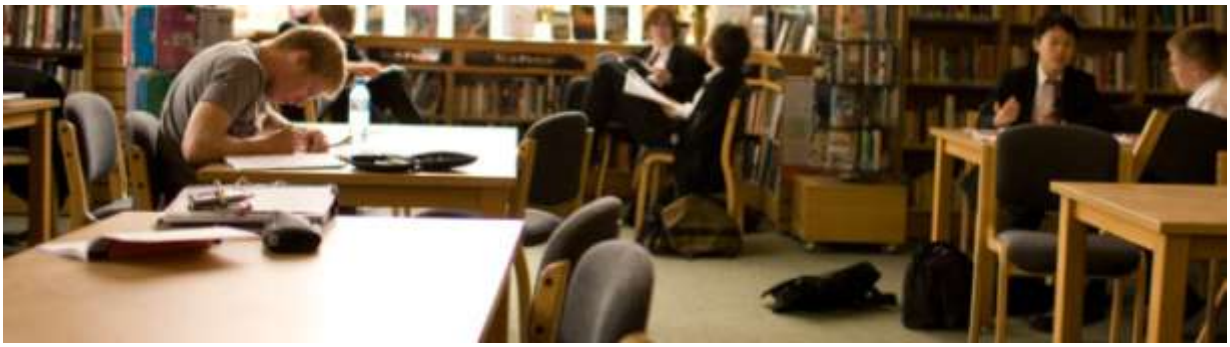
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.1 CLI Configuration Guide



June 3, 2013

Chapter 1 Overview

The following sections provide basic information about Virtual Network Management Center (VNMC) and the VNMC CLI:

Information About VNMC

The following sections contain information about VNMC:

VNMC

VNMC is a virtual appliance, based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), that provides centralized device and security policy management of the Cisco Virtual Security Gateway (VSG) and Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance 1000V (ASA 1000V) Cloud Firewall.

VSG is a virtual firewall appliance for the Cisco Nexus 1000V Series switch. VSG provides trusted access to virtual data center and cloud environments. VSG enables a broad set of multi-tenant workloads that have varied security profiles to share a common compute infrastructure in a virtual data center private cloud or in a public cloud. By associating one or more virtual machines (VMs) with distinct trust zones, VSG ensures that access to trust zones is controlled and monitored through established security policies.

ASA 1000V is a virtual appliance that was developed using the ASA infrastructure to secure the tenant edge in multi-tenant environments with Nexus 1000V deployments. It provides edge features and functionality (including site-to-site VPN, NAT, and DHCP), acts as a default gateway, and secures the VMs within the tenant against any network-based attacks.

Designed for multi-tenant operation, VNMC provides seamless, scalable, and automation-centric management for virtualized data center and cloud environments. With a web-based GUI, CLI, and XML APIs, VNMC allows you to manage VSGs and ASA 1000Vs that are deployed throughout the data center from a centralized location.

Multi-tenancy refers to the architectural principle, where a single instance of the software runs on a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) server, serving multiple client organizations or tenants. Multi-tenancy is contrasted with a multi-instance architecture, where separate software instances are set up for different client organizations. With a multi-tenant architecture, a software application is designed to virtually partition data and configurations, so that each tenant works with a customized virtual application instance.

VNMC is built on an information model-driven architecture, where each managed device is represented by its subcomponents. This architecture enables VNMC to provide greater agility and simplification for securing multi-tenant infrastructure.

VNMC communicates with vCenter, VSM, ASA 1000V, and VSG over a management VLAN.

Table 1 identifies the Cisco VNMC requirements.

System Requirements

Table 1. Cisco VNMC Requirements

Requirement	Description
Virtual Appliance	
Two virtual CPUs	1.5 GHz
Memory	3 GB RAM
Disk space	25 GB on a shared network file storage (NFS) or a storage area network (SAN) if VNMC is deployed in a high availability (HA) cluster
Management interface	One management network interface
Processor	x86 Intel or AMD server with 64-bit processor listed in the VMware compatibility matrix
VMware	
VMware vSphere	Release 4.1, 5.0, or 5.1 with VMware ESXi (English Only)
VMware vCenter	Release 4.1 or 5.0 (English Only)
Interfaces and Protocols	
HTTP/HTTPS	—
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)	—
Intel VT	
Intel Virtualization Technology (VT)	Enabled in the BIOS
Web-Based GUI Client Requirements	
Browser	Any of the following: • Internet Explorer 9.0 • Mozilla Firefox 20.0 • Chrome 26.0
Flash Player	For Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox, the supported Adobe Flash Player plugin version is 11.2. For Chrome, the supported Adobe Flash Player plugin version is 11.3.300.265.
Firewall Ports Requiring Access	
80	HTTP
443	HTTPS
843	Adobe Flash

Configuring Chrome for Use with VNMC

If you are using Chrome version 18.0 or below, with VNMC 2.x, you must disable the Adobe Flash Players that are installed by default with Chrome.

Note: You must perform this procedure each time your client machine reboots. Chrome 18.0 or below, automatically enables the Adobe Flash Players when the system on which it is running reboots.

To disable default Adobe Flash Players in Chrome:

Step 1. In the Chrome URL field, enter **chrome://plugins**.

Step 2. Click **Details**.

Step 3. Locate the Flash player plugins, and disable each one.

Step 4. Download and install Adobe Flash player version 11.0.

Step 5. Close and reopen Chrome before logging into VNMC 2.1.

Information About the VNMC CLI

This section includes the following topics:

Accessing the VNMC CLI

You can access the CLI using either of the following ways:

- Using the VSphere Client to Access the VNMC CLI
- Using SSH to Access the VNMC CLI

Using the VSphere Client to Access the VNMC CLI

To access the VNMC CLI from within the vSphere Client:

Step 1. Choose **Home > Inventory > Hosts and Clusters**.

Step 2. From the pane on the left side, choose **VNMC VM.**

Step 3. Click the **Console** tab to access the VNMC CLI.

Step 4. Login as admin with the VNMC password specified at VNMC installation time.

EXAMPLE

```
hostname login: admin
Password: MyPassword
```

Using SSH to Access the VNMC CLI

To access the VNMC CLI from SSH:

Step 1. Enter the command

```
ssh admin@VNMC-IP
```

where VNMC-IP is your VNMC IP address.

