

Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide



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Table of Contents

ad

ad_cancel	15
ad_distinguished_name_to_account	16
ad_expand_groups	17
ad_get_advanced_settings	18
ad_gid_to_sids	19
ad_join	20
ad_leave	21
ad_list	22
ad_name_to_accounts	23
ad_poll	24
ad_reconfigure	25
ad_set_advanced_settings	26
ad_sid_to_account	27
ad_sid_to_gid	28
ad_sid_to_uid	29
ad_sid_to_username	30
ad_uid_to_sids	31
ad_username_to_sids	32

add

add_nodes	33
add_object_storage_uris	34

audit

audit_get_cloudwatch_config	35
audit_get_cloudwatch_status	36
audit_get_syslog_config	37
audit_get_syslog_status	38
audit_set_cloudwatch_config	39
audit_set_syslog_config	40

auth

auth_add_group.....	41
auth_add_user.....	42
auth_assign_role.....	43
auth_clear_cache.....	44
auth_create_access_token.....	45
auth_create_role.....	46
auth_delete_access_token.....	48
auth_delete_group.....	49
auth_delete_role.....	50
auth_delete_user.....	51
auth_expand_identity.....	52
auth_find_identity.....	54
auth_get_access_token.....	56
auth_get_user_defined_mappings.....	57
auth_list_access_tokens.....	58
auth_list_group.....	59
auth_list_groups.....	60
auth_list_privileges.....	61
auth_list_role.....	63
auth_list_roles.....	64
auth_list_user.....	65
auth_list_users.....	66
auth_mod_group.....	67
auth_mod_user.....	68
auth_modify_access_token.....	69
auth_modify_role.....	70
auth_set_password.....	71
auth_set_user_defined_mappings.....	72
auth_unassign_role.....	73

capacity

capacity_clamp_get.....	74
capacity_clamp_set.....	75
capacity_history_files_get.....	76
capacity_history_get.....	77

change

change_password.....	78
----------------------	----

checksumming

checksumming_get_status.....	79
------------------------------	----

cluster

cluster_conf.....	80
cluster_create.....	81
cluster_slot_set_config.....	83
cluster_slots.....	84

create

create_object_backed_cluster.....	85
-----------------------------------	----

current

current_activity_get.....	87
---------------------------	----

dns

dns_clear_cache.....	88
dns_get_lookup_overrides.....	89
dns_get_system_config.....	90
dns_modify_system_config.....	91
dns_resolve_hostnames.....	92
dns_resolve_ips.....	93
dns_set_lookup_overrides.....	94

encryption

encryption_get_key_store.....	95
encryption_get_status.....	96
encryption_set_key_store.....	97

floating

floating_ip_allocation.....	98
-----------------------------	----

fs

fs_acl_explain_chmod	99
fs_acl_explain_posix_mode	100
fs_acl_explain_rights.....	101
fs_copy.....	102
fs_create_dir	103
fs_create_file	104
fs_create_link.....	105
fs_create_symlink	106
fs_create_unix_file.....	107
fs_delete.....	108
fs_delete_user_metadata.....	109
fs_file_get_attr	110
fs_file_modify_lock	112
fs_file_samples	114
fs_file_set_attr.....	115
fs_file_set_smb_attrs.....	117
fs_get_acl	118
fs_get_atime_settings.....	119
fs_get_notify_settings	120
fs_get_permissions_settings	121
fs_get_stats.....	122
fs_get_user_metadata	123
fs_list_lock_waiters_by_client.....	124
fs_list_lock_waiters_by_file	125
fs_list_locks	126
fs_list_named_streams.....	127
fs_list_user_metadata.....	128
fs_modify_acl.....	129
fs_notify.....	134
fs_punch_hole	135
fs_read.....	136
fs_read_dir	137
fs_read_dir_aggregates.....	140
fs_release_nlm_lock.....	141
fs_release_nlm_locks_by_client	142
fs_remove_stream.....	143

fs_rename	144
fs_resolve_paths	145
fs_security_add_key	146
fs_security_delete_key	147
fs_security_get_key	148
fs_security_get_key_replace_challenge	149
fs_security_get_key_usage	150
fs_security_list_keys	151
fs_security_modify_key	152
fs_security_replace_key	153
fs_set_acl	154
fs_set_atime_settings	155
fs_set_notify_settings	156
fs_set_permissions_settings	157
fs_set_user_metadata	158
fs_walk_tree	159
fs_write	162

ftp

ftp_get_status	164
ftp_modify_settings	165

get

get_object_backed_nodes	166
get_object_storage_uris	167
get_vpn_keys	168

halt

halt_cluster	169
--------------------	-----

help

help	170
------------	-----

identity

identity_attributes_get	171
identity_attributes_set	172

install

install_vpn_keys	173
------------------------	-----

kerberos

kerberos_delete_keytab	174
kerberos_get_keytab	175
kerberos_get_settings	176
kerberos_modify_settings	177
kerberos_set_keytab	178

ldap

ldap_get_settings	179
ldap_get_status	180
ldap_login_name_to_gid_numbers	181
ldap_login_name_to_uid_numbers	182
ldap_set_settings	183
ldap_uid_number_to_login_name	185
ldap_update_settings	186

license

license_get_status	188
--------------------------	-----

login

login	189
-------------	-----

logout

logout	190
--------------	-----

metrics

metrics_get	191
-------------------	-----

modify

modify_object_backed_cluster_membership	192
---	-----

monitoring

monitoring_conf	193
monitoring_status_get	194

multitenancy

multitenancy_create_tenant	195
multitenancy_delete_tenant	197
multitenancy_get_tenant	198
multitenancy_list_tenants	199
multitenancy_modify_tenant	200
multitenancy_nfs_delete_settings	202
multitenancy_nfs_get_global_settings	203
multitenancy_nfs_get_settings	204
multitenancy_nfs_list_settings	205
multitenancy_nfs_modify_global_settings	206
multitenancy_nfs_modify_settings	207
multitenancy_smb_delete_settings	208
multitenancy_smb_get_global_settings	209
multitenancy_smb_get_settings	210
multitenancy_smb_list_settings	211
multitenancy_smb_modify_global_settings	212
multitenancy_smb_modify_settings	214

network

network_add_network	216
network_delete_network	218
network_get_interface	219
network_get_network	220
network_list_connections	221
network_list_interfaces	223
network_list_networks	224
network_mod_interface	225
network_mod_network	226
network_poll	228

nfs

nfs_add_export.....	229
nfs_delete_export	231
nfs_get_export.....	232
nfs_get_settings.....	233
nfs_list_exports.....	234
nfs_mod_export.....	235
nfs_mod_export_host_access.....	237
nfs_modify_settings	238

node

node_chassis_status_get.....	239
node_state_get	240

nodes

nodes_list.....	241
-----------------	-----

portal

portal_authorize_hub	243
portal_create.....	244
portal_delete_hub.....	245
portal_delete_spoke	246
portal_evict_data	247
portal_evict_link	248
portal_evict_tree	249
portal_get_eviction_settings.....	250
portal_get_hub	251
portal_get_spoke	252
portal_list.....	253
portal_list_hubs	254
portal_list_spokes.....	255
portal_modify_hub.....	256
portal_modify_spoke	257
portal_propose_hub	258
portal_set_eviction_settings.....	259

protection

protection_status_get.....	260
----------------------------	-----

quota

quota_create_quota.....261

quota_delete_quota262

quota_get_quota263

quota_list_quotas.....264

quota_update_quota265

raw

raw266

reboot

reboot_pause.....267

reboot_resume.....268

reboot_start.....269

reboot_status.....270

replace

replace_nodes.....271

replication

replication_abort_object_replication	272
replication_abort_replication.....	273
replication_add_blackout_window.....	274
replication_authorize	275
replication_create_object_relationship.....	276
replication_create_source_relationship	278
replication_delete_blackout_windows.....	279
replication_delete_object_relationship.....	280
replication_delete_source_relationship	281
replication_delete_target_relationship	282
replication_get_object_relationship.....	283
replication_get_object_relationship_status.....	284
replication_get_source_relationship.....	285
replication_get_source_relationship_status	286
replication_get_target_relationship_status	287
replication_link_snapshot_policy.....	288
replication_list_object_relationship_statuses.....	289
replication_list_object_relationships	290
replication_list_queued_snapshots.....	291
replication_list_source_relationship_statuses	292
replication_list_source_relationships	293
replication_list_target_relationship_statuses	294
replication_make_target_writable	295
replication_modify_source_relationship	296
replication_reconnect_target_relationship.....	297
replication_release_queued_snapshot.....	298
replication_replicate.....	299
replication_reverse_target_relationship.....	300
replication_set_snapshot_policy_replication_mode	301
replication_set_target_relationship_lock.....	302
replication_start_object_relationship	303
replication_unlink_snapshot_policy	304

restriper

restriper_status.....	305
-----------------------	-----

rotate

rotate_encryption_keys.....	306
-----------------------------	-----

s3

s3_abort_upload.....	307
s3_add_bucket.....	308
s3_bucket_policy_explain_access.....	309
s3_create_access_key.....	310
s3_delete_access_key.....	311
s3_delete_bucket.....	312
s3_delete_bucket_policy.....	313
s3_get_bucket.....	314
s3_get_bucket_policy.....	315
s3_get_settings.....	316
s3_list_access_keys.....	317
s3_list_buckets.....	318
s3_list_uploads.....	319
s3_modify_bucket.....	320
s3_modify_bucket_policy.....	322
s3_modify_settings.....	324
s3_set_bucket_policy.....	325

saml

saml_get_settings.....	326
saml_modify_settings.....	327

set

set_cluster_conf.....	328
set_monitoring_conf.....	329
set_node_identify_light.....	331

smb

smb_add_share.....	332
smb_close_file_handle.....	336
smb_close_sessions	337
smb_delete_share.....	338
smb_get_settings.....	339
smb_list_file_handles	340
smb_list_sessions	341
smb_list_share.....	342
smb_list_shares	344
smb_mod_share.....	345
smb_mod_share_permissions.....	349
smb_modify_settings	350

snapshot

snapshot_calculate_used_capacity.....	353
snapshot_create_policy.....	354
snapshot_create_snapshot.....	355
snapshot_delete_policy	356
snapshot_delete_snapshot	357
snapshot_diff.....	358
snapshot_file_diff	359
snapshot_get_capacity_used_per_snapshot	360
snapshot_get_policy	361
snapshot_get_policy_status	362
snapshot_get_snapshot	363
snapshot_get_status.....	364
snapshot_get_total_used_capacity.....	365
snapshot_get_unlock_challenge	366
snapshot_list_policies	367
snapshot_list_policy_statuses	368
snapshot_list_snapshots.....	369
snapshot_list_statuses.....	370
snapshot_lock_snapshot	371
snapshot_modify_policy.....	372
snapshot_modify_snapshot.....	373
snapshot_unlock_snapshot.....	374

ssl

ssl_delete_ca_certificate	375
ssl_get_ca_certificate	376
ssl_get_ciphers	377
ssl_modify_ca_certificate	378
ssl_modify_certificate	379
ssl_modify_ciphers	380

sso

sso_login	381
-----------------	-----

static

static_ip_allocation	382
----------------------------	-----

time

time_get	383
time_list_timezones	384
time_series_get	385
time_set	386
time_status	387

tree

tree_delete_cancel	388
tree_delete_create	389
tree_delete_get	390
tree_delete_list	391
tree_delete_restart	392

unconfigured

unconfigured_nodes_list	393
unconfigured_upgrade_config	394
unconfigured_upgrade_config_set	395
unconfigured_upgrade_status	396

upgrade

upgrade_blocked	397
upgrade_cluster	398
upgrade_status	399
upgrade_verify_image	400

version

version	401
---------------	-----

web

web_ui_get_settings	402
web_ui_modify_settings.....	403

who

who_am_i.....	404
---------------	-----

qq ad_cancel

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_cancel` command.

Description

Cancel current AD join/leave operation and clear errors

Usage

```
qq ad_cancel [-h]
```


qq ad_distinguished_name_to_account

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_distinguished_name_to_account` command.

Description

Get all account info for a distinguished name

Usage

```
qq ad_distinguished_name_to_account [-h] -d DISTINGUISHED_NAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-d</code>	Yes	Get the account with this DN (e.g. CN=user,DC=example,DC=com

qq ad_expand_groups

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_expand_groups` command.

Description

Get the SIDs of all the groups that the given SID is a member of (including nested groups).

Usage

```
qq ad_expand_groups [-h] -s SID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-s</code>	Yes	Get the SIDS of all the groups this SID belongs (including all nested groups).

qq ad_get_advanced_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_get_advanced_settings` command.

Description

Get advanced Active Directory settings

Usage

```
qq ad_get_advanced_settings [-h]
```

qq ad_gid_to_sids

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_gid_to_sids` command.

Description

Get SIDs from GID

Usage

```
qq ad_gid_to_sids [-h] -g GID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-g</code>	Yes	Get the SIDs that corresponds to this GID

qq ad_join

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_join` command.

Description

Join an Active Directory Domain

Usage

```
qq ad_join [-h] -d DOMAIN -u USERNAME [-p PASSWORD] [--domain-netbios DOMAIN_NETBIO  
S] [-o OU] [--disable-search-trusted-domains] [--use-ad-posix-attributes] [--base-d  
n BASE_DN]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-d</code>	Yes	Fully-qualified name of Active Directory Domain
<code>-u</code>	Yes	Domain user to perform the operation, e.g., Administrator
<code>-p</code>	No	Domain password (insecure, visible via ps)
<code>--domain-netbios</code>	No	NetBIOS name of the domain. By default, the first part of the domain name is used.
<code>-o</code>	No	Organizational Unit to join to
<code>--disable-search-trusted-domains</code>	No	Disallows the cluster from using trusted domains for user information. Disabling may prevent the cluster from finding all relevant user and group membership data for authenticated users.
<code>--use-ad-posix-attributes</code>	No	Use AD POSIX attributes.
<code>--base-dn</code>	No	When using LDAP POSIX extensions, query using this base DN

qq ad_leave

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_leave` command.

Description

Leave an Active Directory Domain

Usage

```
qq ad_leave [-h] -d DOMAIN [-u USERNAME] [-p PASSWORD]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-d</code>	Yes	Fully-qualified name of Active Directory Domain
<code>-u</code>	No	Domain user to perform the operation, e.g., Administrator
<code>-p</code>	No	Domain password (insecure, visible via ps)

qq ad_list

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_list` command.

Description

Get Active Directory configuration and connection status

Usage

```
qq ad_list [-h]
```

qq ad_name_to_accounts

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_name_to_accounts` command.

Description

Get all account info for a sAMAccountName

Usage

```
qq ad_name_to_accounts [-h] -n NAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-n</code>	Yes	Get account info for this sAMAccountName

qq ad_poll

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_poll` command.

Description

Get details on a join or leave operation

Usage

```
qq ad_poll [-h]
```

qq ad_reconfigure

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_reconfigure` command.

Description

Reconfigure Active Directory POSIX Attributes

Usage

```
qq ad_reconfigure [-h] [--enable-search-trusted-domains | --disable-search-trusted-domains] [--enable-ad-posix-attributes | --disable-ad-posix-attributes] [--base-dn BASE_DN]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--enable-search-trusted-domains</code>	No	Allows the cluster to search trusted domains for user information.
<code>--disable-search-trusted-domains</code>	No	Disallows the cluster from using trusted domains for user information. Disabling may prevent the cluster from finding all relevant user and group membership data for authenticated users.
<code>--enable-ad-posix-attributes</code>	No	Use AD POSIX attributes.
<code>--disable-ad-posix-attributes</code>	No	Do not use AD POSIX attributes.
<code>--base-dn</code>	No	When using AD POSIX extensions, query using this base DN

qq ad_set_advanced_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_set_advanced_settings` command.

Description

Modify advanced Active Directory settings

Usage

```
qq ad_set_advanced_settings [-h] [--signing {off,prefer,require}] [--sealing {off,prefer,require}] [--crypto {off,prefer,require}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--signing</code>	No	Configure DCERPC signing to be off, prefer signing, or require signing. The default is to prefer signing.
<code>--sealing</code>	No	Configure DCERPC sealing to be off, prefer sealing, or require sealing. The default is to prefer sealing.
<code>--crypto</code>	No	Configure DCERPC to not use encryption, prefer AES encryption, or require AES encryption. The default is to prefer AES encryption.

qq ad_sid_to_account

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_sid_to_account` command.

Description

Get all account info for a SID

Usage

```
qq ad_sid_to_account [-h] -s SID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-s</code>	Yes	Get the GID that corresponds to this SID

qq ad_sid_to_gid

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_sid_to_gid` command.

Description

Get GID from SID

Usage

```
qq ad_sid_to_gid [-h] -s SID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-s</code>	Yes	Get the GID that corresponds to this SID

qq ad_sid_to_uid

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_sid_to_uid` command.

Description

Get UID from SID

Usage

```
qq ad_sid_to_uid [-h] -s SID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-s</code>	Yes	Get the UID that corresponds to this SID

qq ad_sid_to_username

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_sid_to_username` command.

Description

Get AD username from SID

Usage

```
qq ad_sid_to_username [-h] -s SID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-s</code>	Yes	Get the AD username that corresponds to this SID

qq ad_uid_to_sids

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_uid_to_sids` command.

Description

Get SIDs from UID

Usage

```
qq ad_uid_to_sids [-h] -u UID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-u</code>	Yes	Get the SIDs that correspond to this UID

qq ad_username_to_sids

This section explains how to use the `qq ad_username_to_sids` command.

Description

Get SIDs from an AD username

Usage

```
qq ad_username_to_sids [-h] -u USERNAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-u</code>	Yes	Get the SIDs that correspond to this username

qq add_nodes

This section explains how to use the `qq add_nodes` command.

Description

Add unconfigured nodes to a Qumulo cluster

Usage

```
qq add_nodes [-h] (--node-uuids NODE_UUIDS [NODE_UUIDS ...] | --node-ips NODE_IPS [NODE_IPS ...] | --all-unconfigured) [--target-stripe-config BLOCKS_PER_STRIPE DATA_BLOCKS_PER_STRIPE] [--target-max-node-failures TARGET_MAX_NODE_FAILURES] [--dry-run] [--batch]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--node-uuids</code>	No	The UUIDs of the unconfigured nodes to add to the cluster. The system adds nodes to the cluster in the same order that you list them after this flag.
<code>--node-ips</code>	No	The IP addresses of the unconfigured nodes to add to the cluster. The system adds nodes to the cluster in the same order that you list them after this flag.
<code>--all-unconfigured</code>	No	Add all network-connected, unconfigured nodes to the cluster. This flag does not allow specifying the order of the nodes and does not apply to cloud clusters.
<code>--target-stripe-config</code>	No	The stripe configuration to use
<code>--target-max-node-failures</code>	No	The minimum node fault tolerance level for the resulting cluster configuration. Note: In certain cases, a lower node fault tolerance level can result in higher usable capacity
<code>--dry-run</code>	No	Validate the node-add operation and calculate the resulting usable cluster capacity. When you use this flag, Qumulo Core does not add nodes or begin to change data protection configuration
<code>--batch</code>	No	Begin the node-add operation without asking for confirmation.

qq add_object_storage_uris

This section explains how to use the `qq add_object_storage_uris` command.

Description

Add object storage URIs for configuring the cluster's data persistence. As the system provisions additional storage capacity on the cluster (which increases together with the clamp increase functionality), the file system recognizes and uses any new object storage URIs. Ensure that the new URIs point to empty S3 buckets or storage accounts and that the nodes on the cluster have sufficient permissions to perform LIST, PUT, GET, and DELETE operations on these buckets or accounts. Performing this action on a cluster not backed by objects results in an error.

Usage

```
qq add_object_storage_uris [-h] [--uris URIS [URIS ...]]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--uris</code>	No	The new URIs to add to the cluster.

qq audit_get_cloudwatch_config

This section explains how to use the `qq audit_get_cloudwatch_config` command.

Description

Get audit CloudWatch configuration

Usage

```
qq audit_get_cloudwatch_config [-h]
```

qq audit_get_cloudwatch_status

This section explains how to use the `qq audit_get_cloudwatch_status` command.

Description

Get audit CloudWatch status

Usage

```
qq audit_get_cloudwatch_status [-h]
```

qq audit_get_syslog_config

This section explains how to use the `qq audit_get_syslog_config` command.

Description

Get audit syslog server configuration

Usage

```
qq audit_get_syslog_config [-h]
```

qq audit_get_syslog_status

This section explains how to use the `qq audit_get_syslog_status` command.

Description

Get audit syslog server status

Usage

```
qq audit_get_syslog_status [-h]
```

qq audit_set_cloudwatch_config

This section explains how to use the `qq audit_set_cloudwatch_config` command.

Description

Change audit CloudWatch configuration

Usage

```
qq audit_set_cloudwatch_config [-h] [--enable | --disable] [-l LOG_GROUP_NAME] [-r REGION]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--enable</code>	No	Enable audit log.
<code>--disable</code>	No	Disable audit log.
<code>-l</code>	No	The group name in CloudWatch Logs to send logs to.
<code>-r</code>	No	The AWS region to send logs to.

qq audit_set_syslog_config

This section explains how to use the `qq audit_set_syslog_config` command.

Description

Change audit syslog server configuration

Usage

```
qq audit_set_syslog_config [-h] [--enable | --disable] [--csv | --json] [--local-enable | --local-disable] [--server-address SERVER_ADDRESS] [--server-port SERVER_PORT]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--enable</code>	No	Enable audit log.
<code>--disable</code>	No	Disable audit log.
<code>--csv</code>	No	Output audit log as CSV.
<code>--json</code>	No	Output audit log as JSON.
<code>--local-enable</code>	No	Enable per-node local audit log.
<code>--local-disable</code>	No	Disable per-node local audit log.
<code>--server-address</code>	No	The IP address, hostname, or fully qualified domain name of your remote syslog server.
<code>--server-port</code>	No	The port to connect to on your remote syslog server.

qq auth_add_group

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_add_group` command.

Description

Add a new group

Usage

```
qq auth_add_group [-h] --name NAME [--gid GID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--name</code>	Yes	New group's name (windows style)
<code>--gid</code>	No	Optional NFS gid

qq auth_add_user

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_add_user` command.

Description

Add a new user

Usage

```
qq auth_add_user [-h] --name NAME [--primary-group PRIMARY_GROUP] [--uid UID] [--home-directory HOME_DIRECTORY] [-p [PASSWORD]]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--name</code>	Yes	New user's name (windows style)
<code>--primary-group</code>	No	name or id of primary group (default is Users)
<code>--uid</code>	No	optional NFS uid
<code>--home-directory</code>	No	optional home directory
<code>-p</code>	No	Set user password; reads password from terminal if omitted

qq auth_assign_role

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_assign_role` command.

For more information, see [Managing Role-Based Access Control \(RBAC\) for Users and Groups in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To Add a Trustee to an Existing Qumulo Core Role

Run the `qq auth_assign_role` command and specify the role and trustee. For example:

```
qq auth_assign_role \  
  --role Observers \  
  --trustee Everyone
```

```
qq auth_assign_role \  
  --role Administrators \  
  --trustee uid:1000
```

Description

Assign a user to a role

Usage

```
qq auth_assign_role [-h] -r ROLE -t TRUSTEE
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-r</code>	Yes	Name of the role to assign
<code>-t</code>	Yes	Assign the role to this trustee. e.g. Everyone, uid:1000, gid:1001, sid:S-1-5-2-3-4, or auth_id:500

qq auth_clear_cache

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_clear_cache` command.

Description

Clear all cached authorization information

Usage

```
qq auth_clear_cache [-h]
```

qq auth_create_access_token

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_create_access_token` command.

Description

Create a long-lived access token

Usage

```
qq auth_create_access_token [-h] [--self] [--expiration-time EXPIRATION_TIME] [--file PATH] [identifier]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--self</code>	No	Create an access key that targets the currently logged in user.
<code>--expiration-time</code>	No	The expiration time of the access token. After this time, the token will no longer be usable for authentication. For example, "Jan 20 2024", "1/20/2024", or "2024-01-20 12:00", with times interpreted in UTC time-zone.
<code>--file</code>	No	File to store the access token credential. That file can be passed to the <code>--credentials-store</code> argument to authenticate using the created access token.

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>identifier</code>	An auth_id, SID, or name optionally qualified with a domain prefix (e.g "local:name", "ad:name", "AD\name") or an ID type (e.g. "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0"). Groups are not supported for access tokens, must be a user.

qq auth_create_role

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_create_role` command.

For more information, see [Managing Role-Based Access Control \(RBAC\) for Users and Groups in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To Create a New Custom Qumulo Core Role

Run the `qq auth_create_role` command and specify the custom role name, description, and the file that lists the necessary privileges. For example:

```
qq auth_create_role \  
--role "SMB-Manager" \  
--description "Manage SMB Shares" \  
--privileges-file privileges.txt
```

To Create a Custom Qumulo Core Role with Multiple Privileges

For this operation, you must run the `qq auth_list_privileges` and `qq auth_create_role` commands.

1. Run the `qq auth_list_privileges` command and use `grep` to write only the privileges that contain the word `WRITE` to the `privileges.txt` file. For example:

```
qq auth_list_privileges | \  
grep WRITE > privileges.txt
```

2. Run the `qq auth_create_role` command and specify the `privileges.txt` file to create a custom role. For example:

```
qq auth_create_role -r "Write-Everything" \  
-d "Can write, create, modify everything" \  
-p all-write-privileges.txt
```

Description

Create a custom role.

