

## Custom scripts

### Disk performance benchmark

```
/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/support/nbperfchk -i zero: -o ./nbperfchk.tmp -s 150g
```

### Drive down checker

#### [drive\\_down\\_checker.ksh](#)

```
#!/bin/ksh
#-----
# Check drives, bring drive up if down, email
# If drives are up, do not create a report, runs from cron
#-----
# Add interested parties below:
alert_mail=mail@mydomain.co.za
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmoprchk -d ds | grep "DOWN" >/dev/null
if [ $? -ne 1 ];then
    rm /tmp/drivelog
    /bin/date >> /tmp/drivelog

    echo "" >> /tmp/drivelog
    for i in `usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmoprchk -d ds | tail -n +5 |
grep "DOWN"|awk '{print $1}'`
    do
        echo -e "Drive $i is in DOWN status, bringing drive UP\n" >>
/tmp/drivelog
        /usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmoprchk -up $i
    done
/usr/openv/volmgr/bin/vmoprchk -d ds >> /tmp/drivelog
cat /tmp/drivelog | /bin/mail -s "Drive(s) outages on `hostname`" \
    $alert_mail
fi
```

### Release SCSI reservations on Tape Drives

In shared environments it is imperative that SCSI traffic passes through the network/SAN infrastructure unmolested and without corruption, otherwise issues such as SCSI reservations can arise due to devices not releasing their reservations correctly and/or being unable to acquire them.

Disabling SCSI reservations in Netbackup may be a workaround - Netbackup will then handle drive reservations and conflicts internally.

Release reservations manually with the following command:

```
vmoprcmd -crawlreleasebyname <DRIVE_NAME>
```

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