Step 2. When the following prompt appears, enter your VNMC administrator password.

```
admin@VNMC-IP's password:
```

Step 3. (Optional) If you are asked for confirmation to save your VNMC IP to ssh known_hosts, enter yes.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to access the VNMC CLI using SSH:

```
$ ssh admin@172.25.97.246
admin@172.25.97.246's password:
Last login: Fri Aug 10 20:49:15 2012 from 171.69.222.221
Logged in from 171.69.154.246
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
host-name#
```

Overview of the VNMC CLI

An important component of VNMC is the CLI. With it, you can perform the following tasks:

- Restore VNMC to a full state without having to reinstall VNMC.
- Collect technical support data and copy it to a file.
- Change the hostname.
- Change the management interface IP settings.
- Configure VNMC device profiles.
- Create VNMC system policies.
- Create backups and import/export services.

VNMC contains six sub-CLIs. You use all six sub-CLIs to manage VNMC. The CLIs are as follows:

- Management controller—This is the default CLI. The command prompt is host-name#. Use this CLI to perform the following tasks:

```
host-name#
commit-buffer  Commit transaction buffer
connect        Connect to another CLI
discard-buffer Discard transaction buffer
exit           Exit from command interpreter
scope          Changes the current mode
show           Show system information
terminal       Terminal
top            Go to the top mode
where          Show information about the current mode

host-name# show
cli                CLI Information
clock              Clock
configuration      Configuration
network-interface  VM IP interface
system             Systems
version            Version of installed applications
```

- Local management—This is the local management CLI. The command prompt ishost-name(local-mgmt)#. Use this CLI to perform the following tasks:

```
host-name(local-mgmt)#
connect        Connect to another CLI
copy           Copy a file
delete         Delete a file
dir            Show content of dir
exit           Exit from command interpreter
modify         Modify the shared secret on service registry
ping           Ping
reboot         Perform system reboot
restore        Restore the VM
service        Control services
show           Show system information
terminal       Terminal
top            Go to the top mode
Update         Update the system using the specified image

host-name(local-mgmt)# connect
local-mgmt     Local-mgmt
policy-mgr     Policy-mgr
resource-mgr   Resource-mgr
service-reg    Service-reg
vm-mgr         Vm-mgr
host-name(local-mgmt)# show
cli            CLI Information
clock          Clock
tech-support   Show tech support
update-history show update system image history
version        Version of installed applications
```

- Policy manager—This is the policy manager CLI. The command prompt is host-name(policy-mgr)#. Use this CLI to perform the following tasks:

```
host-name(policy-mgr)#
commit-buffer    Commit transaction buffer
connect          Connect to Another CLI
discard-buffer   Discard transaction buffer
exit             Exit from command interpreter
scope            Changes the current mode
show             Show system information
terminal         Terminal
top              Go to the top mode
where            Show information about the current mode

host-name(policy-mgr)# connect
policy-mgr      Policy-mgr
resource-mgr    Resource-mgr
service-reg  Service-reg
vm-mgr       Vm-mgr

host-name(policy-mgr)# scope
monitoring    Monitor the system
org           Organizations

host-name(policy-mgr)# show
cli            CLI Information
configuration  Configuration
org            Organizations
```

```
timezone       Set timezone
version       Version of installed applications
```

- Resource manager—This is the resource manager CLI. The command prompt is host-name(resource-mgr)#. Use this CLI to perform the following tasks:

```
host-name(resource-mgr)#
commit-buffer  Commit transaction buffer
connect        Connect to Another CLI
discard-buffer Discard transaction buffer
exit           Exit from command interpreter
scope          Changes the current mode
show           Show system information
terminal       Terminal
top            Go to the top mode
where Show information about the current mode

host-name(resource-mgr)# connect
policy-mgr    Policy-mgr
resource-mgr  Resource-mgr
service-reg   Service-reg
vm-mgr        Vm-mgr

host-name(resource-mgr)# scope
monitoring Monitor the system

host-name(resource-mgr)# show
cli            CLI Information
configuration  Configuration
version        Version of installed applications
```

- Service registry—This is the service registry CLI. The command prompt is host-name(service-reg)#. Use this CLI to perform the following tasks:

```
host-name(service-reg)#
acknowledge    Acknowledge
commit-buffer  Commit transaction buffer
connect        Connect to Another CLI
discard-buffer Discard transaction buffer
exit           Exit from command interpreter
scope          Changes the current mode
show           Show system information
terminal       Terminal
top            Go to the top mode
where          Show information about the current mode

host-name(service-reg)# connect
policy-mgr    Policy-mgr
resource-mgr  Resource-mgr
service-reg   Service-reg
vm-mgr        Vm-mgr

host-name(service-reg)# scope
monitoring    Monitor the system

host-name(service-reg)# show
cli            CLI Information
clients        Show registered clients
configuration  Configuration
controllers    Show registered controllers
```

```
fault           Fault
providers       Show registered providers
version         Version of installed applications
```

- Virtual machine manager—This is the virtual machine manager CLI. The command prompt is host-name(vm-mgr)#. Use this CLI to perform the following tasks:

```
host-name(vm-mgr)#
commit-buffer   Commit transaction buffer
connect         Connect to Another CLI
discard-buffer  Discard transaction buffer
exit            Exit from command interpreter
scope           Changes the current mode
show            Show system information
terminal        Terminal
top             Go to the top mode
where           Show information about the current mode

host-name(vm-mgr)# connect
policy-mgr      Policy-mgr
resource-mgr    Resource-mgr
service-reg     Service-reg
vm-mgr          Vm-mgr

host-name(vm-mgr)# scope
monitoring    Monitor the system

host-name(vm-mgr)# show
cli             CLI Information
configuration   Configuration
version         Version of installed applications
```

VNMC CLI Basic Commands

The basic commands for the VNMC CLI are as follows:

- commit-buffer—Saves the configuration.

  commit-buffer can be used with the optional keyword verify-only. When you execute commit-buffer verify-only the configuration is verified but not saved.