Usage

```
qq auth_create_role [-h] -r ROLE [-d DESCRIPTION] [-p PRIVILEGES_FILE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
-r	Yes	Name of the role to create
-d	No	Description of the new role
-p	No	File with privileges for the role (see auth_list_privileges)

qq auth_delete_access_token

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_delete_access_token` command.

Description

Delete the specified access token

Usage

```
qq auth_delete_access_token [-h] id
```

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>id</code>	The unique ID of the access token to be deleted.

qq auth_delete_group

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_delete_group` command.

Description

Delete a group

Usage

```
qq auth_delete_group [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Name or ID of group to delete

qq auth_delete_role

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_delete_role` command.

Description

Delete a custom role.

Usage

```
qq auth_delete_role [-h] -r ROLE
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-r</code>	Yes	Name of the role to delete

qq auth_delete_user

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_delete_user` command.

Description

Delete a user

Usage

```
qq auth_delete_user [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Name or ID of user to delete

qq auth_expand_identity

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_expand_identity` command.

Description

Find equivalent identities and full group membership.

Usage

```
qq auth_expand_identity [-h] [--auth-id AUTH_ID] [--uid UID] [--gid GID] [--sid SID] [--name NAME] [--domain {LOCAL,WORLD,POSIX_USER,POSIX_GROUP,ACTIVE_DIRECTORY}] [--json] [identifier]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--auth-id</code>	No	The canonical identifier used internally by QumuloFS.
<code>--uid</code>	No	An NFS UID
<code>--gid</code>	No	An NFS GID
<code>--sid</code>	No	An SMB SID
<code>--name</code>	No	A local, AD, or LDAP name. AD names may be unqualified, qualified with NetBIOS name (e.g. DOMAIN\user), or a universal principal name (e.g. user@domain.example.com). LDAP names may be either login names, or distinguished names (e.g. CN=John Doe,OU=users,DC=example,DC=com). Names of cluster-local users and groups may qualified with the cluster name (e.g. cluster\user).
<code>--domain</code>	No	Specify which auth_id domain is sought. This can be useful when looking up a duplicated name (e.g. if there is an AD user and cluster-local user with the same name) to specify which of the identifiers is meant.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print result as JSON object.

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>identifier</code>	A name or a SID, optionally qualified with a domain prefix (e.g "local:name", "world:Everyone", "ldap_user:name", "ldap_group:name", or "ad:name") or an ID type (e.g. "uid:1001", "gid:2001", "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0").

qq auth_find_identity

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_find_identity` command.

Description

Find all representations of an auth_id.

Usage

```
qq auth_find_identity [-h] [--auth-id AUTH_ID] [--uid UID] [--gid GID] [--sid SID]
[--name NAME] [--domain {LOCAL,WORLD,POSIX_USER,POSIX_GROUP,ACTIVE_DIRECTORY}] [--js
on] [identifier]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--auth-id</code>	No	Find all external representations for an internal QumuloFS identifier.
<code>--uid</code>	No	Find the auth_id that will be used internally when a UID is written over NFS, and any other representations that would produce that auth_id.
<code>--gid</code>	No	Find the auth_id that will be used internally when a GID is written over NFS, and any other representations that would produce that auth_id.
<code>--sid</code>	No	Find the auth_id that will be used internally when a SID is written over SMB, and any other representations that would produce that auth_id.
<code>--name</code>	No	Find an auth_id that is uniquely identified by the given name. Names of Active Directory users and groups will produce the auth_id that is a representation of that principal's SID. AD names may be unqualified, qualified with NetBIOS name (e.g. DOMAIN\user), or a universal principal name (e.g. user@domain.example.com). Names of LDAP users or groups will produce the auth_id that is a representation of that principal's UID or GID. LDAP names may be either login names, or distinguished names (e.g. CN=John Doe,OU=users,DC=example,DC=com). Names of cluster-local users and groups will produce the auth_id assigned to that user or group.

<code>--do-main</code>	No	Specify which auth_id domain is sought. This can be useful when looking up a duplicated name (e.g. if there is an AD user and cluster-local user with the same name) to specify which of the identifiers is meant.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print result as JSON object.

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>identifier</code>	A name or a SID, optionally qualified with a domain prefix (e.g "local:name", "world:Everyone", "ldap_user:name", "ldap_group:name", or "ad:name") or an ID type (e.g. "uid:1001", "gid:2001", "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0").

qq auth_get_access_token

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_get_access_token` command.

Description

Get metadata for the specified access token

Usage

```
qq auth_get_access_token [-h] id
```

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>id</code>	The unique ID of the access token.

qq auth_get_user_defined_mappings

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_get_user_defined_mappings` command.

Description

Get the configured set of AD/LDAP static user defined mappings.

Usage

```
qq auth_get_user_defined_mappings [-h]
```

qq auth_list_access_tokens

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_list_access_tokens` command.

Description

List metadata for all access tokens

Usage

```
qq auth_list_access_tokens [-h] [--json] [--user USER | --self]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	Output JSON instead of table.
<code>--user</code>	No	Show access tokens belonging to a specific user. Use an auth_id, SID, or name optionally qualified with a domain prefix (e.g "local:name", "ad:name", "AD\name") or an ID type (e.g. "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0"). Groups are not supported for access tokens, must be a user.
<code>--self</code>	No	List only access keys that target yourself.

qq auth_list_group

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_list_group` command.

Description

List a group

Usage

```
qq auth_list_group [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Name or ID of group to list

qq auth_list_groups

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_list_groups` command.

Description

List all groups

Usage

```
qq auth_list_groups [-h]
```

qq auth_list_privileges

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_list_privileges` command.

For more information, see [Managing Role-Based Access Control \(RBAC\) for Users and Groups in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

To view all existing users and groups with role-based control for your Qumulo cluster, run the `qq auth_list_roles` command.

Examples

To View the Privileges for an Existing Qumulo Core Role

Run the `qq auth_list_privileges` command and use `grep` to filter only the privileges that contain the word `SMB`. For example:

```
qq auth_list_privileges | grep SMB
```

To Create a Custom Qumulo Core Role with Multiple Privileges

For this operation, you must run the `qq auth_list_privileges` and `qq auth_create_role` commands.

1. Run the `qq auth_list_privileges` command and use `grep` to write only the privileges that contain the word `WRITE` to the `privileges.txt` file. For example:

```
qq auth_list_privileges | \
  grep WRITE > privileges.txt
```

2. Run the `qq auth_create_role` command and specify the `privileges.txt` file to create a custom role. For example:

```
qq auth_create_role -r "Write-Everything" \
  -d "Can write, create, modify everything" \
  -p all-write-privileges.txt
```

Description

List all privileges or privileges associated with a role.

Usage

```
qq auth_list_privileges [-h] [-r ROLE] [-v] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-r</code>	No	List privileges associated with a role.
<code>-v</code>	No	Show granted and denied privileges with <code>--role</code> .
<code>--json</code>	No	Print JSON representation of the privileges.

qq auth_list_role

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_list_role` command.

Description

List a role.

Usage

```
qq auth_list_role [-h] -r ROLE [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-r</code>	Yes	Name of the role to lookup
<code>--json</code>	No	Print JSON representation of auth role.

qq auth_list_roles

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_list_roles` command.

Description

List all of the roles.

Usage

```
qq auth_list_roles [-h] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	Print JSON representation of auth roles.

qq auth_list_user

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_list_user` command.

Description

List a user

Usage

```
qq auth_list_user [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Name or ID of user to lookup

qq auth_list_users

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_list_users` command.

Description

List all users

Usage

```
qq auth_list_users [-h]
```

qq auth_mod_group

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_mod_group` command.

Description

Modify a group

Usage

```
qq auth_mod_group [-h] --id ID [--name NAME] [--gid GID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Name or ID of group to modify
<code>--name</code>	No	Change group's name
<code>--gid</code>	No	Change the user's NFS gid (or specify "none" to remove)

qq auth_mod_user

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_mod_user` command.

Description

Modify a user

Usage

```
qq auth_mod_user [-h] --id ID [--name NAME] [--primary-group PRIMARY_GROUP] [--uid U ID] [--add-group ADD_GROUP] [--remove-group REMOVE_GROUP] [--home-directory HOME_DIRECTORY] [-p [PASSWORD]]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Name or ID of user to modify
<code>--name</code>	No	Change user's name
<code>--primary-group</code>	No	Change the user's primary group
<code>--uid</code>	No	Change the user's NFS uid (or specify "none" to remove)
<code>--add-group</code>	No	Add this user to a group
<code>--remove-group</code>	No	Remove this user from a group
<code>--home-directory</code>	No	Change the user's home directory path (or specify "none" to remove)
<code>-p</code>	No	Change the user password

qq auth_modify_access_token

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_modify_access_token` command.

Description

Modify the specified access token

Usage

```
qq auth_modify_access_token [-h] [--expiration-time EXPIRATION_TIME] [--enable] [--disable] id
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--expiration-time</code>	No	The expiration time of the access token. After this time, the token will no longer be usable for authentication. For example, "Jan 20 2024", "1/20/2024", or "2024-01-20 12:00", with times interpreted in UTC time-zone.
<code>--enable</code>	No	Enable the access token.
<code>--disable</code>	No	Disable the access token. It can no longer be used to authenticate until it is enabled.

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>id</code>	The unique ID of the access token to be modified.

qq auth_modify_role

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_modify_role` command.

For more information, see [Managing Role-Based Access Control \(RBAC\) for Users and Groups in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To Add a Privilege to an Existing Custom Qumulo Core Role

Run the `qq auth_modify_role` command and specify the custom role name and the privilege to add. For example:

```
qq auth_modify_role \  
-r SMB-Manager \  
-G PRIVILEGE_SMB_SHARE_READ \  

```

Description

Modify a custom role.

Usage

```
qq auth_modify_role [-h] -r ROLE [-d DESCRIPTION] [-p PRIVILEGES_FILE] [-G PRIVILEG  
E [PRIVILEGE ...]] [-R PRIVILEGE [PRIVILEGE ...]]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
-r	Yes	Name of the role to modify
-d	No	New description of the role
-p	No	Overwrite the role's privileges with output from auth_list_privileges, cannot be used with -G or -R
-G	No	Privilege to add to this role (may be repeated)
-R	No	Privilege to remove from this role (may be repeated)

qq auth_set_password

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_set_password` command.

Description

Set a user's password

Usage

```
qq auth_set_password [-h] --id ID [-p PASSWORD]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Name or ID of user to modify
<code>-p</code>	No	The user's new password (insecure, visible via ps)

qq auth_set_user_defined_mappings

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_set_user_defined_mappings` command.

Description

Replace the configured set of AD/LDAP static identity mappings.

Usage

```
qq auth_set_user_defined_mappings [-h] (--file FILE | --stdin)
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--file</code>	No	JSON-encoded file containing mappings.
<code>--stdin</code>	No	Read JSON-encoded mappings from stdin

qq auth_unassign_role

This section explains how to use the `qq auth_unassign_role` command.
For more information, see [Managing Role-Based Access Control \(RBAC\) for Users and Groups in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To Remove a Trustee from an Existing Qumulo Core Role

Run the `qq auth_unassign_role` command and specify the role and trustee. For example:

```
qq auth_unassign_role \  
  --role observers \  
  --trustee uid:2000
```

Description

Unassign a user from a role

Usage

```
qq auth_unassign_role [-h] -r ROLE -t TRUSTEE
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
-r	Yes	Name of the role to unassign
-t	Yes	Unassign the role from this trustee. e.g. Everyone, uid:1000, gid:1001, sid:S-1-5-2-3-4, or auth_id:500

qq capacity_clamp_get

This section explains how to use the `qq capacity_clamp_get` command.

Description

Get the capacity clamp value in bytes, which can be set via PUT API or during cluster creation. When the cluster provisions more pstores, it will take this value into account. The cluster will not provision new pstores if the usable capacity would exceed this value.

Usage

```
qq capacity_clamp_get [-h]
```

qq capacity_clamp_set

This section explains how to use the `qq capacity_clamp_set` command.

Description

Set the capacity clamp value in bytes. This limits the capacity that will be provisioned to be no more than the clamp value. A value below the current provisioned capacity has no effect. The actual stored value will be a pstore count that produces a byte count closest to the requested bytes without going over. If the change is applied successfully, quorum will be abandoned and the change will appear in the new quorum.

Usage

```
qq capacity_clamp_set [-h] (--clamp CLAMP | --disable)
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--clamp</code>	No	The capacity clamp to set as a human readable byte count (e.g. "10TB").
<code>--disable</code>	No	Remove the capacity clamp on the cluster.

qq capacity_history_files_get

This section explains how to use the `qq capacity_history_files_get` command.

Description

Get historical largest file data.

Usage

```
qq capacity_history_files_get [-h] --timestamp TIMESTAMP
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--timestamp</code>	Yes	Time period to retrieve, in epoch seconds.

qq capacity_history_get

This section explains how to use the `qq capacity_history_get` command.

Description

Get capacity history data.

Usage

```
qq capacity_history_get [-h] --begin-time BEGIN_TIME [--end-time END_TIME] [--interval {hourly,daily,weekly}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--begin-time</code>	Yes	Lower bound on history returned, in epoch seconds.
<code>--end-time</code>	No	Upper bound on history returned, in epoch seconds. Defaults to the most recent period for which data is available.
<code>--interval</code>	No	The interval at which to sample

qq change_password

This section explains how to use the `qq change_password` command.

Description

Change your password

Usage

```
qq change_password [-h] [-o OLD_PASSWORD] [-p NEW_PASSWORD]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-o</code>	No	Your old password (insecure, visible via ps)
<code>-p</code>	No	Your new password (insecure, visible via ps)

qq checksumming_get_status

This section explains how to use the `qq checksumming_get_status` command.

Description

Get the checksumming status of the cluster.

Usage

```
qq checksumming_get_status [-h]
```


qq cluster_conf

This section explains how to use the `qq cluster_conf` command.

Description

Get the cluster config

Usage

```
qq cluster_conf [-h]
```

qq cluster_create

This section explains how to use the `qq cluster_create` command.

⚠ Important

To ensure that the Qumulo Core Web UI displays the nodes in your cluster in the same order that they are racked, enter the node UUIDs in the same order when you run the `qq cluster_create` command.

Description

Creates a Qumulo Cluster

Usage

```
qq cluster_create [-h] --cluster-name CLUSTER_NAME [--admin-password ADMIN_PASSWORD] [--blocks-per-stripe BLOCKS_PER_STRIPE] [--max-drive-failures MAX_DRIVE_FAILURES] [--max-node-failures MAX_NODE_FAILURES] [--accept-eula] [--reject-eula] [--host-instance-id HOST_INSTANCE_ID] (--node-uuids NODE_UUIDS [NODE_UUIDS ...] | --node-ips NODE_IPS [NODE_IPS ...] | --all-unconfigured)
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--cluster-name</code>	Yes	Cluster Name
<code>--admin-password</code>	No	Administrator Password
<code>--blocks-per-stripe</code>	No	Erasur coding stripe width
<code>--max-drive-failures</code>	No	Maximum allowable drive failures
<code>--max-node-failures</code>	No	Maximum allowable node failures
<code>--accept-eula</code>	No	Accept the EULA
<code>--reject-eula</code>	No	Reject the EULA
<code>--host-instance-id</code>	No	Instance ID of node receiving this request. Cloud only.
<code>--node-uuids</code>	No	Cluster node UUIDs

<code>--node-ips</code>	No	Cluster node IPv4 addresses
<code>--all-unconfigured</code>	No	Use all discoverable unconfigured nodes to make cluster

qq cluster_slot_set_config

This section explains how to use the `qq cluster_slot_set_config` command.

Description

Set the attributes for the given cluster slot. Currently only led_pattern may be set.

Usage

```
qq cluster_slot_set_config [-h] --slot SLOT [--locate | --no-locate]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--slot</code>	Yes	Slot ID
<code>--locate</code>	No	Turn on the slot's locate LED.
<code>--no-locate</code>	No	Turn off the slot's locate LED.

qq cluster_slots

This section explains how to use the `qq cluster_slots` command.

Description

Get the cluster disk slots status

Usage

```
qq cluster_slots [-h] [--slot SLOT]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--slot</code>	No	Slot ID

qq create_object_backed_cluster

This section explains how to use the `qq create_object_backed_cluster` command.

Description

Creates a Qumulo Object Backed Cluster

Usage

```
qq create_object_backed_cluster [-h] --cluster-name CLUSTER_NAME --admin-password ADMIN_PASSWORD --host-instance-id HOST_INSTANCE_ID --object-storage-uris OBJECT_STORAGE_URIS [OBJECT_STORAGE_URIS ...] --usable-capacity-clamp USABLE_CAPACITY_CLAMP --product-type PRODUCT_TYPE [--node-ips-and-fault-domains NODE_IPS_AND_FAULT_DOMAINS [NODE_IPS_AND_FAULT_DOMAINS ...]] --accept-eula [--azure-key-vault-uri AZURE_KEY_VAULT_URI]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--cluster-name</code>	Yes	Cluster Name
<code>--admin-password</code>	Yes	Administrator Password
<code>--host-instance-id</code>	Yes	Instance ID of node receiving this request.
<code>--object-storage-uris</code>	Yes	Object storage URIs, e.g. <code>https://bucket.s3.region.amazonaws.com/</code>
<code>--usable-capacity-clamp</code>	Yes	Set usable capacity limit for the cluster, in human-readable format (e.g. 5TB).

<code>--product-type</code>	Yes	The product type of cluster to create. Valid options for AWS clusters are: ACTIVE_WITH_STANDARD_STORAGE, ACTIVE_WITH_INTELLIGENT_STORAGE, ARCHIVE_WITH_IA_STORAGE, ARCHIVE_WITH_GIR_STORAGE. Valid options for Azure clusters are: ACTIVE_WITH_HOT_STORAGE, ARCHIVE_WITH_COLD_STORAGE.
<code>--node-ips-and-fault-domains</code>	No	Cluster node ips and fault domains. Parsed as comma delimited tuples , ,... To create a non-fault domain aware cluster, provide None in place of the fault domain ids ,None ,None ,None...
<code>--accept-eula</code>	Yes	Accept the EULA.
<code>--azure-key-vault-uri</code>	No	The URI of the key vault used to access blobs on Azure.

qq current_activity_get

This section explains how to use the `qq current_activity_get` command.

Description

Get the current sampled IOP and throughput rates

Usage

```
qq current_activity_get [-h] [-t {file-iops-read,file-iops-write,metadata-iops-read,metadata-iops-write,file-throughput-read,file-throughput-write}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-t</code>	No	The specific type of throughput to get

qq dns_clear_cache

This section explains how to use the `qq dns_clear_cache` command.

Description

Clear the local DNS cache

Usage

```
qq dns_clear_cache [-h] [--skip-reverse-cache | --skip-forward-cache]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--skip-reverse-cache</code>	No	When this flag is set, the reverse lookup cache is not cleared.
<code>--skip-forward-cache</code>	No	When this flag is set, the forward lookup cache is not cleared.

qq dns_get_lookup_overrides

This section explains how to use the `qq dns_get_lookup_overrides` command.

Description

List the configured set of DNS lookup overrides.

Usage

```
qq dns_get_lookup_overrides [-h]
```

qq dns_get_system_config

This section explains how to use the `qq dns_get_system_config` command.

Description

Get the system's DNS configuration.

Usage

```
qq dns_get_system_config [-h]
```

qq dns_modify_system_config

This section explains how to use the `qq dns_modify_system_config` command.

Description

Modify the system's DNS configuration.

Usage

```
qq dns_modify_system_config [-h] [--dns-servers <address-or-range> [<address-or-range> ...] | --clear-dns-servers] [--dns-search-domains <search-domain> [<search-domain> ...] | --clear-dns-search-domains]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--dns-servers</code>	No	List of DNS Server IP addresses. Can be a single address or multiple comma separated addresses. eg. 10.1.1.10 or 10.1.1.10,10.1.1.15
<code>--clear-dns-servers</code>	No	Clear the DNS servers
<code>--dns-search-domains</code>	No	List of DNS Search Domains to replace the current domains. Can be a single domain or multiple comma separated domains. eg. my.domain.com or my.domain.com,your.domain.com
<code>--clear-dns-search-domains</code>	No	Clear the DNS search domains

qq dns_resolve_hostnames

This section explains how to use the `qq dns_resolve_hostnames` command.

Description

Resolve hostnames to IP addresses

Usage

```
qq dns_resolve_hostnames [-h] --hosts HOSTS [HOSTS ...]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--hosts</code>	Yes	Hostnames to resolve

qq dns_resolve_ips

This section explains how to use the `qq dns_resolve_ips` command.

Description

Resolve IP addresses to hostnames

Usage

```
qq dns_resolve_ips [-h] --ips IPS [IPS ...]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--ips</code>	Yes	IP addresses to resolve

qq dns_set_lookup_overrides

This section explains how to use the `qq dns_set_lookup_overrides` command.

Description

Replace the configured set of DNS lookup overrides.

Usage

```
qq dns_set_lookup_overrides [-h] (--file FILE | --stdin)
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--file</code>	No	JSON-encoded file containing overrides.
<code>--stdin</code>	No	Read JSON-encoded overrides from stdin

qq encryption_get_key_store

This section explains how to use the `qq encryption_get_key_store` command.

Description

Get the active at-rest encryption configuration.

Usage

```
qq encryption_get_key_store [-h]
```


qq encryption_get_status

This section explains how to use the `qq encryption_get_status` command.

Description

Get the status of at-rest encryption.

Usage

```
qq encryption_get_status [-h]
```

qq encryption_set_key_store

This section explains how to use the `qq encryption_set_key_store` command.

Description

Set the active at-rest encryption configuration.

Usage

```
qq encryption_set_key_store [-h] {kms,local} ...
```

qq floating_ip_allocation

This section explains how to use the `qq floating_ip_allocation` command.

Description

Get cluster-wide floating IP allocation

Usage

```
qq floating_ip_allocation [-h]
```

qq fs_acl_explain_chmod

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_acl_explain_chmod` command.

Description

Explain how setting a POSIX mode would affect a file's ACL

Usage

```
qq fs_acl_explain_chmod [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) --mode MODE [-v] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File or directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	File or directory ID
<code>--mode</code>	Yes	POSIX mode to hypothetically apply (e.g., 0744, rwxr--r--)
<code>-v</code>	No	Print more information in output
<code>--json</code>	No	Print JSON representation of POSIX mode derivation

qq fs_acl_explain_posix_mode

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_acl_explain_posix_mode` command.

Description

Explain the derivation of POSIX mode from a file's ACL

Usage

```
qq fs_acl_explain_posix_mode [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File or directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	File or directory ID
<code>--json</code>	No	Print JSON representation of POSIX mode derivation

qq fs_acl_explain_rights

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_acl_explain_rights` command.

Description

Explain how rights are granted to a user for a file.

Usage

```
qq fs_acl_explain_rights [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) -u ID [ID ...] [-g [ID [ID ...]]] [--no-expand] [-v] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File or directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	File or directory ID
<code>-u</code>	Yes	User for whom to explain rights. e.g. Alice, uid:1000, sid:S-1-5-2-3-4, or auth_id:500. If multiple are given, they will be considered equivalent for the purpose of the explanation.
<code>-g</code>	No	Groups that the user should be considered a member of for the purpose of the explanation.
<code>--no-expand</code>	No	Don't expand the given user and group IDs. This can be useful if you want to test a hypothetical (e.g 'what happens if I add/remove a user to some group?')
<code>-v</code>	No	Prints the credential that will be used for the explanation, after it has been expanded.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print JSON representation of rights explanation.

qq fs_copy

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_copy` command.

Description

Server-side copy a file.

Usage

```
qq fs_copy [-h] [--source-snapshot SOURCE_SNAPSHOT] [--overwrite] [--quiet] [--no-attributes] [--no-named-streams] source target
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--source-snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to copy from
<code>--overwrite</code>	No	Overwrite an existing target file
<code>--quiet</code>	No	Do not show progress bar
<code>--no-attributes</code>	No	Do not copy file attributes and ACLs in addition to data
<code>--no-named-streams</code>	No	Do not copy named streams

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>source</code>	Source file absolute path
<code>target</code>	Target file absolute path

qq fs_create_dir

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_create_dir` command.

Description

Create a new directory

Usage

```
qq fs_create_dir [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) --name NAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Parent directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	Parent directory ID
<code>--name</code>	Yes	New directory name

qq fs_create_file

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_create_file` command.

Description

Create a new file

Usage

```
qq fs_create_file [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) --name NAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Parent directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	Parent directory ID
<code>--name</code>	Yes	New file name

qq fs_create_link

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_create_link` command.

Description

Create a new link

Usage

```
qq fs_create_link [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) --target TARGET --name NAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Parent directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	Parent directory ID
<code>--target</code>	Yes	Link target
<code>--name</code>	Yes	New link name

qq fs_create_symlink

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_create_symlink` command.

