**

  Specifies the data files.

- **-archivelogs**

  Specifies the archive log files.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console. Include the -verbose option to display the backup IDs.

Example

The following example lists the backups for the SALES1 profile:

```
smo backup list -profile SALES1 -verbose
Start Date          Status  Scope  Mode    Primary  Label      Retention
Protection
------------------- ------- ------ ------- -------- -----      --------
----------
2007-08-10 14:12:31 SUCCESS FULL   ONLINE  EXISTS   backup2    HOURLY
NOT REQUESTED
2007-08-05 12:08:37 SUCCESS FULL   ONLINE  EXISTS   backup4    UNLIMITED
NOT REQUESTED
2007-08-04 22:03:09 SUCCESS FULL   ONLINE  EXISTS   backup6    UNLIMITED
NOT REQUESTED
```

Related information

Viewing a list of backups

The smo backup mount command

You can run the backup mount command to mount a backup in order to perform a recover operation by using an external tool.

Syntax

```
        smo backup mount
-profile profile_name
[-label label \[-data \| -archivelogs\] \| \[-id id\]
[-host  host]

\[-dump\]
[-quiet | -verbose]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the profile associated with the backup that you want to mount. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-id guid**

  Mounts the backup with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a backup. You can use the smo backup list command to display the GUID for each backup.

- **-label label**

  Mounts the backup with the specified label.

- **-data**

  Specifies the data files.

- **-archivelogs**

  Specifies the archive log files.

- **-host host**

  Specifies the host on which you want to mount the backup.

- **-dump**

  Collects the dump files after the successful or failed mount operation.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default setting is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

> You must use this command only if you are using an external tool such as Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN). SnapManager automatically handles the mounting of backups if you use the smo backup restore command to restore the backup. This command displays a list, which shows the paths where the Snapshot copies have been mounted. This list is displayed only when the -verbose option is specified.

Example

The following example mounts the backup:

```
smo backup mount -profile SALES1 -label full_backup_sales_May -verbose
[INFO ]: SMO-13051: Process PID=6852
[INFO ]: SMO-13036: Starting operation Backup Mount on host
hadley.domain.private
[INFO ]: SMO-13036: Starting operation Backup Mount on host
hadley.domain.private
[INFO ]: SMO-13046: Operation GUID 8abc01573883daf0013883daf5ac0001
starting on Profile FAS_P1
[INFO ]: SD-00025: Beginning to connect filesystem(s) [I:\] from snapshot
smo_fas_p1_fasdb_d_h_2_8abc0157388344bc01388344c2d50001_0.
[INFO ]: SD-00016: Discovering storage resources for
C:\SnapManager_auto_mounts\I-2012071400592328_0.
[INFO ]: SD-00017: Finished storage discovery for
C:\SnapManager_auto_mounts\I-2012071400592328_0
[INFO ]: SD-00026: Finished connecting filesystem(s) [I:\] from snapshot
smo_fas_p1_fasdb_d_h_2_8abc0157388344bc01388344c2d50001_0.
[INFO ]: SD-00025: Beginning to connect filesystem(s) [H:\] from snapshot
smo_fas_p1_fasdb_d_h_1_8abc0157388344bc01388344c2d50001_0.
[INFO ]: SD-00016: Discovering storage resources for
C:\SnapManager_auto_mounts\H-2012071400592312_0.
[INFO ]: SD-00017: Finished storage discovery for
C:\SnapManager_auto_mounts\H-2012071400592312_0.
[INFO ]: SD-00026: Finished connecting filesystem(s) [H:\] from snapshot
smo_fas_p1_fasdb_d_h_1_8abc0157388344bc01388344c2d50001_0.
[INFO ]: SMO-13048: Backup Mount Operation Status: SUCCESS
[INFO ]: SMO-13049: Elapsed Time: 0:19:05.620
```

Related information

Mounting backups

The smo backup restore command

You can run the backup restore command to restore backups of a database or a portion of a database, and then optionally recover the database information.

Syntax

```
        smo backup restore
-profile profile_name
\[-label label \| -id id\]
\[-files files \[files...\] \|
-tablespaces tablespaces \[tablespaces...\]\] \|
-complete \| -controlfiles\]
\[-recover \{-alllogs \| -nologs \| -until until\} \[-using-backup-
controlfile\] \]
\[-restorespec restorespec \| \]\]
\[-preview\]

\[-recover-from-location path1 \[, path2\]\]
\[-taskspec taskspec\]
\[-dump\]
\[-force\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the database that you want to restore. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-label name**

  Restores the backup with the specified label.

- **-id guid**

  Restores the backup with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a backup. You can use the smo backup list command to display the GUID for each backup.

- **Choose all or specified files**

  Optionally, you can use one of the following options:

  - -complete: Restores all the data files in the backup.
  - -tablespaceslist: Restores only the specified tablespaces from the backup.

    You must use spaces to separate the names in the list.

- -fileslist: Restores only the specified data files from the backup.

  You must use spaces to separate the names in the list. If the database is running, SnapManager ensures that the tablespace containing the files is offline.

- **-controlfiles**

  Restores the control files. SnapManager allows you to restore control files along with the data files from the backups in a single operation. The -controlfiles option is independent of other restore scope parameters such as -complete, -tablespaces, and -files.

- **-recover**

  Recovers the database after restoring it. You must also specify the point to which you want SnapManager to recover the database by using one of the following options:

  - -nologs: Recovers the database to the time of the backup and applies no logs.

    You can use this parameter for online or offline backups.

  - -alllogs: Recovers the database to the last transaction or commit, and applies all required logs.
  - -until date: Recovers the database up to the date and time specified.

    You must use the year-month-date: hour: minute: second (yyyy-mm-dd:hh:mm:ss) format. For hours, use either 12-hour or 24-hour format, depending on the database setting.

  - -until scn: Rolls forward the data files until it reaches the specified system change number (SCN).
  - -using-backup-controlfile: Recovers the database using the backup control file.

- **-restorespec**

  Enables you to restore the data to an active file system and restore from the specified data by providing a mapping of each original Snapshot copy to its active file system. If you do not specify an option, SnapManager restores the data from the Snapshot copies on primary storage. You can specify one of the following options:

  - -restorespec: Specifies the data to restore and the restore format.

- **-preview**

  Displays the following information:

  - Which restore mechanism (storage-side file system restore, storage-side file restore, or host-side file copy restore) will be used to restore each file
  - Why more efficient mechanisms were not used to restore each file, when you specify the -verbose option If you are using the -preview option, you must know the following:
  - The -force option has no impact on the command.
  - The -recover option has no impact on the command. To preview the restore operation, the database must be mounted. If you want to preview a restore plan, and the database currently is not mounted, then SnapManager mounts the database. If the database cannot be mounted, then the command will fail, and SnapManager returns the database to its original state.

  The -preview option displays up to 20 files. You can configure the maximum number of files to be displayed in the smo.config file.

- **-recover-from-location**

  Specifies the external archive log location of the archive log files. SnapManager takes the archive log files from the external location and uses them for the recovery process.

- **-taskspec**

  Specifies the task specification XML file for preprocessing activity or post-processing activity of the restore operation. You must provide the complete path of the task specification XML file.

- **-dump**

  Specifies to collect the dump files after the restore operation.

- **-force**

  Changes the database state to a lower state than its current state, if necessary.

  By default, SnapManager can change the database state to a higher state during an operation. This option is not required for SnapManager to change the database to a higher state.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default setting is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console. You can use this option to see why more efficient restore processes could not be used to restore the file.

Example

The following example restores a database along with the control files:

```
smo backup restore -profile SALES1 -label full_backup_sales_May
-complete -controlfiles -force
```

Related information

Restoring database backups

Restoring backups from an alternate location

Creating restore specifications

The smo backup show command

You can use the backup show command to display detailed information about a backup, including its protection status, backup retention class, and backups on primary and secondary storage.

Syntax

```
        smo backup show
-profile profile_name
[-label label \[-data \| -archivelogs\] \| \[-id id\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the profile for which to show backups. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-label label**

  Specifies the label of the backup.

- **-data**

  Specifies the data files.

- **-archivelogs**

  Specifies the archive log files.

- **-id id**

  Specifies the backup ID.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console, as well as any clone and verification information.

Example

The following example shows detailed information about the backup:

```
smo backup show -profile SALES1 -label BTNFS -verbose
Backup id: 8abc013111a450480111a45066210001
Backup status: SUCCESS
Primary storage resources: EXISTS
Protection sate: NOT REQUESTED
Retention class: DAILY
Backup scope: FULL
Backup mode: OFFLINE
Mount status: NOT MOUNTED
Backup label: BTNFS
Backup comment:
RMAN Tag: SMO_BTNFS_1175283108815
Backup start time: 2007-03-30 15:26:30
Backup end time: 2007-03-30 15:34:13
Verification status: OK
Backup Retention Policy: NORMAL
Backup database: hsdb1
Checkpoint: 2700620
Tablespace: SYSAUX
Datafile: E:\disks\data\sysaux01.dbf [ONLINE]
...
Control Files:
File: E:\disks\data\control03.ctl
...
Archive Logs:
File: E:\disks\data\archive_logs\2_131_626174106.dbf
...
Host: Host1
File: E:\disks\data\hsdb\SMOBakCtl_1175283005231_0
...
Volume: hs_data
Snapshot: SMO_HSDBR_hsdb1_F_C_1_
8abc013111a450480111a45066210001_0
File: E:\disks\data\hsdb\SMOBakCtl_1175283005231_0
...
```

Related information

Viewing backup details

The smo backup unmount command

You can run the backup unmount command to unmount a backup.

Syntax

```
        smo backup unmount
-profile profile_name
[-label label \[-data \| -archivelogs\] \| \[-id id\]
\[-force\]
\[-dump\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the profile for which you want to unmount a backup. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-id id**

  Unmounts the backup with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a backup. You can use the smo backup list command to display the GUID for each backup.

