

**StorageTek Automated Cartridge System Library
Software**

Product Information

Release 8.5

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Preface

StorageTek Automated Cartridge System Library Software (ACSL) is Oracle's StorageTek UNIX server software that control StorageTek automated tape libraries. This family of products consists of fully automated, tape cartridge-based data storage and retrieval systems. StorageTek ACSL supports network access to different client systems that can range from workstations to mainframes to supercomputers running on a variety of operating systems.

Audience

This guide is for the individual responsible for administering StorageTek ACSL. It is expected that you already have a working knowledge of the following:

- UNIX file and directory structure.
- How to use UNIX commands and utilities for your platform.
- UNIX system files.
- How to perform typical UNIX system administrator tasks, such as logging on as root and setting up user accesses to a UNIX application.

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ACSLs 8.5 introduces greater flexibility for customers with varied platform and file-system preferences. The ACSLS package installs in any file system on any contemporary Solaris 11.2 or 11.3 platform, or Oracle Linux 6.8 or 7.3 platform.

For additional ACSLS documentation, refer to the Oracle Technical Network (OTN) at:

<http://docs.oracle.com/>

What's New?

ACSLs Release 8.5 includes the following enhancements:

- Library support: SL4000
- Tape support: IBM LTO8 media and drives, M8 media
- Platform and OS Support:
 - OEL 6.8 and 7.3 standalone servers
 - Solaris 11.3 SRU35 SPARC and x86 standalone servers
 - SL4000 feature card
- Support for 16Gb QLogic HBAs
- Performance and tuning improvements
- Security Updates (WebLogic, PostgreSQL)
- Installer enhancements
- Bug fixes

Note: SNMP Agent is **not** supported in ACSLS Release 8.5. SNMP support will be available in a subsequent ACSLS release.

Requirements

Refer to the *ACSLs Installation Guide* for ACSLS 8.5 software, system, browser, and co-hosting requirements.

Software Requirements

ACSLs 8.5 has been developed and tested for the following operating system environments:

- Oracle's Sun SPARC and X86 platforms running Solaris 11, Update 3.
Support Repository Update (SRU) 35 is required. Visit the My Oracle Support page at <https://www.support.oracle.com> for more information.
- Oracle Enterprise Linux releases 6.8 and 7.3

Oracle Linux testing was performed in environments using Oracle's Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel. Other operating systems, including virtual environments, are not tested or supported.

Note: Special device drivers are provided in ACSLS for use with logical libraries and with fibre-attached libraries, such as the SL500 and SL150. This is an issue for Solaris zoned environments. Because such device drivers are attached to the system kernel, they must reside in the global zone. In cases where such drivers are used, ACSLS cannot be installed in the local zoned environment. Logical libraries are not supported on the Linux operating system.

System Requirements

- Memory: 4GB minimum
To show system memory:
 - Solaris

```
prtconf | grep Mem
```
 - Linux

```
grep MemTotal /proc/meminfo
```
- Swap Space: Solaris and Linux systems should be equipped with a minimum of 4GB of memory and a minimum of 2GB of swap space. When system memory exceeds 6GB, provide swap space that is no less than 30% of physical memory. To check swap space, enter one of the following operating system commands:
 - Solaris

```
vmstat -S
```

The result is expressed in kilobytes.
 - Linux

```
vmstat -s | grep total
```

The result is expressed in kilobytes.
- File systems and required databases:
ACSLs 8.5 enables you to install in any file system. You must define the following directories before installing ACSLS:
 - A base directory where the ACSLS components will be installed.
 - A default directory for ACSLS backups. It is recommended (but not required) to place the ACSLS backup directory in a separate file system from the ACSLS base directory.

Although you can install ACSLS in any directory, the default directories used for ACSLS are:

- /export/home is the default ACSLS base directory.
- /export/backup is the default ACSLS backup directory.

The ACSLS base directory file system requires a minimum of 5GB free. Reserve an additional 5GB free for ACSLS backups. To view file system sizes, enter the following command:

```
df -h
```

- Fibre card (optional) is optional. A suitable HBA is required for Fibre Channel operations.
 - For target mode operation, supporting the Logical Library feature, this HBA must be a contemporary QLogic fibre card (4Gb or higher).
 - For initiator mode operation, supporting a fibre-connected library such as the SL500 or SL150, ACSLS 8.5 is fully tested and certified with QLogic and Emulex HBAs.