Description

Create a new symbolic link

Usage

```
qq fs_create_symlink [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) --target TARGET [--target-type {FS_FILE_TYPE_UNKNOWN,FS_FILE_TYPE_FILE,FS_FILE_TYPE_DIRECTORY}] --name NAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Parent directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	Parent directory ID
<code>--target</code>	Yes	Link target (relative path recommended)
<code>--target-type</code>	No	Symlink target's type. If this is unspecified or FS_FILE_TYPE_UNKNOWN, the effect is the same as using 'ln -s' on a Unix NFS client. If this is FS_FILE_TYPE_FILE or FS_FILE_TYPE_DIRECTORY, the effect is the same as using 'mklink' or 'mklink /D' on a Windows SMB client.
<code>--name</code>	Yes	New symlink name

qq fs_create_unix_file

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_create_unix_file` command.

Description

Create a new pipe, character device, block device or socket

Usage

```
qq fs_create_unix_file [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--major-minor-numbers MAJOR_MIN  
OR_NUMBERS] --name NAME --type TYPE
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Parent directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	Parent directory ID
<code>--major-minor-numbers</code>	No	Major and minor numbers
<code>--name</code>	Yes	New file name
<code>--type</code>	Yes	type of UNIX file to create

qq fs_delete

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_delete` command.

Description

Delete a file system object

Usage

```
qq fs_delete [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID)
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File system object path
<code>--id</code>	No	File system object ID

qq fs_delete_user_metadata

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_delete_user_metadata` command.

Description

Delete the user metadata for a file by using the specified metadata key

Usage

```
qq fs_delete_user_metadata [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--s3] --key KEY
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--s3</code>	No	In Qumulo Core, there are two types of user metadata, generic and S3. By default, qq CLI commands manipulate generic metadata. When you use the <code>--s3</code> flag, Qumulo Core makes user metadata visible to the S3 protocol as object metadata.
<code>--key</code>	Yes	Metadata key

qq fs_file_get_attr

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_file_get_attr` command.
For more information, see [How File Locks Work in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

Note

The following operations require Read ACL permissions for the file.

To Retrieve the Lock Status for a File

Run the `fs_file_get_attr` command, specify the path to the file, and use the `--retrieve-file-lock` flag. For example:

```
qq fs_file_get_attr \  
  --path /path-to/my-file \  
  --retrieve-file-lock
```

The following is example output.

```
{  
  "legal_hold": true,  
  "retention_period": "2024-09-15T23:41:40Z"  
}
```

Description

Get file attributes

Usage

```
qq fs_file_get_attr [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--snapshot SNAPSHOT] [--retrieve-file-lock] [--stream-id STREAM_ID | --stream-name STREAM_NAME]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
-----------	----------	-------------

<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to read from
<code>--retrieve-file-lock</code>	No	Retrieve the file lock for this file. Optional because it requires READ_ACL
<code>--stream-id</code>	No	Stream ID
<code>--stream-name</code>	No	Stream name

qq fs_file_modify_lock

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_file_modify_lock` command.

For more information, see [How File Locks Work in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

Note

The following operations require Write ACL permissions for the file and a role with the `FS_FILE_LOCK_WRITE` role-based access control (RBAC) privilege.

To Enable Locking for a File

Run the `fs_file_modify_lock` command, specify the path to the file, and use the `--enable-legal-hold` flag. For example:

```
qq fs_file_modify_lock \  
  --path /path-to/my-file \  
  --enable-legal-hold
```

To Disable Locking for a File

Run the `fs_file_modify_lock` command, specify the path to the file, and use the `--disable-legal hold` flag. For example:

```
qq fs_file_modify_lock \  
  --path /path-to/my-file \  
  --disable-legal-hold
```

To Set a Retention Period for a File

Run the `fs_file_modify_lock` command, specify the path to the file, and then specify a timestamp in the ISO 8601 UTC format followed by `Z`. For example:

```
qq fs_file_modify_lock \  
  --path /path-to/my-file \  
  --retention-period 2024-08-14T23:37:48Z
```

Alternatively, you can set the retention period in years or days. For example:

```
qq fs_file_modify_lock \  
  --path /path-to/my-file \  
  --days 3
```

Description

Modify a retention period or legal hold on a file.

Usage

```
qq fs_file_modify_lock [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--enable-legal-hold | --disabl  
e-legal-hold] [--retention-period RETENTION_PERIOD | --retention-days RETENTION_DAY  
S | --retention-years RETENTION_YEARS]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
--path	No	File path
--id	No	File ID
--enable-legal-hold	No	Set a legal hold on the file.
--disable-le-gal-hold	No	Unset a legal hold on the file.
--retention-pe-riod	No	Set the retention period for a file lock.
--retention-days	No	Set the retention period for a file lock to the specified number of days from now.
--retention-years	No	Set the retention period for a file lock to the specified number of years from now.

qq fs_file_samples

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_file_samples` command.

Description

Get a number of sample files from the file system

Usage

```
qq fs_file_samples [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) --count COUNT [--sample-by {capacity,data,file,named_streams}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Query root path
<code>--id</code>	No	Query root ID
<code>--sample-by</code>	No	Weight the sampling by the value specified: capacity (total bytes used for data and metadata), data (total bytes used for data only), file (file count), named_streams (named stream count)

qq fs_file_set_attr

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_file_set_attr` command.

Description

Set file attributes

Usage

```
qq fs_file_set_attr [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--stream-id STREAM_ID | --stream-name STREAM_NAME] [--mode MODE] [--size SIZE] [--creation-time CREATION_TIME] [--access-time ACCESS_TIME] [--modification-time MODIFICATION_TIME]
  [--change-time CHANGE_TIME] [--owner OWNER | --owner-local OWNER_LOCAL | --owner-sid OWNER_SID | --owner-uid OWNER_UID] [--group GROUP | --group-local GROUP_LOCAL | --group-sid GROUP_SID | --group-gid GROUP_GID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--stream-id</code>	No	Stream ID
<code>--stream-name</code>	No	Stream name
<code>--mode</code>	No	Posix-style file mode (octal)
<code>--size</code>	No	File size
<code>--creation-time</code>	No	File creation time (as RFC 3339 string)
<code>--access-time</code>	No	File access time (as RFC 3339 string)
<code>--modification-time</code>	No	File modification time (as RFC 3339 string)
<code>--change-time</code>	No	File change time (as RFC 3339 string)
<code>--owner</code>	No	File owner as auth_id
<code>--owner-local</code>	No	File owner as local user name

<code>--owner-sid</code>	No	File owner as SID
<code>--owner-uid</code>	No	File owner as NFS UID
<code>--group</code>	No	File group as auth_id
<code>--group-local</code>	No	File group as local group name
<code>--group-sid</code>	No	File group as SID
<code>--group-gid</code>	No	File group as NFS GID

qq fs_file_set_smb_attrs

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_file_set_smb_attrs` command.

Description

Change SMB extended attributes on the file

Usage

```
qq fs_file_set_smb_attrs [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--archive BOOL] [--compressed BOOL] [--hidden BOOL] [--not-content-indexed BOOL] [--read-only BOOL] [--system BOOL] [--temporary BOOL] [--offline BOOL]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--archive</code>	No	Set ARCHIVE to a boolean-like value (e.g. true, false, yes, no, 1, 0).
<code>--compressed</code>	No	Set COMPRESSED to a boolean-like value (e.g. true, false, yes, no, 1, 0).
<code>--hidden</code>	No	Set HIDDEN to a boolean-like value (e.g. true, false, yes, no, 1, 0).
<code>--not-content-indexed</code>	No	Set NOT_CONTENT_INDEXED to a boolean-like value (e.g. true, false, yes, no, 1, 0).
<code>--read-only</code>	No	Set READ_ONLY to a boolean-like value (e.g. true, false, yes, no, 1, 0).
<code>--system</code>	No	Set SYSTEM to a boolean-like value (e.g. true, false, yes, no, 1, 0).
<code>--temporary</code>	No	Set TEMPORARY to a boolean-like value (e.g. true, false, yes, no, 1, 0).
<code>--offline</code>	No	Set OFFLINE to a boolean-like value (e.g. true, false, yes, no, 1, 0).

qq fs_get_acl

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_get_acl` command.

Description

Get file ACL

Usage

```
qq fs_get_acl [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--snapshot SNAPSHOT] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to read from
<code>--json</code>	No	Print raw response JSON

qq fs_get_atime_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_get_atime_settings` command.

Description

Get access time (atime) settings.

Usage

```
qq fs_get_atime_settings [-h]
```


qq fs_get_notify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_get_notify_settings` command.

Description

Get FS notify settings.

Usage

```
qq fs_get_notify_settings [-h]
```

qq fs_get_permissions_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_get_permissions_settings` command.

Description

Get permissions settings

Usage

```
qq fs_get_permissions_settings [-h]
```

qq fs_get_stats

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_get_stats` command.

Description

Get file system statistics

Usage

```
qq fs_get_stats [-h]
```

qq fs_get_user_metadata

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_get_user_metadata` command.

Description

Retrieve a user metadata value for a file by using the specified metadata key

Usage

```
qq fs_get_user_metadata [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--s3] --key KEY [--snapshot SNAPSHOT] [--hex | --base64]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--s3</code>	No	In Qumulo Core, there are two types of user metadata, generic and S3. By default, qq CLI commands manipulate generic metadata. When you use the <code>--s3</code> flag, Qumulo Core makes user metadata visible to the S3 protocol as object metadata.
<code>--key</code>	Yes	Metadata key
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to read user metadata from
<code>--hex</code>	No	Print binary values as hex
<code>--base64</code>	No	Print binary values as base64

qq fs_list_lock_waiters_by_client

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_list_lock_waiters_by_client` command.

Description

List waiting lock requests for a particular client machine

Usage

```
qq fs_list_lock_waiters_by_client [-h] --protocol {nlm} --lock-type {byte-range} [--name NAME] [--address ADDRESS]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--protocol</code>	Yes	The protocol whose lock waiters should be listed
<code>--lock-type</code>	Yes	The type of lock whose waiters should be listed
<code>--name</code>	No	Client hostname
<code>--address</code>	No	Client IP address

qq fs_list_lock_waiters_by_file

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_list_lock_waiters_by_file` command.

Description

List waiting lock requests for a particular file

Usage

```
qq fs_list_lock_waiters_by_file [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) --protocol {nlm} --lock-type {byte-range} [--snapshot SNAPSHOT]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--protocol</code>	Yes	The protocol whose lock waiters should be listed
<code>--lock-type</code>	Yes	The type of lock whose waiters should be listed
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot id of the specified file.

qq fs_list_locks

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_list_locks` command.

Description

List file locks held by clients.

Usage

```
qq fs_list_locks [-h] --protocol {nfs4,smb,nlm} --lock-type {share-mode,byte-range}
[--path PATH | --id ID | --ip IP | --hostname HOSTNAME] [--snapshot SNAPSHOT] [--no-
resolve] [--json] [--sort {file,client}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--proto-col</code>	Yes	The protocol whose locks should be listed
<code>--lock-type</code>	Yes	The type of lock to list.
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--ip</code>	No	List all locks held by the client with this IP address.
<code>--host-name</code>	No	List all locks held by the client with this hostname. Only available for NLM locks.
<code>--snap-shot</code>	No	When a file is specified, list locks held on a specific snapshot.
<code>--no-re-solve</code>	No	Don't execute additional API calls to obtain file paths and client hostnames for results.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print a raw JSON response.
<code>--sort</code>	No	Sort results by this attribute.

qq fs_list_named_streams

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_list_named_streams` command.

Description

List all named streams on file or directory

Usage

```
qq fs_list_named_streams [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--snapshot SNAPSHOT]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File or directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	File or directory ID
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to read from

qq fs_list_user_metadata

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_list_user_metadata` command.

Description

Retrieve user metadata of the specified type for a file

Usage

```
qq fs_list_user_metadata [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--s3] [--json] [--snapshot SNAPSHOT] [--hex | --base64]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--s3</code>	No	In Qumulo Core, there are two types of user metadata, generic and S3. By default, qq CLI commands manipulate generic metadata. When you use the <code>--s3</code> flag, Qumulo Core makes user metadata visible to the S3 protocol as object metadata.
<code>--json</code>	No	Output the response in json. Without this option, keys and values will only show the first 50 characters.
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to read user metadata from
<code>--hex</code>	No	Print binary values as hex
<code>--base64</code>	No	Print binary values as base64

qq fs_modify_acl

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_modify_acl` command.

Examples

The following examples show how to run the `qq fs_modify_acl` command to work with access control lists (ACLs).

⚠ Important

Before deploying permissions changes in a production environment, we strongly recommend performing a dry run on a test directory.

To Create a New ACL

Run the `qq fs_modify_acl` command and use the `--path` flag to specify the path for the ACL. For the `add_entry` subcommand:

- Use the `-t` flag to specify a trustee.
- Use the `-y` flag to specify `Allowed` or `Denied`.
- Use the `-r` flag to specify the rights.

✓ Tip

For full control, specify `-r All`.

- Use the `-f` flag to specify ACL flags.

ℹ Note

To ensure that the ACL applies to newly created files automatically, specify `"Object inherit"` `"Container inherit"`.

For example:

```
qq fs_modify_acl --path /my_path \  
add_entry -t "MYDOMAIN\my_username" \  
-y Allowed \  
-r "Execute/Traverse" "Read" \  
-f "Object inherit" "Container inherit"
```

```
qq fs_modify_acl --path /my_path \  
add_entry -t "uid:5005" \  
-y Allowed \  
-r "Execute/Traverse" "Read" \  
-f "Object inherit" "Container inherit"
```

```
qq fs_modify_acl --path /my_path \  
add_entry -t "gid:5005" \  
-y Allowed \  
-r "Execute/Traverse" "Read" \  
-f "Object inherit" "Container inherit"
```

To Modify an Existing ACL

Run the `qq fs_modify_acl` command and use the `--path` flag to specify the path for the ACL. For the `modify_entry` subcommand:

- Use the `--old-trustee` flag to specify the existing trustee.
- Use the `--new-rights` flag to specify new rights to assign to the trustee.

For example:

```
qq fs_modify_acl --path /my_path \  
modify_entry --old-trustee Everyone \  
--new-rights=Read
```

```
qq fs_modify_acl --path=/my_path \  
modify_entry --old-trustee Everyone \  
--new-rights=All
```

To Remove an Existing ACL or Its Elements

Run the `qq fs_modify_acl` command and use the `--path` flag to specify the path for the ACL.

- To remove a single trustee from an ACL, for the `remove_entry` subcommand use the `--trustee` flag to specify the trustee to remove. For example:

```
qq fs_modify_acl --path /my_path \  
remove_entry --trustee="DOMAIN\myusername"
```

- To remove a specific position from an ACL, for the `remove_entry` subcommand use the `-p` flag to specify the position number. For example:

```
qq fs_modify_acl --path /my_path \  
remove_entry -p 42
```

- To remove all ACLs, for the `remove_entry` subcommand use the `-a` flag.

To Recursively Add a New ACL with Multithreading

For this operation, you must run the `qq fs_walk_tree` and `qq fs_modify_acl` commands.

Note

For very large directories, we recommend running the following command in a screen session.

1. Ensure that the `jq` tool is installed on your system.
2. Run the `qq fs_walk_tree` command and use the `--path` flag to specify the path for the ACL. To extract the path for each item into an array, pipe the command to the `jq` tool. To modify the ACL for each path, pipe the command to `xargs` which in turn runs the `qq fs_set_acl` command on each path. For example:

```
qq fs_walk_tree --path /my_path | \  
jq -r '.tree_nodes[].path' | \  
xargs -d '\n' -I % -n1 -P 4 \  
qq fs_modify_acl --path '%' \  
add_entry -t "DOMAIN\my_username" \  
-y Allowed \  
-r "Read" "Execute/Traverse" \  
-f "Object inherit" "Container inherit"
```

To Recursively Apply a Permissions Template

For this operation, you must run the `qq fs_walk_tree` and `qq fs_modify_acl` commands.

1. Ensure that the `jq` tool is installed on your system.
2. Use a new or existing file with the necessary permissions to capture the ACL and save it in JSON format by using the `qq fs_get_acl` command. For example:

```
qq fs_get_acl --path /path_to_acl_source \  
--json >/history/new_permissions.json
```

3. To apply the captured ACL, run the `qq fs_walk_tree` command and use the `--path` flag to specify the path for the ACL. To extract the path for each item into an array, pipe the command to the `jq` tool. To modify the ACL for each path, pipe the command to `xargs` which in turn runs the `qq fs_set_acl` command on each path.

```
qq fs_walk_tree --path /my_target_path | \  
jq -r '.tree_nodes[].path' | \  
xargs -I % -n1 -P 4 \  
qq fs_set_acl --path '%' \  
--file /history/new_permissions.json >> &>/dev/null
```

To Recursively Modify SMB Attributes

For this operation, you must run the `qq fs_walk_tree` and `qq fs_modify_acl` commands.

Run the `qq fs_walk_tree` command and use the `--path` flag to specify the path for the ACL. To extract the path for each item into an array, pipe the command to the `jq` tool. To modify the ACL for each path, pipe the command to `xargs` which in turn runs the `qq fs_set_acl` command on each path.

```
qq fs_walk_tree --path /my_path | \  
jq -r '.tree_nodes[].path' | \  
xargs -I % -n1 -P 4 \  
qq fs_file_set_smb_attrs --path % \  
--hidden false
```

Description

Modify file ACL

Usage

```
qq fs_modify_acl [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--json] {add_entry,remove_entry,modify_entry,set_posix_special_permissions} ...
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the raw JSON response.

qq fs_notify

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_notify` command.

Description

Notify on changes to files and directories under the specified directory. To cancel the listener, send a SIGQUIT signal (press CTRL+D).

Usage

```
qq fs_notify [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--recursive]
  [--filter {child_file_added,child_dir_added,child_file_removed,child_dir_remove
d,child_file_moved_from,child_file_moved_to,child_dir_moved_from,child_dir_moved_t
o,child_btime_changed,child_mtime_changed,child_atime_changed,child_size_changed,chi
ld_extra_attrs_changed,child_acl_changed,child_owner_changed,child_group_changed,chi
ld_data_written,child_stream_added,child_stream_removed,child_stream_moved_from,child
_stream_moved_to,child_stream_size_changed,child_stream_data_written,self_removed}
  [{child_file_added,child_dir_added,child_file_removed,child_dir_removed,child_file_m
oved_from,child_file_moved_to,child_dir_moved_from,child_dir_moved_to,child_btime_ch
anged,child_mtime_changed,child_atime_changed,child_size_changed,child_extra_attrs_c
hanged,child_acl_changed,child_owner_changed,child_group_changed,child_data_writte
n,child_stream_added,child_stream_removed,child_stream_moved_from,child_stream_move
d_to,child_stream_size_changed,child_stream_data_written,self_removed} ...]]
  [--file FILE] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	Directory ID
<code>--recursive</code>	No	Listen for changes recursively.
<code>--filter</code>	No	Specific notify types to filter to.
<code>--file</code>	No	File to receive data
<code>--json</code>	No	Output results as a json stream.

qq fs_punch_hole

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_punch_hole` command.

Description

Create a hole in a region of a file. Destroys all data within the hole.

Usage

```
qq fs_punch_hole [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--stream-id STREAM_ID | --stream-name STREAM_NAME] --offset OFFSET --size SIZE
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--stream-id</code>	No	Stream ID
<code>--stream-name</code>	No	Stream name
<code>--offset</code>	Yes	Offset in bytes specifying the start of the hole to create
<code>--size</code>	Yes	Size in bytes of the hole to create

qq fs_read

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_read` command.

Description

Read an object

Usage

```
qq fs_read [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--stream-id STREAM_ID | --stream-name STREAM_NAME] [--snapshot SNAPSHOT] [--offset OFFSET] [--length LENGTH] [--file FILE] [--force] [--stdout]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--stream-id</code>	No	Stream ID
<code>--stream-name</code>	No	Stream name
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to read from
<code>--offset</code>	No	Offset at which to read data. If not specified, read from the beginning of the file.
<code>--length</code>	No	Amount of data to read. If not specified, read the entire file.
<code>--file</code>	No	File to receive data
<code>--force</code>	No	Overwrite an existing file
<code>--stdout</code>	No	Output data to standard out

qq fs_read_dir

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_read_dir` command.

Examples

To List the Contents of a Directory on a Qumulo Cluster

Run the `qq fs_read_dir` command and specify the path whose contents to list. For example:

```
qq fs_read_dir --path /accounting
```

The following is example output. In this example, there are 2 files in the `/accounting` directory.

```

{
  "child_count": 2,
  "files": [{
    "blocks": "0",
    "change_time": "2024-02-04T19:29:48.136708478Z",
    "child_count": 2,
    "creation_time": "2024-02-04T19:29:16.846825314Z",
    "file_number": "4",
    "group": "513",
    "id": "4",
    "mode": "0777",
    "modification_time": "2024-02-04T19:29:48.136708478Z",
    "name": "receipts",
    "num_links": 2,
    "owner": "500",
    "path": "/receipts/",
    "size": "1024",
    "type": "FS_FILE_TYPE_DIRECTORY"
  }, {
    "blocks": "0",
    "change_time": "2015-02-04T19:34:17.113793299Z",
    "child_count": 1,
    "creation_time": "2015-02-04T19:24:12.201732558Z",
    "file_number": "3",
    "group": "513",
    "id": "3",
    "mode": "0777",
    "modification_time": "2015-02-04T19:34:17.113793299Z",
    "name": "invoices",
    "num_links": 2,
    "owner": "500",
    "path": "/invoices/",
    "size": "512",
    "type": "FS_FILE_TYPE_DIRECTORY"
  }],
  "id": "2",
  "paging": {
    "next": "",
    "prev": ""
  },
  "path": "/"
}

```

Description

Read directory

Usage

```
qq fs_read_dir [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--page-size PAGE_SIZE] [--snapshot SNAPSHOT] [--smb-pattern SMB_PATTERN]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
--path	No	Directory path
--id	No	Directory ID
--page-size	No	REST API pagination size to use. This affects the number of API calls made, and the structure of the resulting JSON output, but does not affect what entries are returned. Note that the system may impose an upper limit on the page size.
--snapshot	No	Snapshot ID to read from
--smb-pattern	No	SMB style match pattern.

qq fs_read_dir_aggregates

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_read_dir_aggregates` command.

Description

Read directory aggregation entries

Usage

```
qq fs_read_dir_aggregates [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--recursive] [--max-entries MAX_ENTRIES] [--max-depth MAX_DEPTH]
    [--order-by {total_blocks,total_datablocks,total_named_stream_datablocks,total_m
etablocks,total_files,total_directories,total_symlinks,total_other,total_named_strea
ms}] [--snapshot SNAPSHOT]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	Directory ID
<code>--recursive</code>	No	Fetch recursive aggregates
<code>--max-entries</code>	No	Maximum number of entries to return
<code>--max-depth</code>	No	Maximum depth to recurse when --recursive is set
<code>--order-by</code>	No	Specify field used for top N selection and sorting
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to read from

qq fs_release_nlm_lock

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_release_nlm_lock` command.

Description

Release an arbitrary NLM byte-range lock range. This is dangerous, and should only be used after confirming that the owning process has leaked the lock, and only if there is a very good reason why the situation should not be resolved by terminating that process.

Usage

```
qq fs_release_nlm_lock [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) --offset OFFSET --size SIZE --owner-id OWNER_ID [--force] [--snapshot SNAPSHOT]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--offset</code>	Yes	NLM byte-range lock offset
<code>--size</code>	Yes	NLM byte-range lock size
<code>--owner-id</code>	Yes	Owner id
<code>--force</code>	No	This command can cause corruption, add this flag to release lock
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID of the specified file

qq fs_release_nlm_locks_by_client

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_release_nlm_locks_by_client` command.

Description

Release NLM byte range locks held by client. This method releases all locks held by a particular client. This is dangerous, and should only be used after confirming that the client is dead.

Usage

```
qq fs_release_nlm_locks_by_client [-h] [--force] [--name NAME] [--address ADDRESS]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--force</code>	No	This command can cause corruption, add this flag to release lock
<code>--name</code>	No	Client hostname
<code>--address</code>	No	Client IP address

qq fs_remove_stream

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_remove_stream` command.

Description

Remove a stream from file or directory

Usage

```
qq fs_remove_stream [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) (--stream-id STREAM_ID | --stream-name STREAM_NAME)
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File or directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	File or directory ID
<code>--stream-id</code>	No	Stream id to remove
<code>--stream-name</code>	No	Stream name to remove

qq fs_rename

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_rename` command.

Description

Rename a file system object

Usage

```
qq fs_rename [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) --source SOURCE --name NAME [--clobber]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Destination parent directory path
<code>--id</code>	No	Destination parent directory ID
<code>--source</code>	Yes	Source file path
<code>--name</code>	Yes	New name in destination directory
<code>--clobber</code>	No	Clobber destination if exists

qq fs_resolve_paths

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_resolve_paths` command.

Description

Resolve file IDs to paths

Usage

```
qq fs_resolve_paths [-h] --ids [IDS [IDS ...]] [--snapshot SNAPSHOT]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--ids</code>	Yes	File IDs to resolve
<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to read from

qq fs_security_add_key

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_security_add_key` command.

Description

Add a key to the file system key-store.

Usage

```
qq fs_security_add_key [-h] --name NAME [--private-key-file PRIVATE_KEY_FILE] [--public-key PUBLIC_KEY] [--verification-signature VERIFICATION_SIGNATURE] [--comment COMMENT] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--name</code>	Yes	The unique name to associate with the key to add to the key store. The name must not contain only numbers.
<code>--private-key-file</code>	No	The ECDSA private key file for the key to add to the key store.
<code>--public-key</code>	No	The ECDSA public key for the key to add to the key store.
<code>--verification-signature</code>	No	A signature generated by signing the key name with the ECDSA private key.
<code>--comment</code>	No	An optional comment that the system stores alongside the key to add to the key store.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the output in JSON format. The default output is in a table.

qq fs_security_delete_key

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_security_delete_key` command.

