



## Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'iscsiadm.8'

C:\>man iscsiadm.8

ISCSIADM(8)                   Linux Administrator's Manual                   ISCSIADM(8)

### NAME

iscsiadm - open-iscsi administration utility

### SYNOPSIS

```
iscsiadm -m discoverydb [-hV] [-d debug_level] [-P printlevel] [.BI -l iface -t
type -p ip:port [-ID] ] | [ [-p ip:port -t type] [-o operation] [-n name] [-v
value] [-ID] ]
```

```
iscsiadm -m discovery [-hV] [-d debug_level] [-P printlevel] [.BI -l iface -t
type -p ip:port [-l] ] | [ [-p ip:port] [-l|-D] ]
```

```
iscsiadm -m node [-hV] [-d debug_level] [-P printlevel] [-L all,manual,automatic]
[-U all,manual,automatic] [-S] [ [-T targetname -p ip:port -l iface ] [-l|-u|-R|-s]
] [ [-o operation] [-n name] [-v value] [-p ip:port] ]
```

```
iscsiadm -m session [-hV] [-d debug_level] [-P printlevel] [ -r sessionid|sysfsdir
[-R] [-u|-s|-o new] ]
```

```
iscsiadm -m iface [-hV] [-d debug_level] [-P printlevel] [ -l ifacename |
-H hostno|MAC ] [ [-o operation] [-n name] [-v value] ] [ -C ping [-a ip] [-b pack?
etsize] [-c count] [-i interval] ]
```

```
iscsiadm -m fw [-d debug_level] [-l]
```

```
iscsiadm -m host [-P printlevel] [-H hostno|MAC] [ [ -C chap [-x chap_tbi_idx] ] |
[ -C flashnode [-A portal_type] [-x flashnode_idx] ] ] [ [-C stats ] ] [ [-o opera?
tion] [-n name] [-v value] ]
```

```
iscsiadm -k priority
```

## DESCRIPTION

The `iscsiadm` utility is a command-line tool allowing discovery and login to iSCSI targets, as well as access and management of the open-iscsi database.

Open-iscsi does not use the term `node` as defined by the iSCSI RFC, where a `node` is a single iSCSI initiator or target. Open-iscsi uses the term `node` to refer to a portal on a target.

For session mode, a session id (`sid`) is used. The `sid` of a session can be found by running `iscsiadm -m session -P 1`. The session id and `sysfs` path are not currently persistent and is partially determined by when the session is setup.

Note that many of the node and discovery operations require that the iSCSI daemon (`iscsid`) be running.

## OPTIONS

`-a, --ip=ipaddr`

`ipaddr` can be IPv4 or IPv6.

This option is only valid for ping submode.

`-A, --portal_type=[ipv4|ipv6]`

Specify the portal type for the new flash node entry to be created.

This option is only valid for flashnode submode of host mode and only with new operation.

`-b, --packetsize=packetsize`

Specify the ping packetsize.

This option is only valid for ping submode.

`-c, --count=count`

`count` specify number of ping iterations.

This option is only valid for ping submode.

`-C, --submode=op`

Specify the submode for mode. `op` must be name of submode.

Currently `iscsiadm` support ping as submode for iface. For example,

```
iscsiadm -m iface -l ifacename -C ping -a ipaddr -b packetsize -c count -i interval
```

For host, it supports chap, flashnode and stats as submodes. For example,

```
iscsiadm -m host -H hostno -C chap -x chap_tbi_idx -o operation
```

```
iscsiadm -m host -H hostno -C flashnode -x flashnode_idx -o operation
```

iscsiadm -m host -H hostno -C stats

-d, --debug=debug\_level

print debugging information. Valid values for debug\_level are 0 to 8.

-h, --help

display help text and exit

-H, --host=[hostno|MAC]

The `host` argument specifies the SCSI host to use for the operation. It can be the scsi host number assigned to the host by the kernel's scsi layer, or the MAC address of a scsi host.

-i, --interval=interval

interval specify delay between two ping iterations.

This option is only valid for ping submode.