Browser Requirements

The ACSLS 8.5 GUI can operate with most common browsers, though formal testing has been limited to recent releases of FireFox, Chrome, and Internet Explorer. The Chrome browser and earlier versions of FireFox have tested well using the default settings for ACSLS in the WebLogic server. Internet Explorer V8 (and above) and FireFox V39 (and above) require configuration settings to provide a 2048-bit self-signed digital certificate for https. Please refer to the section, "Configuring a Self-Assigned Digital Certificate for HTTPS" in the *ACSL 8.5 Installation Guide*.

Co-hosting

To ensure uninterrupted library service and to avoid unanticipated problems due to resource contention, it is generally recommended that ACSLS run in a standalone environment on a dedicated server. However, some systems are designed to allow multiple applications to run in co-hosted fashion as though they are completely isolated from one another. Solaris Containers and Oracle Solaris VM Server for SPARC enable conditional co-hosting possibilities for use with ACSLS.

The following list details the conditions and limitations associated with the various co-hosting options for an ACSLS application.

- Solaris Zones (containers)

Solaris zones enable a system administrator to partition a standard, low cost server into four independent Solaris systems, each with its own isolated file system, and its own instance of Solaris. You can assign network resources to each zone and you can reboot any local (non-global) zone without affecting applications in other zones on the same platform. However, the ability to share kernel resources, such as device drivers, across multiple zones is tenuous at best. Ideally, an application that requires kernel drivers would reside in the global zone. However, it is generally bad practice to install an application in the global zone since any irrecoverable error condition with the application could impact all other applications running in the other zones.

ACSL 8.5 can reside in a Solaris zone only if it does not require drivers beyond the network interface. Any use of Logical Libraries requires a target-mode

fibre-channel driver, and any connection to an SL500 or SL150 library requires an initiator-mode fibre-channel driver. Either of these configurations dictates that ACSLS must be installed in the global zone.

- Oracle VM Server for SPARC

Oracle VM Server for SPARC (formerly Logical Domains or LDOMs) technology offers significant advantages over Solaris Containers to the extent that each domain is in control of its own Solaris kernel.

A Solaris administrator can partition hardware resources across the system, assigning a specific resource to a specific domain. Network resources on this virtual machine can easily be shared across any of up to 128 *guest domains* on the server. But applications that require access to I/O devices through the PCIe bus must be installed in special I/O domains. The number of I/O domains that you can create on the VM Server depends on the number of discrete PCIe buses on the SPARC platform. On a system with a single PCIe bus, you can have two I/O domains, and one of these must be the control domain.

Any ACSLS application that relies solely on network connectivity to the library and for client applications can be installed in a guest domain on this server. The virtual network set-up procedure is described in the document, *Oracle VM Server for SPARC 2.1 Administration Guide* in the section, entitled "Using Virtual Networks".

If your ACSLS 8.5 application is intended for use with logical libraries, or if you intend to connect to a fibre-channel library such as the SL500 or L700, then ACSLS must be installed in an I/O domain. Refer to the section "Setting up I/O Domains" in the *Oracle VM Server for SPARC 2.1 Administration Guide*.

Overview of ACSLS

ACSLs is automated library management software. It facilitates automated tape operations for multiple clients, providing services and support to enhance library ease-of-use, performance, and availability. One ACSLS server can control libraries connected into a library complex, individual libraries, or a mix of both.

Support is provided for ACSAPI clients, `cmd_proc` and ACSLS utilities (startup and shutdown have changed).

Graphical User Interface

The Web-based ACSLS Graphical User Interface (GUI) provides a graphical console for manipulating and monitoring library operations and for the administration and operation of logical libraries. Refer to the online help for procedures and detailed information for using the GUI.

- An alternative library console with greatly expanded flexibility and ease of use. It provides most of the operations that are available in the legacy `cmd_proc`.
- Logical library support.
- For library administration and operation. It provides the ability to perform most legacy `cmd_proc` operations, along with new operations related to logical library management.
- Real-time monitoring of tape library components.
- A tree browser to navigate physical and logical configuration.
- Real time alerts that are visible from each screen.

An alert informs you of conditions that might result in damage to hardware, corruption of data, or corruption of application software. It always precedes the information to which it pertains.

- The ability to filter volume and drive displays with user-specified criteria.
- User-customized views of system events and system logs.
- Online help.