Description

Delete a key from the file system key store.

Usage

```
qq fs_security_delete_key [-h] -k KEY
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
-k	Yes	The identifier or name of the key to delete from the key store.

qq fs_security_get_key

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_security_get_key` command.

Description

Get information for a key in the file system key store.

Usage

```
qq fs_security_get_key [-h] -k KEY [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-k</code>	Yes	The identifier or name of the key for which to show information.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the output in JSON format. By default, the output is in a table.

qq fs_security_get_key_replace_challenge

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_security_get_key_replace_challenge` command.

Description

Get a security challenge for replacing the specified key without affecting the snapshots and snapshot policies associated with it.

Usage

```
qq fs_security_get_key_replace_challenge [-h] -k KEY
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-k</code>	Yes	The identifier or name of the key for which to get a security challenge.

qq fs_security_get_key_usage

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_security_get_key_usage` command.

Description

Show information about snapshot and snapshot policy usage for a key from the file system key store.

Usage

```
qq fs_security_get_key_usage [-h] -k KEY [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-k</code>	Yes	The key identifier or name for which to show usage information.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the output in JSON format. By default, the output is in a table.

qq fs_security_list_keys

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_security_list_keys` command.

Description

List information for all keys in the file system key store.

Usage

```
qq fs_security_list_keys [-h] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the output in JSON format. By default, the output is in a table.

qq fs_security_modify_key

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_security_modify_key` command.

Description

Modify the name or comment of a key in the file system key store. Enable or disable a key.

Usage

```
qq fs_security_modify_key [-h] -k KEY [--new-name NEW_NAME] [--comment COMMENT] [--enable | --disable] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-k</code>	Yes	The identifier or name of the key to modify.
<code>--new-name</code>	No	The new name for the specified key.
<code>--comment</code>	No	The comment for the specified key.
<code>--enable</code>	No	Enable the specified key. You can use an enabled key to lock snapshots. You can also associate an enabled key with policies that take snapshots. Note: The system enables keys upon creation.
<code>--disable</code>	No	Disable the specified key. You cannot use a disabled key to lock new snapshots. Existing snapshots which use the disabled key remain locked. However, you can still use a disabled key to unlock the snapshots that it locked. Important: You cannot disable a key if any snapshot policy uses it.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the output in JSON format. By default, the output is in a table.

qq fs_security_replace_key

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_security_replace_key` command.

Description

Replace the specified key without affecting the snapshots and snapshot policies associated with it.

Usage

```
qq fs_security_replace_key [-h] -k KEY [--old-private-key-file OLD_PRIVATE_KEY_FILE] [--replacement-private-key-file REPLACEMENT_PRIVATE_KEY_FILE] [--replacement-public-key REPLACEMENT_PUBLIC_KEY] [--old-key-verification-signature OLD_KEY_VERIFICATION_SIGNATURE] [--replacement-key-verification-signature REPLACEMENT_KEY_VERIFICATION_SIGNATURE] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-k</code>	Yes	The identifier or name of the key to replace in the key store.
<code>--old-private-key-file</code>	No	The ECDSA private key file that corresponds to the existing public key.
<code>--replacement-private-key-file</code>	No	The ECDSA private key file with which to replace the existing key.
<code>--replacement-public-key</code>	No	The ECDSA public key with which to replace the existing key.
<code>--old-key-verification-signature</code>	No	A signature that you generate when you sign the challenge with the existing ECDSA private key.
<code>--replacement-key-verification-signature</code>	No	A signature that you generate when you sign the challenge with the replacement ECDSA private key.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the output in JSON format. By default, the output is in a table.

qq fs_set_acl

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_set_acl` command.

Description

Set file ACL

Usage

```
qq fs_set_acl [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--file FILE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--file</code>	No	Local file containing ACL JSON with control flags, ACEs, and optionally special POSIX permissions (sticky, setgid, setuid)

qq fs_set_atime_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_set_atime_settings` command.

Description

Set access time (atime) settings.

Usage

```
qq fs_set_atime_settings [-h] [--enable | --disable] [--granularity {HOUR,DAY,WEEK}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--enable</code>	No	Enable access time (atime) updates.
<code>--disable</code>	No	Disable access time (atime) updates.
<code>--granularity</code>	No	Specify granularity for access time (atime) updates.

qq fs_set_notify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_set_notify_settings` command.

Description

Set FS notify settings

Usage

```
qq fs_set_notify_settings [-h] [--recursive-mode RECURSIVE_MODE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--recursive-mode</code>	No	Notify recursive mode to set (ENABLED, DISABLED_ERROR, DISABLED_IGNORE)

qq fs_set_permissions_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_set_permissions_settings` command.

Description

Set permissions settings

Usage

```
qq fs_set_permissions_settings [-h] mode
```

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>mode</code>	Permissions mode to set (NATIVE or CROSS_PROTOCOL)

qq fs_set_user_metadata

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_set_user_metadata` command.

Description

Set or update a user metadata value for a file by using the specified metadata key and value

Usage

```
qq fs_set_user_metadata [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--s3] --key KEY (--value VALUE | --hex-value HEX_VALUE | --base64-value BASE64_VALUE)
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--s3</code>	No	In Qumulo Core, there are two types of user metadata, generic and S3. By default, qq CLI commands manipulate generic metadata. When you use the --s3 flag, Qumulo Core makes user metadata visible to the S3 protocol as object metadata.
<code>--key</code>	Yes	Metadata key
<code>--value</code>	No	Plaintext metadata value
<code>--hex-value</code>	No	Hex-encoded metadata value
<code>--base64-value</code>	No	Base64-encoded metadata value

qq fs_walk_tree

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_walk_tree` command.

Examples

To Recursively Add a New ACL with Multithreading

For this operation, you must run the `qq fs_walk_tree` and `qq fs_modify_acl` commands.

i Note

For very large directories, we recommend running the following command in a screen session.

1. Ensure that the `jq` tool is installed on your system.
2. Run the `qq fs_walk_tree` command and use the `--path` flag to specify the path for the ACL. To extract the path for each item into an array, pipe the command to the `jq` tool. To modify the ACL for each path, pipe the command to `xargs` which in turn runs the `qq fs_set_acl` command on each path. For example:

```
qq fs_walk_tree --path /my_path | \  
jq -r '.tree_nodes[].path' | \  
xargs -d '\n' -I % -n1 -P 4 \  
qq fs_modify_acl --path '%' \  
add_entry -t "DOMAIN\my_username" \  
-y Allowed \  
-r "Read" "Execute/Traverse" \  
-f "Object inherit" "Container inherit"
```

To Recursively Apply a Permissions Template

For this operation, you must run the `qq fs_walk_tree` and `qq fs_modify_acl` commands.

1. Ensure that the `jq` tool is installed on your system.
2. Use a new or existing file with the necessary permissions to capture the ACL and save it in JSON format by using the `qq fs_get_acl` command. For example:

```
qq fs_get_acl --path /path_to_acl_source \  
--json >/history/new_permissions.json
```


3. To apply the captured ACL, run the `qq fs_walk_tree` command and use the `--path` flag to specify the path for the ACL. To extract the path for each item into an array, pipe the command to the `jq` tool. To modify the ACL for each path, pipe the command to `xargs` which in turn runs the `qq fs_set_acl` command on each path.

```
qq fs_walk_tree --path /my_target_path | \
jq -r '.tree_nodes[].path' | \
xargs -I % -n1 -P 4 \
qq fs_set_acl --path '%' \
--file /history/new_permissions.json >> &>/dev/null
```

To Recursively Modify SMB Attributes

For this operation, you must run the `qq fs_walk_tree` and `qq fs_modify_acl` commands.

Run the `qq fs_walk_tree` command and use the `--path` flag to specify the path for the ACL. To extract the path for each item into an array, pipe the command to the `jq` tool. To modify the ACL for each path, pipe the command to `xargs` which in turn runs the `qq fs_set_acl` command on each path.

```
qq fs_walk_tree --path /my_path | \
jq -r '.tree_nodes[].path' | \
xargs -I % -n1 -P 4 \
qq fs_file_set_smb_attrs --path % \
--hidden false
```

Description

Walk file system tree

Usage

```
qq fs_walk_tree [-h] [--path PATH] [--snapshot SNAPSHOT] [--file-only | --directory-only | --symlink-only] [--display-ownership | --display-all-attributes] [--output-file OUTPUT_FILE] [--max-depth MAX_DEPTH]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Tree root path

<code>--snapshot</code>	No	Snapshot ID to read from
<code>--file-only</code>	No	Only display files
<code>--directory-only</code>	No	Only display directories
<code>--symlink-only</code>	No	Only display symlinks
<code>--display-ownership</code>	No	Display detailed owner and group information
<code>--display-all-attributes</code>	No	Display all attributes
<code>--output-file</code>	No	Output a file at the specified path instead of stdout
<code>--max-depth</code>	No	The maximum layers to traverse down the tree, starting from the path specified. For example, if the file tree is /dir/file, running the command with max-depth of 1 from root will yield / and /dir

qq fs_write

This section explains how to use the `qq fs_write` command.

Examples

To Write a File to a Directory on a Qumulo Cluster

Run the `qq fs_write` command, use the `--create` flag and specify the source of and target locations for the file. For example:

```
qq fs_write --create \  
  --file /upgrade/qinstall.qimg \  
  --path /qinstall.qimg
```

The following is example output.

```
{  
  "blocks": "139355",  
  "change_time": "2024-02-04T00:28:50.778788345Z",  
  "child_count": 0,  
  "creation_time": "2024-02-04T00:28:50.766408341Z",  
  "file_number": "6981",  
  "group": "2",  
  "id": "6981",  
  "mode": "0644",  
  "modification_time": "2024-02-04T00:29:32.967968707Z",  
  "name": "",  
  "num_links": 1,  
  "owner": "500",  
  "path": "/qinstall.qimg",  
  "size": "570798080",  
  "type": "FS_FILE_TYPE_FILE"  
}
```

Description

Write data to an object

Usage

```
qq fs_write [-h] (--path PATH | --id ID) [--stream-id STREAM_ID | --stream-name STREAM_NAME | --create] [--offset OFFSET] [--file FILE] [--stdin]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	File path
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--stream-id</code>	No	Stream ID
<code>--stream-name</code>	No	Stream name
<code>--create</code>	No	Create file before writing. Fails if exists or is used with stream identifiers.
<code>--offset</code>	No	Offset at which to write data. If not specified, the existing contents of the file will be replaced with the given contents.
<code>--file</code>	No	File data to send
<code>--stdin</code>	No	Write file from stdin

qq ftp_get_status

This section explains how to use the `qq ftp_get_status` command.

Description

Get FTP server settings and status

Usage

```
qq ftp_get_status [-h]
```

qq ftp_modify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq ftp_modify_settings` command.

Description

Set FTP server settings

Usage

```
qq ftp_modify_settings [-h] [--enabled {true,false}] [--check-remote-host {true,false}]
[--log-operations {true,false}] [--chroot-users {true,false}] [--allow-unencrypted-connections {true,false}]
[--expand-wildcards {true,false}]
    [--anonymous-user-as-local-user ANONYMOUS_USER_AS_LOCAL_USER | --anonymous-user-
none | --greeting GREETING]
```

qq get_object_backed_nodes

This section explains how to use the `qq get_object_backed_nodes` command.

Description

Get the object backed nodes.

Usage

```
qq get_object_backed_nodes [-h]
```

qq get_object_storage_uris

This section explains how to use the `qq get_object_storage_uris` command.

Description

Get the list of object storage uris configured on the cluster. These object storage uris store the persisted pstore data for an object-backed cluster. For a cluster that is not backed by objects, the returned list is always empty.

Usage

```
qq get_object_storage_uris [-h]
```


qq get_vpn_keys

This section explains how to use the `qq get_vpn_keys` command.

Description

Get VPN keys stored in the cluster.

Usage

```
qq get_vpn_keys [-h]
```

qq halt_cluster

This section explains how to use the `qq halt_cluster` command.

Description

Halt the cluster

Usage

```
qq halt_cluster [-h] [--force]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--force</code>	No	Do not prompt

qq help

This section explains how to use the `qq help` command.

Description

QQ documentation

Usage

```
qq help [-h]
```

qq identity_attributes_get

This section explains how to use the `qq identity_attributes_get` command.

Description

Get attributes related to the given identity.

Usage

```
qq identity_attributes_get [-h] identifier
```

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>identifier</code>	A name or a SID, optionally qualified with a domain prefix (e.g "local:name", "world:Everyone", "ldap_user:name", "ldap_group:name", or "ad:name") or an ID type (e.g. "uid:1001", "gid:2001", "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0").

qq identity_attributes_set

This section explains how to use the `qq identity_attributes_set` command.

Description

Set attributes related to the given identity.

Usage

```
qq identity_attributes_set [-h] --home-directory HOME_DIRECTORY identifier
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--home-directory</code>	Yes	The home directory for the identity.

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>identifier</code>	A name or a SID, optionally qualified with a domain prefix (e.g "local:name", "world:Everyone", "ldap_user:name", "ldap_group:name", or "ad:name") or an ID type (e.g. "uid:1001", "gid:2001", "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0").

qq install_vpn_keys

This section explains how to use the `qq install_vpn_keys` command.

Description

Install VPN keys.

Usage

```
qq install_vpn_keys [-h] directory
```

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>directory</code>	Directory with mqvpn-client.crt, mqvpn-client.key, and qumulo-ca.crt files.

qq kerberos_delete_keytab

This section explains how to use the `qq kerberos_delete_keytab` command.

Description

Delete the Kerberos keytab

Usage

```
qq kerberos_delete_keytab [-h]
```

qq kerberos_get_keytab

This section explains how to use the `qq kerberos_get_keytab` command.

Description

Get the Kerberos keytab

Usage

```
qq kerberos_get_keytab [-h]
```


qq kerberos_get_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq kerberos_get_settings` command.

Description

Get the Kerberos settings

Usage

```
qq kerberos_get_settings [-h]
```

qq kerberos_modify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq kerberos_modify_settings` command.

Description

Modify the Kerberos settings

Usage

```
qq kerberos_modify_settings [-h] -a USE_ALT_SECURITY_IDENTITYES_MAPPING
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-a</code>	Yes	When enabled, map kerberos-authenticated users to LDAP records via the altSecurityIdentities field

qq kerberos_set_keytab

This section explains how to use the `qq kerberos_set_keytab` command.

Description

Set the Kerberos keytab

Usage

```
qq kerberos_set_keytab [-h] -k KEYTAB_FILE
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
-k	Yes	The Kerberos keytab file to set

qq ldap_get_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq ldap_get_settings` command.

Description

Get settings for LDAP interaction

Usage

```
qq ldap_get_settings [-h]
```

qq ldap_get_status

This section explains how to use the `qq ldap_get_status` command.

Description

Get LDAP client connection states

Usage

```
qq ldap_get_status [-h]
```

qq ldap_login_name_to_gid_numbers

This section explains how to use the `qq ldap_login_name_to_gid_numbers` command.

Description

Query the LDAP server for the gid numbers for all the groups of which the given login name is a member. This returns a vector of results in the case that the given login name maps to multiple uid numbers.

Usage

```
qq ldap_login_name_to_gid_numbers [-h] --login-name LOGIN_NAME
```

qq ldap_login_name_to_uid_numbers

This section explains how to use the `qq ldap_login_name_to_uid_numbers` command.

Description

Get the uidNumbers from a login name using the LDAP server

Usage

```
qq ldap_login_name_to_uid_numbers [-h] --login-name LOGIN_NAME
```

qq ldap_set_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq ldap_set_settings` command.

Description

Set settings for LDAP interaction

Usage

```
qq ldap_set_settings [-h] --use-ldap {true,false} --bind-uri BIND_URI --base-dn BASE_DN
[--bind-username BIND_USERNAME] [--bind-password BIND_PASSWORD] [--encrypt-connection {true,false}]
[--rfc2307]
  [--custom-group-member-attribute CUSTOM_GROUP_MEMBER_ATTRIBUTE] [--custom-user-group-identifier-attribute CUSTOM_USER_GROUP_IDENTIFIER_ATTRIBUTE]
[--custom-login-name-attribute CUSTOM_LOGIN_NAME_ATTRIBUTE]
  [--custom-group-name-attribute CUSTOM_GROUP_NAME_ATTRIBUTE] [--custom-user-object-class CUSTOM_USER_OBJECT_CLASS]
[--custom-group-object-class CUSTOM_GROUP_OBJECT_CLASS]
  [--custom-uid-number-attribute CUSTOM_UID_NUMBER_ATTRIBUTE] [--custom-gid-number-attribute CUSTOM_GID_NUMBER_ATTRIBUTE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--use-ldap</code>	Yes	Whether or not to enable the use of the LDAP server on the cluster.
<code>--bind-uri</code>	Yes	LDAP URI used to bind. Example: ldap://ldap-server.example.com
<code>--base-dn</code>	Yes	Base DN (Distinguished Names). Separate multiple DN's using semicolons. Example: dc=account,dc=example,dc=com
<code>--bind-username</code>	No	Binding user's DN. Default is empty.
<code>--bind-password</code>	No	Password for simple authentication against LDAP server. If not specified, will use password that is currently stored on disk.
<code>--encrypt-connection</code>	No	If true, LDAP connection must be encrypted using TLS. Default is true.

--rfc2307	No	Use the standard schema defined in RFC2307. Cannot be combined with any custom schema arguments.
--custom-group-member-attribute	No	The attribute on a group object which contains references to the members in that group.
--custom-user-group-identifier-attribute	No	The attribute on a user that the value of the group_member_attribute on a group refers to.
--custom-login-name-attribute	No	The attribute on a user that identifies their login name.
--custom-group-name-attribute	No	The attribute on a group that identifies their name.
--custom-user-object-class	No	The class of user objects.
--custom-group-object-class	No	The class of group objects.
--custom-uid-number-attribute	No	The attribute on a user that identifies their uid number.
--custom-gid-number-attribute	No	The attribute on an object that identifies their gid number.

qq ldap_uid_number_to_login_name

This section explains how to use the `qq ldap_uid_number_to_login_name` command.

Description

Get login name from uidNumber using LDAP server

Usage

```
qq ldap_uid_number_to_login_name [-h] --uid-number UID_NUMBER
```

qq ldap_update_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq ldap_update_settings` command.

Description

Update settings for LDAP interaction

Usage

```
qq ldap_update_settings [-h] [--use-ldap {true,false}] [--bind-uri BIND_URI] [--base-dn BASE_DN] [--bind-username BIND_USERNAME] [--bind-password BIND_PASSWORD] [--encrypt-connection {true,false}] [--rfc2307]
    [--custom-group-member-attribute CUSTOM_GROUP_MEMBER_ATTRIBUTE] [--custom-user-group-identifier-attribute CUSTOM_USER_GROUP_IDENTIFIER_ATTRIBUTE] [--custom-login-name-attribute CUSTOM_LOGIN_NAME_ATTRIBUTE]
    [--custom-group-name-attribute CUSTOM_GROUP_NAME_ATTRIBUTE] [--custom-user-object-class CUSTOM_USER_OBJECT_CLASS] [--custom-group-object-class CUSTOM_GROUP_OBJECT_CLASS]
    [--custom-uid-number-attribute CUSTOM_UID_NUMBER_ATTRIBUTE] [--custom-gid-number-attribute CUSTOM_GID_NUMBER_ATTRIBUTE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--use-ldap</code>	No	Enable or disable the use of standalone LDAP.
<code>--bind-uri</code>	No	LDAP URI used to bind. Example: ldap://ldap-server.example.com
<code>--base-dn</code>	No	Base DN's (Distinguished Names). Example: dc=account,dc=example,dc=com
<code>--bind-username</code>	No	Binding users's DN.
<code>--bind-password</code>	No	Password for simple authentication against LDAP server.
<code>--encrypt-connection</code>	No	If true, LDAP connection must be encrypted using TLS.
<code>--rfc2307</code>	No	Use the standard schema defined in RFC2307. Cannot be combined with any custom schema arguments.
<code>--custom-group-member-attribute</code>	No	The attribute on a group object which contains references to the members in that group.

--custom-user-group-identifier-attribute	No	The attribute on a user that the value of the group_member_attribute on a group refers to.
--custom-login-name-attribute	No	The attribute on a user that identifies their login name.
--custom-group-name-attribute	No	The attribute on a group that identifies their name.
--custom-user-object-class	No	The class of user objects.
--custom-group-object-class	No	The class of group objects.
--custom-uid-number-attribute	No	The attribute on a user that identifies their uid number.
--custom-gid-number-attribute	No	The attribute on an object that identifies their gid number.

qq license_get_status

This section explains how to use the `qq license_get_status` command.

Description

Fetch the current license state of the cluster.

Usage

```
qq license_get_status [-h] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	Print JSON representation of license.

qq login

This section explains how to use the `qq login` command.

Description

Log in to qfsd to get REST credentials

Usage

```
qq login [-h] -u USERNAME [-p PASSWORD]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-u</code>	Yes	User name
<code>-p</code>	No	Password (insecure, visible via ps)

qq logout

This section explains how to use the `qq logout` command.

Description

Remove qfsd REST credentials

Usage

```
qq logout [-h]
```

qq metrics_get

This section explains how to use the `qq metrics_get` command.

Description

Get all system metrics.

Usage

```
qq metrics_get [-h]
```


qq

modify_object_backed_cluster_membership

This section explains how to use the `qq modify_object_backed_cluster_membership` command.

Description

Modify the membership of an object backed cluster by specifying the desired list of nodes expected to be part of the cluster after the modification. The nodes to be added, removed, or replaced are implicitly derived using the specified target membership and the current membership of the cluster.

Usage

```
qq modify_object_backed_cluster_membership [-h] --node-ips-and-fault-domains NODE_IP  
S_AND_FAULT_DOMAINS [NODE_IPS_AND_FAULT_DOMAINS ...] [--batch] [--dry-run]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--node-ips-and-fault-domains</code>	No	The node ips and fault domains of the new and existing nodes expected to remain in the cluster after the modification. Parsed as comma delimited tuples , ,...To specify a non-fault domain aware cluster, provide None in place of the fault domain ids ,None ,None ,None...The fault domain of an existing node cannot be changed.
<code>--batch</code>	No	Begin the cluster modification operation without asking for confirmation.
<code>--dry-run</code>	No	Validate the cluster modification operation and return information about the resulting cluster. When you use this flag, Qumulo Core does not perform the cluster modification.

qq monitoring_conf

This section explains how to use the `qq monitoring_conf` command.

Description

Get monitoring configuration.

Usage

```
qq monitoring_conf [-h]
```

qq monitoring_status_get

This section explains how to use the `qq monitoring_status_get` command.

Description

Get current monitoring status.

Usage

```
qq monitoring_status_get [-h]
```

qq multitenancy_create_tenant

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_create_tenant` command.

Description

Create a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_create_tenant [-h] --name NAME [--network-id [NETWORK_ID [NETWORK_ID ...]]] [--enable-web-ui | --disable-web-ui] [--enable-rest-api | --disable-rest-api] [--enable-ssh | --disable-ssh]
                             [--enable-replication | --disable-replication] [--enable-nfs | --disable-nfs]
                             [--enable-smb | --disable-smb]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--name</code>	Yes	Unique name of the tenant chosen by the user.
<code>--network-id</code>	No	List of zero or more network IDs associated with this tenant, as returned by the <code>`network_list_networks`</code> command. Each network ID may be assigned to at most one tenant.
<code>--enable-web-ui</code>	No	Web UI is accessible from this tenant.
<code>--disable-web-ui</code>	No	Web UI is not accessible from this tenant. This is the default.
<code>--enable-rest-api</code>	No	REST API is accessible from this tenant.
<code>--disable-rest-api</code>	No	REST API is not accessible from this tenant. This is the default.
<code>--enable-ssh</code>	No	SSH is accessible from this tenant.
<code>--disable-ssh</code>	No	SSH is not accessible from this tenant. This is the default.

<code>--enable-replication</code>	No	Replication is accessible from this tenant.
<code>--disable-replication</code>	No	Replication is not accessible from this tenant. This is the default.
<code>--enable-nfs</code>	No	NFS is accessible from this tenant.
<code>--disable-nfs</code>	No	NFS is not accessible from this tenant. This is the default.
<code>--enable-smb</code>	No	SMB is accessible from this tenant.
<code>--disable-smb</code>	No	SMB is not accessible from this tenant. This is the default.

qq multitenancy_delete_tenant

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_delete_tenant` command.

Description

Delete a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_delete_tenant [-h] --id ID [--force]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	The unique ID of the tenant to delete.
<code>--force</code>	No	Do not prompt

qq multitenancy_get_tenant

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_get_tenant` command.

Description

Get a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_get_tenant [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	The unique ID of the tenant to retrieve.

qq multitenancy_list_tenants

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_list_tenants` command.