- connect—Connects to other CLIs.
- discard-buffer—Deletes the configuration.
- enter—Creates an object and places you in a mode.
- exit—Exits modes, CLIs, and the default CLI.
- scope—Places you in a mode.
- show—Displays information.
- top—Places you in management controller mode.
- where—Shows you where you are at in the VNMC CLI.
- ?—Displays the commands available in the mode.
- >—Redirects show commands to a file.
- >>—Redirect show commands to a file in append mode.
- |—Pipes show command output to a filter.

Chapter 2 Managing VNMC

This following sections provide procedures for managing VNMC:

Rebooting VNMC

You can reboot VNMC.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **reboot**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**reboot** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# reboot	Reboots VNMC.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to reboot VNMC:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# reboot
The VM will be rebooted. Are you sure? (yes/no): yes
Rebooting...
Broadcast message from root (pts/0) (Thu Sep 30 01:52:25 2010):
The system is going down for reboot NOW!
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Updating the System

You can update the system.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **update** {**bootflash**: | **ftp**: | **scp**: | **sftp**: | **volatile**:} <*uri*>

Note: Do not use TFTP to update the system.

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.

Step 2	**update** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt) # update bootflash:/VNMC.2.0.bin	Updates the system.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to update the system:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# update bootflash:/VNMC.2.0.bin
```

Setting the Host Name

You can set the host name.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

Caution: Changing the host name will cause new certificate generation designed to warn the user of the impact of the change. The VM Manager Extension file would have to be exported again and installed on vCenter. Any web browser client that had the certificate installed will get a prompt for a new certificate.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **set hostname**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**set hostname** Example: vnmc /system # set hostname testHost	Sets the host name.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the host name:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # set hostname testHost
vnmc /system* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system #
```

Restoring VNMC

You can restore VNMC.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **restore {ftp: | scp: | sftp:}** <*uri-remote-file*>

Note: Do not use TFTP to restore VNMC.

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**restore** Example: **vnmc(local-mgmt)#** restore scp://jsmith@171.71.171.100/ws/jsmith-sjc	

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to restore VNMC:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# restore scp://jsmith@171.71.171.100/ws/jsmith-
sjc/483fullstatesftp
Enter password:
Stopping services
Extracting files
Configuring network
NOTE - the IP address you're restoring from differs from your current IP, you
might lose network connectivity
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Working With Services

The following topics describe how to reinitialize your database, and start and stop services:

- Reinitializing the Database
- Restarting Services
- Starting Services
- Displaying the Status of Services
- Stopping Services

Reinitializing the Database

You can reinitialize your database.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **service reinit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**service reinit** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# service reinit	Reinitializes the database.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to reinitialize a database:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# service reinit
The VNMC databases will be reinitialized. Are you sure? (yes/no): yes
Shutting down pmon:                                        [ OK ]
Starting pmon:                                             [ OK ]
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Restarting Services

You can restart services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **service restart**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**service restart** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# service restart	Restarts services.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to restart services:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# service restart
Shutting down pmon:                                        [ OK ]
Starting pmon:
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Starting Services

You can start services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **service start**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**service start** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# service start	Restarts services.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to start services:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# service start
Starting pmon:                                             [ OK ]
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Displaying the Status of Services

You can display the status of services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **service status**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**service status** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# service status	Shows the status of all your services.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to start services:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# service status
SERVICE NAME              STATE     RETRY(MAX)   CORE
------------              -----     ----------   ----
pmon                      running   N/A          N/A
core-svc_cor_dme          running   0(4)         no
service-reg-svc_reg_dme   running   0(4)         no
```

```
core-svc_cor_secAG          running    0(4)          no
resource-mgr-svc_res_dme    running    0(4)          no
policy-mgr-svc_pol_dme      running    0(4)          no
sam_cores_mon.sh            running    0(4)          no
vm-mgr-svc_vmm_dme          running    0(4)          no
core-svc_cor_controllerAG   running    0(4)          no
vm-mgr-svc_vmm_vmAG         running    0(4)          no
core-httpd.sh               running    0(4)          no
core-svc_cor_sessionmgrAG   running    0(4)          no
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Stopping Services

You can stop services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **service stop**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**service stop** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# service stop	Stops your services.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to stop services:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
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the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# service stop
Shutting down pmon:                                        [ OK ]
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Managing Files and Applications

This section includes the following topics:

- Copying a File
- Deleting a File
- Managing the Bootflash and Volatile Directories

Copying a File

You can copy files.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **copy {bootflash: | ftp: | scp: | stfp: | tftp: | volatile:}** *<uri-source-file>* **{bootflash: | ftp: | scp: | stfp: | tftp: | volatile:}** *<uri-destination-file>*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**copy** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# copy scp://jsmith@171.71.171.100/ws/jsmith-sjc/vnmc.2.0.bin bootflash:/	Copies the file.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to copy a file:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# copy scp://jsmith@171.71.171.100/ws/jsmith-sjc/vnmc.2.0.bin
bootflash:/
Password:
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Deleting a File

You can delete files.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **delete {bootflash: | volatile:}** *<uri-file>*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**delete** Example: **vnmc(local-mgmt)# delete bootflash:/vnmc.2.0.bin**	Deletes the file.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a file:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# delete bootflash:/vnmc.2.0.bin
Delete bootflash:///vnmc.2.0.bin? (yes/no): yes
Deleted
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Managing the Bootflash and Volatile Directories

You can manage the bootflash and volatile directories.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **dir {bootflash: | volatile:}**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**dir** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# dir bootflash:	

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to monitor the bootflash directory:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2012, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# dir bootflash:
19M Jul 28 2011 vnmc-vsgpa.1.2.1b.bin
19M Jul 28 2011 vnmc-vsmpa.1.2.1b.bin
431M Aug 8 23:36 vnmc.2.0.3f.bin
Usage for bootflash://
2694216 KB used
14554820 KB free
18187836 KB total
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Managing Security

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **modify shared-secret**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# connect local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**modify shared-secret** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# modify shared-secret	Changes the shared secret password. The password must be a minimum of 8 characters.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to modify the shared secret password:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# modify shared-secret
Enter the Shared Secret :
Confirm Shared Secret :
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Managing the Network Interface

The following topics provide procedures for managing the virtual machine network interface:

- Setting the IP Address
- Setting the Gateway Address
- Setting the Netmask
- Using the Ping Command

Setting the IP Address

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Caution: Once committed, this change might disconnect the current CLI session.