- **-label label**

  Unmounts the backup with the specified label.

- **-data**

  Specifies the data files.

- **-archivelogs**

  Specifies the archive log files.

- **-dump**

  Collects the dump files after a successful or failed unmount operation.

- **-force**

  Unmounts the backup even if there are problems in freeing the resources associated with the backup. SnapManager tries to unmount the backup and clean up any associated resources. The log shows the unmount operation as successful, but you may have to manually clean up resources if there are errors in the log.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following is an example of an unmount operation:

```
# smo backup unmount -label test -profile SALES1 -verbose
```

```
[INFO ]: SMO-13051: Process PID=9788
[INFO ]: SMO-13036: Starting operation Backup Unmount on host
hadley.domain.private
[INFO ]: SMO-13036: Starting operation Backup Unmount on host
hadley.domain.private
[INFO ]: SMO-13046: Operation GUID 8abc015738849a3d0138849a43900001
starting on Profile FAS_P1
[INFO ]: SD-00031: Beginning to disconnect filesystem(s)
[C:\SnapManager_auto_mounts\H-2012071400592312_0,
C:\SnapManager_auto_mounts\I-2012071400592328_0].
[INFO ]: SD-00032: Finished disconnecting filesystem(s)
[C:\SnapManager_auto_mounts\H-2012071400592312_0,
C:\SnapManager_auto_mounts\I-2012071400592328_0].
[INFO ]: SMO-13048: Backup Unmount Operation Status: SUCCESS
[INFO ]: SMO-13049: Elapsed Time: 0:07:26.754
```

Related information

Unmounting backups

The smo backup update command

You can run the backup update command to update the backup retention policy.

Syntax

```
        smo backup update
-profile profile_name
[-label label \[-data \| -archivelogs\] \| \[-id guid\]
\[-retain \{-hourly \| -daily \| -weekly \| -monthly \| -unlimited\}\]
\[-comment comment_text\]
[-quiet | -verbose]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the profile for which to update backups. The profile contains the identifier of the database and

other database information.

- **-id guid**

  Verifies the backup with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a backup. You can use the smo backup list command to display the GUID for each backup.

- **-label label**

  Specifies the backup label and scope of the backup as data file or archive log.

- **-data**

  Specifies the data files.

- **-archivelogs**

  Specifies the archive log files.

- **-comment comment_text**

  Enter text (up to 200 characters) about the backup update. You can include spaces.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

- **-retain {-hourly | -daily | -weekly | -monthly | -unlimited}**

  Specifies whether the backup should be retained on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or unlimited basis. If -retain is not specified, the retention class defaults to -hourly. To retain backups forever, use the -unlimited option. The -unlimited option makes the backup ineligible for deletion.

Example

The following example updates the backup to be set the retention policy to unlimited:

```
smo backup update -profile SALES1 -label full_backup_sales_May
-retain -unlimited -comment save_forever_monthly_backup
```

Related information

Changing the backup retention policy

Retaining backups forever

Freeing or deleting retention policy exempt backups

The smo backup verify command

You can run the backup verify command to see if the backup is in a valid format for Oracle.

Syntax

```
        smo backup verify
-profile profile_name
[-label backup_name \| \[-id guid\]
\[-retain \{-hourly \| -daily \| -weekly \| -monthly \| -unlimited\}\]
\[-force\]
\[-dump\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the profile for which you want to verify a backup. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-id guid**

  Verifies the backup with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a backup. You can use the smo backup list command to display the GUID for each backup.

- **-label label_name**

  Verifies the backup with the specified label.

- **-dump**

  Collects the dump files after the successful or failed backup verify operation.

- **-force**

  Forces the database into the necessary state to perform the verify operation.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following is an example of verifying the backup:

```
smo backup verify -profile SALES1 -label full_backup_sales_May -quiet
```

```
DBVERIFY - Verification starting : FILE = C:\SnapManager_auto_mounts\H-
2012071400592312_0\smo\datafile\data
```

Related information

Verifying database backups

The smo clone create command

You can run the clone create command to create a clone of a backed-up database. You can clone a backup from primary or secondary storage.

Syntax

```
        smo clone create
-profile profile_name
[-backup-id backup_guid \| -backup-label backup_label_name \| -current\]
-newsid new_sid
\[-host target_host\]
[-label clone_label]
\[-comment string\]
-clonespec full_path_to_clonespec_file
]
\[-syspassword syspassword\]
\[-reserve \{yes \| no \| inherit\}\]

\[-no-resetlogs \| -recover-from-location path1 \[, path2\]\]\[-taskspec
taskspec\]
\[-dump\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile name**

  Specifies the database that you want to clone. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-backup-id guid**

  Clones the backup with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a backup. You can use the smo backup list-verbose command to display the GUID for each backup.

- **-backup-label backup_label_name**

  Specifies to clone the backup with the specified label name.

- **-current**

  Specifies to create backup and clone from the current state of the database.

  > If the database is in the noarchivelog mode, SnapManager will create an offline backup.

- **-newsid new_sid**

  Specifies a new, unique Oracle system identifier for the cloned database. The system identifier value is a maximum of eight characters. Oracle does not allow running two databases with the same system identifier on the same host simultaneously.

- **-host target_host**

  Specifies the host on which the clone should be created.

- **-label clone_label**

  Specifies a label for the clone.

- **-comment string**

  Specifies an optional comment to describe this clone. You must enclose the string within single quotation marks.

  > Some shells delete the quotation marks. If that is true for your shell, you must escape the quotation with a backslash (\). For example, you might need to enter: \' this is a comment\'

- **-clonespec full_path_to_clonespec_file**

  Specifies the path to the clone specification XML file. This can be a relative or an absolute path name.

- **-syspassword syspassword**

  Specifies the password for the sys privileged user.

  > You must provide the password for the sys privileged user if the database credentials that are provided are not the same for the sys privileged user.

- **-reserve**

  Setting the -reserve option to yes ensures that the volume guarantee space reserve is turned on for the new clone volumes. Setting the -reserve option to no ensures that the volume guarantee space reserve is turned off for the new clone volumes. Setting the -reserve option to inherit ensures that the new clone inherits the space reservation characteristics of the parent Snapshot copy. The default setting is no.

  The following table describes the cloning methods and their effect on the clone create operation and its -reserve option. A LUN can be cloned by using either method.

Cloning method	Description	Result
`LUN cloning`	`A new clone LUN is created within the same volume.`	`When the -reserve option for a LUN is set to yes, space is reserved for the full LUN size within the volume.`
`Volume cloning`	`A new FlexClone is created, and the clone LUN exists within the new clone volume. Uses the FlexClone technology.`	`When the -reserve option for a volume is set to yes, space is reserved for the full volume size within the aggregate.` +

- **-no-resetlogs**

  Specifies to skip recovering the database, executing the DBNEWID utility, and not opening the database with the resetlogs while creating the clone.

- **-recover-from-location**

  Specifies the external archive log location of the archive log backups where SnapManager takes the archive log files from the external location and uses them for cloning.

- **-taskspec**

  Specifies the task specification XML file for preprocessing activity or post-processing activity of the clone operation. You must provide the complete path of the task specification XML file.

- **-dump**

  Specifies to collect the dump files after the clone create operation.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default setting is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example clones the backup by using a clone specification that is created for this clone:

```
smo clone create -profile SALES1 -backup-label full_backup_sales_May
-newsid
CLONE -label sales1_clone -clonespec E:\\spec\\clonespec.xml
```

```
Operation Id [8abc01ec0e794e3f010e794e6e9b0001] succeeded.
```

Related information

Creating clone specifications

Cloning databases from backups

The smo clone delete command

You can run the clone delete command to delete a clone. You cannot delete a clone if the clone is use by any operation.

Syntax

```
        smo clone delete
-profile profile_name
\[-id guid \| -label clone_name\]
[-login
\[-username db_username -password db_password -port db_port\]
 ]
\[-syspassword syspassword\]
-force
\[-dump\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile containing the clone being deleted. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-force**

  Deletes the clone even if there are resources associated with the clone.

- **-id guid**

Specifies the GUID for the clone being deleted. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a clone. You can use the smo clone list command to display the GUID for each clone.

- **-label name**

  Specifies the label for the clone being deleted.

- **-syspassword syspassword**

  Specifies the password for the sys privileged user.

  > You must provide the password for the sys privileged user if the database credentials provided are not the same for sys privileged user.

- **-login**

  Allows you to enter the database login details.

- **-username db_username**

  Specifies the user name required to access the database.

- **-password db_password**

  Specifies the password required to access the database.

- **-port db_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that the profile describes.

- **-dump**

  Specifies to collect the dump files after the clone delete operation.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example deletes the clone:

```
smo clone delete -profile SALES1 -label SALES_May
Operation Id [8abc01ec0e79004b010e79006da60001] succeeded.
```

The smo clone list command

This command lists the clones of the database for a given profile.

Syntax

```
        smo clone list
-profile profile_name
-delimiter character
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the list of clones associated with the profile. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-delimiter character**

  When this parameter is specified, the command lists the attributes in each row separated by the character specified.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

The following example lists the database clones in the SALES1 profile.