Description

List all tenants

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_list_tenants [-h] [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-j</code>	No	Output in JSON format

qq multitenancy_modify_tenant

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_modify_tenant` command.

Description

Modify a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_modify_tenant [-h] --id ID [--enable-web-ui | --disable-web-ui] [--enable-rest-api | --disable-rest-api] [--enable-ssh | --disable-ssh] [--enable-replication | --disable-replication] [--enable-nfs | --disable-nfs] [--enable-smb | --disable-smb] [--network-id [NETWORK_ID [NETWORK_ID ...]]]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	The unique ID of the tenant to modify.
<code>--name</code>	No	Unique name of the tenant chosen by the user. If not specified, the existing name will be preserved.
<code>--enable-web-ui</code>	No	Web UI is accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-web-ui</code> nor <code>--disable-web-ui</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--disable-web-ui</code>	No	Web UI is not accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-web-ui</code> nor <code>--disable-web-ui</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--enable-rest-api</code>	No	REST API is accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-rest-api</code> nor <code>--disable-rest-api</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--disable-rest-api</code>	No	REST API is not accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-rest-api</code> nor <code>--disable-rest-api</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--enable-ssh</code>	No	SSH is accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-ssh</code> nor <code>--disable-ssh</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--disable-ssh</code>	No	SSH is not accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-ssh</code> nor <code>--disable-ssh</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.

<code>--enable-replication</code>	No	Replication is accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-replication</code> nor <code>--disable-replication</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--disable-replication</code>	No	Replication is not accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-replication</code> nor <code>--disable-replication</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--enable-nfs</code>	No	NFS is accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-nfs</code> nor <code>--disable-nfs</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--disable-nfs</code>	No	NFS is not accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-nfs</code> nor <code>--disable-nfs</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--enable-smb</code>	No	SMB is accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-smb</code> nor <code>--disable-smb</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--disable-smb</code>	No	SMB is not accessible from this tenant. If neither <code>--enable-smb</code> nor <code>--disable-smb</code> is specified, the existing setting will be preserved.
<code>--network-id</code>	No	List of zero or more network IDs associated with this tenant, as returned by the <code>`network_list_networks`</code> command. Each network ID may be assigned to at most one tenant. If specified, this must contain a complete list of all network IDs to be assigned to the tenant. Any already-assigned networks not present will be unassigned and services will be disabled on those networks. If not specified, the existing networks will be preserved.

qq multitenancy_nfs_delete_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_nfs_delete_settings` command.

Description

Delete NFS settings for a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_nfs_delete_settings [-h] --tenant-id TENANT_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--tenant-id</code>	Yes	ID of the tenant to delete settings for

qq multitenancy_nfs_get_global_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_nfs_get_global_settings` command.

Description

Retrieve global default NFS settings

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_nfs_get_global_settings [-h]
```

qq multitenancy_nfs_get_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_nfs_get_settings` command.

Description

Retrieve NFS settings for a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_nfs_get_settings [-h] --tenant-id TENANT_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--tenant-id</code>	Yes	ID of tenant to get settings for

qq multitenancy_nfs_list_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_nfs_list_settings` command.

Description

Retrieve NFS settings for all tenant that have tenant-specific settings configured

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_nfs_list_settings [-h]
```

qq

multitenancy_nfs_modify_global_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_nfs_modify_global_settings` command.

Description

Modify global default NFS settings

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_nfs_modify_global_settings [-h] [--enable-v4 | --disable-v4] [--enable-krb5 | --disable-krb5] [--enable-krb5p | --disable-krb5p] [--enable-krb5i | --disable-krb5i] [--enable-auth-sys | --disable-auth-sys]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--enable-v4</code>	No	Enables mounting with the NFSv4.1 protocol
<code>--disable-v4</code>	No	Disables mounting with the NFSv4.1 protocol
<code>--enable-krb5</code>	No	Enables mounting with KRB5 security
<code>--disable-krb5</code>	No	Disables mounting with KRB5 security
<code>--enable-krb5p</code>	No	Enables mounting with KRB5p security
<code>--disable-krb5p</code>	No	Disables mounting with KRB5p security
<code>--enable-krb5i</code>	No	Enables mounting with KRB5i security
<code>--disable-krb5i</code>	No	Disables mounting with KRB5i security
<code>--enable-auth-sys</code>	No	Enables mounting with AUTH_SYS security
<code>--disable-auth-sys</code>	No	Disables mounting with AUTH_SYS security

qq multitenancy_nfs_modify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_nfs_modify_settings` command.

Description

Modify NFS settings for a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_nfs_modify_settings [-h] --tenant-id TENANT_ID [--enable-v4 | --disable-v4] [--enable-krb5 | --disable-krb5] [--enable-krb5p | --disable-krb5p] [--enable-krb5i | --disable-krb5i] [--enable-auth-sys | --disable-auth-sys]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--tenant-id</code>	Yes	ID of tenant to modify settings for
<code>--enable-v4</code>	No	Enables mounting with the NFSv4.1 protocol
<code>--disable-v4</code>	No	Disables mounting with the NFSv4.1 protocol
<code>--enable-krb5</code>	No	Enables mounting with KRB5 security
<code>--disable-krb5</code>	No	Disables mounting with KRB5 security
<code>--enable-krb5p</code>	No	Enables mounting with KRB5p security
<code>--disable-krb5p</code>	No	Disables mounting with KRB5p security
<code>--enable-krb5i</code>	No	Enables mounting with KRB5i security
<code>--disable-krb5i</code>	No	Disables mounting with KRB5i security
<code>--enable-auth-sys</code>	No	Enables mounting with AUTH_SYS security
<code>--disable-auth-sys</code>	No	Disables mounting with AUTH_SYS security

qq multitenancy_smb_delete_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_smb_delete_settings` command.

Description

Delete SMB settings for a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_smb_delete_settings [-h] --tenant-id TENANT_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--tenant-id</code>	Yes	ID of the tenant to delete settings for

qq multitenancy_smb_get_global_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_smb_get_global_settings` command.

Description

Retrieve global default SMB settings

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_smb_get_global_settings [-h]
```

qq multitenancy_smb_get_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_smb_get_settings` command.

Description

Retrieve SMB settings for a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_smb_get_settings [-h] --tenant-id TENANT_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--tenant-id</code>	Yes	ID of tenant to get settings for

qq multitenancy_smb_list_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_smb_list_settings` command.

Description

Retrieve SMB settings for all tenant that have tenant-specific settings configured

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_smb_list_settings [-h]
```

qq

multitenancy_smb_modify_global_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_smb_modify_global_settings` command.

Description

Modify global default SMB settings

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_smb_modify_global_settings [-h] [-e {none,preferred,required}] [-d dialect_1 [dialect_2 ...]] [--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-hosts {true,false}] [--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-users {true,false}] [--snapshot-directory-mode {visible,hidden,disabled}] [--bypass-traverse-checking {true,false}] [--signing-required {true,false}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-e</code>	No	Server encryption mode to set
<code>-d</code>	No	Specify a space-separated list of SMB dialects that clients are permitted to negotiate. To disable SMB, specify <code>-d ""</code> . Available dialects: <code>smb2_dialect_2_002</code> , <code>smb2_dialect_2_1</code> , <code>smb2_dialect_3_0</code> , <code>smb2_dialect_3_11</code> . Alternatively, use <code>-d ALL</code> to allow all supported dialects.
<code>--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-hosts</code>	No	Configure share listing to omit shares to which the requesting host isn't authorized to connect.
<code>--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-users</code>	No	Configure share listing to omit shares to which the requesting user isn't authorized to connect. Important: Clients which don't have passwordless authentication typically list shares by using guest privileges. This flag typically hides all shares from this client type.

--snapshot-directory-mode	No	When you set this flag to visible, the .snapshot directory appears at the root of shares during directory listing operations. The .snapshot directory is also accessible by name in any directory. When you set this flag to hidden, .snapshot directories do not appear in directory listings but remains accessible by name. When you set this flag to disabled, .snapshot directories are not accessible and snapshots are available only through the Restore Previous Versions dialog box on Windows.
--bypass-traverse-checking	No	Enables bypass traverse checking for all users and directories. For example, a user who tries to access directory /x/y and has permissions to the /x directory but not to the /x/y directory can access the /x/y directory. A user still requires permissions to the /x directory to view its contents.
--signing-required	No	If the user is not a guest, require all messages to be signed. This flag applies to all SMB shares.

qq multitenancy_smb_modify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq multitenancy_smb_modify_settings` command.

Description

Modify SMB settings for a tenant

Usage

```
qq multitenancy_smb_modify_settings [-h] --tenant-id TENANT_ID [-e {none,preferred,required}] [-d dialect_1 [dialect_2 ...]] [--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-hosts {true,false}] [--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-users {true,false}] [--snapshot-directory-mode {visible,hidden,disabled}] [--bypass-traverse-checking {true,false}] [--signing-required {true,false}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--tenant-id</code>	Yes	ID of tenant to modify settings for
<code>-e</code>	No	Server encryption mode to set
<code>-d</code>	No	Specify a space-separated list of SMB dialects that clients are permitted to negotiate. To disable SMB, specify <code>-d ""</code> . Available dialects: <code>smb2_dialect_2_002</code> , <code>smb2_dialect_2_1</code> , <code>smb2_dialect_3_0</code> , <code>smb2_dialect_3_11</code> . Alternatively, use <code>-d ALL</code> to allow all supported dialects.
<code>--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-hosts</code>	No	Configure share listing to omit shares to which the requesting host isn't authorized to connect.
<code>--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-users</code>	No	Configure share listing to omit shares to which the requesting user isn't authorized to connect. Important: Clients which don't have passwordless authentication typically list shares by using guest privileges. This flag typically hides all shares from this client type.

--snapshot-directory-mode	No	When you set this flag to visible, the .snapshot directory appears at the root of shares during directory listing operations. The .snapshot directory is also accessible by name in any directory. When you set this flag to hidden, .snapshot directories do not appear in directory listings but remains accessible by name. When you set this flag to disabled, .snapshot directories are not accessible and snapshots are available only through the Restore Previous Versions dialog box on Windows.
--bypass-traverse-checking	No	Enables bypass traverse checking for all users and directories. For example, a user who tries to access directory /x/y and has permissions to the /x directory but not to the /x/y directory can access the /x/y directory. A user still requires permissions to the /x directory to view its contents.
--signing-required	No	If the user is not a guest, require all messages to be signed. This flag applies to all SMB shares.

qq network_add_network

This section explains how to use the `qq network_add_network` command.

Description

Add network configuration

Usage

```
qq network_add_network [-h] --name NAME --netmask <netmask-or-subnet> --ip-ranges <address-or-range> [<address-or-range> ...] [--floating-ip-ranges <address-or-range> [<address-or-range> ...]] [--dns-servers <address-or-range> [<address-or-range> ...]] [--dns-search-domains <search-domain> [<search-domain> ...]] [--mtu MTU] [--vlan-id VLAN_ID] [--tenant-id TENANT_ID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--name</code>	Yes	Network name
<code>--net-mask</code>	Yes	(if STATIC) IPv4 or IPv6 Netmask or Subnet CIDR eg. 255.255.255.0 or 10.1.1.0/24
<code>--ip-ranges</code>	Yes	(if STATIC) List of persistent IP ranges to replace the current ranges. Can be single addresses or ranges, comma separated. eg. 10.1.1.20-21 or 10.1.1.20,10.1.1.21
<code>--floating-ip-ranges</code>	No	(if STATIC) List of floating IP ranges to replace the current ranges. Can be single addresses or ranges, comma separated. eg. 10.1.1.20-21 or 10.1.1.20,10.1.1.21
<code>--dns-servers</code>	No	List of DNS Server IP addresses. Can be a single address or multiple comma separated addresses. eg. 10.1.1.10 or 10.1.1.10,10.1.1.15
<code>--dns-search-domains</code>	No	List of DNS Search Domains to use. Can be a single domain or multiple comma separated domains. eg. my.domain.com or my.domain.com,your.domain.com

<code>--mtu</code>	No	(if STATIC) The Maximum Transfer Unit (MTU) in bytes of a tagged STATIC network. The MTU of an untagged STATIC network needs to be specified through interface MTU.
<code>--vlan-id</code>	No	(if STATIC) User assigned VLAN tag for network configuration. 1-4094 are valid VLAN IDs and 0 is used for untagged networks.
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	The tenant that the network will be assigned to. If only one tenant exists, the network will default to that tenant. Otherwise, not specifying the tenant will create the network unassigned.

qq network_delete_network

This section explains how to use the `qq network_delete_network` command.

Description

Delete network configuration

Usage

```
qq network_delete_network [-h] --network-id NETWORK_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--network-id</code>	Yes	The unique ID of the network on the interface

qq network_get_interface

This section explains how to use the `qq network_get_interface` command.

Description

Get configuration for the specified interface

Usage

```
qq network_get_interface [-h] [--interface-id INTERFACE_ID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--interface-id</code>	No	The unique ID of the interface

qq network_get_network

This section explains how to use the `qq network_get_network` command.

Description

Get configuration for the specified network

Usage

```
qq network_get_network [-h] --network-id NETWORK_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--network-id</code>	Yes	The unique ID of the network on the interface

qq network_list_connections

This section explains how to use the `qq network_list_connections` command.

Examples

To ensure the optimal performance of your cluster, its client connections must be distributed evenly.

To View Client Connections in JSON Format

Run the `qq network_list_connections` command to list the IP address and protocol for each client.

The following is example output.

```
[{
  "connections": [{
    "network_address": "203.0.113.0",
    "type": "CONNECTION_TYPE_SMB"
  }, {
    "network_address": "203.0.113.1",
    "type": "CONNECTION_TYPE_NFS"
  }],
  "id": 1
},
...
]
```

To View the Client Connection Counts

Run the `qq network_list_connections` command and use the `--counts` flag to view the balance of client connections.

Note

Using the `--counts` flag returns only the SMB and NFS connections without the client IP addresses.

The following is example output.

```
Total: SMB 70 NFS 30
Node1: SMB 17 NFS 8
Node2: SMB 17 NFS 7
Node3: SMB 18 NFS 6
Node4: SMB 18 NFS 9
```

Description

Get the list of SMB and NFS protocol connections per node.

Usage

```
qq network_list_connections [-h] [-c | --json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-c</code>	No	Pretty-print connection counts for the cluster and each node
<code>--json</code>	No	Print json instead of default pretty-printed connection table

qq network_list_interfaces

This section explains how to use the `qq network_list_interfaces` command.

Description

List configurations for interfaces on the cluster

Usage

```
qq network_list_interfaces [-h]
```


qq network_list_networks

This section explains how to use the `qq network_list_networks` command.

Description

List network configurations

Usage

```
qq network_list_networks [-h]
```

qq network_mod_interface

This section explains how to use the `qq network_mod_interface` command.

Description

Modify interface configuration

Usage

```
qq network_mod_interface [-h] [--interface-id INTERFACE_ID] [--default-gateway DEFAULT_GATEWAY] [--default-gateway-ipv6 DEFAULT_GATEWAY_IPV6] [--bonding-mode {ACTIVE_BA  
CKUP,IEEE_8023AD}] [--mtu MTU]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--interface-id</code>	No	The unique ID of the interface
<code>--default-gateway</code>	No	The default IPv4 gateway address
<code>--default-gateway-ipv6</code>	No	The default IPv6 gateway address
<code>--bonding-mode</code>	No	Ethernet bonding mode
<code>--mtu</code>	No	The maximum transfer unit (MTU) in bytes of the interface and any untagged STATIC network.

qq network_mod_network

This section explains how to use the `qq network_mod_network` command.

Description

Modify network configuration

Usage

```
qq network_mod_network [-h] --network-id NETWORK_ID [--name NAME] [--assigned-by {DHCP,STATIC}] [--netmask <netmask-or-subnet>] [--ip-ranges <address-or-range> [<address-or-range> ...]] [--floating-ip-ranges <address-or-range> [<address-or-range> ...]] [--clear-floating-ip-ranges] [--dns-servers <address-or-range> [<address-or-range> ...]] [--clear-dns-servers] [--dns-search-domains <search-domain> [<search-domain> ...]] [--clear-dns-search-domains] [--mtu MTU] [--vlan-id VLAN_ID] [--tenant-id TENANT_ID | --clear-tenant-id]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--network-id</code>	Yes	The unique ID of the network on the interface
<code>--name</code>	No	Network name
<code>--assigned-by</code>	No	How to assign IP address, either DHCP or STATIC
<code>--netmask</code>	No	(if STATIC) IPv4 or IPv6 Netmask or Subnet CIDR eg. 255.255.255.0 or 10.1.1.0/24
<code>--ip-ranges</code>	No	(if STATIC) List of persistent IP ranges to replace the current ranges. Can be single addresses or ranges, comma separated. eg. 10.1.1.20-21 or 10.1.1.20,10.1.1.21
<code>--floating-ip-ranges</code>	No	(if STATIC) List of floating IP ranges to replace the current ranges. Can be single addresses or ranges, comma separated. eg. 10.1.1.20-21 or 10.1.1.20,10.1.1.21

<code>--clear-floating-ip-ranges</code>	No	(if STATIC) Clear the floating IP address ranges
<code>--dns-servers</code>	No	List of DNS Server IP addresses to replace the current ranges. Can be a single address or multiple comma separated addresses. eg. 10.1.1.10 or 10.1.1.10,10.1.1.15
<code>--clear-dns-servers</code>	No	Clear the DNS servers
<code>--dns-search-domains</code>	No	List of DNS Search Domains to replace the current domains. Can be a single domain or multiple comma separated domains. eg. my.domain.com or my.domain.com,your.domain.com
<code>--clear-dns-search-domains</code>	No	Clear the DNS search domains
<code>--mtu</code>	No	(if STATIC) The Maximum Transfer Unit (MTU) in bytes of a tagged STATIC network. The MTU of an untagged STATIC network needs to be specified through interface MTU.
<code>--vlan-id</code>	No	(if STATIC) User assigned VLAN tag for network configuration. 1-4094 are valid VLAN IDs and 0 is used for untagged networks.
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	The tenant that the network is assigned to. If only one tenant exists, this will default to that tenant.
<code>--clear-tenant-id</code>	No	Clear the tenant from the network, making the network unassigned

qq network_poll

This section explains how to use the `qq network_poll` command.

Description

Poll network status

Usage

```
qq network_poll [-h] [--node-id NODE_ID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--node-id</code>	No	Node ID

qq nfs_add_export

This section explains how to use the `qq nfs_add_export` command.

Description

Add a new NFS export

Usage

```
qq nfs_add_export [-h] --export-path EXPORT_PATH --fs-path FS_PATH [--tenant-id TENANT_ID] [--description DESCRIPTION] (--no-restrictions | --restrictions JSON_FILE_PATH) [--create-fs-path] [--fields-to-present-as-32-bit FIELD [FIELD ...]]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--export-path</code>	Yes	NFS Export path
<code>--fs-path</code>	Yes	File system path
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	ID of the tenant to add the export to
<code>--description</code>	No	Description of this export
<code>--no-restrictions</code>	No	Specify no restrictions for this export.

<code>--restrictions</code>	No	<p>Path to local file containing the restrictions in JSON format. <code>host_restrictions</code> is a comma separated list of IPs/ IP ranges/ host-names/ wildcarded hostnames/ and the strings KRB5@, KRB5I@, and KRB5P@ for the 3 kerberos security flavors: basic auth, Integrity, and Privacy. <code>user_mapping</code> can be "none" "root" "all". <code>map_to_user</code> may be "{ "id_type": "LOCAL_USER", "id_value": "" }" or "{ "id_type": "NFS_UID", "id_value": "" }". <code>map_to_group</code> may be "{ "id_type": "NFS_GID", "id_value": "" }". If <code>user_mapping</code> is not "none", then either specify <code>map_to_user</code> as a local user or specify both <code>map_to_user</code> and <code>map_to_group</code> as NFS user/group. ==Example JSON==: { "restrictions": [{ "read_only": true, "host_restrictions": ["1.2.3.1", "1.100.0.0/24"], "user_mapping": "root", "map_to_user": { "id_type": "LOCAL_USER", "id_value": "500" } }, { "read_only": false, "host_restrictions": ["KRB5@"], "user_mapping": "none" }, { "read_only": true, "host_restrictions": [], "user_mapping": "all", "map_to_user": { "id_type": "NFS_UID", "id_value": "500" }, "map_to_group": { "id_type": "NFS_GID", "id_value": "501" } }] }</p>
<code>--create-fs-path</code>	No	Creates the specified file system path if it does not exist
<code>--fields-to-present-as-32-bit</code>	No	<p>Fields that should be forced to fit in 32 bits for this export, to support legacy clients and applications. <code>FILE_IDS</code> will hash file IDs (inode numbers), which can be observed by "stat", and is also necessary for some deprecated linux system calls (e.g. to list a directory) to work. <code>FS_SIZE</code> saturates the available, used, and total capacity reported to tools like "df" to 4GiB. <code>FILE_SIZES</code> saturates the reported size of individual files to 4GiB, and should be used with caution as it could cause application misbehavior in the handling of larger files. <code>NONE</code> explicitly specifies no 32 bit mapping.</p>

qq nfs_delete_export

This section explains how to use the `qq nfs_delete_export` command.

Description

Delete an export

Usage

```
qq nfs_delete_export [-h] (--export-id EXPORT_ID | --export-path EXPORT_PATH) [--tenant-id TENANT_ID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--export-id</code>	No	ID of export to delete
<code>--export-path</code>	No	Path of export to delete
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	ID of the tenant the export is in. Only used if using the <code>--export-path</code> argument.

qq nfs_get_export

This section explains how to use the `qq nfs_get_export` command.

Description

Get an export

Usage

```
qq nfs_get_export [-h] (--export-id EXPORT_ID | --export-path EXPORT_PATH) [--tenant-id TENANT_ID] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--export-id</code>	No	ID of export to modify
<code>--export-path</code>	No	Path of export to modify
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	ID of the tenant to get the export from. Only used if using the <code>--export-path</code> argument.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print raw response JSON.

qq nfs_get_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq nfs_get_settings` command.

Description

Retrieve current NFS server configuration.

Usage

```
qq nfs_get_settings [-h]
```

qq nfs_list_exports

This section explains how to use the `qq nfs_list_exports` command.

Description

List all NFS exports

Usage

```
qq nfs_list_exports [-h] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	Print raw response JSON.

qq nfs_mod_export

This section explains how to use the `qq nfs_mod_export` command.

Description

Modify an export

Usage

```
qq nfs_mod_export [-h] (--export-id EXPORT_ID | --export-path EXPORT_PATH) [--tenant-id TENANT_ID] [--new-export-path NEW_EXPORT_PATH] [--new-tenant-id NEW_TENANT_ID] [--fs-path FS_PATH] [--description DESCRIPTION] [--no-restrictions | --restrictions JSON_FILE_PATH] [--create-fs-path] [--field s-to-present-as-32-bit FIELD [FIELD ...]]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--export-id</code>	No	ID of export to modify
<code>--export-path</code>	No	Path of export to modify
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	ID of the tenant the export is in. Only used if using the <code>--export-path</code> argument.
<code>--new-export-path</code>	No	Change NFS export path
<code>--new-tenant-id</code>	No	Change tenant that export is in
<code>--fs-path</code>	No	Change file system path
<code>--description</code>	No	Description of this export
<code>--no-restrictions</code>	No	Specify no restrictions for this export.

<code>--restrictions</code>	No	<p>Path to local file containing the restrictions in JSON format. <code>host_restrictions</code> is a comma separated list of IPs/ IP ranges/ host-names/ wildcarded hostnames/ and the strings KRB5@, KRB5I@, and KRB5P@ for the 3 kerberos security flavors: basic auth, Integrity, and Privacy. <code>user_mapping</code> can be "none" "root" "all". <code>map_to_user</code> may be "{ "id_type": "LOCAL_USER", "id_value": "" }" or "{ "id_type": "NFS_UID", "id_value": "" }". <code>map_to_group</code> may be "{ "id_type": "NFS_GID", "id_value": "" }". If <code>user_mapping</code> is not "none", then either specify <code>map_to_user</code> as a local user or specify both <code>map_to_user</code> and <code>map_to_group</code> as NFS user/group. ==Example JSON==: { "restrictions": [{ "read_only": true, "host_restrictions": ["1.2.3.1", "1.100.0.0/24"], "user_mapping": "root", "map_to_user": { "id_type": "LOCAL_USER", "id_value": "500" } }, { "read_only": false, "host_restrictions": ["KRB5@"], "user_mapping": "none" }, { "read_only": true, "host_restrictions": [], "user_mapping": "all", "map_to_user": { "id_type": "NFS_UID", "id_value": "500" }, "map_to_group": { "id_type": "NFS_GID", "id_value": "501" } }] }</p>
<code>--create-fs-path</code>	No	Creates the specified file system path if it does not exist
<code>--fields-to-present-as-32-bit</code>	No	<p>Fields that should be forced to fit in 32 bits for this export, to support legacy clients and applications. <code>FILE_IDS</code> will hash file IDs (inode numbers), which can be observed by "stat", and is also necessary for some deprecated linux system calls (e.g. to list a directory) to work. <code>FS_SIZE</code> saturates the available, used, and total capacity reported to tools like "df" to 4GiB. <code>FILE_SIZES</code> saturates the reported size of individual files to 4GiB, and should be used with caution as it could cause application misbehavior in the handling of larger files. <code>NONE</code> explicitly specifies no 32 bit mapping.</p>

qq nfs_mod_export_host_access

This section explains how to use the `qq nfs_mod_export_host_access` command.