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope network-interface mgmt**
2. **set net ip** *<ip-address>*
3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope network-interface mgmt** Example: vnmc# scope network-interface mgmt	Places you in network-interface mode.
Step 2	**set net ip** Example: vnmc /network-interface # set net ip 209.165.200.230	Sets the IP address. The format of the argument is A.B.C.D.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /network-interface* #	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the IP address to 209.165.200.230:

```
vnmc# scope network-interface mgmt
vnmc /network-interface # set net ip 209.165.200.230
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session.
vnmc /network-interface* # commit-buffer
vnmc /network-interface#
```

Setting the Gateway Address

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Caution: You should be clear on what you are doing when resetting this property. Once it is reset, traffic in your network will be reset.

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope network-interface mgmt**
2. **set net gw** <*gateway-address*> **commit-buffer**
3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope network-interface mgmt** Example: vnmc# scope network-interface mgmt	Places you in network-interface mode.
Step 2	**set net gw** Example: vnmc /network-interface # set net gw 209.165.200.225	Sets the gateway address. The format of the argument is A.B.C.D.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /network-interface* #	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the gateway address to 209.165.200.225:

```
vnmc# scope network-interface mgmt
vnmc /network-interface # set net gw 209.165.200.225
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session.
vnmc /network-interface* # commit-buffer
vnmc /network-interface #
```

Setting the Netmask

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Caution: Once committed, this change might disconnect the current CLI session.

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope network-interface mgmt**
2. **set net netmask** *<netmask>*
3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope network-interface mgmt** Example: vnmc# scope network-interface mgmt	Places you in network-interface mode.
Step 2	**set net netmask** Example: vnmc /network-interface # set net netmask 255.255.255.0	Sets the gateway address. The format of the argument is A.B.C.D.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /network-interface* #	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the netmask to 255.255.255.0:

```
vnmc# scope network-interface mgmt
vnmc /network-interface # set net netmask 255.255.255.0
```

```
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session.
vnmc /network-interface* # commit-buffer
vnmc /network-interface#
```

Using the Ping Command

You can ping the hostname or IP address of a device to ensure that you have connectivity to that device.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope network-interface mgmt**
2. **ping** *<hostname or ip-address>*
3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope network-interface mgmt** Example: vnmc# scope network-interface mgmt	Places you in network-interface mode.
Step 2	**ping <***hostname or ip-address***>** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# ping 171.69.68.1	Ping the hostname or IP address.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to ping IP address 171.69.68.1:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2012, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# ping 171.69.68.1
PING 171.69.68.1 (171.69.68.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 171.69.68.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=249 time=6.06 ms
64 bytes from 171.69.68.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=249 time=1.55 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 171.69.68.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=249 time=1.77 ms
--- 171.69.68.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.559/3.131/6.060/2.072 ms
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Setting Terminal Session Parameters

You can set the terminal session parameters as described in the following sections:

- Setting the Terminal Length
- Setting the Session Timeout
- Setting the Terminal Width

Setting the Terminal Length

You can set the number of rows of characters that display on your computer screen when you execute a **show** command.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **terminal length** <*terminal-length*>

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**terminal length** Example: vnmc# terminal length 46	Sets the number of rows that display. The range of valid values is 0 to 511.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the number of rows that display to 46:

```
vnmc# terminal length 46
vnmc#
```

Setting the Session Timeout

You can set the terminal session timeout.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **terminal session-timeout** <*terminal session timeout in minutes*>

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**terminal session-timeout** Example: vnmc# terminal session-timeout 100	Sets the terminal session timeout. The range of valid values is 0 to 525600 minutes.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the terminal session timeout to 100 minutes:

```
vnmc# terminal session-timeout 100
vnmc#
```

Setting the Terminal Width

You can set the number of columns of characters that display on your computer screen when you execute a **show** command.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **terminal width** <*terminal width*>

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**terminal width** Example: **vnmc# terminal width 46**	Sets the number of columns that display. The range of valid values is 24 to 511.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the number of columns that display to 46:

```
vnmc# terminal width 46
vnmc#
```

Displaying System Information

This section includes the following topics:

- Displaying Providers
- Displaying CLI Information
- Displaying the Clock
- Displaying the Configuration Information
- Displaying the Network Interface
- Displaying System Information
- Displaying Version Numbers
- Displaying Technical Support Information
- Displaying the Update History
- Displaying FSMs

Displaying Providers

You can display VNMC providers.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Service registry

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect service-reg**
2. **show providers**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect service-reg** Example: vnmc# connect service-reg	Places you in the service registry CLI.
Step 2	**show providers** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# show providers	Displays providers.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display providers:

```
vnmc# connect service-reg
vnmc(service-reg) # show providers
Registered Providers:
ID: 1001
Registered Provider IP: 209.165.200.230
Registered Provider Name: vnmc
Registered Provider Type: Policy Mgr
ID: 1002
Registered Provider IP: 209.165.200.230
Registered Provider Name: vnmc
Registered Provider Type: Resource Mgr
ID: 1004
Registered Provider IP: 209.165.200.230
Registered Provider Name: vnmc
Registered Provider Type: Vm Mgr
```

Displaying CLI Information

You can display information about the VNMC CLI.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show cli {command-status | history | mode-info | shell-type}**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**show cli** Example: vnmc# show cli mode-info	Displays CLI information.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display CLI mode information:

```
vnmc# show cli mode-info
Mode: /
Mode Data:
vnmc#
```

Displaying the Clock

You can display the system clock.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show clock**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**show clock** Example: vnmc# show clock	Displays the clock.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the clock:

```
vnmc# show clock
Thu Nov
```

Displaying the Configuration Information

You can display the configuration information.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect** {**policy-mgr** | **resource-mgr** | **service-reg** | **vm-mgr**}

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **show configuration** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI returns different configuration information, depending on the CLI you logged into.