```
smo clone list -profile SALES1 -verbose
```

```
ID Status SID Host Label Comment
-------- ------- ----- ------- ---------- -------
8ab...01 SUCCESS hsdbc server1 back1clone test comment
```

Related information

Viewing a list of clones

The smo clone show command

You can run the clone show command to display information about the database clones for the specified profile.

Syntax

```
        smo clone show
-profile profile_name
\[-id  guid \| -label clone_name\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the list of clones associated with the profile. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-id guid**

  Shows information about the clone with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a clone. You can use the smo clone show command to display the GUID for each clone.

- **-label label_name**

  Shows information about the clone with the specified label.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example displays information about the clone:

```
smo clone show -profile SALES1 -label full_backup_sales_May -verbose
```

The following output shows information about a clone of a backup on primary storage:

```
Clone id: 8abc013111b916e30111b916ffb40001
Clone status: SUCCESS
Clone SID: hsdbc
Clone label: hsdbc
Clone comment: null
Clone start time: 2007-04-03 16:15:50
Clone end time: 2007-04-03 16:18:17
Clone host: Host1
Filesystem: E:\ssys1\data_clone\
File: E:\ssys1\data_clone\hsdb\sysaux01.dbf
File: E:\ssys1\data_clone\hsdb\undotbs01.dbf
File: E:\ssys1\data_clone\hsdb\users01.dbf
File: E:\ssys1\data_clone\hsdb\system01.dbf
File: E:\ssys1\data_clone\hsdb\undotbs02.dbf
Backup id: 8abc013111a450480111a45066210001
Backup label: full_backup_sales_May
Backup SID: hsdb1
Backup comment:
Backup start time: 2007-03-30 15:26:30
Backup end time: 2007-03-30 15:34:13
Backup host: server1
```

Related information

Viewing detailed clone information

The smo clone template command

This command lets you create a clone specification template.

Syntax

```
        smo clone template
-profile name
\[-backup-id guid  \| -backup-label backup_name\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile name**

  Specifies the database you want to create a clone specification of. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-backup-id guid**

Creates a clone specification from the backup with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when you create a backup. Use the smo backup list command to display the GUID for each backup.

- **-backup-label backup_label_name**

  Creates a clone specification from the backup with the specified backup label.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

The following example creates a clone specification template from the backup with the label full_backup_sales_May. Once the smo clone template command completes, the clone specification template is complete.

```
smo clone template -profile SALES1 -backup-label full_backup_sales_May
Operation Id [8abc01ec0e79004b010e79006da60001] succeeded.
```

Related information

Creating clone specifications

Cloning databases from backups

The smo clone update command

This command updates information about the clone. You can update the comment.

Syntax

```
        smo clone update
-profile profile_name
\[-label label \| -id id\]
-comment  commment_text
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile containing the clone you want to update. The profile contains the identifier

of the database and other database information.

- **-id id**

  Specifies the ID for the clone. The ID is generated by SnapManager when you create a clone. Use the smo clone list command to display the ID for each clone.

- **-label label**

  Specifies the label for the clone.

- **-comment**

  Shows the comment entered in the clone creation. This is an optional parameter.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

The following example updates the clone comment.

```
smo clone update -profile anson.pcrac5
-label clone_pcrac51_20080820141624EDT -comment See updated clone
```

The smo clone detach command

After splitting a cloned volume from its parent volume in Data ONTAP, you can run the clone detach command from SnapManager to let SnapManager know that the volume is no longer a clone.

Syntax

smo clone detach -profile profile_name -label clone_label

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the profile name from which the clone is created.

- **-label clone_label**

  Specifies the name generated by the clone operation.

Example

The following command detaches the clone:

```
smo clone detach -profile SALES1 -label sales1_clone
```

The smo cmdfile command

You can use the cmdfile command to run any command if the shell on your host limits the number of characters that can appear on a command line.

Syntax

```
        smo cmdfile
-file file_name
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

You can include the command in a text file and use the smo cmdfile command to execute the command. You can add only one command in a text file. You must not include smo in the command syntax.

The smo cmdfile command replaces the smo pfile command. The smo cmdfile is not compatible with the smo pfile command.

Parameters

- **-file file_name**

  Specifies the path to text file containing the command you want to execute.

- **-quiet**

  Specifies that only error messages are displayed in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Specifies that error, warning, and informational messages are displayed in the console.

The smo credential clear command

This command clears the cache of the user credentials for all secured resources.

Syntax

```
        smo credential clear
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

This example clears all of the credentials for the user running the command.

```
smo credential clear -verbose
```

```
SMO-20024 [INFO ]: Cleared credentials for user "user1".
```

Related information

Clearing user credentials for all hosts, repositories, and profiles

The smo credential delete command

This command deletes the user credentials for a particular secured resource.

Syntax

```
        smo credential delete
\[-host -name host_name
-username username\] \|
[-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username
-port repo_port\] \|
\[-profile
-name profile_name\]
[-quiet | -verbose]
```

Parameters

- **-host hostname**

  Specifies the name of the host server on which SnapManager is running.

  The -host parameter includes the following options:

  - -name host_name: Specifies the name of the host for which you will delete the password.
  - -username user_name: Specifies the user name on the host.
- **-repository -dbname**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the profile. Use either the global name or the SID.

  The -repository parameter includes the following options:

  - -dbnamerepo_service_name: Specifies the name of the database that stores the profile. Use either the global name or the SID.
  - -host repo_host: Specifies the name or IP address of the host server the repository database runs on.
  - -login-username repo_username: Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.
  - -port repo_port: Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.
- **-profile -name profile_name**

  Specifies the profile with which the database is associated.

  The -profile parameter includes the following option:

  - -name profilename: Specifies the name of the profile for which you will delete the password.
- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.
- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

This example deletes the credentials of the profile.

```
smo credential delete -profile -name user1 -verbose
```

```
SMO-20022 [INFO ]: Deleted credentials and repository mapping
 for profile "user1" in user credentials for "user1".
```

This example deletes the credentials of the repository.

```
smo credential delete -repository -dbname SMOREPO -host Host2
-login -username user1 -port 1521
```

```
SMO-20023 [INFO ]: Deleted repository credentials for
"user1@SMOREPO/wasp:1521"
and associated profile mappings in user credentials for "user1".
```

This example deletes the credentials of the host.

```
smo credential delete -host -name Host2
```

```
SMO-20033 [INFO ]: Deleted host credentials for "Host2" in user
credentials for "user1".
```

Related information

Deleting credentials for individual resources

The smo credential list command

This command lists all credentials of a user.

Syntax

```
        smo credential list
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

This example displays all of the credentials for the user running the command.

```
smo credential list
```

```
Credential cache for OS user "user1":
Repositories:
Host1_test_user@SMOREPO/hotspur:1521
Host2_test_user@SMOREPO/hotspur:1521
user1_1@SMOREPO/hotspur:1521
Profiles:
HSDBR (Repository: user1_2_1@SMOREPO/hotspur:1521)
PBCASM (Repository: user1_2_1@SMOREPO/hotspur:1521)
HSDB (Repository: Host1_test_user@SMOREPO/hotspur:1521) [PASSWORD NOT SET]
Hosts:
Host2
Host5
Host4
Host1
```

Related information

Viewing user credentials

The smo credential set command

This command lets you set the credentials for users to access secure resources, such as hosts, repositories, and database profiles. The host password is the user's password on the host on which SnapManager is running. The repository password is the password of the Oracle user that contains the SnapManager repository schema. The profile password is a password that is made up by the person who creates the profile. For the host and repository options, if the optional -password option is not included, you will be prompted to enter a password of the type specified in the command arguments.

Syntax

```
        smo credential set
\[-host
-name host_name
-username username\]
\[-password password\] \] \|
\[-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username\] \[-password repo_password\] \]
-port repo_port \|
\[-profile
-name profile_name\]
\[-password password\] \]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-host hostname**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host server on which SnapManager is running.

  The -host parameter includes the following options:

  - -name host_name: Specifies the name of the host for which you will set the password.
  - -username user_name: Specifies the user name on the host.
  - -password password: Specifies the password of the user on the host.
- **-repository -dbname**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the profile. Use either the global name or the SID.

  The -repository parameter includes the following options:

  - -dbnamerepo_service_name: Specifies the name of the database that stores the profile. Use either the global name or the SID.
  - -host repo_host: Specifies the name or IP address of the host server the repository database runs on.
  - -login-username repo_username: Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.
  - -password password: Specifies the password needed to access the database that stores the repository.
  - -port repo_port: Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.
- **-profile -name profile_name**

  Specifies the profile with which the database is associated.

  The -profile parameter includes the following option:

  - -name profilename: Specifies the name of the profile for which you will set the password.

◦ -password password: Specifies the password needed to access the profile.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command for setting repository credentials

The following example sets credentials for a repository.

```
smo credential set -repository -dbname SMOREPO -host hotspur -port 1521
-login -username chris
Password for chris@hotspur:1521/SMOREPO : ********
Confirm password for chris@hotspur:1521/SMOREPO : ********
```

```
SMO-12345 [INFO ]: Updating credential cache for OS user "admin1"
SMO-12345 [INFO ]: Set repository credential for user "user1" on
repo1@Host2.
Operation Id [Nff8080810da9018f010da901a0170001] succeeded.
```

Example command for setting host credentials

Because a host credential represents an actual operating system credential, it must include the username in addition to the password.

```
smo credential set -host -name bismarck -username avida
Password for avida@bismarck : ********
Confirm password for avida@bismarck : ********
```

Related information

How SnapManager maintains security

The smo history list command

This command enables you to view a list of history details of the SnapManager operation.