Description

Modify the access hosts are granted to an export

Usage

```
qq nfs_mod_export_host_access [-h] (--export-id EXPORT_ID | --export-path EXPORT_PATH) [--tenant-id TENANT_ID] [--json] {add_entry,modify_entry,remove_entry} ...
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--export-id</code>	No	ID of export to modify
<code>--export-path</code>	No	Path of export to modify
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	ID of the tenant the export is in. Only used if using the <code>--export-path</code> argument
<code>--json</code>	No	Print raw response JSON

qq nfs_modify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq nfs_modify_settings` command.

Description

Modify current NFS server configuration.

Usage

```
qq nfs_modify_settings [-h] [--enable-v4 | --disable-v4] [--enable-krb5 | --disable-krb5] [--enable-krb5p | --disable-krb5p] [--enable-krb5i | --disable-krb5i] [--enable-auth-sys | --disable-auth-sys]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--enable-v4</code>	No	Enables mounting with the NFSv4.1 protocol
<code>--disable-v4</code>	No	Disables mounting with the NFSv4.1 protocol
<code>--enable-krb5</code>	No	Enables mounting with KRB5 security
<code>--disable-krb5</code>	No	Disables mounting with KRB5 security
<code>--enable-krb5p</code>	No	Enables mounting with KRB5p security
<code>--disable-krb5p</code>	No	Disables mounting with KRB5p security
<code>--enable-krb5i</code>	No	Enables mounting with KRB5i security
<code>--disable-krb5i</code>	No	Disables mounting with KRB5i security
<code>--enable-auth-sys</code>	No	Enables mounting with AUTH_SYS security
<code>--disable-auth-sys</code>	No	Disables mounting with AUTH_SYS security

qq node_chassis_status_get

This section explains how to use the `qq node_chassis_status_get` command.

Description

Get the status of node chassis

Usage

```
qq node_chassis_status_get [-h] [--node NODE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--node</code>	No	Node ID

qq node_state_get

This section explains how to use the `qq node_state_get` command.

Description

Get the operational state of the node

Usage

```
qq node_state_get [-h]
```

qq nodes_list

This section explains how to use the `qq nodes_list` command.

Examples

To List Information about Nodes in Your Cluster

Run the `qq nodes_list` command.

The following is example output. This example shows a cluster with 4 nodes.

```
[{
  "id": 1,
  "label": "d0:82:77:72:01:1f",
  "model_number": "Q0626",
  "node_name": "qumulo-1",
  "node_status": "online",
  "uuid": "12345a6b-7c89-0d12-3456-78fe9012f345"
},{
  "id": 2,
  "label": "a0:2c:55:a3:3d:ce",
  "model_number": "Q0626",
  "node_name": "qumulo-2",
  "node_status": "online",
  "uuid": "abcde1f2-g3hi-j4kl-mnop-qr56stuv7wxy"
},{
  "id": 3,
  "label": "ec:fd:7d:3f:0b:e5",
  "model_number": "Q0626",
  "node_name": "qumulo-3",
  "node_status": "online",
  "uuid": "c3a7be37-d65b-42ec-831a-1d0e94a171de"
},{
  "id": 4,
  "label": "c4:e9:73:89:7c:76",
  "model_number": "Q0626",
  "node_name": "qumulo-4",
  "node_status": "online",
  "uuid": "31b43286-2b03-4dc7-af27-a8c4c35719ab"
}]
```

Description

List nodes

Usage

```
qq nodes_list [-h] [--node NODE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--node</code>	No	Node ID

qq portal_authorize_hub

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_authorize_hub` command.

Description

Authorize the specified hub portal to activate the relationship

Usage

```
qq portal_authorize_hub [-h] -i ID -a SPOKE_ADDRESS [-p SPOKE_PORT] [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	The identifier of the hub portal to authorize
<code>-a</code>	Yes	The IP address of a node in the spoke portal host cluster that proposed the relationship
<code>-p</code>	No	The TCP port for portal activity on the remote cluster (3713 by default)
<code>-j</code>	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_create

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_create` command.

Description

Create a spoke portal and propose a hub portal relationship on another cluster

Usage

```
qq portal_create [-h] --spoke-root SPOKE_ROOT -a HUB_ADDRESS [-p HUB_PORT] --hub-root HUB_ROOT [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
--spoke-root	Yes	The full path to the directory that serves as the spoke portal root directory. Qumulo Core creates this directory for you automatically. If this directory exists already, the system outputs an error.
-a	Yes	The IP address of a node in the remote cluster
-p	No	The TCP port for portal activity on the remote cluster (3713 by default)
--hub-root	Yes	Full path to the prospective directory that will serve as the hub portal root directory
-j	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_delete_hub

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_delete_hub` command.

Description

Delete a hub portal

Usage

```
qq portal_delete_hub [-h] -i ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Hub portal ID

qq portal_delete_spoke

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_delete_spoke` command.

Description

Delete a spoke portal

Usage

```
qq portal_delete_spoke [-h] -i ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Spoke portal ID

qq portal_evict_data

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_evict_data` command.

Description

Free the capacity consumed by a cached file in the specified spoke portal

Usage

```
qq portal_evict_data [-h] -i SPOKE_ID --file-id FILE_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	The identifier of the spoke portal from which to remove the cached file
<code>--file-id</code>	Yes	The identifier of the file to be removed from the spoke portal cache

qq portal_evict_link

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_evict_link` command.

Description

Remove a cached link from a directory to a child file or directory

Usage

```
qq portal_evict_link [-h] -i SPOKE_ID --dir-id DIR_ID --name NAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	The identifier of the spoke portal from which to remove the cached link
<code>--dir-id</code>	Yes	The identifier of the parent directory from which to remove the cached link
<code>--name</code>	Yes	The name of the cached child file or directory to unlink

qq portal_evict_tree

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_evict_tree` command.

Description

Remove a cached directory from a spoke portal

Usage

```
qq portal_evict_tree [-h] -i SPOKE_ID --dir-id DIR_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	The identifier of the spoke portal from which to remove the cached directory
<code>--dir-id</code>	Yes	The identifier of the cached directory to remove

qq portal_get_eviction_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_get_eviction_settings` command.

Description

Retrieve the configuration for automated removal of cached data

Usage

```
qq portal_get_eviction_settings [-h]
```

qq portal_get_hub

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_get_hub` command.

Description

Get the configuration and state for the specified hub portal

Usage

```
qq portal_get_hub [-h] -i ID [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Hub portal ID
<code>-j</code>	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_get_spoke

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_get_spoke` command.

Description

Get the configuration and state for the specified spoke portal

Usage

```
qq portal_get_spoke [-h] -i ID [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Spoke portal ID
<code>-j</code>	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_list

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_list` command.

Description

List all accepted and pending portals on the current cluster

Usage

```
qq portal_list [-h] [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-j</code>	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_list_hubs

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_list_hubs` command.

Description

List accepted and pending hub portals on the current cluster

Usage

```
qq portal_list_hubs [-h] [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-j</code>	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_list_spokes

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_list_spokes` command.

Description

List accepted and pending spoke portals on the current cluster

Usage

```
qq portal_list_spokes [-h] [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-j</code>	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_modify_hub

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_modify_hub` command.

Description

Change the configuration for a hub portal

Usage

```
qq portal_modify_hub [-h] -i ID -a SPOKE_ADDRESS [-p SPOKE_PORT] [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Hub portal ID
<code>-a</code>	Yes	The IP address of a node in the remote cluster
<code>-p</code>	No	The TCP port for portal activity on the remote cluster (3713 by default)
<code>-j</code>	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_modify_spoke

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_modify_spoke` command.

Description

Change the configuration for a spoke portal

Usage

```
qq portal_modify_spoke [-h] -i ID -a HUB_ADDRESS [-p HUB_PORT] [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Spoke portal ID
<code>-a</code>	Yes	The IP address of a node in the remote cluster
<code>-p</code>	No	The TCP port for portal activity on the remote cluster (3713 by default)
<code>-j</code>	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_propose_hub

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_propose_hub` command.

Description

Propose a relationship from a spoke portal to a hub portal

Usage

```
qq portal_propose_hub [-h] --spoke-id SPOKE_ID -a HUB_ADDRESS [-p HUB_PORT] --hub-root HUB_ROOT [-j]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--spoke-id</code>	Yes	The identifier of the spoke portal from which to propose a relationship
<code>-a</code>	Yes	The IP address of a node in the remote cluster
<code>-p</code>	No	The TCP port for portal activity on the remote cluster (3713 by default)
<code>--hub-root</code>	Yes	Full path to the prospective directory that will serve as the hub portal root directory
<code>-j</code>	No	Pretty-print JSON

qq portal_set_eviction_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq portal_set_eviction_settings` command.

Description

Configure the automated removal of cached data

Usage

```
qq portal_set_eviction_settings [-h] -f FREE_THRESHOLD
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-f</code>	Yes	The threshold of remaining free capacity on a cluster, as a decimal number between 0 and 1, that triggers the automated removal of cached data. For example, if you set this value to 0.05, the system begins to remove cached data from spoke portals when the cluster is 95%% full.

qq protection_status_get

This section explains how to use the `qq protection_status_get` command.

Description

Get cluster protection status

Usage

```
qq protection_status_get [-h]
```

qq quota_create_quota

This section explains how to use the `qq quota_create_quota` command.

Description

Create a directory quota

Usage

```
qq quota_create_quota [-h] [--path PATH] [--id ID] --limit LIMIT
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Path name
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--limit</code>	Yes	Quota limit in bytes. Both base-10 and base-2 shorthand names are accepted: GB or GiB, TB or TiB (e.g. 50GB)

qq quota_delete_quota

This section explains how to use the `qq quota_delete_quota` command.

Description

Delete a directory quota

Usage

```
qq quota_delete_quota [-h] [--path PATH] [--id ID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Path name
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID

qq quota_get_quota

This section explains how to use the `qq quota_get_quota` command.

Description

Get a directory quota

Usage

```
qq quota_get_quota [-h] [--path PATH] [--id ID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Path name
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID

qq quota_list_quotas

This section explains how to use the `qq quota_list_quotas` command.

Description

List all directory quotas

Usage

```
qq quota_list_quotas [-h] [--page-size PAGE_SIZE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--page-size</code>	No	Max quota entries to return per request

qq quota_update_quota

This section explains how to use the `qq quota_update_quota` command.

Description

Update a directory quota

Usage

```
qq quota_update_quota [-h] [--path PATH] [--id ID] --limit LIMIT
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	Path name
<code>--id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--limit</code>	Yes	Quota limit in bytes. Both base-10 and base-2 shorthand names are accepted: GB or GiB, TB or TiB (e.g. 50GB)

qq raw

This section explains how to use the `qq raw` command.

Description

Issue an HTTP request to a Qumulo REST endpoint. Content for modifying requests (i.e. PATCH, POST, and PUT) can be provided on stdin. Output is provided on stdout.

Usage

```
qq raw [-h] [--content-type {application/json,application/octet-stream}] {DELETE,GET,PATCH,POST,PUT} url
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--content-type</code>	No	Content MIME type. Use application/octet-stream for binary input. (Default: application/json)

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>method</code>	HTTP method. PATCH, POST, and PUT accept input on stdin
<code>url</code>	REST endpoint (e.g. /v1/ad/join)

qq reboot_pause

This section explains how to use the `qq reboot_pause` command.

Description

Pause a cluster-wide reboot

Usage

```
qq reboot_pause [-h]
```

qq reboot_resume

This section explains how to use the `qq reboot_resume` command.

Description

Resume a cluster-wide reboot

Usage

```
qq reboot_resume [-h]
```

qq reboot_start

This section explains how to use the `qq reboot_start` command.

Description

Start a cluster-wide reboot

Usage

```
qq reboot_start [-h] [--rolling] [--num-nodes NUM_NODES_TO_REBOOT] [--force]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--rolling</code>	No	Reboot nodes one set at a time, depending on the number of node failures configured in the protection system
<code>--num-nodes</code>	No	Using the --rolling flag lets you specify the number of nodes to reboot at a time. The number of nodes must be greater than 0 and less than or equal to the number of node failures that your cluster permits. By default, this value is the number of permitted node failures minus 1 (1 node minimum).
<code>--force</code>	No	Do not prompt

qq reboot_status

This section explains how to use the `qq reboot_status` command.

Description

Retrieve status of reboot manager

Usage

```
qq reboot_status [-h]
```

qq replace_nodes

This section explains how to use the `qq replace_nodes` command.

Description

Replace configured nodes by adding nodes to a Qumulo cluster.

Usage

```
qq replace_nodes [-h] {register_plan,add_nodes_and_replace,get_plan,cancel_plan} ...
```


qq replication_abort_object_replication

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_abort_object_replication` command.

Description

Abort any ongoing replication job for the specified object replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_abort_object_replication [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the object replication relationship

qq replication_abort_replication

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_abort_replication` command.

Description

Abort ongoing replication work for the specified source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_abort_replication [-h] --id ID [--skip-active-policy-snapshot {true,false}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship
<code>--skip-active-policy-snapshot</code>	No	If set to true and the currently replicating snapshot was created by a policy, the next replication job will use the next queued snapshot instead of retrying the current one (default: false).

qq replication_add_blackout_window

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_add_blackout_window` command.

Description

Add a blackout window to the specified source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_add_blackout_window [-h] --id ID --start-time START_TIME --end-time END_TIME --days-of-week DAYS_OF_WEEK
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship.
<code>--start-time</code>	Yes	The 24 hour time of day start time for the blackout window (e.g. 15:30). Time is always in the timezone configured on the specified source replication relationship.
<code>--end-time</code>	Yes	The 24 hour time of day end time for the blackout window (e.g. 18:30) -- on the following day if earlier than the --start-time parameter.
<code>--days-of-week</code>	Yes	Days of the week the window applies to. Comma separated list (e.g. MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI,SAT,SUN) or ALL.

qq replication_authorize

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_authorize` command.

Description

Authorize the specified replication relationship, establishing this cluster as the target of replication.

Usage

```
qq replication_authorize [-h] --id ID [--allow-non-empty-directory] [--allow-fs-path-create]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the target replication relationship
<code>--allow-non-empty-directory</code>	No	Allow the replication relationship to be authorized on a target directory containing existing data. Existing data in the target directory may be deleted or overwritten. If you wish to preserve this data, consider taking a snapshot before authorizing.
<code>--allow-fs-path-create</code>	No	Allow the target directory to be created with inherited permissions if it does not already exist

qq replication_create_object_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_create_object_relationship` command.

Description

Create an object replication relationship that initiates a copy of file data to or from S3.

Usage

```
qq replication_create_object_relationship [-h] (--local-directory-id LOCAL_DIRECTORY_ID | --local-directory-path LOCAL_DIRECTORY_PATH) --direction {COPY_TO_OBJECT,COPY_FROM_OBJECT} [--object-store-address OBJECT_STORE_ADDRESS] --object-folder OBJECT_FOLDER [--use-port USE_PORT] [--ca-certificate CA_CERTIFICATE] --bucket BUCKET [--bucket-addressing-style {BUCKET_STYLE_PATH,BUCKET_STYLE_VIRTUAL_HOSTED}] --region REGION --access-key-id ACCESS_KEY_ID [--secret-access-key SECRET_ACCESS_KEY]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--local-directory-id</code>	No	File ID of the qumulo directory
<code>--local-directory-path</code>	No	Path of the qumulo directory
<code>--direction</code>	Yes	Whether data is to be copied to, or from, the object store.
<code>--object-store-address</code>	No	S3-compatible server address. If omitted, Amazon S3 address <code>s3.amazonaws.com</code> will be used.
<code>--object-folder</code>	Yes	Folder to use in the object store bucket. A slash separator is automatically used to specify a folder. For example, a folder "example" and a file path (relative to the <code>directory_path</code>) "dir/file" results in key "example/dir/file". Use empty value "" or "/" to replicate with the root of the bucket.

<code>--use-port</code>	No	HTTPS port to use when communicating with the object store (default: 443)
<code>--ca-certificate</code>	No	Path to a file containing the public certificate of the certificate authority to trust for connections to the object store, in PEM format. If not specified, the built-in trusted public CAs are used.
<code>--bucket</code>	Yes	Bucket in the object store to use for this relationship
<code>--bucket-addressing-style</code>	No	Addressing style for requests to the bucket. Set to BUCKET_STYLE_PATH for path-style addressing or BUCKET_STYLE_VIRTUAL_HOSTED for virtual hosted-style (the default). For Amazon S3, virtual hosted-style is recommended as path-style will be deprecated. Bucket names containing dots (".") or characters that are not valid in domain names may require path-style. The object-store-address should not include the bucket name, regardless of addressing style.
<code>--region</code>	Yes	Region the bucket is located in, e.g., us-west-2
<code>--access-key-id</code>	Yes	Access key ID to use when communicating with the object store
<code>--secret-access-key</code>	No	Secret access key to use when communicating with the object store

qq replication_create_source_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_create_source_relationship` command.

Description

Create a new replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_create_source_relationship [-h] (--source-id SOURCE_ID | --source-path SOURCE_PATH) --target-path TARGET_PATH --target-address TARGET_ADDRESS [--target-port TARGET_PORT] [--enable-replication {true,false}] [--set-source-directory-read-only {true,false}] [--map-local-ids-to-nfs-ids {true,false}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--source-id</code>	No	File ID of the source directory
<code>--source-path</code>	No	Path to the source directory
<code>--target-path</code>	Yes	Path to the target directory
<code>--target-address</code>	Yes	The target IP address
<code>--target-port</code>	No	Network port to replicate to on the target (overriding default)

qq replication_delete_blackout_windows

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_delete_blackout_windows` command.

Description

Delete blackout windows of the specified source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_delete_blackout_windows [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship

qq replication_delete_object_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_delete_object_relationship` command.

Description

Delete the specified object replication relationship, which must not be running a job.

Usage

```
qq replication_delete_object_relationship [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the object replication relationship

qq replication_delete_source_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_delete_source_relationship` command.

Description

Delete the specified source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_delete_source_relationship [-h] --id ID [--force]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship
<code>--force</code>	No	Do not prompt

qq replication_delete_target_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_delete_target_relationship` command.

Description

Delete the specified target replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_delete_target_relationship [-h] --id ID [--force]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the target replication relationship
<code>--force</code>	No	Do not prompt

qq replication_get_object_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_get_object_relationship` command.

Description

Get the configuration of the specified object replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_get_object_relationship [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the object replication relationship

qq

replication_get_object_relationship_status

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_get_object_relationship_status` command.

Description

Get current status of the specified object replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_get_object_relationship_status [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the object replication relationship

qq replication_get_source_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_get_source_relationship` command.

Description

Get information about the specified source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_get_source_relationship [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship

qq

replication_get_source_relationship_status

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_get_source_relationship_status` command.

Description

Get current status of the specified source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_get_source_relationship_status [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship

qq

replication_get_target_relationship_status

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_get_target_relationship_status` command.

Description

Get current target of the specified source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_get_target_relationship_status [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the target replication relationship

qq replication_link_snapshot_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_link_snapshot_policy` command.

Description

Link a snapshot policy to a source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_link_snapshot_policy [-h] --relationship-id RELATIONSHIP_ID --snapshot-policy-id SNAPSHOT_POLICY_ID [-t TARGET_EXPIRATION]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--relationship-id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship.
<code>--snapshot-policy-id</code>	Yes	Identifier of the snapshot policy to link.
<code>-t</code>	No	Duration after which to expire snapshots on the target cluster that were replicated from this snapshot policy, in format , where is a positive integer less than 100 and is one of [months, weeks, days, hours, minutes], e.g. 5days or 1hours. 'never' indicates snapshots should never expire and 'same_as_policy' indicates snapshots should expire at the same time as the snapshot policy specifies. (default: same_as_policy)

qq

replication_list_object_relationship_statuses

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_list_object_relationship_statuses` command.

Description

List the statuses for all existing object replication relationships.

Usage

```
qq replication_list_object_relationship_statuses [-h]
```

qq replication_list_object_relationships

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_list_object_relationships` command.

Description

List all the existing object replication relationships.

Usage

```
qq replication_list_object_relationships [-h]
```

qq replication_list_queued_snapshots

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_list_queued_snapshots` command.

Description

List information for all snapshots awaiting replication by the specified source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_list_queued_snapshots [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship.

qq

replication_list_source_relationship_statuses

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_list_source_relationship_statuses` command.

Description

List statuses for all existing source replication relationships.

Usage

```
qq replication_list_source_relationship_statuses [-h]
```

qq replication_list_source_relationships

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_list_source_relationships` command.

Description

List existing source replication relationships.

Usage

```
qq replication_list_source_relationships [-h]
```

qq

replication_list_target_relationship_statuses

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_list_target_relationship_statuses` command.

Description

List statuses for all existing target replication relationships.

Usage

```
qq replication_list_target_relationship_statuses [-h]
```

qq replication_make_target_writable

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_make_target_writable` command.

Description

Revert target directory to the latest recovery point.

Usage

```
qq replication_make_target_writable [-h] --id ID [--force]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the target replication relationship
<code>--force</code>	No	Do not prompt

qq replication_modify_source_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_modify_source_relationship` command.

Description

Modify an existing source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_modify_source_relationship [-h] --id ID [--new-target-address NEW_TARGET_ADDRESS] [--new-target-port NEW_TARGET_PORT] [-z TIMEZONE] [--enable-replication {true,false}] [--set-source-directory-read-only {true,false}] [--map-local-ids-to-nfs-ids {true,false}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship
<code>--new-target-address</code>	No	The target IP address
<code>--new-target-port</code>	No	Network port to replicate to on the target
<code>-z</code>	No	The timezone for the relationship's blackout windows (e.g. America/Los_Angeles or UTC). See the <code>time_list_timezones qq</code> command for a complete list of supported timezones.

qq replication_reconnect_target_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_reconnect_target_relationship` command.

Description

Make the target directory read-only and revert any changes made to the target directory since the latest recovery point. Then reconnect the specified target replication relationship with its source directory. The revert action may take some time to complete before replication is resumed.

Usage

```
qq replication_reconnect_target_relationship [-h] --id ID [--force]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the target replication relationship
<code>--force</code>	No	Do not prompt

qq replication_release_queued_snapshot

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_release_queued_snapshot` command.

Description

Release a snapshot queued for replication from the queue of the specified source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_release_queued_snapshot [-h] --relationship-id RELATIONSHIP_ID --snapshot-id SNAPSHOT_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--relationship-id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship.
<code>--snapshot-id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the snapshot to release.

qq replication_replicate

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_replicate` command.

Description

Replicate from the source to the target of the specified relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_replicate [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship

qq replication_reverse_target_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_reverse_target_relationship` command.

Description

Reverse source and target for a replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_reverse_target_relationship [-h] --id ID --source-address SOURCE_ADDR  
ESS [--source-port SOURCE_PORT]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the target replication relationship
<code>--source-address</code>	Yes	The IP address of the current source cluster
<code>--source-port</code>	No	Network port of the current source cluster (defaults to 3712)

qq replication_set_snapshot_policy_replication_mode

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_set_snapshot_policy_replication_mode` command.

Description

Set the replication mode of the specified source replication relationship. This command is only for a relationship that has linked snapshot policies.

Usage

```
qq replication_set_snapshot_policy_replication_mode [-h] --id ID --mode {REPLICATION_SNAPSHOT_POLICY,REPLICATION_SNAPSHOT_POLICY_WITH_CONTINUOUS}
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship.
<code>--mode</code>	Yes	Replication mode to set.

qq replication_set_target_relationship_lock

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_set_target_relationship_lock` command.

Description

The key that locks policy-created snapshots for a target replication relationship. Consider the following system behavior: If you don't set a key, the system does not lock the snapshots that the specified target replication relationship creates. The system locks only policy-created snapshots, unless you configure an expiration for the snapshot policy on the target cluster. If you reverse the relationship by switching the source and target, the new target cannot use this lock key and you must set a key for the new target. However, if you revert the relationship by returning the source and target to their original assignments, the system lets you use lock key from the original source-target relationship. If a target replication relationship uses a lock key, you cannot disable or delete the key, unless you reverse the relationship. If you disable or delete a lock key while a target replication relationship is reversed and then return the source and target to their original assignments, you must set a new key.

Usage

```
qq replication_set_target_relationship_lock [-h] --relationship-id RELATIONSHIP_ID  
(-k LOCK_KEY | --clear-lock-key)
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--relationship-id</code>	Yes	The unique identifier of the target replication relationship.
<code>-k</code>	No	The identifier or name of the lock key to associate with the specified target replication relationship.
<code>--clear-lock-key</code>	No	Disassociate the lock key from this target relationship

qq replication_start_object_relationship

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_start_object_relationship` command.

Description

Start a new replication job for an existing object replication relationship

Usage

```
qq replication_start_object_relationship [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the object replication relationship

qq replication_unlink_snapshot_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq replication_unlink_snapshot_policy` command.

Description

Unlink a snapshot policy from a source replication relationship.

Usage

```
qq replication_unlink_snapshot_policy [-h] --relationship-id RELATIONSHIP_ID --snaps  
hot-policy-id SNAPSHOT_POLICY_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--relationship-id</code>	Yes	Unique identifier of the source replication relationship.
<code>--snapshot-policy-id</code>	Yes	Identifier of the snapshot policy to unlink.

qq restriper_status

This section explains how to use the `qq restriper_status` command.