2. **show configuration**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**show configuration** Example: vnmc# show configuration	Displays configuration information.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the configuration information of the management controller:

```
vnmc# show configuration
scope system
set hostname vnmc
exit
scope network-interface mgmt
set net ip 172.20.28.151 netmask 255.255.255.224 gw 172.20.28.129
exit
vnmc#
```

Displaying the Network Interface

You can display the network interface.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show network-interface [detail | fsm status | mgmt]**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**show network-interface** Example: vnmc# show network-interface mgmt	Displays the network interface.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the interface ID, IP address, gateway, and netmask in table form:

```
vnmc# show network-interface mgmt
VM IP interface:
ID    OOB IP Addr     OOB Gateway     OOB Netmask
----  --------------- ------------    ------------
Mgmt  10.193.33.218   10.193.33.1     255.255.255.0
vnmc#
```

This example shows how to display the interface ID, IP address, gateway, and netmask in list form:

```
vnmc# show network-interface detail
VM IP interface:
ID: Mgmt
OOB IP Addr: 10.193.33.218
OOB Gateway: 10.193.33.1
OOB Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Current Task:
vnmc#
```

Displaying System Information

You can display system information

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show network-interface [detail | fsm status]**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**show network-interface** Example: vnmc# show network-interface mgmt	Displays the network interface.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display detailed information about the system:

```
vnmc# show system detail
Systems:
Hostname: vnmc
Address: 10.193.33.218
Current Task:
vnmc#
```

Displaying Version Numbers

You can display application version numbers.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect local-mgmt**

   Note
   Step 1 is optional. You can also perform this show version command in the local management CLI.

2. **show version**

DETAILED STEPS (Local Management)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**show version** Example: vnmc# show version	Displays the version number.

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**show version** Example: vnmc# show version	Displays the version number.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display version numbers in the management controller CLI:

```
vnmc# show version

Name          Package            Version GUI
----          ------------------ ------- ----
core          Base System        2.0(0) 2.0(0)
service-reg   Service Registry   2.0(0) 2.0(0)
policy-mgr    Policy Manager     2.0(0) 2.0(0)
resource-mgr  Resource Manager   2.0(0) 2.0(0)
vm-mgr        VM manager         2.0(0) none
vnmc#
```

Displaying Technical Support Information

You can display technical support information.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **show tech-support**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**show tech-support** Example: vnmc# show tech-support	Displays technical support information.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display version numbers in the management controller CLI:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# show tech-support
Initiating tech-support information on VNMC-TD.Cisco.com
All tech-support tasks are completed.
The detailed tech-support information is located at volatile:///20101130121144-V
NMC-TD.Cisco.com-techsupport.tgz
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Displaying the Update History

You can display the update system image history.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **show update-history**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**show update-history** Example: vnmc(local-mgmt)# show update-history	Displays update system image history.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the update system image history:

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2012, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(local-mgmt)# show update-history
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - Starting Apache Update
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - found for httpsCert
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - found for httpsCACert
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - found for combinedCert
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - found for keyFile
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - found for unsecureport
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - found for secureport
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - found for commProto
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - found for hn
```

```
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - found for domain
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - Cannot find necessary cert values, skipping until
setup has been run
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - Completed Apache Update
Thu Aug 9 02:05:01 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 02:06:30 UTC 2012 - Cleaning up extracted files
Thu Aug 9 02:06:30 UTC 2012 - Cleaning up bin file
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - Starting Apache Update
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - found /opt/cisco/cert/CACertificate.pem for httpsCert
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - found /opt/cisco/cert/CACertificate.pem for
httpsCACert
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - found /opt/cisco/cert/Combined.pem for combinedCert
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - found /opt/cisco/cert/privKey.pem for keyFile
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - found 80 for unsecureport
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - found 443 for secureport
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - found HTTPS for commProto
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - found vnmc for hn
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - found cisco.com for domain
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - Updating httpd.conf for core
dos2unix: converting file /opt/cisco/core/apache/conf/httpd.conf to UNIX format ...
dos2unix: converting file /opt/cisco/core/apache/conf/httpd.conf to UNIX format ...
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - Updating httpd-ssl.conf for core
dos2unix: converting file /opt/cisco/core/apache/conf/extra/httpd-ssl.conf to UNIX
format ...
dos2unix: converting file /opt/cisco/core/apache/conf/extra/httpd-ssl.conf to UNIX
format ...
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - Completed Apache Update
Thu Aug 9 17:05:54 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
dos2unix: converting file /etc/sysconfig/iptables-config to UNIX format ...
dos2unix: converting file /etc/sysconfig/clock to UNIX format ...
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - Starting logrotate mgmt: modify for syslog - filename
= messages
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
dos2unix: converting file /etc/logrotate.d/syslog to UNIX format ...
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - ----------------------------------------------------
--------------
```

```
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - Finished logrotate mgmt
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - Starting logrotate mgmt: modify for syslog - size =
4194303
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
dos2unix: converting file /etc/logrotate.d/syslog to UNIX format ...
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - Finished logrotate mgmt
Thu Aug 9 17:09:16 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
dos2unix: converting file /etc/sysconfig/clock to UNIX format ...
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - Starting logrotate mgmt: modify for syslog - filename
= messages
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
dos2unix: converting file /etc/logrotate.d/syslog to UNIX format ...
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - Finished logrotate mgmt
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - Starting logrotate mgmt: modify for syslog - size =
4194303
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
dos2unix: converting file /etc/logrotate.d/syslog to UNIX format ...
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - Finished logrotate mgmt
Thu Aug 9 18:05:57 UTC 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
--------------
dos2unix: converting file /etc/sysconfig/clock to UNIX format ...
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
---------------
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - Starting logrotate mgmt: modify for syslog - filename
= messages
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
---------------
dos2unix: converting file /etc/logrotate.d/syslog to UNIX format ...
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
---------------
```

```
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - Finished logrotate mgmt
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
---------------
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
---------------
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - Starting logrotate mgmt: modify for syslog - size =
4194303
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
---------------
dos2unix: converting file /etc/logrotate.d/syslog to UNIX format ...
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
---------------
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - Finished logrotate mgmt
Mon Aug 13 17:49:16 PDT 2012 - ------------------------------------------------------
---------------
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Displaying FSMs