Syntax

```
        smo history list
-profile \{-name profile_name \[profile_name1, profile_name2\] \| -all
-repository
-login \[-password repo_password\]
-username repo_username
-host repo_host
-dbname repo_dbname
-port repo_port}
-operation \{-operations operation_name \[operation_name1,
operation_name2\] \| -all\}
\[-delimiter character\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database that stores the profile.

- **-dbname repo_dbname**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the profile. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login**

  Starts the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-operation {-operationsoperation_name [operation_name1, operation_name2] | -all**

  Specifies the SnapManager operation for which you configure the history.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

```
          smo  history list -profile -name PROFILE1 -operation -operations
backup -verbose
```

The smo history operation-show command

This command enables you to view the history of a specific SnapManager operation associated with a profile.

Syntax

```
        smo history operation-show
-profile profile
\{-label label \| -id id\}
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-label label | -idid**

  Specifies the SnapManager operation ID or label for which you want to view the history.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

```
          smo  history operation-show -profile PROFILE1 -label backup1
-verbose
```

The smo history purge command

This command enables you to delete the history of SnapManager operation.

Syntax

```
        smo history purge
-profile \{-name profile_name \[profile_name1, profile_name2\] \| -all
-repository
-login \[-password repo_password\]
-username repo_username
-host repo_host
-dbname repo_dbname
-port repo_port}
-operation \{-operations operation_name \[operation_name1,
operation_name2\] \| -all\}
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database that stores the profile.

- **-dbname repo_dbname**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the profile. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login**

  Starts the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-operation {-operationsoperation_name [operation_name1, operation_name2] | -all**

Specifies the SnapManager operation for which you configure the history.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

```
          smo  history purge -profile -name PROFILE1 -operation
-operations backup
 -verbose
```

The smo history remove command

This command enables you to remove the history of SnapManager operations associated with a single profile, multiple profiles, or all profiles under a repository.

Syntax

```
        smo history remove
-profile \{-name profile_name \[profile_name1, profile_name2\] \| -all
-repository
-login \[-password repo_password\]
-username repo_username
-host repo_host
-dbname repo_dbname
-port repo_port}
-operation \{-operations operation_name \[operation_name,
operation_name2\] \| -all\}
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database that stores the profile.

- **-dbname repo_dbname**

Specifies the name of the database that stores the profile. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login**

  Starts the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-operation {-operationsoperation_name [operation_name1, operation_name2] | -all**

  Specifies the SnapManager operation for which you configure the history.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

```
          smo  history purge -profile -name PROFILE1 -operation
-operations backup
 -verbose
```

The smo history set command

You can run the history set command to configure the operations for which you want to view the history.

Syntax

```
        smo history set
-profile \{-name profile_name \[profile_name1, profile_name2\] \| -all
-repository
-login \[password repo_password\]
-username repo_username
-host repo_host
-dbname repo_dbname
-port repo_port}
-operation \{-operations operation_name \[operation_name1,
operation_name2\] \| -all\}
-retain
{-count retain_count \| -daily daily_count \| -monthly monthly_count \|
-weekly weekly_count}
[-quiet | -verbose]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. The name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-repository**

  Specifies the details of the database that stores the profile.

- **-dbname repo_dbname**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the profile. You can use either the global name or the system identifier.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host where the repository database resides.

- **-login**

  Specifies the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name required to access the repository database.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port number used to access the repository database.

- **-operation {-operationsoperation_name [operation_name1, operation_name2] | -all**

  Specifies the SnapManager operations for which you want to configure the history.

- **-retain {-countretain_count | -dailydaily_count | -monthly-monthly_count | -weeklyweekly_count}**

  Specifies the retention class of the create backup, verify backup, restore and recover, and create clone operations. The retention class is set based on the operation count number, number of days, weeks, or months.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example command

The following example displays information about the backup operation:

```
smo history set -profile -name PROFILE1 -operation -operations backup
-retain -daily 6
 -verbose
```

The smo history show command

This command enables you to view a detailed history information for a specific profile.

Syntax

```
        smo history show
-profile profile
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

```
          smo  history show -profile -name PROFILE1
-verbose
```

The smo help command

You can run the help command to display information about the SnapManager commands and their options. If you do not supply a command name, it displays a list of valid commands. If you supply a command name, it displays the syntax for that command.

Syntax

```
        smo help
\[\]\[backup\|cmdfile\|clone\|credential\|help\|operation\|profile\|reposi
tory\|system\|version\|plugin\|diag\|history\|schedule\|notification\|stor
age\|get\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

The following are some command names you can use with this command:

- backup
- clone
- cmdfile
- credential
- diag
- get
- notification
- help
- history
- operation
- plugin
- profile
- repository
- schedule
- storage
- system

- version

The smo notification remove-summary-notification command

This command disables summary notification for multiple profiles on a repository database.

Syntax

```
        smo notification remove-summary-notification
-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-port repo_port
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database for the repository.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the repository. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login repo_username**

  Specifies the login name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

The following example disables summary notification for multiple profiles on a repository database.

```
smo notification remove-summary-notification –repository –port 1521
–dbname repo2 –host 10.72.197.133 –login -username oba5
```

The smo notification update-summary-notification command

You can run the notification update-summary-notification command to enable summary notification for a repository database.

Syntax

```
        smo notification update-summary-notification
-repository
-port repo_port
-dbname  repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username
-email email-address1,email-address2
-subject subject-pattern
-frequency
[-daily –time daily_time \|
-hourly –time hourly_time \|
-monthly –time monthly_time -date \[1\|2\|3\|...\|31\] \|
-weekly  –time weekly_time -day \[1\|2\|3\|4\|5\|6\|7\]\]
-profiles profile1,profile2
-notification-host notification-host
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-repository**

  Specifies the details of the repository database.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the repository database.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the name of the repository database. You can use either the global name or the system identifier.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host on which the repository database resides.

- **-login**

  Specifies the repository login details. This is optional. If not specified, SnapManager defaults to OS Authentication Connection Mode.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name required to access the repository database.

- **-email email-address1,e-mail-address2**

  Specifies email addresses of the recipients.

- **-subject subject-pattern**

  Specifies the email subject pattern.

- **-frequency { -daily --time daily_time | -hourly --time hourly_time | -monthly --time monthly_time -date {1|2|3…|31 } | -weekly --time weekly_time -day {1|2|3|4|5|6|7 } }**

  Specifies schedule type and schedule time when you want the email notification.

- **-profiles profile1, profile2**

  Specifies profile names that require email notification.

- **-notification-host notification-host**

  Specifies SnapManager server host from which the summary notification email is sent to the recipients. You can provide host name, or IP address for the notification host. You can also update the host IP or host name.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example enables summary notification for a repository database:

```
smo notification update-summary-notification –repository –port 1521
–dbname repo2 –host 10.72.197.133 –login –username oba5 –email
admin@org.com –subject success –frequency -daily -time 19:30:45 –profiles
sales1
```

The smo notification set command

You can use the notification set command to configure the mail server.

Syntax

```
        smo notification set
-sender-email email_address
-mailhost mailhost
-mailport mailport
[-authentication
-username username
-password password]
-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-port repo_port]
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username
[-quiet | -verbose]
```

Parameters

- **-sender-email email_address**

  Specifies the sender's email address from which the email alerts are sent. From SnapManager 3.2 for Oracle, you can include a hyphen (-) while specifying the domain name of the email address. For example, you can specify the sender email address as -sender-email07lbfmdatacenter@continental-corporation.com.

- **-mailhost mailhost**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host server that handles email notifications.

- **-mailport mailport**

  Specifies the mail server port number.

- **-authentication -username username -password password**

  Specifies authentication details for the email address. You must specify the user name and password.

- **-repository**

  Specifies the details of the repository database.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port number used to access the repository database.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

Specifies the name of the repository database. You can use either the global name or the system identifier.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host where the repository database resides.

- **-login**

  Specifies the repository login details. This is optional. If not specified, SnapManager defaults to OS Authentication Connection Mode.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name required to access the repository database.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example configures the mail server:

```
smo notification set -sender-email admin@org.com -mailhost
hostname.org.com -mailport 25 authentication -username davis -password
davis -repository -port 1521 -dbname SMOREPO -host hotspur
-login -username grabal21 -verbose
```

The smo operation dump command

You can run the operation dump command to create a JAR file that contains diagnostic information about an operation.

Syntax

```
        smo operation dump
-profile profile_name
\[-label label_name \| -id guid\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

Specifies the profile for which you want to create the dump files. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-label label_name**

  Creates dump files for the operation and assigns the specified label.

- **-id guid**

  Creates dump files for the operation with the specified GUID. The GUID is generated by SnapManager when the operation begins.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example creates the dump file for the backup:

```
smo operation dump -profile SALES1
-id 8abc01ec0e78f3e2010e78f3fdd00001
```

```
Dump file created Path:
C:\userhomedirectory\netapp\smo\3.3\smo_dump_8abc01ec0e78f3e2010e78f3fdd00
001.jar
```

Related information

Dump files

The smo operation list command

This command lists the summary information of all operations recorded against a specified profile.

Syntax

```
        smo operation list
-profile profile_name
\[-delimiter character\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-delimiter character**

  (Optional) When this parameter is specified, the command lists each row on a separate line and the attributes in that row are separated by the character specified.

- **-quiet**

  (Optional) Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  (Optional) Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

The following example lists the summary information of all the operations logged against the specified profile.