Description

Get restriper status

Usage

```
qq restriper_status [-h]
```

qq rotate_encryption_keys

This section explains how to use the `qq rotate_encryption_keys` command.

Description

Rotate the at-rest encryption master keys.

Usage

```
qq rotate_encryption_keys [-h] [--key-id KEY_ID | --create-key-with-name KEY_NAME]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--key-id</code>	No	The unique ID of the master key for at-rest encryption.
<code>--create-key-with-name</code>	No	The name of the key that will be created and used for at-rest encryption.

qq s3_abort_upload

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_abort_upload` command.

Description

Aborts an S3 upload in progress. You can perform this operation on user-initiated multipart uploads and system-initiated uploads that the PutObject and CopyObject API actions use.

Usage

```
qq s3_abort_upload [-h] --bucket BUCKET --upload-id UPLOAD_ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--bucket</code>	Yes	The S3 bucket to which the upload was initiated
<code>--upload-id</code>	Yes	The identifier of the upload to abort.

qq s3_add_bucket

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_add_bucket` command.

Description

Create an S3 bucket

Usage

```
qq s3_add_bucket [-h] --name NAME [--fs-path FS_PATH] [--create-fs-path] [--enable-object-lock]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--name</code>	Yes	The name of the bucket to create
<code>--fs-path</code>	No	The absolute path to use as the bucket root directory. The user must have permission to read the directory.
<code>--create-fs-path</code>	No	Create the bucket root directory if it does not already exist. The user must have permission to create the bucket root directory.
<code>--enable-object-lock</code>	No	Create the bucket with versioning and object locking enabled.

qq s3_bucket_policy_explain_access

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_bucket_policy_explain_access` command. For more information, see [Managing Access Policies for an S3 Bucket in a Qumulo Cluster](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Description

Details a users access as allowed by the bucket policy

Usage

```
qq s3_bucket_policy_explain_access [-h] --bucket BUCKET [--auth-id AUTH_ID] [--anonymouse] [identifier]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--bucket</code>	Yes	The bucket for which the access policy will be explained.
<code>--auth-id</code>	No	Auth ID of the qumulo user
<code>--anonymous</code>	No	An unauthenticated S3 user

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>identifier</code>	An auth_id, SID, or name optionally qualified with a domain prefix (e.g "local:name", "ad:name", "AD\name") or an ID type (e.g. "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0"). Groups are not supported for access keys, must be a user.

qq s3_create_access_key

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_create_access_key` command.

Description

Create S3 access key

Usage

```
qq s3_create_access_key [-h] [--auth-id AUTH_ID] [--self] [identifier]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--auth-id</code>	No	The auth_id of the Qumulo Core user
<code>--self</code>	No	Create an s3 access key for the currently logged on user

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>identifier</code>	An auth_id, SID, or a name optionally qualified by a domain prefix (for example, "local:name", "ad:name", "AD\name") or an ID type (for example, "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0"). Qumulo Core supports only users (not groups) for S3 access keys.

qq s3_delete_access_key

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_delete_access_key` command.

Description

Delete an S3 access key

Usage

```
qq s3_delete_access_key [-h] --id ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	Yes	The identifier of the access key to delete.

qq s3_delete_bucket

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_delete_bucket` command.

Description

Delete an S3 bucket

Usage

```
qq s3_delete_bucket [-h] --name NAME [--delete-root-dir]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--name</code>	Yes	The name of the S3 bucket to delete
<code>--delete-root-dir</code>	No	If specified, the operation succeeds only if the bucket root directory is empty, and the caller has the permissions for unlinking the bucket root directory from the S3 bucket. By default, the directory to be deleted can contain objects.

qq s3_delete_bucket_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_delete_bucket_policy` command.
For more information, see [Managing Access Policies for an S3 Bucket in a Qumulo Cluster](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To Delete an Access Policy for an S3 Bucket

⚠ Important

This command removes any existing access policy restrictions.

Run the `qq s3_delete_bucket_policy` command and use the `--bucket` flag to specify the name of your S3 bucket. For example:

```
qq s3_delete_bucket_policy --bucket MyBucket
```

Description

Remove the access policy stored at `BUCKET`.

Usage

```
qq s3_delete_bucket_policy [-h] --bucket BUCKET
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--bucket</code>	Yes	The target bucket for which the access policy will be removed.

qq s3_get_bucket

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_get_bucket` command.

Examples

To Get Configuration Information for an S3 Bucket

Run the `qq s3_get_bucket` command and use the `--bucket` flag to specify the name of your bucket. For example:

```
qq s3_get_bucket_policy --bucket MyBucket
```

The following is example output. All times are in the UTC time zone.

```
{
  "creation_time": "2022-12-20T19:42:26.833076147Z",
  "name": "MyBucket",
  "path": "/buckets/my-bucket"
}
```

Description

Retrieve details for an S3 bucket

Usage

```
qq s3_get_bucket [-h] --name NAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--name</code>	Yes	The name of the S3 bucket for which to retrieve details

qq s3_get_bucket_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_get_bucket_policy` command.

For more information, see [Managing Access Policies for an S3 Bucket in a Qumulo Cluster](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To Retrieve an Access Policy for an S3 Bucket

Run the `qq s3_get_bucket_policy` command, and use the `--bucket` flag to specify the name of your bucket. For example:

```
qq s3_get_bucket_policy --bucket MyBucket
```

Description

Retrieve entries of the access policy json stored at `BUCKET`.

Usage

```
qq s3_get_bucket_policy [-h] [--bucket BUCKET] [--example]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--bucket</code>	No	The target bucket for which the access policy will be retrieved
<code>--example</code>	No	Print an example Policy.

qq s3_get_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_get_settings` command.

Description

Retrieve S3 server settings

Usage

```
qq s3_get_settings [-h]
```

qq s3_list_access_keys

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_list_access_keys` command.

Description

List S3 access keys

Usage

```
qq s3_list_access_keys [-h] [--json] [--user USER | --self]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	Output JSON instead of table.
<code>--user</code>	No	Show access keys belonging to a specific user. Use an auth_id, SID, or name optionally qualified with a domain prefix (e.g "local:name", "ad:name", "AD\name") or an ID type (e.g. "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0"). Groups are not supported for access tokens, must be a user.
<code>--self</code>	No	List only access keys that target yourself.

qq s3_list_buckets

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_list_buckets` command.

Description

List all S3 buckets

Usage

```
qq s3_list_buckets [-h] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	List S3 buckets in JSON format (not in a table)

qq s3_list_uploads

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_list_uploads` command.

Description

List S3 uploads in progress, including user-initiated multipart uploads and system-initiated uploads that the PutObject and CopyObject API actions use.

Usage

```
qq s3_list_uploads [-h] --bucket BUCKET [--starts-with STARTS_WITH]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--bucket</code>	Yes	The S3 bucket for which to list uploads
<code>--starts-with</code>	No	List uploads only for keys that begin with the specified string

qq s3_modify_bucket

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_modify_bucket` command.

For more information, see [Managing Access Policies for an S3 Bucket in a Qumulo Cluster](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Note

By default, an S3 bucket is in the Unversioned state.

Examples

To Enable Versioning for an S3 Bucket

Run the `qq s3_modify_bucket` command, specify the bucket name, and use the `--enable-versioning` flag. For example:

```
qq s3_modify_bucket \  
  --name MyBucket \  
  --enable-versioning
```

The following is example output. All times are in the UTC time zone.

```
{  
  "creation_time": "2024-05-22T21:42:11.295718303Z",  
  "name": "MyBucket",  
  "path": "/my-bucket",  
  "versioning": "Enabled"  
}
```

To Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket

Run the `qq s3_modify_bucket` command, specify the bucket name, and use the `--suspend-versioning` flag.

Description

Modify the settings of the given bucket. Use this command to update the bucket versioning state. Using this command to enable anonymous access to a bucket has been disabled, use `s3_set_bucket_policy` instead.

Usage

```
qq s3_modify_bucket [-h] --name NAME [--suspend-versioning | --enable-versioning]
[--enable-object-lock-without-retention | --enable-object-lock-with-retention-days R
ETENTION_DAYS | --enable-object-lock-with-retention-years RETENTION_YEARS]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--name</code>	Yes	The name of the bucket to be modified
<code>--suspend-versioning</code>	No	Suspends object versioning
<code>--enable-versioning</code>	No	Enables object versioning
<code>--enable-object-lock-without-retention</code>	No	Enable Object Lock with no default retention period. (Requires versioning to be enabled for the specified S3 bucket.)
<code>--enable-object-lock-with-retention-days</code>	No	Enable Object Lock with the retention period specified in days.
<code>--enable-object-lock-with-retention-years</code>	No	Enable Object Lock with the retention period specified in years.

qq s3_modify_bucket_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_modify_bucket_policy` command.

For more information, see [Managing Access Policies for an S3 Bucket in a Qumulo Cluster](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To Modify a Statement in an Access Policy for an S3 Bucket

Run the `qq s3_modify_bucket_policy` command and use the `--bucket` flag to specify the name of the S3 bucket. For the `modify_statement` subcommand:

- Use the `--index` flag to specify the index of the statement to modify.
- Use the `--type` flag to specify the statement type.
- Use the `--sid` flag to specify the security identifier.
- Use the `--new-principals` flag to specify a comma-separated list of principals (with which to replace the existing ones), enclosed in quotation marks (").
- Use the `--new-actions` flag to specify a comma-separated list of S3 API actions (with which to replace the existing ones), enclosed in quotation marks (").

For example:

```
qq s3_modify_bucket_policy --bucket AnotherBucket \  
  modify_statement --index 1 \  
    --type Deny \  
    --sid DenyGuest \  
    --new-principals "Authenticated Users" \  
    --new-actions "s3:PutBucketPolicy"
```

To Append a Statement to an Access Policy for an S3 Bucket

Run the `qq s3_modify_bucket_policy` command and use the `--bucket` flag to specify the name of the S3 bucket. For the `append_statement` subcommand:

- Use the `--type` flag to specify the statement type.
- Use the `--sid` flag to specify the security identifier.
- Use the `--principals` flag to specify a comma-separated list of principals, enclosed in quotation marks (").
- Use the `--actions` flag to specify a comma-separated list of S3 API actions, enclosed in quotation marks (").

For example:

```
qq s3_modify_bucket_policy --bucket MyBucket \
  append_statement --type Allow \
    --sid AllowGuest \
    --principals "local:guest,local:Mary" \
    --actions "s3:GetBucketPolicy,s3:AbortMultipartUpload"
```

To Delete a Statement from an Access Policy for an S3 Bucket

Run the `qq s3_modify_bucket_policy` command and use the `--bucket` flag to specify the name of the S3 bucket. For the `delete_statement` subcommand, use the `--index` flag to specify the index of the statement to delete. For example:

```
qq s3_modify_bucket_policy --bucket MyBucket \
  delete_statement --index 2
```

Description

Modify the access policy for `--bucket`.

Usage

```
qq s3_modify_bucket_policy [-h] --bucket BUCKET [--allow-remove-self] {delete_statement,append_statement,modify_statement} ...
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--bucket</code>	Yes	The name of the S3 bucket whose access policy is to be modified
<code>--allow-remove-self</code>	No	Allow the policy set to remove the ability for this user to change the policy.

qq s3_modify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_modify_settings` command.

Description

Modify S3 server settings

Usage

```
qq s3_modify_settings [-h] [--disable | --enable] [--base-path BASE_PATH] [--multipart-upload-expiry-interval MULTIPART_UPLOAD_EXPIRY_INTERVAL] [--secure | --insecure]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--disable</code>	No	Disable S3 server
<code>--enable</code>	No	Enable S3 server
<code>--base-path</code>	No	The default bucket directory prefix for all S3 buckets created without an explicitly specified path. You must specify this directory as an absolute path.
<code>--multipart-upload-expiry-interval</code>	No	The time period during which the system permits a multipart upload to remain unmodified. When this time period elapses, the system considers the multipart upload stale and cleans it up automatically. Specify the time period in the format (for example, 5days). Quantity must be a positive integer less than 100 and units must be one of the following: months, weeks, days, or hours. To disable automatic multipart upload cleanup, specify never for quantity and do not specify any units.
<code>--secure</code>	No	Configure the S3 server to accept only HTTPS connections
<code>--insecure</code>	No	Configure the S3 server to accept both HTTP and HTTPS connections

qq s3_set_bucket_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq s3_set_bucket_policy` command.

For more information, see [Managing Access Policies for an S3 Bucket in a Qumulo Cluster](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To Configure an Access Policy for an S3 Bucket

Run the `qq s3_set_bucket_policy` command, use the `--bucket` flag to specify the name of your bucket and the `--file` flag to specify the JSON file with the access policy. For example:

```
qq s3_set_bucket_policy --bucket MyBucket --file mypolicy.json
```

Description

Upload the access policy JSON file that the `--file` flag specifies to the S3 bucket name that the `--bucket` flag specifies.

Usage

```
qq s3_set_bucket_policy [-h] --bucket BUCKET --file FILE [--allow-remove-self]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--bucket</code>	Yes	The name of the S3 bucket whose policy is to be configured
<code>--file</code>	Yes	The access policy file to upload. For an access policy template, use the <code>--example</code> flag.
<code>--allow-remove-self</code>	No	Allow the configured policy to remove the ability to modify itself from the current user.

qq saml_get_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq saml_get_settings` command.

Description

Get cluster SAML configuration

Usage

```
qq saml_get_settings [-h]
```

qq saml_modify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq saml_modify_settings` command.

Description

Modify cluster SAML configuration

Usage

```
qq saml_modify_settings [-h] [--disable | --enable] [--idp-sso-url IDP_SSO_URL] [--idp-certificate IDP_CERTIFICATE | --idp-certificate-file IDP_CERTIFICATE_FILE] [--idp-entity-id IDP_ENTITY_ID] [--cluster-dns-name CLUSTER_DNS_NAME] [--require-sso {true,false}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--disable</code>	No	Disable authentication via SAML
<code>--enable</code>	No	Enable authentication via SAML
<code>--idp-sso-url</code>	No	Sets the cluster's configured IDP SSO URL.
<code>--idp-certificate</code>	No	Sets the cluster's configured IDP public key with the given value in PEM format.
<code>--idp-certificate-file</code>	No	Sets the cluster's configured IDP public key from a PEM file.
<code>--idp-entity-id</code>	No	Sets the URI for the IDP this cluster trusts to authenticate users via SAML.
<code>--cluster-dns-name</code>	No	Sets the cluster's configured DNS name (must be FQDN).
<code>--require-sso</code>	No	If set, requires SSO for Active Directory (AD) users to be able to manage this cluster. The cluster rejects password-based authentication from AD users of the Web UI, qq CLI, and REST API. This setting does not restrict access over file protocols such as SMB.

qq set_cluster_conf

This section explains how to use the `qq set_cluster_conf` command.

Description

Set the cluster config

Usage

```
qq set_cluster_conf [-h] --cluster-name CLUSTER_NAME
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--cluster-name</code>	Yes	Cluster Name

qq set_monitoring_conf

This section explains how to use the `qq set_monitoring_conf` command.

Description

Update monitoring configuration.

Usage

```
qq set_monitoring_conf [-h] [--enabled | --disabled] [--vpn-enabled | --vpn-disabled] [--mq-host MQ_HOST] [--mq-port MQ_PORT] [--mq-proxy-host MQ_PROXY_HOST] [--mq-proxy-port MQ_PROXY_PORT] [--s3-proxy-host S3_PROXY_HOST] [--s3-proxy-port S3_PROXY_PORT] [--s3-proxy-disable-https] [--all-proxy-host HOST] [--all-proxy-port PORT] [--period PERIOD] [--vpn-host VPN_HOST] [--nexus-enabled | --nexus-disabled] [--nexus-host NEXUS_HOST] [--nexus-port NEXUS_PORT] [--nexus-interval NEXUS_INTERVAL]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--enabled</code>	No	Enable monitoring service.
<code>--disabled</code>	No	Disable monitoring service.
<code>--vpn-enabled</code>	No	Enable support VPN.
<code>--vpn-disabled</code>	No	Disable support VPN.
<code>--mq-host</code>	No	Specify MQ host name or IP.
<code>--mq-port</code>	No	Optional MQ service port.
<code>--mq-proxy-host</code>	No	Optional MQ proxy host.
<code>--mq-proxy-port</code>	No	Optional MQ proxy port.
<code>--s3-proxy-host</code>	No	Optional S3 proxy host.
<code>--s3-proxy-port</code>	No	Optional S3 proxy port.
<code>--s3-proxy-disable-https</code>	No	Optional S3 proxy disable HTTPS.
<code>--all-proxy-host</code>	No	Optional Set both MQ and S3 proxy host to HOST.

<code>--all-proxy-port</code>	No	Optional Set both MQ and S3 proxy port to PORT.
<code>--period</code>	No	Monitoring poll interval in seconds.
<code>--vpn-host</code>	No	Support VPN host name or IP.
<code>--nexus-enabled</code>	No	Enable Nexus monitoring.
<code>--nexus-disabled</code>	No	Disable Nexus monitoring.
<code>--nexus-host</code>	No	Optional nexus host.
<code>--nexus-port</code>	No	Optional nexus port.
<code>--nexus-interval</code>	No	Nexus poll interval in seconds.

qq set_node_identify_light

This section explains how to use the `qq set_node_identify_light` command.

Description

Turn node identification light on or off

Usage

```
qq set_node_identify_light [-h] --node NODE {on,off}
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--node</code>	Yes	Node ID

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>light_state</code>	Should light be visible

qq smb_add_share

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_add_share` command.

For more information, see [Using SMB Host Restrictions in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To Create an SMB Share with Host Restrictions

Note

The `qq smb_add_share` and `qq smb_mod_share` commands use the same flags.

Run the `qq smb_add_share` command and specify the path, share name, and [host restriction level](#). In the following example, Qumulo Core grants hosts 203.0.113.42 and 203.0.113.84 full control, all hosts in 203.0.113.0/24 read-only access, and denies all other hosts.

```
qq smb_add_share --fs-path / \  
  --name my-share \  
  --all-access \  
  --full-control-hosts 203.0.113.42 203.0.113.84 \  
  --read-only-hosts 203.0.113.0/24
```

The following is example output.

```

ID: 3
Name: share
Path: /
Description:
Access Based Enumeration: False
Encryption Required: False
Default File Create Mode: 0644
Default Directory Create Mode: 0755

Permissions:
ID Trustee  Type    Rights
== =====
1  Everyone Allowed Read, Write, Change permissions

Network Permissions:
ID Trustee                                Type    Rights
== =====
1  203.0.113.0/24                        Denied Write, Change permissions
2  203.0.113.0/24                        Allowed Read
3  203.0.113.42, 203.0.113.84 Allowed Read, Write, Change permissions

```

Description

Add a new SMB share

Usage

```

qq smb_add_share [-h] [--tenant-id TENANT_ID] --name NAME --fs-path FS_PATH [--description DESCRIPTION] [--access-based-enumeration-enabled {true,false}] [--create-fs-path] [--default-file-create-mode DEFAULT_FILE_CREATE_MODE] [--default-directory-create-mode DEFAULT_DIRECTORY_CREATE_MODE] [--require-encryption {true,false}] [--json] [--no-access | --read-only | --all-access] [--grant-read-access TRUSTEE [TRUSTEE ...]] [--grant-read-write-access TRUSTEE [TRUSTEE ...]] [--grant-all-access TRUSTEE [TRUSTEE ...]] [--deny-access TRUSTEE [TRUSTEE ...]] [--full-control-hosts IP/RANGE [IP/RANGE ...]] [--read-only-hosts IP/RANGE [IP/RANGE ...]] [--deny-hosts IP/RANGE [IP/RANGE ...]] [--deny-all-hosts]

```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	The ID of the tenant to which to add the share.

<code>--name</code>	Yes	Name of share.
<code>--fs-path</code>	Yes	File system path.
<code>--description</code>	No	Description of this share.
<code>--access-based-enumeration-enabled</code>	No	Enable Access-Based Enumeration for this share.
<code>--create-fs-path</code>	No	Creates the specified file system path if the path does not exist already.
<code>--default-file-create-mode</code>	No	Change the default POSIX file create mode bits (octal) for the specified SMB share. These mode bits are applied to new files as they are created. Note: If an inheritable ACE is present in the permissions ACL, this flag has no effect.
<code>--default-directory-create-mode</code>	No	Change the default POSIX directory create mode bits (octal) for the specified SMB share. These mode bits are applied to new directories as they are created. Note: If an inheritable ACE is present in the permissions ACL, this flag has no effect.
<code>--require-encryption</code>	No	Require encryption for all traffic for the specified share. When set to true, clients without encryption capability cannot connect to this share.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the raw JSON response.
<code>--no-access</code>	No	Grant no access.
<code>--read-only</code>	No	Grant everyone except guest read-only access.
<code>--all-access</code>	No	Grant everyone except guest full access.
<code>--grant-read-access</code>	No	Grant read access to the specified trustees. For example: Everyone, uid:1000, gid:1001, sid:S-1-5-2-3-4, auth_id:500

<code>--grant-read-write-access</code>	No	Grant read-write access to these trustees.
<code>--grant-all-access</code>	No	Grant all access to these trustees.
<code>--deny-access</code>	No	Deny all access to these trustees.
<code>--full-control-hosts</code>	No	The host addresses or subnet ranges for which access to this share are not limited by network permissions. Access may still be limited by share and file permissions.
<code>--read-only-hosts</code>	No	Address ranges which should be permitted read-only access at most.
<code>--deny-hosts</code>	No	The host addresses or subnet ranges for which access to the specified share is denied, regardless of other permissions. Important: Because using this flag alone results in all hosts being denied, use the correct <code>--full-control-hosts</code> or <code>--read-only-hosts</code> flags as necessary.
<code>--deny-all-hosts</code>	No	Deny all access to this share. Important: To avoid configuration issues, do not apply this flag alongside any others.

qq smb_close_file_handle

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_close_file_handle` command.

Description

Force-close the specified SMB file handle

Usage

```
qq smb_close_file_handle [-h] --location LOCATION
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--location</code>	Yes	The location of the file handle to close as returned from <code>smb_list_file_handles</code> .

qq smb_close_sessions

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_close_sessions` command.

Description

Force close SMB sessions matching one or more of a set of filters.

Usage

```
qq smb_close_sessions [-h] [--identity IDENTITY] [--location LOCATION] [--share-name SHARE_NAME] [--ip IP]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--identity</code>	No	Close only the sessions that match the specified user's identity in one of the following forms: a name or a SID optionally qualified with a domain prefix (for example, "local:name", "S-1-1-0", "name", "world:Everyone", "ldap_user:name", "ad:name"), or an ID type (for example, "uid:1001", "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0").
<code>--location</code>	No	Use the list of sessions from the <code>smb_list_sessions</code> command to close only the session with the specified location.
<code>--share-name</code>	No	Close only the sessions that are connected to the share with the specified case-sensitive name. Sessions connected to multiple shares will disconnect from all shares using the session.
<code>--ip</code>	No	Close only the sessions that originate from the specified IP address.

qq smb_delete_share

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_delete_share` command.

Description

Delete a share

Usage

```
qq smb_delete_share [-h] (--id ID | --name NAME) [--tenant-id TENANT_ID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	No	ID of share to delete.
<code>--name</code>	No	Name of share to delete.
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	The ID of the tenant from which to delete the share. Use this flag only if you also use the <code>--name</code> flag.

qq smb_get_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_get_settings` command.

Description

Get SMB settings

Usage

```
qq smb_get_settings [-h]
```

qq smb_list_file_handles

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_list_file_handles` command.

Description

List SMB open file handles

Usage

```
qq smb_list_file_handles [-h] [--page-size PAGE_SIZE] [--file-number FILE_NUMBER]
[-p] [--path PATH]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--page-size</code>	No	Max files to return per request.
<code>--file-number</code>	No	Limits results to the specified file, as returned from a command like <code>fs_file_get_attr</code> or <code>fs_read_dir</code> .
<code>-p</code>	No	Returns the primary path of the opened file.
<code>--path</code>	No	Path to file

qq smb_list_sessions

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_list_sessions` command.

Description

List SMB open sessions

Usage

```
qq smb_list_sessions [-h] [--page-size PAGE_SIZE] [--identity IDENTITY]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--page-size</code>	No	Max sessions to return per request
<code>--identity</code>	No	List only the sessions that match the specified user's identity in one of the following forms: a name or a SID optionally qualified with a domain prefix (for example, "local:name", "S-1-1-0", "name", "world:Everyone", "ldap_user:name", "ad:name"), or an ID type (for example, "uid:1001", "auth_id:513", "SID:S-1-1-0").

qq smb_list_share

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_list_share` command.

