

NAME

scsi_logging_level – access Linux SCSI logging level information

SYNOPSIS

```
scsi_logging_level [--all=LEV] [--create] [--error=LEV] [--get] [--help] [--highlevel=LEV]
[--hlcomplete=LEV] [--hlqueue=LEV] [--ioctl=LEV] [--llcomplete=LEV] [--llqueue=LEV]
[--lowlevel=LEV] [--midlevel=LEV] [--mlcomplete=LEV] [--mlqueue=LEV] [--scan=LEV]
[--set] [--timeout=LEV] [--version]
```

DESCRIPTION

This bash shell script accesses the Linux SCSI subsystem logging level. The current values can be shown (e.g. with `--get`) or changed (e.g. with `--set`). Superuser permissions will typically be required to set the logging level.

One of these options: `--create`, `--get` or `--set` is required. Only one of them can be given.

OPTIONS

Arguments to long options are mandatory for short options as well.

-a, --all=LEV

LEV is used for all SCSI_LOG fields.

-c, --create

Options are parsed and placed in internal fields that are displayed but no logging levels are changed within the Linux kernel.

-E, --error=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_ERROR field.

-g, --get

Fetches the current SCSI logging levels from the Linux kernel and displays them.

-h, --help

print out the usage message then exit.

-H, --highlevel=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_HLQUEUE and SCSI_LOG_HLCOMPLETE fields.

--hlcomplete=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_HLCOMPLETE field.

--hlqueue=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_HLQUEUE field.

-I, --ioctl=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_IOCTL field.

--llcomplete=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_LLCOMPLETE field.

--llqueue=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_LLQUEUE field.

-L, --lowlevel=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_LLQUEUE and SCSI_LOG_LLCOMPLETE fields.

-M, --midlevel=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_MLQUEUE and SCSI_LOG_MLCOMPLETE fields.

--mlcomplete=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_MLCOMPLETE field.

--mlqueue=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_MLQUEUE field.

-S, --scan=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_SCAN field.

-s, --set

Uses the fields specified in this command's options and attempts to apply them to the Linux SCSI subsystem logging levels. Typically superuser permissions will be required to do this.

-T, --timeout=LEV

LEV is placed in the SCSI_LOG_TIMEOUT field.

-v, --version

Outputs the version information and then exits.

NOTES

The `--get` and `--set` options access the `/proc/sys/dev/scsi/logging_level` pseudo file.

EXIT STATUS

The exit status of this script is 0 when it is successful. Any other exit status indicates that an error has occurred.

EXAMPLES

The following will set SCSI_LOG_ERROR to level 5 in the Linux kernel. It requires root permissions:

```
scsi_logging_level -s -E 5
```

So as to not interfere with other SCSI subsystem upper level drivers (ULDs) which most likely will be active at the same time, the Linux sg driver uses SCSI_LOG_TIMEOUT for logging purposes. To see full debugging and trace from the sg driver use:

```
scsi_logging_level -s -T 7
```

The output from the sg driver caused by this will go to the system logs (e.g. `/var/log/syslog`). To reduce the amount of output use a number lower than 7. Using 0 will turn off the tracing and debug.

AUTHORS

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REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <dgilbert at interlog dot com>.

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