-I, --interface=[iface]

The `interface` argument specifies the iSCSI interface to use for the operation. iSCSI interfaces (`iface`) are defined in `/etc/iscsi/ifaces`. For hardware iSCSI (qla4xxx) the `iface` config must have the hardware address (`iface.hwaddress` = port's MAC address) and the `driver/transport_name` (`iface.transport_name`). The `iface`'s name is then the filename of the `iface` config. For software iSCSI, the `iface` config must have either the hardware address (`iface.hwaddress`), or the network layer's interface name (`iface.net_ifacename`), and it must have the `driver/transport_name`

The available `drivers/iscsi_transports` are `tcp` (software iSCSI over TCP/IP), `iser` (software iSCSI over InfiniBand), or `qla4xxx` (Qlogic 4XXXX HBAs). The `hwaddress` is the MAC address or for software iSCSI it may be the special value "default" which directs the initiator to not bind the session to a specific hardware resource and instead allow the network or InfiniBand layer to decide what to do. There is no need to create an `iface` config with the default behavior. If you do not specify an `iface`, then the default behavior is used.

As mentioned above there is a special `iface` name `default`. There are three others -- `cxgb3i`, `bnx2i` and `iser`, which does not bind the session to a specific card, but will bind the session to the `cxgb3i`, `bnx2i` or `iser` transport. These are experimental and the use is not supported as a stable interface.

face yet.

In discovery mode multiple interfaces can be specified by passing in multiple `-l/--interface` instances. For example,

```
"iscsiadm -m discoverydb -t st -p ip:port -l iface0 -l iface2 --discover"
```

Will direct iscsiadm to setup the node db to create records which will create sessions through the two interfaces passed in.

In node mode, only a single interface is supported in each call to iscsiadm.

This option is valid for discovery, node and iface mode.

`-k, --killiscsid=[priority]`

Currently priority must be zero. This will immediately stop all iscsid operations and shutdown iscsid. It does not logout any sessions. Running this command is the same as doing "killall iscsid". Neither should normally be used, because if iscsid is doing error recovery or if there is an error while iscsid is not running, the system may not be able to recover. This command and iscsid's SIGTERM handling are experimental.

`-D, --discover`

Discover targets using the discovery record with the recordid matching the the discovery type and portal passed in. If there is no matching record, it will be created using the iscsid.conf discovery settings. This must be passed in discoverydb mode to instruct iscsiadm to perform discovery.

This option is only valid for SendTargets discovery mode.

`-l, --login`

For node and fw mode, login to a specified record. For discovery mode, login to all discovered targets.

This option is only valid for discovery and node modes.

`-L, --loginall=[all|manual|automatic]`

For node mode, login all sessions with the node or conn startup values passed in or all running session, except ones marked onboot, if all is passed in.

This option is only valid for node mode (it is valid but not functional for session mode).

`-m, --mode op`

specify the mode. op must be one of discovery, discoverydb, node, fw, host

iface or session.

If no other options are specified: for discovery, discoverydb and node, all of their respective records are displayed; for session, all active sessions and connections are displayed; for fw, all boot firmware values are displayed; for host, all iSCSI hosts are displayed; and for iface, all ifaces setup in /etc/iscsi/ifaces are displayed.

-n, --name=name

In node mode, specify a field name in a record. In flashnode submode of host mode, specify name of the flash node parameter.

For use with the update operator.

-o, --op=op

Specifies a database operator op. op must be one of new, delete, update, show or nonpersistent.

For iface mode, apply and applyall are also applicable.

For flashnode submode of host mode, login and logout are also applicable.

This option is valid for all modes except fw. Delete should not be used on a running session. If it is iscsiadm will stop the session and then delete the record.

new creates a new database record for a given object. In node mode, the recid is the target name and portal (IP:port). In iface mode, the recid is the iface name. In discovery mode, the recid is the portal and discovery type.

In session mode, the new operation logs in a new session using the same node database and iface information as the specified session.