Logical Libraries

The ACSLS GUI or `lib_cmd` enables you to create logical libraries which include a sub-set of the volumes and drives in a specific physical library. This enables you to define logical subsets of your physical libraries, which can be managed and used by client applications as if they were separate logical libraries. You can dedicate a portion (or all) of the volumes and drives in a given physical library to a logical library for use by a specific client application.

- A logical library cannot span more than one physical ACS (or physical partition).
- Logical libraries are accessible to clients using the ACSLS 8.x SCSI Interface. They **are not** available to clients that use the legacy ACSAPI.
- Physical drives and cartridges that are allocated to logical libraries become inaccessible to ACSAPI clients. The physical libraries, along with any drives and volumes that are not allocated to logical libraries, remain accessible to ACSAPI clients.
- Drives and volumes that are allocated to logical libraries are allocated exclusively. There is no support for sharing of either drives or volumes across logical libraries.
- Logical libraries are only supported on the Solaris operating system. They are not supported in the Linux environment.

Open Format (Volser)

Before ACSLS 8.x, support for longer volume labels in physical libraries relied on library firmware and configuration.

Now, the ACSLS SCSI Media Changer Interface allows ACSLS to support longer volume labels. You have visibility to the longer volume labels through the GUI, the CLI (`cmd_proc`), and utilities.

Longer volume labels are viewed by clients using the SCSI Medium Changer interface to access logical libraries. They are not accessible to ACSAPI clients.

SCSI Media Changer over Fibre Client Interface

ACSLS 8.x provides a SCSI Media Changer over Fibre Channel Interface for allowing access to logical libraries. ACSLS can service multiple SCSI clients simultaneously. Each client has exclusive access to its assigned logical library.

This allows client software, such as NetBackup, to use the logical libraries as if they were separate physical libraries. Each logical library can be assigned to only one client, but a given client can access multiple logical libraries if desired. ACSLS 8.x does not allow direct SCSI client access to the backing physical libraries - only the volumes and drives assigned to the logical libraries are accessible.

SCSI client access can be established when creating or modifying logical libraries.

ACSAPI Client Interface

ACSL 8.5 provides an ACSAPI client interface which is compatible with existing client applications.

Access and Visibility

ACSAPI clients have neither visibility nor access to logical libraries.

Physical Drives and Cartridges

Physical drives and cartridges that are allocated to logical libraries become inaccessible to ACSAPI clients. The physical libraries, along with any drives and volumes that are NOT allocated to logical libraries, remain accessible to ACSAPI clients.

Command Line Interface

Two ACSLS command-line interfaces, `cmd_proc` and `lib_cmd` are accessible to users `acsss` and `acssa`.

The primary command-line interface for library control is `cmd_proc`. The `cmd_proc` gives you access to all library operational functions related to physical tape volumes and drives. These functions include `mount`, `dismount`, `enter`, `eject`, `audit`, `query`, `display`, and `vary`.

A second command-line interface, `lib_cmd`, is primarily used for configuring logical libraries, but has a limited set of commands related to physical libraries, including `display`, `vary` and `eject`.

Utilities

ACSL 8.5 provides a set of utilities which can be executed from a shell running on the ACSLS server.

These utilities include the following:

- Backup and restore operations for database tables.
- Import and export operations for database tables.
- Startup and shutdown operations.
- Dynamic configuration for physical libraries.
- Cartridge vaulting operations.
- Library management utilities.
- Library inventory reporting.

acsss Start-up and Shut-down Macro

ACSL 8.5 software consists of multiple services that are operated with a simple command, `acsss`. The `acsss` macro enables you to start, stop, and check status of the multiple services as a single entity. Common operations with the `acsss` macro include:

- `acsss enable` to start ACSLS.
- `acsss disable` to stop ACSLS.
- `acsss status` to check the status of the various services.

Once enabled, the various services are controlled and monitored by the Solaris Service Management Facility (SMF), or the Linux `init` service utility. These respective system utilities handle automatic restart operations after a system boot.