```
smo operation list -profile myprofile
```

```
Start Date Status Operation ID Type Host
------------------- ---------- --------------------------------
------------------ --
2007-07-16 16:03:57 SUCCESS 8abc01c813d0a1530113d0a15c5f0005 Profile
Create Host3
2007-07-16 16:04:55 FAILED 8abc01c813d0a2370113d0a241230001 Backup Host3
2007-07-16 16:50:56 SUCCESS 8abc01c813d0cc580113d0cc60ad0001 Profile
Update Host3
2007-07-30 15:44:30 SUCCESS 8abc01c81418a88e011418a8973e0001 Remove Backup
Host3
2007-08-10 14:31:27 SUCCESS 8abc01c814510ba20114510bac320001 Backup Host3
2007-08-10 14:34:43 SUCCESS 8abc01c814510e9f0114510ea98f0001 Mount Host3
2007-08-10 14:51:59 SUCCESS 8abc01c814511e6e0114511e78d40001 Unmount Host3
```

Related information

Viewing a list of operations

The smo operation show command

You can run the operation show command to list the summary information of all the

operations performed against the specified profile. The output lists the client user (the user for the client PC) and the effective user (the user in SnapManager who is valid on the selected host).

Syntax

```
        smo operation show
-profile profile_name
\[-label label \| -id id\]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-label label**

  Specifies the label for the operation.

- **-id id**

  Specifies the identifier for the operation.

- **-quiet**

  Optional: Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Optional: Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following command line shows detailed information about an operation:

```
# smo operation show -profile myprofile -id
ff8080811295eb1c011295eb28230001
```

```
Operation Attempted
   Operation ID: ff8080811295eb1c011295eb28230001
   Type:RestoreFor profile: myprofile
   With Force: No
   Performed on backup
   Operation ID: ff8080811295eb1c011296eb23290001
   Label: mylabel
Operation Runtime Information
   Status: SUCCESS
   Start date: 2007-07-16 13:24:09 IST
   End date: 2007-07-16 14:10:10 IST
   Client user: amorrow
   Effective user: amorrow
Host
   Host Run upon: Host3
   Process ID: 3122
   SnapManager version: 3.3
Repository
   Connection: user1@SMOREPO/hotspur:1521
   Repository version: 3.3
Resources in use
   Volume:
     ssys1:/vol/luke_ES0_0 (FlexClone)
   Filesystems:C:\\SnapManager_auto_mounts\\O-20120712052511170_0
```

Related information

Viewing operation details

The smo password reset command

You can run the password reset command to reset the password of a profile.

Syntax

```
        smo password reset
-profile profile
\[-profile-password profile_password\]
\[-repository-hostadmin-password repository_hostadmin_password\]
[-quiet | -verbose]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

Specifies the name of the profile for which you want to reset the password.

- **-profile-password profile_password**

  Specifies the new password for the profile.

- **-repository-hostadmin-password admin_password**

  Specifies the authorized user credential with local administrator privilege for the repository database.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

The smo profile create command

You can run the profile create command to create a profile of a database in a repository. You must mount the database before you run this command.

Syntax

```
        smo profile create
-profile profile
\[-profile-password profile_password\]
-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-port repo_port
-login -username repo_username
-database
-dbname db_dbname
-host db_host
[-sid  db_sid\]
[-login
\[-username db_username -password db_password -port db_port\]
 ]
[-rman \{-controlfile \| \{-login
-username  rman_username -password  rman_password\}
-tnsname  rman_tnsname\}\}]


[-retain
\[-hourly \[-count n\] \[-duration m\]\]
\[-daily \[-count n\] \[-duration m\]]
```

```
\[-weekly \[-count n\] \[-duration m\]]
\[-monthly \[-count n\] \[-duration m\]]]]
-comment comment
-snapname-pattern pattern
[]
[-summary-notification]
[-notification
\[-success
-email email_address1,email_address2
-subject subject_pattern\]
\[-failure
-email email_address1,email_address2
-subject subject_pattern]
[-separate-archivelog-backups
-retain-archivelog-backups
 -hours hours |
-days days |
-weeks weeks |
-months months
[]
[-include-with-online-backups \| -no-include-with-online-backups]]
[-dump]
[-quiet | -verbose]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-profile-password profile_password**

  Specify the password for the profile.

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database that stores the profile.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the profile. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-sid db_sid**

  Specifies the system identifier of the database that the profile describes. By default, SnapManager uses

the database name as the system identifier. If the system identifier is different from the database name, you must specify it with the -sid option.

- **-login**

  Specifies the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the repository database.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the repository database.

- **-database**

  Specifies the details of the database that the profile describes. This is the database that will be backed up, restored, or cloned.

- **-dbname db_dbname**

  Specifies the name of the database that the profile describes. You can use either the global name or the system identifier.

- **-host db_host db_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer on which the database runs.

- **-login**

  Specifies the database login details.

- **-username db_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that the profile describes.

- **-password db_password**

  Specifies the password needed to access the database that the profile describes.

- **-port db_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that the profile describes.

- **-rman**

  Specifies the details that SnapManager uses to catalog backups with Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN).

- **-controlfile**

  Specifies the target database control files instead of a catalog as the RMAN repository.

- **-login**

  Specifies the RMAN login details.

- **-password rman_password**

  Specifies the password used to log in to the RMAN catalog.

- **-username rman_username**

  Specifies the user name used to log in to the RMAN catalog.

- **-tnsname tnsname**

  Specifies the tnsname connection name (this is defined in the tsname.ora file).

- **-retain [-hourly [-count n] [-duration m]] [-daily [-count n] [-duration m]] [-weekly [-count n] [-duration m]] [-monthly [-count n] [-duration m]]**

  Specifies the retention policy for a backup where either or both of a retention count along with a retention duration for a retention class (hourly, daily, weekly, monthly).

  For each retention class, either or both of a retention count or a retention duration may be specified. The duration is in units of the class (for example, hours for hourly, days for daily). For instance, if the user specifies only a retention duration of 7 for daily backups, then SnapManager will not limit the number of daily backups for the profile (because the retention count is 0), but SnapManager will automatically delete daily backups created over 7 days ago.

- **-comment comment**

  Specifies the comment for a profile describing the profile domain.

- **-snapname-pattern pattern**

  Specifies the naming pattern for Snapshot copies. You can also include custom text, for example, HAOPS for highly available operations, in all Snapshot copy names. You can change the Snapshot copy naming pattern when you create a profile or after the profile has been created. The updated pattern applies only to Snapshot copies that have not yet been created. Snapshot copies that exist retain the previous Snapname pattern. You can use several variables in the pattern text.

- **-summary-notification**

  Specifies that summary email notification is enabled for the new profile.

- **-notification -success-email e-mail_address1,e-mail address2 -subject subject_pattern**

  Specifies that email notification is enabled for the new profile so that emails are received by recipients when the SnapManager operation succeeds. You must enter a single email address or multiple email addresses to which email alerts will be sent and an email subject pattern for the new profile.

  You can also include custom subject text for the new profile. You can change the subject text when you create a profile or after the profile has been created. The updated subject applies only to the emails that are not sent. You can use several variables for the email subject.

- **-notification -failure -email e-mail_address1,e-mail address2 -subject subject_pattern**

  Specifies that enable email notification is enabled for the new profile so that emails are received by recipients when the SnapManager operation fails. You must enter a single email address or multiple email addresses to which email alerts will be sent and an email subject pattern for the new profile.

You can also include custom subject text for the new profile. You can change the subject text when you create a profile or after the profile has been created. The updated subject applies only to the emails that are not sent. You can use several variables for the email subject.

- **-separate-archivelog-backups**

  Specifies that the archive log backup is separated from datafile backup. This is an optional parameter you can provide while creating the profile. After you separate the backup using this option, you can either take data files-only backup or archive logs-only backup.

- **-retain-archivelog-backups -hours hours | -daysdays | -weeksweeks| -monthsmonths**

  Specifies that the archive log backups are retained based on the archive log retention duration (hourly, daily, weekly, monthly).

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

- **-include-with-online-backups**

  Specifies that the archive log backup is included along with the online database backup.

- **-no-include-with-online-backups**

  Specifies that the archive log backups are not included along with the online database backup.

- **-dump**

  Specifies that the dump files are collected after the successful profile create operation.

Example

The following example shows the creation of a profile with hourly retention policy and email notification:

```
smo profile create -profile test_rbac -profile-password netapp -repository
-dbname SMOREP -host hostname.org.com -port 1521 -login -username smorep
-database -dbname
RACB -host saal -sid racb1 -login -username sys -password netapp -port
1521 -rman -controlfile -retain -hourly -count 30 -verbose
Operation Id [8abc01ec0e78ebda010e78ebe6a40005] succeeded.
```

Related information

Managing profiles for efficient backups

Snapshot copy naming

How SnapManager retains backups on the local storage

The smo profile delete command

You can run the profile delete command to delete a profile of the database.

Syntax

```
        smo profile delete
-profile profile
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the profile to be deleted.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example deletes the profile:

```
smo profile delete -profile SALES1
Operation Id [Ncaf00af0242b3e8dba5c68a57a5ae932] succeeded.
```

Related information

Deleting profiles

The smo profile dump command

You can run the profile dump command to create the .jar file that contains diagnostic information about a profile.

Syntax

```
        smo profile dump
-profile profile_name
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the profile for which you want to create the dump files. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example creates a dump for the profile SALES1:

```
smo profile dump -profile SALES1
Dump file created
Path:
C:\\userhomedirectory\\netapp\\smo\\3.3.0\\smo_dump_SALES1_hostname.jar
```

The smo profile list command

This command displays a list of the current profiles.

Syntax

```
        smo profile list
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

The following example displays existing profiles with their details.