For more information, see [Using SMB Host Restrictions in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

Examples

To View Existing SMB Share Host Restrictions

Run the `qq smb_list_share` command and specify the share ID. For example:

```
qq smb_list_share --id 4
```

The following is example output.

```
ID: 4
Name: share2
Path: /
Description:
Access Based Enumeration: False
Encryption Required: False
Default File Create Mode: 0644
Default Directory Create Mode: 0755

Permissions:
ID Trustee  Type      Rights
== =====
1  Everyone Allowed Read, Write, Change permissions

Network Permissions:
ID Trustee      Type      Rights
== =====
1  203.0.113.0/24 Allowed Read, Write, Change permissions
```

Description

List a share

Usage

```
qq smb_list_share [-h] (--id ID | --name NAME) [--tenant-id TENANT_ID] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	No	ID of share to list.
<code>--name</code>	No	Name of share to list.
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	ID of the tenant to get the share from. Only used if using the <code>--name</code> argument.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the raw JSON response.

qq smb_list_shares

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_list_shares` command.

Description

List all SMB shares

Usage

```
qq smb_list_shares [-h] [--json] [--populate-trustee-names]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	Print JSON representation of shares.
<code>--populate-trustee-names</code>	No	Populate trustee names in the response.

qq smb_mod_share

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_mod_share` command.

Examples

Modifying Host Restrictions

For more information, see [Using SMB Host Restrictions in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

To Modify Host Restrictions for an Existing SMB Share

Note

- The `qq smb_add_share` and `qq smb_mod_share` commands use the same flags.
- If you specify new host restrictions, they overwrite any existing host restrictions. You must explicitly specify which host restrictions to retain.
- If you don't include any flags, no changes take place.

Run the `qq smb_mod_share` command and specify the path, share name, and [host restriction level](#). In the following example, Qumulo Core grants hosts 203.0.113.0/16 and 203.0.113.0/24 full control, and denies all other hosts.

The following is example output.

```
ID: 4
Name: share2
Path: /
Description:
Access Based Enumeration: False
Encryption Required: False
Default File Create Mode: 0644
Default Directory Create Mode: 0755

Permissions:
ID Trustee  Type    Rights
== =====
1  Everyone Allowed Read, Write, Change permissions

Network Permissions:
ID Trustee                                Type    Rights
== =====
1  203.0.113.0/16, 203.0.113.0/24 Allowed Read, Write, Change permissions
```

To Remove All Host Restrictions from an Existing SMB Share

Run the `qq smb_mod_share` command, specify the share ID, and specify full control. For example:

For more information, see [Managing SMB3 Encryption in Transit in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

```
qq smb_mod_share --id=4 \
  --full-control="*"

```

Configuring SMB3 Encryption

For more information, see [Managing SMB3 Encryption in Transit in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

To Configure Share-Level SMB3 Encryption

Run the `qq smb_mod_share` command, specify the share name or ID, and use the `--require-encryption` flag to specify `true` or `false`. For example:

```
qq smb_mod_share --name my_share \
  --require-encryption true

```

Description

Modify a share

Usage

```
qq smb_mod_share [-h] (--id ID | --name NAME) [--tenant-id TENANT_ID] [--new-name NEW_NAME] [--new-tenant-id NEW_TENANT_ID] [--fs-path FS_PATH] [--description DESCRIPTION] [--access-based-enumeration-enabled {true,false}] [--create-fs-path] [--default-file-create-mode DEFAULT_FILE_CREATE_MODE] [--default-directory-create-mode DEFAULT_DIRECTORY_CREATE_MODE] [--require-encryption {true,false}] [--json] [--full-control-hosts IP/RANGE [IP/RANGE ...]] [--read-only-hosts IP/RANGE [IP/RANGE ...]] [--deny-hosts IP/RANGE [IP/RANGE ...]] [--deny-all-hosts]

```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	No	The ID of the share to modify.

<code>--name</code>	No	The name of the share to modify.
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	ID of the tenant the share is in. Only used if using the <code>--name</code> argument.
<code>--new-name</code>	No	Change SMB share name.
<code>--new-tenant-id</code>	No	Change the tenant that the share is in.
<code>--fs-path</code>	No	Change file system path.
<code>--description</code>	No	Change share description.
<code>--access-based-enumeration-enabled</code>	No	Enable Access-Based Enumeration for this share.
<code>--create-fs-path</code>	No	Creates the specified file system path if the path does not exist already.
<code>--default-file-create-mode</code>	No	Change the default POSIX file create mode bits (octal) for the specified SMB share. These mode bits are applied to new files as they are created. Note: If an inheritable ACE is present in the permissions ACL, this flag has no effect.
<code>--default-directory-create-mode</code>	No	Change the default POSIX directory create mode bits (octal) for the specified SMB share. These mode bits are applied to new directories as they are created. Note: If an inheritable ACE is present in the permissions ACL, this flag has no effect.
<code>--require-encryption</code>	No	Require all traffic for this share to be encrypted. If true, clients without encryption capabilities will not be able to connect.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the raw JSON response.
<code>--full-control-hosts</code>	No	The host addresses or subnet ranges for which access to this share are not limited by network permissions. Access may still be limited by share and file permissions.
<code>--read-only-hosts</code>	No	Address ranges which should be permitted read-only access at most.

<code>--deny-hosts</code>	No	The host addresses or subnet ranges for which access to the specified share is denied, regardless of other permissions. Important: Because using this flag alone results in all hosts being denied, use the correct <code>--full-control-hosts</code> or <code>--read-only-hosts</code> flags as necessary.
<code>--deny-all-hosts</code>	No	Deny all access to this share. Important: To avoid configuration issues, do not apply this flag alongside any others.

qq smb_mod_share_permissions

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_mod_share_permissions` command.

Description

Modify a share's permissions

Usage

```
qq smb_mod_share_permissions [-h] (--id ID | --name NAME) [--tenant-id TENANT_ID]
[--json] {add_entry,remove_entry,modify_entry,replace} ...
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--id</code>	No	The ID of the share to modify.
<code>--name</code>	No	The name of the share to modify.
<code>--tenant-id</code>	No	The ID of the tenant from which to delete the share. Use this flag only if you also use the <code>--name</code> flag.
<code>--json</code>	No	Print the raw JSON response.

qq smb_modify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq smb_modify_settings` command.

Examples

Hiding an SMB Share from Unauthorized Hosts

For more information, see [Using SMB Host Restrictions in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

To Hide an SMB Share from Unauthorized Hosts

Run the `qq smb_modify_settings` command and set the `--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-hosts` flag to `true`.

Configuring Cluster-Level SMB3 Encryption

For more information, see [Managing SMB3 Encryption in Transit in Qumulo Core](#) in the Qumulo Administrator Guide.

To Configure Cluster-Level SMB3 Encryption

Run the `qq smb_modify_settings` command and set the `--encryption-mode` flag to one of the following:

- `NONE`
- `PREFER`
- `REQUIRE`

To Disable SMB3 Negotiation to Improve Workload Performance

Run the `qq smb_modify_settings` command and specify the supported SMB dialects. For example:

```
qq smb_modify_settings \  
--supported-dialects SMB2_DIALECT_2_1
```

To Enable SMB3 Negotiation

Run the `qq smb_modify_settings` command and specify the supported SMB dialects. For example:

```
qq smb_modify_settings \  
--supported-dialects SMB2_DIALECT_2_1 \  
SMB2_DIALECT_3_0
```

Description

Set SMB server settings

Usage

```
qq smb_modify_settings [-h] [-e {none,preferred,required}] [-d dialect_1 [dialect_2 ...]] [--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-hosts {true,false}] [--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-users {true,false}] [--snapshot-directory-mode {visible,hidden,disabled}] [--bypass-traverse-checking {true,false}] [--signing-required {true,false}]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
-e	No	Server encryption mode to set
-d	No	Specify a space-separated list of SMB dialects that clients are permitted to negotiate. To disable SMB, specify -d "". Available dialects: smb2_dialect_2_002, smb2_dialect_2_1, smb2_dialect_3_0, smb2_dialect_3_11. Alternatively, use -d ALL to allow all supported dialects.
--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-hosts	No	Configure share listing to omit shares to which the requesting host isn't authorized to connect.
--hide-shares-from-unauthorized-users	No	Configure share listing to omit shares to which the requesting user isn't authorized to connect. Important: Clients which don't have passwordless authentication typically list shares by using guest privileges. This flag typically hides all shares from this client type.
--snapshot-directory-mode	No	When you set this flag to visible, the .snapshot directory appears at the root of shares during directory listing operations. The .snapshot directory is also accessible by name in any directory. When you set this flag to hidden, .snapshot directories do not appear in directory listings but remains accessible by name. When you set this flag to disabled, .snapshot directories are not accessible and snapshots are available only through the Restore Previous Versions dialog box on Windows.

<code>--bypass-traverse-checking</code>	No	Enables bypass traverse checking for all users and directories. For example, a user who tries to access directory /x/y and has permissions to the /x directory but not to the /x/y directory can access the /x/y directory. A user still requires permissions to the /x directory to view its contents.
<code>--signing-required</code>	No	If the user is not a guest, require all messages to be signed. This flag applies to all SMB shares.

qq snapshot_calculate_used_capacity

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_calculate_used_capacity` command.

Description

Get the space used by the snapshots specified.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_calculate_used_capacity [-h] [-i IDS]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	No	Identifiers of the snapshots for which to calculate capacity usage (as a comma separated list).

qq snapshot_create_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_create_policy` command.

Description

Create a new snapshot scheduling policy.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_create_policy [-h] {hourly_or_less,daily,monthly} ...
```

qq snapshot_create_snapshot

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_create_snapshot` command.

Description

Create a new snapshot

Usage

```
qq snapshot_create_snapshot [-h] [--source-file-id SOURCE_FILE_ID | --path PATH]
[-e EXPIRATION] [-n NAME]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--source-file-id</code>	No	ID of directory to snapshot
<code>--path</code>	No	Path of directory to snapshot
<code>-e</code>	No	Time of snapshot expiration. An empty string indicates that the snapshot never expires. The time format follows RFC 3339, a normalized subset of ISO 8601.
<code>-n</code>	No	Snapshot name

qq snapshot_delete_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_delete_policy` command.

Description

Delete a single scheduling policy

Usage

```
qq snapshot_delete_policy [-h] -i ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Identifier of the snapshot policy to delete.

qq snapshot_delete_snapshot

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_delete_snapshot` command.

Description

Delete a single snapshot

Usage

```
qq snapshot_delete_snapshot [-h] -i ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Snapshot ID

qq snapshot_diff

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_diff` command.

Description

List the changed files and directories between two snapshots.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_diff [-h] --newer-snapshot NEWER_SNAPSHOT --older-snapshot OLDER_SNAPSHOT [--page-size PAGE_SIZE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--newer-snapshot</code>	Yes	Snapshot ID of the newer snapshot
<code>--older-snapshot</code>	Yes	Snapshot ID of the older snapshot
<code>--page-size</code>	No	Max snapshot diff entries to return per request

qq snapshot_file_diff

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_file_diff` command.

Description

List changed byte ranges of a file between two snapshots.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_file_diff [-h] --newer-snapshot NEWER_SNAPSHOT --older-snapshot OLDER_SNAPSHOT (--path PATH | --file-id FILE_ID) [--page-size PAGE_SIZE]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--newer-snapshot</code>	Yes	Snapshot ID of the newer snapshot
<code>--older-snapshot</code>	Yes	Snapshot ID of the older snapshot
<code>--path</code>	No	Path to file
<code>--file-id</code>	No	File ID
<code>--page-size</code>	No	Maximum number of entries to return per request

qq

snapshot_get_capacity_used_per_snapshot

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_get_capacity_used_per_snapshot` command.

Description

Get the approximate amount of space for each snapshot that would be reclaimed if that snapshot were deleted.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_get_capacity_used_per_snapshot [-h] [-i ID]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	No	If set, will return capacity usage of the snapshot with the specified id. If omitted, will return capacity usage of all snapshots.

qq snapshot_get_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_get_policy` command.

Description

Get a single policy

Usage

```
qq snapshot_get_policy [-h] -i ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Identifier of the snapshot policy to list.

qq snapshot_get_policy_status

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_get_policy_status` command.

Description

Get a single snapshot policy status

Usage

```
qq snapshot_get_policy_status [-h] -i ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Identifier of the snapshot policy.

qq snapshot_get_snapshot

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_get_snapshot` command.

Description

==SUPPRESS==

Usage

```
qq snapshot_get_snapshot [-h] -i ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	The identifier of the snapshot to list.

qq snapshot_get_status

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_get_status` command.

Description

Get the information for a single snapshot.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_get_status [-h] -i ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	The identifier of the snapshot to list.

qq snapshot_get_total_used_capacity

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_get_total_used_capacity` command.

Description

Get the total space consumed by all snapshots.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_get_total_used_capacity [-h]
```

qq snapshot_get_unlock_challenge

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_get_unlock_challenge` command.

Description

Get a security challenge for unlocking a snapshot.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_get_unlock_challenge [-h] -i ID
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	The identifier of the snapshot to unlock.

qq snapshot_list_policies

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_list_policies` command.

Description

List all policies

Usage

```
qq snapshot_list_policies [-h]
```


qq snapshot_list_policy_statuses

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_list_policy_statuses` command.

Description

List all snapshot policy statuses

Usage

```
qq snapshot_list_policy_statuses [-h]
```

qq snapshot_list_snapshots

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_list_snapshots` command.

Description

==SUPPRESS==

Usage

```
qq snapshot_list_snapshots [-h] [--exclude-in-delete | --only-in-delete]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--exclude-in-delete</code>	No	Exclude all snapshots in process of being deleted from the list
<code>--only-in-delete</code>	No	Display only snapshots in process of being deleted.

qq snapshot_list_statuses

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_list_statuses` command.

Description

List the information for every snapshot.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_list_statuses [-h] [--exclude-in-delete | --only-in-delete] [--exclude-locked | --only-locked]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--exclude-in-delete</code>	No	Exclude all snapshots in process of being deleted from the list. You can use this flag together with the <code>--exclude-locked</code> or <code>--only-locked</code> flag.
<code>--only-in-delete</code>	No	Display only snapshots in process of being deleted. You can use this flag together with the <code>--exclude-locked</code> or <code>--only-locked</code> flag.
<code>--exclude-locked</code>	No	Exclude all locked snapshots from the list. You can use this flag together with the <code>--exclude-in-delete</code> or <code>--only-in-delete</code> flag.
<code>--only-locked</code>	No	List only locked snapshots. You can use this flag together with the <code>--exclude-in-delete</code> or <code>--only-in-delete</code> flag.

qq snapshot_lock_snapshot

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_lock_snapshot` command.

Description

Lock a snapshot.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_lock_snapshot [-h] -i ID [-f] -k LOCK_KEY
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	The identifier of the snapshot to lock.
<code>-f</code>	No	Do not prompt for confirmation. The default setting is "false".
<code>-k</code>	Yes	The identifier or name of the key in the file system key store that protects the snapshot. Important: You must specify either the name or the identifier of the key.

qq snapshot_modify_policy

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_modify_policy` command.

Description

Modify an existing snapshot scheduling policy.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_modify_policy [-h] {modify_non_schedule_fields,change_to_hourly_or_less,change_to_daily,change_to_monthly} ...
```

qq snapshot_modify_snapshot

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_modify_snapshot` command.

Description

Modify an existing snapshot

Usage

```
qq snapshot_modify_snapshot [-h] -i ID [-e EXPIRATION] [-f]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	Identifier of the snapshot to modify.
<code>-e</code>	No	Time of snapshot expiration. An empty string indicates that the snapshot never expires. The time format follows RFC 3339, a normalized subset of ISO 8601.
<code>-f</code>	No	Do not prompt for confirmation. The default setting is "false".

qq snapshot_unlock_snapshot

This section explains how to use the `qq snapshot_unlock_snapshot` command.

Description

Unlock a snapshot.

Usage

```
qq snapshot_unlock_snapshot [-h] -i ID (-s SIGNATURE | -k PRIVATE_KEY_FILE)
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-i</code>	Yes	The identifier of the snapshot to unlock.
<code>-s</code>	No	The verification signature of the security challenge from the output of the <code>qq snapshot_get_unlock_challenge</code> command.
<code>-k</code>	No	The location of the private key file that locks the snapshot.

qq ssl_delete_ca_certificate

This section explains how to use the `qq ssl_delete_ca_certificate` command.

Description

Delete SSL CA certificate. This certificate is used to authenticate connections to external LDAP servers.

Usage

```
qq ssl_delete_ca_certificate [-h]
```


qq ssl_get_ca_certificate

This section explains how to use the `qq ssl_get_ca_certificate` command.

Description

Get SSL CA certificate. This certificate is used to authenticate connections to external LDAP servers.

Usage

```
qq ssl_get_ca_certificate [-h]
```

qq ssl_get_ciphers

This section explains how to use the `qq ssl_get_ciphers` command.

Description

Get SSL cipher suites for the TLS 1.2 and 1.3 protocols.

Usage

```
qq ssl_get_ciphers [-h]
```

qq ssl_modify_ca_certificate

This section explains how to use the `qq ssl_modify_ca_certificate` command.

Description

Set SSL CA certificate. This certificate is used to authenticate connections to external LDAP servers.

Usage

```
qq ssl_modify_ca_certificate [-h] -c CERTIFICATE
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-c</code>	Yes	SSL CA certificate file in PEM format

qq ssl_modify_certificate

This section explains how to use the `qq ssl_modify_certificate` command.

Description

Set the SSL certificate chain and private key for the web UI and REST servers

Usage

```
qq ssl_modify_certificate [-h] -c CERTIFICATE -k PRIVATE_KEY
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
-c	Yes	SSL certificate chain in PEM format. Must contain entire certificate chain up to the root CA
-k	Yes	RSA private key file in PEM format

qq ssl_modify_ciphers

This section explains how to use the `qq ssl_modify_ciphers` command.

Description

Set SSL cipher suites for the TLS 1.2 and 1.3 protocols. Note that ciphers required by Qumulo Core to function cannot be removed.

Usage

```
qq ssl_modify_ciphers [-h] [--tls12 TLS12] [--tls13 TLS13]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--tls12</code>	No	Cipher suites used for the TLS 1.2 protocol as a colon-delimited string
<code>--tls13</code>	No	Cipher suites used for the TLS 1.3 protocol as a colon-delimited string.

qq sso_login

This section explains how to use the `qq sso_login` command.

Description

Perform an interactive SAML single sign-on (SSO) authentication process for the cluster.

Usage

```
qq sso_login [-h]
```

qq static_ip_allocation

This section explains how to use the `qq static_ip_allocation` command.

Description

Get cluster-wide static IP allocation

Usage

```
qq static_ip_allocation [-h] [--try-ranges TRY_RANGES] [--try-netmask TRY_NETMASK]
[--try-floating-ranges TRY_FLOATING_RANGES]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--try-ranges</code>	No	Specify ip range list to try (e.g. '1.1.1.10-12,10.20.5.0/24')
<code>--try-netmask</code>	No	Specify netmask to apply when using --try-range option
<code>--try-floating-ranges</code>	No	Specify floating ip range list to try (e.g. '1.1.1.10-12,10.20.5.0/24')

qq time_get

This section explains how to use the `qq time_get` command.

Description

Get time configuration.

Usage

```
qq time_get [-h]
```


qq time_list_timezones

This section explains how to use the `qq time_list_timezones` command.

Description

List timezones supported by QC

Usage

```
qq time_list_timezones [-h]
```

qq time_series_get

This section explains how to use the `qq time_series_get` command.

Description

Get specified time series data.

Usage

```
qq time_series_get [-h] [-b BEGIN_TIME] [--csv]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>-b</code>	No	Begin time for time series intervals, in epoch seconds
<code>--csv</code>	No	Format output as Comma Separated Values

qq time_set

This section explains how to use the `qq time_set` command.

Description

Set time configuration.

Usage

```
qq time_set [-h] [--set-use-ad] [--unset-use-ad] [--ntp-servers NTP_SERVERS]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--set-use-ad</code>	No	Use Active Directory controller for NTP.
<code>--unset-use-ad</code>	No	Don't use Active Directory controller for NTP.
<code>--ntp-servers</code>	No	Set of NTP servers specified as comma delimited list.

qq time_status

This section explains how to use the `qq time_status` command.

Description

Get time configuration status.

Usage

```
qq time_status [-h]
```

qq tree_delete_cancel

This section explains how to use the `qq tree_delete_cancel` command.

Description

Cancel delete job

Usage

```
qq tree_delete_cancel [-h] id
```

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>id</code>	Directory id

qq tree_delete_create

This section explains how to use the `qq tree_delete_create` command.

Description

Create delete job

Usage

```
qq tree_delete_create [-h] [--force] directory
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--force</code>	No	Bypass path confirmation. WARNING! Tree delete can be canceled with <code>tree_delete_cancel</code> , but already deleted items cannot be recovered.

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>directory</code>	Directory id or path

qq tree_delete_get

This section explains how to use the `qq tree_delete_get` command.

Description

Get information about one delete job

Usage

```
qq tree_delete_get [-h] [--json] id
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	Output JSON instead of table.

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>id</code>	Directory id

qq tree_delete_list

This section explains how to use the `qq tree_delete_list` command.

Description

Get information about all tree delete jobs

Usage

```
qq tree_delete_list [-h] [--json]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--json</code>	No	Output JSON instead of table.

qq tree_delete_restart

This section explains how to use the `qq tree_delete_restart` command.

Description

Retry errored delete job

Usage

```
qq tree_delete_restart [-h] id
```

Positional Options

Option Name	Description
<code>id</code>	Directory id

qq unconfigured_nodes_list

This section explains how to use the `qq unconfigured_nodes_list` command.

Description

Get the list of unconfigured nodes

Usage

```
qq unconfigured_nodes_list [-h] [--table]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--table</code>	No	Print output as a table, instead of JSON

qq unconfigured_upgrade_config

This section explains how to use the `qq unconfigured_upgrade_config` command.

Description

List current upgrade prepare config for an unconfigured node

Usage

```
qq unconfigured_upgrade_config [-h]
```

qq unconfigured_upgrade_config_set

This section explains how to use the `qq unconfigured_upgrade_config_set` command.

Description

Upgrade on an unconfigured node with the FS path to an upgrade image

Usage

```
qq unconfigured_upgrade_config_set [-h] --path PATH [--target TARGET]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	Yes	FS path to upgrade image
<code>--target</code>	No	Target: idle, prepare, arm.

qq unconfigured_upgrade_status

This section explains how to use the `qq unconfigured_upgrade_status` command.

Description

List the current upgrade status for an unconfigured node

Usage

```
qq unconfigured_upgrade_status [-h] [--wait-until-prepared]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--wait-until-prepared</code>	No	Monitor the upgrade status until the PREPARING state is complete.

qq upgrade_blocked

This section explains how to use the `qq upgrade_blocked` command.

Description

Get information on whether and for what reason an upgrade is blocked

Usage

```
qq upgrade_blocked [-h]
```

qq upgrade_cluster

This section explains how to use the `qq upgrade_cluster` command.

Description

Run a cluster upgrade to the image specified by the provided path

Usage

```
qq upgrade_cluster [-h] [--path PATH] [--no-monitor] [--rolling] [--num-nodes-to-reboot NO_COMMAND_NUM_NODES_TO_REBOOT] {prepare,commit} ...
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	No	FS path to upgrade image
<code>--no-monitor</code>	No	Skip monitoring the upgrade
<code>--num-nodes-to-reboot</code>	No	Using the <code>--rolling</code> flag lets you specify the number of nodes to reboot at a time. The number of nodes must be greater than 0 and less than or equal to the number of node failures that your cluster permits. By default, this value is the number of permitted node failures minus 1 (1 node minimum).

qq upgrade_status

This section explains how to use the `qq upgrade_status` command.

Description

Get the status of the upgrade system

Usage

```
qq upgrade_status [-h] [--raw]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--raw</code>	No	Skip monitoring an in-flight upgrade and just return the raw status

qq upgrade_verify_image

This section explains how to use the `qq upgrade_verify_image` command.

Description

Verify an image path for upgrade

Usage

```
qq upgrade_verify_image [-h] --path PATH
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--path</code>	Yes	FS path to upgrade image

qq version

This section explains how to use the `qq version` command.

Examples

To Show the Version of Qumulo Core Running on Your Cluster

Run the `qq version` command.

The following is example output.

```
{
  "build_date": "2024-02-10T19:50:58Z",
  "build_id": "123456.7.8",
  "flavor": "release",
  "revision_id": "Qumulo Core 8.0.1"
}
```

Description

Print version information

Usage

```
qq version [-h]
```

qq web_ui_get_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq web_ui_get_settings` command.

Description

Get configuration options for the Web UI

Usage

```
qq web_ui_get_settings [-h] [--inactivity-timeout | --login-banner]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--inactivity-timeout</code>	No	Gets the inactivity timeout
<code>--login-banner</code>	No	Gets the configuration for the login banner

qq web_ui_modify_settings

This section explains how to use the `qq web_ui_modify_settings` command.

Description

Modify configuration options for the Web UI

Usage

```
qq web_ui_modify_settings [-h] [--inactivity-timeout MINUTES | --disable-inactivity-timeout] [--login-banner BANNER_MARKDOWN_FILE | --disable-login-banner]
```

Flags

Flag Name	Required	Description
<code>--inactivity-timeout</code>	No	Sets the inactivity timeout
<code>--disable-inactivity-timeout</code>	No	Disables the inactivity timeout
<code>--login-banner</code>	No	Sets the login banner
<code>--disable-login-banner</code>	No	Disables the login banner

qq who_am_i

This section explains how to use the `qq who_am_i` command.

Description

Get information on the current user

Usage

```
qq who_am_i [-h]
```