You can display FSMs. FSMs are Finite State Machines. FSMs are used to track the progress and status of configuration or inventory tasks.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**
2. **show fsm {status | task}**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: vnmc# local-mgmt	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**show fsm** Example: vnmc /system # show fsm status	Displays the FSM.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the status of an FSM:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # show fsm status
FSM 1:
Remote Result: Not Applicable
Remote Error Code: None
```

```
Remote Error Description:
Status: 0
Previous Status: 0
Timestamp: Never
Try: 0
Progress (%): 100
Current Task:
vnmc /system #
```

Chapter 3 Managing File Backups and Management Data Exports and Imports

The following sections provide procedures for managing file backups and management data.

Restoring the Cisco VNMC Software to the Backup Configuration

The backup configuration includes backing up everything including the configuration and the association details. This is a binary backup.

To restore the Cisco VNMC software to the backup configuration:

Step 1. Install the Cisco VNMC virtual machine (VM). For details, see the Cisco Virtual Security Gateway, Release 4.2(1)VSG1(1) and Cisco Virtual Network Management Center, Release 2.0 Installation Guide.

Note Step 1 is optional if you are restoring existing VNMC software.

Step 2. Uninstall the Cisco VSG policy agents.

Connect the Secure Shell to the Cisco VSG console for this task. This step does not cause a traffic disruption.

```
vsg# conf t
vsg (config)# vnmc-policy-agent
vsg (config-vnmc-policy-agent)# no policy-agent-image
```

Note Perform this step for all Cisco VSGs that are associated with the Cisco VNMC that you are restoring.

Step 3. Disable the ASA 1000V policy agents.

Connect the Secure Shell to the ASA 1000V console (CLI) for this task.

```
ciscoasa> enable
Password:
ciscoasa# configure terminal
ciscoasa(config)# no vnmc policy-agent
```

Note Perform this step for all ASA 1000Vs that are associated with the Cisco VNMC you are restoring.

Step 4. Uninstall the VSM policy agents.

Connect the Secure Shell to the VSM console for this task. This step does not cause a traffic disruption.

```
vsm# conf t
vsm (config)# vnmc-policy-agent
vsm (config-vnmc-policy-agent)# no policy-agent-image
```

Note Perform this step for all VSMs that are associated with the Cisco VNMC you are restoring.

Step 5. Restore the Cisco VNMC database.

Connect the Secure Shell to the Cisco VNMC CLI for this task. Depending upon your Cisco VNMC backup location, restore using File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Secure Copy (SCP), or Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP).

```
vnmc# connect local-mgmt
vnmc(local-mgmt)# restore scp://username@server/pathtofile
```

Note Do not use TFTP for backup and restore operations.

Step 6. In the Cisco VNMC GUI, choose **Administration > Service Registry > Clients**, and proceed with the following steps:

a. Wait until each registered VSM displays the operational status as lost-visibility.

b. Choose each VSM, and click **Delete Client**.

Step 7. In the Cisco VNMC GUI, choose **Resource Management > Resources > Virtual Supervisor Modules**, and verify that the deleted VSMs are not visible.

Step 8. Reinstall the VSM policy agents.

Note If the VSM policy agents must be upgraded, install the new software now.

```
VSM# conf t
VSM (config)# vnmc-policy-agent
VSM (config-vnmc-policy-agent)# policy-agent-image bootflash:vnmc-
vsmpa.2.0.1g.bin
```

Step 9. Wait until all the VSMs have registered in the Service Registry and are displayed under Resource Management > Resources > Virtual Supervisor Modules.

Step 10. Reinstall the Cisco VSG policy agents.

Note If the Cisco VSG policy agents must be upgraded, install the new software now.

```
VSG# conf t
VSG (config)# vnmc-policy-agent
VSG (config-vnmc-policy-agent)# policy-agent-image bootflash:vnmc-
vsgpa.1.3.1c.bin
```

Step 11. Enable the ASA 1000V policy agents.

```
ciscoasa> enable
Password:
ciscoasa# configure terminal
ciscoasa(config)# vnmc policy-agent
ciscoasa(config-vnmc-policy-agent)# registration host n.n.n.n
ciscoasa(config-vnmc-policy-agent)# shared-secret MySharedSecret
```

Step 12. Verify the following states after the restore process is complete:

Note The restore process could take a few minutes depending upon your setup environment.

a. On the Cisco VSG CLI, verify that your configurations are restored to their earlier state.

b. On the Cisco ASA 1000V, verify that your configurations are restored to their earlier state.

c. On the Cisco VNMC GUI, verify that your objects and policies are restored to their earlier state.

Working with File Backups

This section includes the following topics:

Creating File Backups

You can create a file backup.

Note Do not use TFTP to backup data.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **create backup {ftp:**<*//user@location/file*> **| scp:**<*//user@location/file*> **| sftp:**<*//user@location/file*>**} full-state {disabled | enabled}**
3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**create backup** Example: vnmc /system # create backup ftp://de@testhostname/testfile full-state enabled	Creates a file backup
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a file backup:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # create backup ftp://de@testhostname/testfile full-state enabled
Password:
```

```
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup #
```

Deleting File Backups

You can delete a file backup.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **delete backup** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a file backup:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname
vnmc /system* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system #
```

Displaying File Backups

You can display a list of file backups.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **show backup**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**show backup** Example: vnmc /system # show backup	Displays a list of file backups.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display a list of file backups:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # show backup
Backup:
Hostname      Type         User     Protocol Administrative State Description
------------- ------------ -------- -------- -------------------- ---------
testhostname  Full State   testOne  Ftp      Enabled
testhostname2 Full State   testTwo  Ftp      Enabled
vnmc /system #
```

Enabling File Backups

You can enable a file backup.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope backup <***hostname or ip-address***>**
3. **enable**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname	Deletes the file backup.
Step 3	**enable** Example: vnmc /system/backup # enable	Enables the backup.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable a file backup:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname
vnmc /system/backup # enable
Password:
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup #
```

Disabling File Backups

You can disable a file backup.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope backup <***hostname or ip-address***>**
3. **disable**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**disable** Example: vnmc /system/backup # disable	Disables the backup.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable a file backup:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname
vnmc /system/backup # disable
Password:
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup #
```

Working With File Backup Attributes

This section contains the following topics:

Setting the Description Attribute for File Backups

You can set the description attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope backup** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **set descr**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set descr** Example: vnmc /system/backup # set descr testAll	Sets the description attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the description attribute:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname
vnmc /system/backup # set descr testAll
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup #
```

Setting the Password Attribute for File Backups

You can set the password attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope backup** *<hostname or ip-address>*
3. **set password**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set password** Example: vnmc /system/backup # set password	Sets the password attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the password attribute:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname
vnmc /system/backup # set password
Password:
```

```
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup #
```

Setting the Protocol Attribute for File Backups

You can set the remote file name.