```
smo profile list -verbose
Profile name: FGTER
Repository:
  Database name: SMOREPO
  SID: SMOREPO
  Host: hotspur
  Port: 1521
  Username: swagrahn
  Password: ********
Profile name: TEST_RBAC
Repository:
  Database name: smorep
  SID: smorep
  Host: elbe.rtp.org.com
  Port: 1521
  Username: smosaal
  Password: ********
Profile name: TEST_RBAC_DP_PROTECT
Repository:
  Database name: smorep
  SID: smorep
  Host: elbe.rtp.org.com
  Port: 1521
  Username: smosaal
  Password: ********
Profile name: TEST_HOSTCREDEN_OFF
Repository:
  Database name: smorep
  SID: smorep
  Host: elbe.rtp.org.com
  Port: 1521
  Username: smosaal
  Password: ********
Profile name: SMK_PRF
Repository:
  Database name: smorep
  SID: smorep
  Host: elbe.rtp.org.com
  Port: 1521
  Username: smosaal
  Password: ********
Profile name: FGLEX
```

```
Repository:
  Database name: SMOREPO
  SID: SMOREPO
  Host: hotspur
  Port: 1521
  Username: swagrahn
  Password: ********
```

The smo profile show command

You can run the profile show command to display the information about a profile.

Syntax

```
        smo profile show
-profile profile_name
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

The smo profile sync command

This command loads the profile-to-repository mappings for that repository to a file in your home directory on the local host.

Syntax

```
        smo profile sync
-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-port repo_port
-login
-username repo_username
                \[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database for the repository.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the repository database for the profile to synchronize.

- **-host**

  Specifies the database host.

- **-port**

  Specifies the port for the host.

- **-login**

  Specifies the log in process for the host user.

- **-username**

  Specifies the username for the host.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

The following example shows the result of the command to synchronize the profile-to-repository mappings for the database.

```
smo profile sync -repository -dbname smrepo -host Host2 -port 1521 -login
-username user2
SMO-12345 [INFO ]: Loading profile mappings for repository
"user2@Host2:smrepo" into cache for OS User "admin".
Operation Id [Nff8080810da9018f010da901a0170001] succeeded.
```

The smo profile update command

You can run the profile update command to update the information for an existing profile.

Syntax

```
        smo profile update
-profile profile
\[-new-profile new_profile_name\]
\[-profile-password profile_password\]
[-database
-dbname db_dbname
-host db_host
\[-sid db_sid\]
[-login
\[-username db_username -password db_password -port db_port\]
 ]
[\{-rman  \{-controlfile \| \{\{-login
-username  rman_username
-password  rman_password \}
\[-tnsname  tnsname\]\}\}\} \|
-remove-rman\]


[-retain
\[-hourly \[-count n\] \[-duration m\]\]
\[-daily \[-count n\] \[-duration m\]]
\[-weekly \[-count n\] \[-duration m\]]
\[-monthly \[-count n\] \[-duration m\]]]]
-comment comment
-snapname-patternpattern
[]
[-summary-notification]
[-notification
\[-success
-email email_address1,email_address2
-subject subject_pattern\]
\[-failure
-email email_address1,email_address2
-subject subject_pattern]
[-separate-archivelog-backups
-retain-archivelog-backups
-hours  hours |
-days days |
-weeks weeks |
-months months
[]
[-include-with-online-backups \| -no-include-with-online-backups]]
[-dump]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-profile-password profile_password**

  Specifies the password for the profile.

- **-new-profile new_profile_name**

  Specifies the new name that you can provide for a profile.

- **-database**

  Specifies the details of the database that the profile describes. This is the database that will be backed up, restored, and so on.

- **-dbname db_dbname**

  Specifies the name of the database that the profile describes. You can use either the global name or the system identifier.

- **-host db_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer on which the database runs.

- **-sid db_sid**

  Specifies the system identifier of the database that the profile describes. By default, SnapManager uses the database name as the system identifier. If the system identifier is different from the database name, you must specify it using the -sid option.

- **-login**

  Specifies the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name required to access the repository database.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number required to access the repository database.

- **-database**

  Specifies the details of the database that the profile describes. This is the database that will be backed up, restored, or cloned.

- **-dbname db_dbname**

  Specifies the name of the database that the profile describes. You can use either the global name or the system identifier.

- **-host db_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer on which the database runs.

- **-login**

  Specifies the database login details.

- **-username db_username**

  Specifies the user name required to access the database that the profile describes.

- **-password db_password**

  Specifies the password required to access the database that the profile describes.

- **-port db_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number required to access the database that the profile describes.

- **-rman**

  Specifies the details that SnapManager uses to catalog backups with Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN).

- **-controlfile**

  Specifies the target database control files instead of a catalog as the RMAN repository.

- **-login**

  Specifies the RMAN login details.

- **-password rman_password**

  Specifies the password used to log in to the RMAN catalog.

- **-username rman_username**

  Specifies the user name used to log in to the RMAN catalog.

- **-tnsname tnsname**

  Specifies the tnsname connection name (this is defined in the tsname.ora file).

- **-remove-rman**

  Specifies to remove RMAN on the profile.

- **-retain [-hourly [-countn] [-duration m]] [-daily [-count n] [-duration m]] [-weekly [-count n][-duration m]] [-monthly [-count n][-duration m]]**

  Specifies the retention class (hourly, daily, weekly, monthly) for a backup.

  For each retention class, a retention count or a retention duration or both can be specified. The duration is in units of the class (for example, hours for hourly or days for daily). For instance, if the user specifies only a retention duration of 7 for daily backups, then SnapManager will not limit the number of daily backups for

the profile (because the retention count is 0), but SnapManager will automatically delete daily backups created over 7 days ago.

- **-comment comment**

  Specifies the comment for a profile.

- **-snapname-pattern pattern**

  Specifies the naming pattern for Snapshot copies. You can also include custom text, for example, HAOPS for highly available operations, in all Snapshot copy names. You can change the Snapshot copy naming pattern when you create a profile or after the profile has been created. The updated pattern applies only to Snapshot copies that have not yet occurred. Snapshot copies that exist retain the previous Snapname pattern. You can use several variables in the pattern text.

- **-summary-notification**

  Specifies that summary email notification is enabled for the existing profile.

- **-notification [-success-email e-mail_address1,e-mail address2 -subject subject_pattern]**

  Enables email notification for the existing profile so that emails are received by recipients when the SnapManager operation succeeds. You must enter a single email address or multiple email addresses to which email alerts will be sent and an email subject pattern for the existing profile.

  You can change the subject text while updating the profile or include custom subject text. The updated subject applies only to the emails that are not sent. You can use several variables for the email subject.

- **-notification [-failure -email e-mail_address1,e-mail address2 -subject subject_pattern]**

  Enables email notification for the existing profile so that emails are received by recipients when the SnapManager operation fails. You must enter a single email address or multiple email addresses to which email alerts will be sent and an email subject pattern for the existing profile.

  You can change the subject text while updating the profile or include custom subject text. The updated subject applies only to the emails that are not sent. You can use several variables for the email subject.

- **-separate-archivelog-backups**

  Separates the archive log backup from datafile backup. This is an optional parameter you can provide while creating the profile. After you separate the backups are separated using this option, you can create either data files-only backup or archive logs-only backup.

- **-retain-archivelog-backups -hours hours | -daysdays | -weeksweeks| -monthsmonths**

  Specifies that the archive log backups are retained based on the archive log retention duration (hourly, daily, weekly, monthly).

- **-include-with-online-backups | -no-include-with-online-backups**

  Specifies that the archive log backup is included along with the online database backup.

  Specifies that the archive log backups are not included along with the online database backup.

- **-dump**

Specifies that the dump files are collected after the successful profile create operation.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example changes the login information for the database described by the profile and the email notification is configured for this profile:

```
smo profile update -profile SALES1 -database -dbname SALESDB
 -sid SALESDB -login -username admin2 -password d4jPe7bw -port 1521
-host server1 -profile-notification -success -e-mail Preston.Davis@org.com
-subject success
Operation Id [8abc01ec0e78ec33010e78ec3b410001] succeeded.
```

Related information

Changing profile passwords

How SnapManager retains backups on the local storage

The smo profile verify command

You can run the profile verify command to verify the profile set up. You must mount the database before running this command.

Syntax

```
        smo profile verify
-profile profile_name
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile**

  Specifies the profile to verify. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example verifies the profile:

```
smo profile verify -profile profileA -verbose
 [ INFO] SMO-13505: SnapDrive environment verification passed.
[ INFO] SMO-13507: JDBC verification for "OS authenticated:
NEWDB/hostA.rtp.com" passed.
[ INFO] SMO-13506: SQLPlus verification for database SID "NEWDB" passed.
Environment: [ORACLE_HOME=E:\app\Administrator\product\11.2.0\dbhome_1]
[ INFO] SMO-07431: Saving starting state of the database:
Database[NEWDB(OPEN)], Service[RUNNING].
[ INFO] SMO-07431: Saving starting state of the database:
Database[NEWDB(OPEN)], Service[RUNNING].
[ INFO] SD-00016: Discovering storage resources for F:\.
[ INFO] SD-00017: Finished storage discovery for F:\.
[ INFO] SD-00016: Discovering storage resources for F:\.
[ INFO] SD-00017: Finished storage discovery for F:\.
[ INFO] SD-00016: Discovering storage resources for H:\.
[ INFO] SD-00017: Finished storage discovery for H:\.
[ INFO] SD-00016: Discovering storage resources for G:\.
[ INFO] SD-00017: Finished storage discovery for G:\.
[ INFO] SD-00016: Discovering storage resources for I:\.
[ INFO] SD-00017: Finished storage discovery for I:\.
[ WARN] SMO-05071: Database profile HADLEY is not eligible for fast
restore:  Restore Plan:
  Preview:

    The following components will be restored completely via: host side
file copy restore
      F:\NEWDB\SYSAUX01.DBF
      F:\NEWDB\SYSTEM01.DBF
      F:\NEWDB\UNDOTBS01.DBF
      F:\NEWDB\USERS01.DBF

  Analysis:

    The following reasons prevent certain components from being restored
completely via: storage side file system restore
      * Files in file system F:\ not part of the restore scope will be
reverted.
    Components not in restore scope:
```

```
      F:\_TESTCLN\CONTROL01.CTL
      F:\_TESTCLN\REDO_1.LOG
      F:\_TESTCLN\REDO_2.LOG
      F:\_TESTCLN\REDO_3.LOG
    Components to restore:
      F:\NEWDB\SYSAUX01.DBF
      F:\NEWDB\SYSTEM01.DBF
      F:\NEWDB\UNDOTBS01.DBF
      F:\NEWDB\USERS01.DBF

  * Reasons denoted with an asterisk (*) are overridable.