Library, Tape Drive and Media Support

This chapter provides you with a list of:

- ["Current Libraries Supported"](#) on page 2-1
- ["Tape Drives Supported"](#) on page 2-1
- ["Tape Media Supported"](#) on page 2-3
- ["Tape Drive and Media Compatibility Supported"](#) on page 2-4

Current Libraries Supported

ACSL 8.5 supports the following libraries:

- StorageTek SL150
- StorageTek SL500
- StorageTek SL3000
- StorageTek SL8500
- StorageTek SL4000

ACSL 8.5 supports the following StorageTek library features:

- Improved display of drive and media statistics from library
- SL3000 and SL8500 redundant electronics
- StorageTek SL3000 AEM
- SL8500 partitioning across library complex (16 partitions)
- SL8500 bulk CAP
- SL4000 Feature Card

Tape Drives Supported

The following table translates drive types between applications. The Drive Type Name represents the drive type in `cmd_proc` and event log messages. The ACSAPI Drive Type Number is used in ACSLS software operations and ACSAPI client communications.

Note: The format of the data written by Fibre-attached and Ethernet-attached drives is the same.

Table 2–1 Tape Drives Supported

ACSAPI Drive Type Number	Drive Domain -hex and character, if applicable	Drive Type Reported by Library (decimal)	Drive Type Name	Tape Drive Description
37	54h ("T")	24	T1AE	T10000A, fibre or VSM3490, with encryption enabled
39				reserved
40				reserved
41	00h	18	T9840D	T9840D, fibre or VSM3490
42	00h	19	T9840D35	T9840D - IBM 3592 emulation (MVS attach)
43	00h	20	T9840DE	T9840D, fibre or VSM3490, with encryption enabled
44	00h	21	T9840DE5	T9840D- IBM 3592 emulation (MVS attach) with encryption enabled
48				reserved
49	54h ("T")	26	T1B	T10000B with Fibre or VSM3490
50	54h ("T")	27	T1B35	T10000B with IBM 3592 emulation
51	54h ("T")	28	T1BE	T10000B with Fibre or VSM3490 and encryption
52	54h ("T")	29	T1BE35	T10000B with encryption and IBM 3592 emulation
53	54h ("T")	34	T1C	T10000C with Fibre or VSM3480
54	54h ("T")	35	T1C35	T10000C with IBM 3592 emulation
55	54h ("T")	36	T1CE	T10000C with Fibre or VSM3480 and encryption
56	54h ("T")	37	T1CE35	T10000C IBM 3592 emulation with encryption enabled
57	4Ch ("L")	59	HP-LTO5	HP-LTO Generation 5
58	4Ch ("L")	60	IBM-LTO5	IBM LTO Generation 5
59	4Ch ("L")	61	HP-LTO6	HP LTO Generation 6
60	4Ch ("L")	62	IBM-LTO6	IBM LTO Generation 6
61	54 ("T")	38	T1D	T10000D with Fibre or VSM3480
62	54 ("T")	39	T1D35	T10000D with IBM 3592 emulation
63	54 ("T")	40	T1DE	T10000D with Fibre or VSM3480 and encryption
64	54 ("T")	41	T1DE35	T10000D IBM 3592 emulation with encryption enabled
65	54 ("T")	42	T1D-Eth (name changed in ACSLS 8.4)	T10000D Ethernet-attached using FCoE

Table 2–1 (Cont.) Tape Drives Supported

ACSAPI Drive Type Number	Drive Domain -hex and character, if applicable	Drive Type Reported by Library (decimal)	Drive Type Name	Tape Drive Description
67				reserved
68	4Ch ('L')	45	IBM LTO 7	IBM LTO Generation 7
69	4Ch ("L")	46	IBM LTO 8	IBM LTO Generation 8

Tape Media Supported

The following table lists the compatible tape media supported for each drive type.

Note:

- **** When a media type is reported as cleaning cartridge *maybe*, both data or cleaning cartridges can have this media type.
- ***** LTO-6 media types are reported as LTO-3.2T and LTO-3.2W in ACSLS 8.1. In ACSLS 8.2 and later releases, LTO-6 media types are reported as LTO-2.5T and LTO-2.5W. This was because the capacity of LTO-6 media changed before LTO-6 was announced.

