#### **NAME**

gnop - control utility for NOP GEOM class

### **SYNOPSIS**

```
gnop create [-v] [-c count_until_fail] [-d delaymsec] [-e error] [-o offset] [-p stripesize] [-P stripeoffset]
        [-q rdelayprob] [-r rfailprob] [-s size] [-S secsize] [-w wfailprob] [-x wdelayprob] [-z physpath]
        [-Z gnopname] dev ...
gnop configure [-v] [-c count_until_fail] [-d delaymsec] [-e error] [-q rdelayprob] [-r rfailprob]
        [-w wfailprob] [-x wdelayprob] prov ...
gnop destroy [-fv] prov ...
gnop reset [-v] prov ...
gnop list
gnop status
gnop load
gnop unload
```

### DESCRIPTION

The **gnop** utility is used for setting up transparent providers on existing ones. Its main purpose is testing other GEOM classes, as it allows forced provider removal and I/O error simulation with a given probability. It also gathers statistics on the number of read, write, delete, getattr, flush, and other requests, and the number of bytes read and written. **gnop** can also be used as a good starting point for implementing new GEOM classes.

The first argument to **gnop** indicates an action to be performed:

**create** Set up a transparent provider on the given devices. If the operation succeeds, the new provider should appear with name \( \frac{dev}{dev} > .nop. \) The kernel module \( \frac{geom\_nop.ko}{dev} \) will be loaded if it is not loaded already.

**configure** Configure existing transparent provider. At the moment it is only used for changing failure probability.

**destroy** Turn off the given transparent providers.

**reset** Reset statistics for the given transparent providers.

**list** See geom(8).

**status** See geom(8).

**load** See geom(8).

**unload** See geom(8).

Additional options:

-c count\_until\_fail Specifies the number of I/O requests to allow before setting the read, write and delay

failure probabilities.

**-d** delaymsec Specifies the delay of the requests in milliseconds. Note that requests will be

delayed before they are sent to the backing device.

**-e** *error* Specifies the error number to return on failure.

**-f** Force the removal of the specified provider.

**-o** *offset* Where to begin on the original provider.

**-p** *stripesize* Value of the stripesize property of the transparent provider.

**-P** *stripeoffset* Value of the stripeoffset property of the transparent provider.

**-q** *rdelayprob* Specifies read delay probability in percent.

**-r** *rfailprob* Specifies read failure probability in percent.

-s *size* Size of the transparent provider.

**-S** secsize Sector size of the transparent provider.

**-w** *wfailprob* Specifies write failure probability in percent.

**-v** Be more verbose.

**-x** wdelayprob Specifies write delay probability in percent.

**-z** *physpath* Physical path of the transparent provider.

**-Z** *gnopname* The name of the new provider. The suffix ".nop" will be appended to the provider

name.

### SYSCTL VARIABLES

The following sysctl(8) variables can be used to control the behavior of the **NOP** GEOM class. The default value is shown next to each variable.

kern.geom.nop.debug: 0

Debug level of the **NOP** GEOM class. This can be set to a number between 0 and 2 inclusive. If set to 0, minimal debug information is printed. If set to 1, basic debug information is logged along with the I/O requests that were returned as errors. If set to 2, the maximum amount of debug information is printed including all I/O requests.

### **EXIT STATUS**

Exit status is 0 on success, and 1 if the command fails.

### **EXAMPLES**

The following example shows how to create a transparent provider for disk /dev/da0 with 50% write failure probability, and how to destroy it.

```
gnop create -v -w 50 da0 gnop destroy -v da0.nop
```

The traffic statistics for the given transparent providers can be obtained with the **list** command. The example below shows the number of bytes written with newfs(8):

```
gnop create da0
newfs /dev/da0.nop
gnop list
```

# **SEE ALSO**

geom(4), geom(8)

### **HISTORY**

The **gnop** utility appeared in FreeBSD 5.3.

## **AUTHORS**

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