[ INFO] SMO-07433: Returning the database to its initial state: Database
[NEWDB(OPEN)], Service[RUNNING].
[ INFO] SMO-13048: Profile Verify Operation Status: SUCCESS
[ INFO] SMO-13049: Elapsed Time: 0:19:06.949
Operation Id [N5bc18bd5c3be27a795ce3857093a926a] succeeded.
```

Related information

Verifying profiles

The smo repository create command

Syntax

This command creates a repository in which to store database profiles and associated credentials. This command also checks to see that the block size is adequate.

```
        smo repository create
-repository
-port repo_port
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username
[-force] [-noprompt]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database for the repository

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the repository. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login**

  Starts the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-force**

  Attempts to force the creation of the repository. Using this option results in SnapManager prompting you to backup the repository before creating the repository.

- **-noprompt**

  Does not display the prompt to backup the repository before creating it if you use the -force option. Using the -noprompt option ensures the prompt does not appear, making it easier to create repositories using a script.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Command example

The following example creates a repository in the database SMOREPO on the host hotspur.

```
smo repository create -repository -port 1521 -dbname SMOREPO -host hotspur
-login -username grabal21 -verbose
SMO-09202 [INFO ]: Creating new schema as grabal21 on
jdbc:oracle:thin:@//hotspur:1521/SMOREPO.
SMO-09205 [INFO ]: Schema generation complete.
SMO-09209 [INFO ]: Performing repository version INSERT.
SMO-09210 [INFO ]: Repository created with version: 30
SMO-13037 [INFO ]: Successfully completed operation: Repository Create
SMO-13049 [INFO ]: Elapsed Time: 0:00:08.844
```

Related information

Creating repositories

The smo repository delete command

This command deletes a repository used to store database profiles and associated credentials. You can delete a repository only if there are no profiles in the repository.

Syntax

```
        smo repository delete
-repository
-port repo_port
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username
[-force] [-noprompt]
[-quiet | -verbose]
```

Parameters

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database for the repository.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the repository. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login**

  Starts the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-force**

  Attempts to force the deletion of the repository, even if there are incomplete operations. SnapManager issues a prompt if there are incomplete operations, asking if you are sure you want to delete the repository.

- **-noprompt**

  Does not prompt you before deleting the repository. Using the -noprompt option ensures the prompt does not appear, making it easier to delete repositories using a script.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Command example

The following example deletes the repository in the SALESDB database.

```
smo repository delete -repository -port 1521 -dbname smorep
-host nila -login -username smofresno -force -verbose
This command will delete repository "smofresno@smorep/nila".
Any resources maintained by the repository must be cleaned up manually.
This may include snapshots, mounted backups, and clones.
Are you sure you wish to proceed (Y/N)?Y
[ INFO] SMO-09201: Dropping existing schema as smofresno
  on jdbc:oracle:thin:@//nila:1521/smorep.
[ INFO] SMO-13048: Repository Delete Operation Status: SUCCESS
[ INFO] SMO-13049: Elapsed Time: 0:00:06.372
[ INFO] SMO-20010: Synchronizing mapping for profiles in
   repository "smofresno@smorep/nila:1521".
[ WARN] SMO-20029: No repository schema exists in
"smofresno@smorep/nila:1521".
 Deleting all profile mappings for this repository.
[ INFO] SMO-20012: Deleted stale mapping for profile "TESTPASS".
```

The smo repository rollback command

This command enables you to roll back or revert from a higher version of SnapManager to the original version from which you upgraded.

Syntax

```
        smo repository rollback
-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username
-port repo_port
-rollbackhost host_with_target_database
[-force]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database for the repository.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the repository. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login**

  Starts the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-rollbackhost host_with_target_database**

  Specifies the name of the host which will be rolled back from a higher version of SnapManager to the original lower version.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-force**

  Attempts to force the update of the repository. SnapManager prompts you to make a backup of the current repository before updating.

- **-noprompt**

  Does not display the prompt before updating the repository database. Using the -noprompt option ensures the prompt does not appear, making it easier to update repositories using a script.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

The following example updates the repository in the SALESDB database.

```
smo repository rollback -repository -dbname SALESDB
-host server1 -login -username admin -port 1521 -rollbackhost hostA
```

The smo repository rollingupgrade command

This command performs rolling upgrade on a single host or multiple hosts and their associated target databases from a lower version of SnapManager to a higher version. The upgraded host is managed only with the higher version of SnapManager.

Syntax

```
        smo repository rollingupgrade
-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username
-port repo_port
-upgradehost host_with_target_database
[-force] [-noprompt]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database for the repository.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the repository. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login**

  Starts the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-upgradehost host_with_target_database**

  Specifies the name of the host which will be rolling upgraded from a lower version of SnapManager to a higher version.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-force**

  Attempts to force the update of the repository. SnapManager prompts you to make a backup of the current repository before updating.

- **-noprompt**

  Does not display the prompt before updating the repository database. Using the -noprompt option ensures the prompt does not appear, making it easier to update repositories using a script.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

The following example updates the repository in the SALESDB database.

```
smo repository rollingupgrade -repository -dbname SALESDB
-host server1 -login -username admin -port 1521 -upgradehost hostA
```

The smo repository show command

This command displays information about the repository.

Syntax

```
        smo repository show
-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-port repo_port
-login -username repo_username
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database for the repository.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the repository. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login**

  Starts the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Command example

The following example shows details about the repository in the SALESDB database.

```
smo repository show -repository -dbname SALESDB -host server1
-port 1521 -login -username admin
Repository Definition:
User Name: admin
Host Name: server1
Database Name: SALESDB
Database Port: 1521
Version: 28
Hosts that have run operations using this repository: 2
server2
server3
Profiles defined in this repository: 2
GSF5A
GSF3A
Incomplete Operations: 0
```

The smo repository update command

This command updates the repository that stores database profiles and associated credentials when you upgrade SnapManager. Any time you install a new version of SnapManager, you must run the repository update command before you can use the new version. You are able to use this command only if there are no incomplete commands in the repository.

Syntax

```
        smo repository update
-repository
-dbname repo_service_name
-host repo_host
-login -username repo_username
-port repo_port
[-force] [-noprompt]
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-repository**

  The options that follow -repository specify the details of the database for the repository.

- **-dbname repo_service_name**

  Specifies the name of the database that stores the repository. Use either the global name or the SID.

- **-host repo_host**

  Specifies the name or IP address of the host computer the repository database runs on.

- **-login**

  Starts the repository login details.

- **-username repo_username**

  Specifies the user name needed to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-port repo_port**

  Specifies the TCP port number used to access the database that stores the repository.

- **-force**

  Attempts to force the update of the repository. SnapManager prompts you to make a backup of the current repository before updating.

- **-noprompt**

  Does not display the prompt before updating the repository database. Using the -noprompt option ensures the prompt does not appear, making it easier to update repositories using a script.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example command

The following example updates the repository in the SALESDB database.

```
smo repository update -repository -dbname SALESDB
-host server1 -login -username admin -port 1521
```

The smo schedule create command

You can use the schedule create command to schedule a backup to be created at a specific time.