Table 2–2 Tape Media Supported

ACSAPI Media Type Number	Media Type Name	Media Description	Media Domain (on label)	Media Type (on label)	Cleaning Cartridge*** *
24		reserved			
25	LTO-CLNU	LTO universal cleaning cartridge	C	U	yes
28	T10000T1	T10000 data cartridge	T	1	no
29	T10000TS	T10000 sport data cartridge	T	S	no
30	T10000CT	T10000 cleaning cartridge	C	T	yes
33		reserved			
39	STK1Y	T9840D cleaning cartridge	0*	Y	yes
42	T10000T2	T10000 Version 2 data cartridge	T	2	no
43	T10000TT	T10000 Version 2 sport data cartridge	T	T	no
44	T10000CC	T10000 Version 2 cleaning cartridge	C	C	yes
45	LTO-1.5T	LTO Generation 5 data cartridge	L	5	no
46	LTO-1.5W	LTO Generation 5 WORM data cartridge	L	V	no
47	T10000CL	T10000 Backwards compatible cleaning cartridge	C	L	yes
48	LTO-2.5T	LTO Generation 6 data cartridge	L*****	6	no
49	LTO-2.5W	LTO Generation 6 WORM data cartridge	L*****	W	no
50	LTO-6.4T	LTO Generation 7 data cartridge	L	7	no

Table 2–2 (Cont.) Tape Media Supported

ACSAPI Media Type Number	Media Type Name	Media Description	Media Domain (on label)	Media Type (on label)	Cleaning Cartridge*** *
51	LTO-6.4W	LTO Generation 7 WORM data cartridge	L	X	no
52	LTO-12T	LTO Generation 8 data cartridge	L	8	no
53	LTO-12W	LTO Generation 8 WORM data cartridge	L	Y	no
54		reserved			
55	LTO-9T	LTO Generation 8M data cartridge	M	8	no

Tape Drive and Media Compatibility Supported

The following table lists the compatible media for each drive type. Use these values as input to the `media media_type` and `drive drive_type` parameters on ACSLS commands.

An R/O identifies media types that are read-only by the specified drive type.

Table 2–3 Drive and Media Compatibility

Drive Type (drive_type)	Compatible Media for Data Cartridge	Compatible Media for Cleaning Cartridge
HP-LTO 5	LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-400G (R/O), LTO-400W (R/O)	LTO-CLNU
IBM-LTO 5	LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-400G (R/O), LTO-400W (R/O)	LTO-CLNU
HP-LTO 6	LTO-2.5T, LTO-2.5W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W, LTO-800G (R/O), LTO-800W (R/O)	LTO-CLNU
IBM-LTO 6	LTO-2.5T, LTO-2.5W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W, LTO-800G (R/O), LTO-800W (R/O)	LTO-CLNU
IBM-LTO 7	LTO-6.4T, LTO-6.4W, LTO-2.5T, LTO-2.5W, LTO-1.5T (R/O), LTO-1.5W (R/O))	LTO-CLNU
IBM-LTO 8	LTO-12T, LTO-12W, LTO-9T, LTO-6.4T (R/W), LTO-6.4W (R/W)	LTO-CLNU
T1B	T1000T1, T1000TS	T1000CT, T1000CL
T1B35	T1000T1, T1000TS	T1000CT, T1000CL
T1BE	T1000T1, T1000TS	T1000CT, T1000CL
T1BE35	T1000T1, T1000TS	T1000CT, T1000CL
T1C	T1000T1 (R/O), T1000TS (R/O), T1000T2, T1000TT	T1000CC, T1000CL
T1C35	T1000T1 (R/O), T1000TS (R/O), T1000T2, T1000TT	T1000CC, T1000CL
T1CE	T1000T1 (R/O), T1000TS (R/O), T1000T2, T1000TT	T1000CC, T1000CL
T1CE35	T1000T1 (R/O), T1000TS (R/O), T1000T2, T1000TT	T1000CC, T1000CL
T1D	T1000T1 (R/O), T1000TS (R/O), T1000T2, T1000TT	T1000CL

Table 2–3 (Cont.) Drive and Media Compatibility

Drive Type (drive_type)	Compatible Media for Data Cartridge	Compatible Media for Cleaning Cartridge
T1D35	T10000T1 (R/O), T10000TS (R/O), T10000T2, T10000TT	T10000CL
T1DE	T10000T1 (R/O), T10000TS (R/O), T10000T2, T10000TT	T10000CL
T1DE35	T10000T1 (R/O), T10000TS (R/O), T10000T2, T10000TT	T10000CL
T1D-Eth	T10000T1 (R/O), T10000TS (R/O), T10000T2, T10000TT	T10000CL
T1DpEth	T10000T1 (R/O), T10000TS (R/O), T10000T2, T10000TT	T10000CL

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