Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'nvme-get-log.1' command

$ man nvme-get-log.1

NVME-GET-LOG(1)   NVMe Manual   NVME-GET-LOG(1)

NAME

    nvme-get-log - Retrieves a log page from an NVMe device

SYNOPSIS

    nvme get-log <device> [--log-id=<log-id> | -i <log-id>]

            [--log-len=<log-len> | -l <log-len>]

            [--aen=<aen> | -a <aen>]

            [--namespace-id=<nsid> | -n <nsid>]

            [--raw-binary | -b]

            [--lpo=<offset> | -o <offset>]

            [--lsp=<field> | -s <field>]

            [--lsi=<field> | -S <field>]

            [--rae | -r]

            [--csi=<command_set_identifier> | -y <command_set_identifier>]

            [--ot=<offset_type> | -O <offset_type>]

DESCRIPTION

    Retrieves an arbitrary NVMe log page from an NVMe device and provides

    the returned structure.

    The <device> parameter is mandatory and may be either the NVMe

    character device (ex: /dev/nvme0), or a namespace block device (ex:

    /dev/nvme0n1).

    On success, the returned log structure may be returned in one of

    several ways depending on the option flags; the structure may be

displayed in hex by the program or the raw buffer may be printed to stdout for another program to parse.

OPTIONS

-l <log-len>, --log-len=<log-len>

Allocates a buffer of <log-len> bytes size and requests this many bytes be returned in the constructed NVMe command. This param is mandatory.

-i <log-id>, --log-id=<log-id>

Sets the commands requested log-id to <log-id>. Defaults to 0.

-a <aen>, --aen=<aen>

Convenience field for extracting log information based on an asynchronous event notification result. This will override log-id and log-len, if set.

-n <nsid>, --namespace-id=<nsid>

Sets the command?s nsid value to the given nsid. Defaults to 0xffffffff if not given. This option may not affect anything depending on the log page, which may or may not be specific to a namespace.

-b, --raw-binary

Print the raw log buffer to stdout.

-o <offset>, --lpo=<offset>

The log page offset specifies the location within a log page to start returning data from. It?s Dword-aligned and 64-bits.

-s <field>, --lsp=<field>

The log specified field of LID.

-S <field>, --lsi=<field>

The log specified field of Log Specific Identifier.

-r, --rae

Retain an Asynchronous Event.

-y <command_set_identifier>, --csi=<command_set_identifier>

This field specifies the identifier of command set. if not issued, NVM Command Set will be selected.

-O, --ot

This field specifies the offset type. If set to false, the Log Page

Offset Lower field and the Log Page Offset Upper field specify the

byte offset into the log page to be returned. If set to true, the

Log Page Offset Lower field and the Log Page Offset Upper field

specify the index into the list of data structures in the log page

to be returned. The default is byte offset. If the option is

specified the index mode is used.

EXAMPLES

? Get 512 bytes from log page 2

nvme get-log /dev/nvme0 --log-id=2 --log-len=512

The above example will get log page 2 (SMART), and request 512

bytes. On success, the returned log will be dumped in hex and not

interpreted by the program.

? Have the program return the raw log page in binary:

nvme get-log /dev/nvme0 -log-id=2 --log-len=512 --raw-binary > log_page_2.raw

nvme get-log /dev/nvme0 -i 2 -l 512 -b > log_page_2.raw

It is not a good idea to not redirect stdout when using this mode.

NVME

Part of the nvme-user suite