Syntax

```
        smo schedule create
-profile profile_name
\[-full\{-auto \| -online \| -offline\}
\[-retain -hourly \| -daily \| -weekly \| -monthly \| -unlimited\]
\[-verify\]\] |
\[-data \[\[-files files \[files\]\] \|
\[-tablespaces tablespaces \[tablespaces\]\] \{-auto \| -online \|
-offline\}
\[-retain -hourly \| -daily \| -weekly \| -monthly \| -unlimited\]
\[-verify\]\] |
\[-archivelogs\]}
\[-label label\]
\[-comment comment\]

\[-backup-dest path1 \[ , path2\]\]
\[-exclude-dest path1 \[ , path2\]\]
\[-prunelogs \{-all \| -until-scn until-scn \| -until -date  yyyy-MM-
dd:HH:mm:ss\] \| -before \{-months \| -days \| -weeks \| -hours}}
-prune-dest prune_dest1,\[prune_dest2\]\]
-schedule-name schedule_name
\[-schedule-comment schedule_comment\]
-interval \{-hourly \| -daily \| -weekly \| -monthly \| -onetimeonly\}
-cronstring cron_string
-start-time \{start_time <yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm\>\}
-runasuser runasuser
\[-taskspec taskspec\]
-force
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile related to the database that you want to schedule the backup for. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-auto option**

  If the database is in the mounted or offline state, SnapManager performs an offline backup. If the database is in the open or online state, SnapManager performs an online backup. If you use the -force option with the -offline option, SnapManager forces an offline backup even if the database is currently online.

- **-online option**

  Specifies an online database backup.

- **-offline option**

Specifies an offline backup while the database is in the shutdown state. If the database is in the open or mounted state, the backup fails. If the -force option is used, SnapManager attempts to alter the database state to shut down the database for an offline backup.

- **-full option**

  Backs up the entire database. This includes all of the data, archived log, and control files. The archived redo logs and control files are backed up no matter what type of backup you perform. If you want to back up only a portion of the database, use the -files option or -tablespaces option.

- **-files list**

  Backs up only the specified data files plus the archived log and control files. Separate the list of file names with spaces. If the database is in open state, SnapManager verifies that the appropriate tablespaces are in online backup mode.

- **-tablespaces tablespaces**

  Backs up only the specified database tablespaces plus the archived log and control files. Separate the tablespace names with spaces. If the database is in open state, SnapManager verifies that the appropriate tablespaces are in online backup mode.

- **-label name**

  Specifies an optional name for this backup. This name must be unique within the profile. The name can contain letters, numbers, underscore (_), and hyphen (-). It cannot start with a hyphen.

  If you do not specify a label, SnapManager creates a default label in the scope_type_date format:

  - Scope is either F to indicate a full backup or P to indicate a partial backup.
  - Type is C to indicate an offline (cold) backup, H to indicate an online (hot) backup, or A to indicate auto backup, for example, P_A_20081010060037IST.
  - Date is the year, month, day, and time of the backup.

    SnapManager uses a 24-hour clock.

  For example, if you performed a full backup with the database offline on 16th January 2007, at 5:45:16 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, SnapManager would create the label F_C_20070116174516EST.

- **-comment string**

  Specifies an optional comment to describe this backup. Enclose the string within single quotation marks (').

  > Some shells strip quotation marks off. If that is true for your shell, you must include the quotation mark with a backslash (\). For example, you might need to enter: `\' this is a comment\'`.

- **-verify option**

  Verifies that the files in the backup are not corrupt by running the Oracle dbv utility.

  > If you specify the -verify option, the backup operation is not completed until the verify operation is complete.

- **-force option**

  Forces a state change if the database is not in the correct state. For example, SnapManager might change the state of the database from online to offline, based on the type of backup you specify and the state that the database is in.

  - If the local instance is in shutdown state and at least one instance is open, you can change the local instance to mounted by using -force option.
  - If no instance is open, you can change the local instance to open by using -force option.

- **-retain { -hourly | -daily | -weekly | -monthly | -unlimited}**

  Specifies whether the backup should be retained on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or unlimited basis. If -retain option is not specified, the retention class defaults to -hourly. To retain backups forever, use the -unlimited option. The -unlimited option makes the backup ineligible for deletion by the retention policy.

- **-archivelogs**

  Specifies creation of an archive log backup.

- **-backup-dest path1, [, [path2]]**

  Specifies the archive log destinations for archive log backup.

- **-exclude-dest path1, [, [path2]]**

  Specifies the archive log destinations to be excluded from the backup.

- **-prunelogs {-all | -until-scnuntil-scn | -until-dateyyyy-MM-dd:HH:mm:ss | -before {-months | -days | -weeks | -hours}**

  Specifies whether to delete the archive log files from the archive log destinations based on options provided while creating a backup. The -all option deletes all of the archive log files from the archive log destinations. The -until-scn option deletes the archive log files until a specified system change number (SCN). The -until-date option deletes the archive log files until the specified time period. The -before option deletes the archive log files before the specified time period (days, months, weeks, hours).

- **-schedule-name schedule_name**

  Specifies the name that you provide for the schedule.

- **-schedule-comment schedule_comment**

  Specifies an optional comment to describe about scheduling the backup.

- **-interval { -hourly | -daily | -weekly | -monthly | -onetimeonly}**

  Specifies the time interval by which the backups are created. You can schedule the backup on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or one time only basis.

- **-cronstring cron_string**

  Specifies scheduling the backup using cronstring. Cron expressions are used to configure instances of CronTrigger. Cron expressions are strings that are made up of the following subexpressions:

  - 1 refers to seconds.

- 2 refers to minutes.
- 3 refers to hours.
- 4 refers to a day in a month.
- 5 refers to the month.
- 6 refers to a day in a week.
- 7 refers to the year (optional).

- **-start-time yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm**

  Specifies the start time of the scheduled operation. The schedule start time should be included in the yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm format.

- **-runasuser runasuser**

  Specifies changing the user (root user or Oracle user) of the scheduled backup operation while scheduling the backup.

- **-taskspec taskspec**

  Specifies the task specification XML file that can be used for preprocessing activity or post-processing activity of the backup operation. The complete path of the XML file must be provided with the -taskspec option.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

The smo schedule delete command

This command deletes a backup schedule when it is are no longer necessary.

Syntax

```
        smo schedule delete
-profile profile_name
-schedule-name schedule_name
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile related to the database you want to delete a backup schedule. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-schedule-name schedule_name**

  Specifies the schedule name you provided while creating a backup schedule.

The smo schedule list command

This command lists the scheduled operations associated with a profile.

Syntax

```
        smo schedule list
-profile profile_name
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile related to the database, using which you can view a list of scheduled operations. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

The smo schedule resume command

This command resumes the suspended backup schedule.

Syntax

```
        smo schedule resume
-profile profile_name
-schedule-name schedule_name
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile related to the database you want to resume the suspended backup schedule. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-schedule-name schedule_name**

  Specifies the schedule name you provided while creating a backup schedule.

The smo schedule suspend command

This command suspends a backup schedule until the backup schedule is resumed.

Syntax

```
        smo schedule suspend
-profile profile_name
-schedule-name schedule_name
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile related to the database you want to suspend a backup schedule. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-schedule-name schedule_name**

  Specifies the schedule name you provided while creating a backup schedule.

The smo schedule update command

This command updates the schedule for a backup.

Syntax

```
        smo schedule update
-profile profile_name
-schedule-name schedule_name
\[-schedule-comment schedule_comment\]
-interval \{-hourly \| -daily \| -weekly \| -monthly \| -onetimeonly\}
-cronstring cron_string
-start-time \{start_time <yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm\>\}
-runasuser runasuser
\[-taskspec taskspec\]
-force
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile_name**

  Specifies the name of the profile related to the database you want to schedule the back up. The profile contains the identifier of the database and other database information.

- **-schedule-name schedule_name**

  Specifies the name that you provide for the schedule.

- **-schedule-comment schedule_comment**

  Specifies an optional comment to describe about scheduling the backup.

- **-interval { -hourly | -daily | -weekly | -monthly | -onetimeonly}**

  Indicates the time interval by which the backups are created. You can schedule the backup on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or one time only.

- **-cronstring cron_string**

  Specifies to schedule the backup using cronstring. Cron expressions are used to configure instances of CronTrigger. Cron expressions are strings that are actually made up of seven sub-expressions:

  - 1 refers to seconds
  - 2 refers to minutes
  - 3 refers to hours
  - 4 refers to a day in a month
  - 5 refers to the month
  - 6 refers to a day in a week
  - 7 refers to the year (optional)

- **-start-time yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm**

  Specifies the start time of the schedule operation. The schedule start time should be included in the format of yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm.

- **-runasuser runasuser**

  Specifies to change the user of the scheduled backup operation while scheduling the backup.

- **-taskspec taskspec**

  Specifies the task specification XML file that can be used for pre-processing activity or post-processing activity of the backup operation. The complete path of the XML file should be provided which give the -taskspec option.

The smo storage list command

You can run the storage list command to display the list of storage systems associated with a particular profile.

Syntax

```
        smo storage list
-profile profile
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. The name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

Example

The following example displays the storage systems associated with the profile mjullian:

```
smo storage list -profile mjullian
```

```
Sample Output:
Storage Controllers
--------------------
FAS3020-RTP07OLD
```

The smo storage rename command

This command updates the name or IP address of the storage system.

Syntax

```
        smo storage rename
-profile profile
-oldname old_storage_name
-newname new_storage_name
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-profile profile**

  Specifies the name of the profile. This name can be up to 30 characters long and must be unique within the host.

- **-oldname old_storage_name**

  Specifies the IP address or name of the storage system before the storage system is renamed. You must

enter the IP address or name of the storage system that is displayed when you run the smo storage list command.

- **-newname new_storage_name**

  Specifies the IP address or name of the storage system after the storage system is renamed.

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example

The following example uses the smo storage rename command to rename the storage system:

```
smo storage rename -profile mjullian -oldname lech -newname hudson
-verbose
```

The smo system dump command

You can run the system dump command to create a JAR file that contains diagnostic information about the server environment.

Syntax

```
        smo system dump
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example of the system dump command

The following example uses the smo system dump command to create a JAR file:

```
smo system dump
Path: C:\\userhomedirectory\\netapp\\smo\\3.3.0\\smo_dump_hostname.jar
```

The smo system verify command

This command confirms that all the components of the environment required to run SnapManager are set up correctly.

Syntax

```
        smo system verify
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages on the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays error, warning, and informational messages on the console.

Example of the system verify command

The following example uses the smo system verify command.

```
smo system verify
SMO-13505 [INFO ]: Snapdrive verify passed.
SMO-13037 [INFO ]: Successfully completed operation: System Verify
SMO-13049 [INFO ]: Elapsed Time: 0:00:00.559
Operation Id [N4f4e910004b36cfecee74c710de02e44] succeeded.
```

The smo version command

You can run the version command to determine which version of SnapManager you are running on your local host.

Syntax

```
        smo version
\[-quiet \| -verbose\]
```

Parameters

- **-quiet**

  Displays only error messages in the console. The default is to display error and warning messages.

- **-verbose**

  Displays the build date and contents of each profile. Also displays error, warning, and informational messages in the console.

Example of the version command

The following example displays the version of the SnapManager:

```
smo version
SnapManager for Oracle Version: 3.3.1
```

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