In discovery mode, if the recid and new operation is passed in, but the --discover argument is not, then iscsiadm will only create a discovery record (it will not perform discovery). If the --discover argument is passed in with the portal and discovery type, then iscsiadm will create the discovery record if needed, and it will create records for portals returned by the target that do not yet have a node DB record.

delete deletes a specified recid. In discovery mode, if iscsiadm is performing discovery it will delete records for portals that are no longer returned.

update will update the recid with name to the specified value. In discovery

mode, if iscsiadm is performing discovery the recid, name and value arguments are not needed. The update operation will operate on the portals returned by the target, and will update the node records with info from the config file and command line.

show is the default behaviour for node, discovery and iface mode. It is also used when there are no commands passed into session mode and a running sid is passed in. name and value are currently ignored when used with show.

nonpersistent instructs iscsiadm to not manipulate the node DB.

apply will cause the network settings to take effect on the specified iface.

applyall will cause the network settings to take effect on all the ifaces whose MAC address or host number matches that of the specific host.

login will log into the specified flash node entry.

logout does the logout from the given flash node entry.

-p, --portal=ip[:port]

Use target portal with ip-address ip and port. If port is not passed in the default port value is 3260.

IPv6 addresses can be specified as [ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd]:port or ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd.

Hostnames can also be used for the ip argument.

This option is only valid for discovery, or for node operations with the new operator.

This should be used along with --target in node mode, to specify what the open-iscsi docs refer to as a node or node record. Note: open-iscsi's use of the word node, does not match the iSCSI RFC's iSCSI Node term.

-P, --print=printlevel

If in node mode print nodes in tree format. If in session mode print sessions in tree format. If in discovery mode print the nodes in tree format.

-T, --targetname=targetname

Use target targetname.

This should be used along with --portal in node mode, to specify what the open-iscsi docs refer to as a node or node record. Note: open-iscsi's use of the word node, does not match the iSCSI RFC's iSCSI Node term.

-r, --sid=sid | sysfsdir

Use session ID sid. The sid of a session can be found from running iscsiadm in session mode with the --info argument.

Instead of sid, a sysfs path containing the session can be used. For example using one of the following: /sys/devices/platform/hostH/sessionS/targetH:B:I, /sys/devices/platform/hostH/sessionS/targetH:B:I, or /sys/devices/platform/hostH/sessionS, for the sysfsdir argument would result in the session with sid S to be used.

sid | sysfsdir is only required for session mode.

-R, --rescan

In session mode, if sid is also passed in rescan the session. If no sid has been passed in rescan all running sessions.

In node mode, rescan a session running through the target, portal, iface tuple passed in.

-s, --stats

Display session statistics. This option when used with host mode, displays host statistics.

-S, --show

When displaying records, do not hide masked values, such as the CHAP secret (password).

This option is only valid for node and session mode.

-t, --type=type

type must be sendtargets (or abbreviated as st), slp, isns or fw. Currently only sendtargets, fw, and iSNS is supported, see the DISCOVERY TYPES section.

This option is only valid for discovery mode.

-u, --logout

logout for a specified record.

This option is only valid for node and session mode.

-U, --logoutall=[all,manual,automatic]

logout all sessions with the node or conn startup values passed in or all running session, except ones marked onboot, if all is passed in.

This option is only valid for node mode (it is valid but not functional for session mode).

`-v, --value=value`

Specify a value for use with the update operator.

This option is only valid for node mode and flashnode submode of host mode.

`-V, --version`

display version and exit

`-x, --index=index`

Specify the index of the entity to operate on.

This option is only valid for chap and flashnode submodes of host mode.

## DISCOVERY TYPES

iSCSI defines 3 discovery types: SendTargets, SLP, and iSNS.

### SendTargets

A native iSCSI protocol which allows each iSCSI target to send a list of available targets to the initiator.

**SLP** Optionally an iSCSI target can use the Service Location Protocol (SLP) to announce the available targets. The initiator can either implement SLP queries directly or can use a separate tool to acquire the information about available targets.

**iSNS** iSNS (Internet Storage Name Service) records information about storage volumes within a larger network. To utilize iSNS, pass the address and optionally the port of the iSNS server to do discovery to.

**fw** Several NICs and systems contain a mini iSCSI initiator which can be used for boot. To get the values used for boot the fw option can be used. Doing fw discovery, does not store persistent records in the node or discovery DB, because the values are stored in the system's or NIC's resource.

Performing fw discovery will print the portals, like with other discovery methods. To see other settings like CHAP values and initiator settings, like you would in node mode, run "iscsiadm -m fw".

fw support in open-iscsi is experimental. The settings and iscsiadm syntax and output format may change.

iscsiadm supports the iSNS (isns) or SendTargets (st) discovery type. An SLP implementation is under development.

