

## Backup - configuration details

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### FAQ-Artikel-Ausdruck

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#### Schlüsselwörter

Backup Konfiguration

#### Lösung (öffentlich)

##### Configuration Details

Here are details and explanations of the syntax in the dsm.opt or dsm.sys configuration files.

- In the configuration files comments can be inserted. Comments are represented by an asterisk (\*) at the beginning of sentence.  
- The keywords described below represent a small selection of possibilities. They are the most commonly used. They are always at the beginning of the line, behind a value is usually given for it. If the syntax is incorrect, depending on the error, backup might not have occurred. Errors are usually logged in the file, dsmerror.log. A complete list of keywords can be found in the installation instructions for IBM under ->[1] further documentation.

##### Keyword

##### Meaning

##### Servername

Only has meaning only for systems in which there is a dsm.sys file (Linux, Unix, MacOS).

You choose the value of this meaning based on your deduction: the configuration sections between dsm.opt and dsm.sys are logically tied together. BSP-entry, which must be in both files as follows:  
Servername fileserverbackup

tcpserveraddress Address of the backup-server, which have been provided for you. Entry (for example):  
tcpserveraddress bxx.zih.tu-dresden.de

TCPPort Port through which communication takes place for the backup server. Entry (for example):  
tcpport 1500

##### Nodename

This is a logical name for your computer to the backup server. Your node name, among other things, authenticates and manages your data.  
for example:  
nodename logischername

passwordaccess This keyword determines if password should be asked for in each session or be stored and encrypted, so that automatic backups are possible. Recommended encrypted storage:  
passwordaccess generate

Commmethod This entry should always be written:  
Commmethod tcpip

schedlogname Path and name of "schedlog" file. This keeps track of which files are backed-up, discarded or deactivated in an automatic backup. If this entry is not specified, the file is written in the start directory of automatic backups.  
Example for an entry in Linux:  
schedlogname /opt/tivoli/tsm/client/ba/bin/dsmsched.log

errorlogname Path and name of the "errorlog"-file. Here occurred errors are logged. Monitor this file carefully and handle errors promptly. If this entry is not specified, the file is written in the startup directory of the backup.  
Example for this entry in Linux:  
errorlogname /opt/tivoli/tsm/client/ba/bin/dsmerror.log

schedlogretention und  
errorlogretention The files "dsmsched.log" and "dsmerror.log" can be quite large. This keyword allows you to store the data in it for a short time. It makes sense to provide here in the context of about 6-7 weeks, for example, "50 d" for 50 days. Sample entries:  
schedlogretention 50 d  
errorlogretention 50 d

Preschedulecmd This keyword is a single command, which defines an executable script or batch file that should be executed prior to the backup. Only after completion will backup take place. (For example, with this command, you could stop all databases before backup.)  
Example entry for Linux:  
Preschedulecmd "/usr/local/bin/todo\_before\_backup.sh"  
Beispieleintrag für Windows:  
Preschedulecmd 'net stop "simple service" '

**Postschedulcmd** This keyword is a single command. It defines an executable script or batch file that should always be executed after backup. (The same principle as under Preschedulecmd.)

**schedmode** Adjusts the contact of the clients with the backup server. Polling is recommended (which is automatically set), so that the client can contact the backup server.

Example entry:

```
schedmode polling
```

**domain** Refers to a file system or partition and closes it with a backup.

Sample Entries:

```
domain all-local
```

```
domain /home
```

```
domain "\\logsrv\d$"
```

**virtualmountpoint** Not available for Windows.

This keyword is used in connection with "domain". With this option you can define paths as quasi domains. The scan before backup is only within the "virtual domain".

Example entry:

```
virtualmountpoint /home/username
```

```
domain /home/username
```

**exclude** With "exclude" marked files are not backed up.

Example entry:

```
exclude /home/username/secret.txt
```

```
exclude "D:\...\*.tmp"
```

**exclude.dir** With this keyword, one or more complete directories will be excluded from the backup.

exclude.dir is ahead of all other exclude or include statements executed regardless of the position of the statement within the configuration.

Example entry:

```
exclude.dir /.../nobackup
```

**include** Items marked with "include" files are backed up. (Important: follow the sequence of instructions)

With "include" you can also change the storage period of the backup. This creates a specific path in which a predefined "Management Class" is attached. In this example, the storage period is limited to 90 days and 90 versions.

Example entry:

```
include /home/.../*
```

```
include /.../* MC90D90V
```

Detailed questions about setting a different storage period can be sent to [2]servicedesk@tu-dresden.de .

With the Include/Exclude-commands, it is possible to use special characters so that one must not list each file individually.

- \* is valid for 0 to any number of characters in a filename

- /.../ is valid for 0 to any number of directories

- ? is valid as a character except for the folder (directory)

separator "/"

- [a-z] is true for one of the characters inside the parentheses

- \ is used in connection with square brackets [ ] when in a file name

these characters are included: "\*" ? : [ ] For example, if the file name is "file[:1]", so one would expect a corresponding include statement written like this: include /.../date[\\][\:]1[\\] . So that:

- [\\] for [

- [\\:] for :

- [\\] for ]

Triggering a manual backup (also for test purposes)

A test backup can be triggered for all operating systems via the command line:

```
dsmc preview backup
```

[1] <https://www.ibm.com/docs/de/db2/12.1.0?topic=commands-backup-database>

[2] <mailto:servicedesk@tu-dresden.de>