## EXIT STATUS

On success 0 is returned. On error one of the return codes below will be returned.

Commands that operate on multiple objects (sessions, records, etc), iscsiadm/iscsistart will return the first error that is encountered. iscsiadm/iscsistart will attempt to execute the operation on the objects it can. If no objects are found ISCSI\_ERR\_NO\_OBJS\_FOUND is returned.

- 0 ISCSI\_SUCCESS - command executed successfully.
- 1 ISCSI\_ERR - generic error code.
- 2 ISCSI\_ERR\_SESS\_NOT\_FOUND - session could not be found.
- 3 ISCSI\_ERR\_NOMEM - could not allocate resource for operation.
- 4 ISCSI\_ERR\_TRANS - connect problem caused operation to fail.
- 5 ISCSI\_ERR\_LOGIN - generic iSCSI login failure.
- 6 ISCSI\_ERR\_IDBM - error accessing/managing iSCSI DB.
- 7 ISCSI\_ERR\_INVALID - invalid argument.
- 8 ISCSI\_ERR\_TRANS\_TIMEOUT - connection timer expired while trying to connect.
- 9 ISCSI\_ERR\_INTERNAL - generic internal iscsid/kernel failure.
- 10 ISCSI\_ERR\_LOGOUT - iSCSI logout failed.
- 11 ISCSI\_ERR\_PDU\_TIMEOUT - iSCSI PDU timedout.
- 12 ISCSI\_ERR\_TRANS\_NOT\_FOUND - iSCSI transport module not loaded in kernel or iscsid.
- 13 ISCSI\_ERR\_ACCESS - did not have proper OS permissions to access iscsid or execute iscsiadm command.
- 14 ISCSI\_ERR\_TRANS\_CAPS - transport module did not support operation.
- 15 ISCSI\_ERR\_SESS\_EXISTS - session is logged in.
- 16 ISCSI\_ERR\_INVALID\_MGMT\_REQ - invalid IPC MGMT request.
- 17 ISCSI\_ERR\_ISNS\_UNAVAILABLE - iSNS service is not supported.
- 18 ISCSI\_ERR\_ISCSID\_COMM\_ERR - a read/write to iscsid failed.
- 19 ISCSI\_ERR\_FATAL\_LOGIN - fatal iSCSI login error.
- 20 ISCSI\_ERR\_ISCSID\_NOTCONN - could not connect to iscsid.
- 21 ISCSI\_ERR\_NO\_OBJS\_FOUND - no records/targets/sessions/portals found to execute operation on.
- 22 ISCSI\_ERR\_SYSFS\_LOOKUP - could not lookup object in sysfs.
- 23 ISCSI\_ERR\_HOST\_NOT\_FOUND - could not lookup host.
- 24 ISCSI\_ERR\_LOGIN\_AUTH\_FAILED - login failed due to authorization failure.
- 25 ISCSI\_ERR\_ISNS\_QUERY - iSNS query failure.

26 ISCSI\_ERR\_ISNS\_REG\_FAILED - iSNS registration/deregistration failed.

## EXAMPLES

Discover targets at a given IP address:

```
iscsiadm --mode discoverydb --type sendtargets --portal 192.168.1.10 --discover
```

Login, must use a node record id found by the discovery:

```
iscsiadm --mode node --targetname iqn.2001-05.com.doe:test --portal 192.168.1.1:3260 --login
```

Logout:

```
iscsiadm --mode node --targetname iqn.2001-05.com.doe:test --portal 192.168.1.1:3260 --logout
```

List node records:

```
iscsiadm --mode node
```

Display all data for a given node record:

```
iscsiadm --mode node --targetname iqn.2001-05.com.doe:test --portal 192.168.1.1:3260
```

## FILES

`/etc/iscsi/iscsid.conf`

The configuration file read by iscsid and iscsiadm on startup.

`/etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi`

The file containing the iSCSI InitiatorName and InitiatorAlias read by iscsid and iscsiadm on startup.

`/etc/iscsi/nodes/`

This directory contains the nodes with their targets.

`/etc/iscsi/send_targets`

This directory contains the portals.

## SEE ALSO

`iscsid(8)`

## AUTHORS

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