Note Do not use TFTP to backup data.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope backup** *<hostname or ip-address>*
3. **set passwordset protocol {ftp | scp | sftp}**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set protocol** Example: vnmc /system/backup # set protocol scp	Sets the protocol attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the protocol attribute:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname
vnmc /system/backup # set protocol scp
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup #
```

Setting the Remote File Attribute for File Backups

You can set the remote file attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope backup** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **set remote-file** <*remote file full path*>
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set remote-file** Example: vnmc /system/backup # set remote-file /directory/file_a	Sets the remote file attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the remote file attribute:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname
vnmc /system/backup # set remote-file /directory/file_a
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup #
```

Setting the Type Attribute for File Backups

You can set the type attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope backup** *<hostname or ip-address>*
3. **set type {full-state}**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set type** Example: vnmc /system/backup # set type full-state	Sets the type attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the type attribute:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname
vnmc /system/backup # set type full-state
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup #
```

Setting the User Attribute for File Backups

You can set the user attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope backup** *<hostname or ip-address>*
3. **set user** *<user-name>*
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: vnmc /system # delete backup testhostname	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set user** Example: vnmc /system/backup # set user techs	Sets the user attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the user attribute:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname
vnmc /system/backup # set user techs
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup #
```

Working With Management Data Exports and Imports

Data export only includes the configuration.

This section includes the following topics:

Creating Management Data Export Services

You can create VNMC management data export services.

Note Do not use TFTP for import and export operations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope backup <***hostname or ip-address***>**
3. **create export {ftp:***<//user@location/file>* **| scp:***<//user@location/file>* **| sftp:***<//user@location/file>}* **{config-all | config-logical | config-system} {disabled | enabled}**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**create export** Example: vnmc /system # create export ftp://de@testhostname/PA12 config-all enabled	Enables the management data export service.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a management data export service:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # create export ftp://de@testhostname/PA12 config-all enabled
Password:
vnmc /system/export* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/export #
```

Deleting Management Data Export Services

You can delete a management data export service.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **delete export** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete export** Example: vnmc /system # delete export testhostname	Deletes the export service.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a management data export service:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # delete export testhostname
vnmc /system* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system #
```

Displaying Management Data Export Services

You can display a list of export services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **show export**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**show export** Example: vnmc /system # show export	Displays a list of export services.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display a list of export services:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # show export
Management Data Export:
Hostname      User       Protocol Data Export Type Administrative State Description
----------    ---------- -------- ---------------- -------------------- -----------
testhostname  test       Ftp      Config All       Enabled
testhostname2 test       Ftp      Config System    Enabled
vnmc /system #
```

Enabling Management Data Export Services

You can enable management data export services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope export <***hostname or ip-address***>**
3. **enable**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: vnmc /system # scope export testhostname	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**enable** Example: vnmc /system/export # enable	Enables management data export services.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable a management data export service:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope export testhostname
vnmc /system/export # enable
Password:
vnmc /system/export* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/export #
```

Disabling Management Data Export Services

You can disable management data export services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope export <***hostname or ip-address***>**
3. **disable**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: vnmc /system # scope export testhostname	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**disable** Example: vnmc /system/export # disable	Disables management data export services.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable a management data export service:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope export testhostname
vnmc /system/export # disable
Password:
vnmc /system/export* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/export #
```

Creating Management Data Import Services

You can create a VNMC management data import service.

Note Do not use TFTP for import and export operations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **create import {ftp:**<*//user@location/file*> **| scp:**<*//user@location/file*> **| sftp:**<*//user@location/file*>**} {merge} {disabled | enabled}**
3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**create import** Example: vnmc /system # create import ftp://de@testhostname/PA12 merge enabled	Enables the management data import service.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a management data import service:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # create import ftp:/de@testhostname/PA12 merge enabled
Password:
vnmc /system/import* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/import #
```

Deleting Management Data Import Service

You can delete the management data import service.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **delete import** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete import** Example: vnmc /system # delete import testhostname	Deletes the import service.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete the import service:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # delete import testhostname
vnmc /system* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system #
```

Displaying Management Data Import Services

You can display a list of import services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **show import**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**show import** Example: vnmc /system # show import	Displays a list of import services.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display a list of import services:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # show import
Management Data Import:
Hostname      User   Protocol Data Import Action Administrative State Description
------------ ------ -------- ------------------ -------------------- -----------
testhostname  test   Ftp      Replace            Enabled
testhostname2 test   Ftp      Replace            Enabled
vnmc /system #
```

Enabling Management Data Import Services

You can enable management data import services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope import** *<hostname or ip-address>*
3. **enable**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: **vnmc /system # scope import testhostname**	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**enable** Example: vnmc /system/export # enable	Enables management data import services.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable a management data import service:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope import testhostname
```

```
vnmc /system/import # enable
Password:
vnmc /system/import* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/import #
```

Disabling Management Data Import Services

You can disable management data import services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope import <***hostname or ip-address***>**
3. **disable**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: vnmc /system # scope import testhostname	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**disable** Example: vnmc /system/import # disable	Disables management data import services.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable a management data import service:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope import testhostname
vnmc /system/import # disable
Password:
vnmc /system/import* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/import #
```

Working With Management Data Attributes

This section includes the following topics:

Setting the Action Attribute for Imports

You can set the action attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope import** *<hostname or ip-address>*
3. **set action {merge}**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: vnmc /system # scope import testhostname	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**set action** Example: vnmc /system/import # set action merge	Sets the action attribute.

Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the action attribute:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope import testhostname
vnmc /system/import # set action merge
vnmc /system/import* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/import #
```

Setting the Description Attribute for Exports and Imports

You can set the description attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope export** <*hostname or ip-address*> **| scope import** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **set descr** <*description*>
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS (export mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: vnmc /system # scope export testhostname	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**set descr** Example: vnmc /system/export # set descr testA	Sets the description attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

DETAILED STEPS (import mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: vnmc /system # scope import testhostname	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**set descr** Example: vnmc /system/export # set descr testA	Sets the description attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the description attribute in export mode:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope export testhostname
vnmc /system/backup # set descr testA
vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/backup* #
```

Setting the Protocol Attribute for Exports and Imports

You can set the protocol attribute.

Note Do not use TFTP for import and export operations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope export** <*hostname or ip-address*> **| scope import** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **set protocol {ftp | scp | sftp}**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS (export mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: vnmc /system # scope export testhostname	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**set protocol** Example: vnmc /system/export # set protocol ftp	Sets the protocol attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

DETAILED STEPS (import mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: vnmc /system # scope import testhostname	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**set protocol** Example: vnmc /system/export # set protocol ftp	Sets the protocol attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the protocol attribute in import mode:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope import testhostname
vnmc /system/import # set protocol ftp
vnmc /system/import* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/import #
```

Setting the Remote File Prefix Attribute for Exports and Imports

You can set the remote file prefix attribute to the prefix (/pathtofile/file) or full path (/pathtofile/file.tgz) of the remote file.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope export** <*hostname or ip-address*> **| scope import** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **set remote-file-prefix** <*/path/filename*>| <*/path/filename.tgz*>
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS (export mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: vnmc /system # scope export testhostname	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**set remote-file-prefix** Example: vnmc /system/export # set remote-file-prefix /test	Sets the remote file prefix attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

DETAILED STEPS (import mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: vnmc /system # scope import testhostname	Places you in import mode.

Step 3	**set remote-file-prefix** Example: vnmc /system/export # set remote-file-prefix /test	Sets the remote file prefix attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the remote file prefix attribute in export mode:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope export testhostname
vnmc /system/export # set remote-file-prefix /test
vnmc /system/export* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/export #
```

Setting the Type Attribute for Exports

You can set the type attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope export** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **set type** <*hostname or ip-address*> **{config-all | config-logical | config-system}**
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS (export mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: vnmc /system # scope export testhostname	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**set type** Example: vnmc /system/export # set type config-all	Sets the type attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the type attribute in export mode:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope export testhostname
vnmc /system/export # set type config-all
vnmc /system/export* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/export #
```

Setting the User Attribute for Exports and Imports

You can set the user attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **scope export** <*hostname or ip-address*> **| scope import** <*hostname or ip-address*>
3. **set user** <*user-name*>
4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS (export mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: vnmc /system # scope export testhostname	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**set user** Example: vnmc /system/export # set user techs	Sets the user attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

DETAILED STEPS (import mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: vnmc# scope system	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: vnmc /system # scope import testhostname	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**set user** Example: vnmc /system/export # set user techs	Sets the user attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the user attribute in import mode:

```
vnmc# scope system
vnmc /system # scope import testhostname
vnmc /system/import # set user techs
vnmc /system/import* # commit-buffer
vnmc /system/import #
```

Chapter 4 Managing Logs, Events, and Faults

This chapter provides procedures for managing VNMC management logging.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Working With Management Logs

This section includes the following topics:

Setting Log Severity Levels and Log Size

You can set the log severity level and log size.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect {policy-mgr | resource-mgr | service-reg | vm-mgr}**

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **set** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **scope sysdebug**
4. **scope mgmt-logging**
5. **set [all { crit | debug0 | debug1 |debug2 | debug3 | debug4 | info | major | minor | warn } | file size** *<size>* **| module** *<Name>* **{ crit | debug0 | debug1 |debug2 | debug3 | debug4 | info | major | minor | warn }]**

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to assign a critical severity level to all logging files in the resource manager CLI:

```
vnmc# connect resource-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
```

```
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(resource-mgr)# scope monitoring
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring # scope sysdebug
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set all crit
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Resetting the Management Log Levels

You can reset the management log levels.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect {policy-mgr | resource-mgr | service-reg | vm-mgr}**

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **reset** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **scope sysdebug**
4. **scope mgmt-logging**
5. **reset**

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to reset the management logging levels in the resource manager CLI:

```
vnmc# connect resource-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
```

```
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(resource-mgr)# scope monitoring
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring # scope sysdebug
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # reset
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Saving Management Log Parameters

You can save the management log parameters.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect {policy-mgr | resource-mgr | service-reg | vm-mgr}**

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **save** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **scope sysdebug**
4. **scope mgmt-logging**
5. **save**

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to reset the management logging levels in the resource manager CLI:

```
vnmc# connect resource-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
```

```
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(resource-mgr)# scope monitoring
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring # scope sysdebug
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # save
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Displaying Management Logs

You can display management logs.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect {policy-mgr | resource-mgr | service-reg | vm-mgr}**

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **show** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **scope sysdebug**
4. **scope mgmt-logging**
5. **show**

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display all log files in the resource manager CLI:

```
vnmc# connect resource-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac Copyright (c) 2002-2012, Cisco Systems, Inc.
All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain
works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL)Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(resource-mgr)# scope monitoring
```

```
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring # scope sysdebug
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # show
Log File Size Limit: 10000000
Name                   Level  Default Level
---------------------- ------ -------------
agdriver               Info   Info
ape                    Info   Info
app_sam_cim            Info   Info
app_sam_dme            Info   Info
app_sam_ucsmAG         Info   Info
app_unittest_testsvc   Info   Info
auth                   Info   Info
autocond               Info   Info
bio_stream             Info   Info
callhome               Info   Info
catalog                Info   Info
char_stream            Info   Info
core_transactor        Info   Info
core_utils             Info   Info
doer                   Info   Info
event_channel         Info   Info
exception_handling    Info   Info
fault                 Info   Info
filter                Info   Info
fsm                   Info   Info
fw                    Info   Info
http_client           Info   Info
log                   Info   Info
logical               Info   Info
meta                  Info   Info
method                Info   Info
mgmt                  Info   Info
mgmtif                Info   Info
mit_init              Info   Info
mo                    Info   Info
mo_qualifier          Info   Info
mod_nuova             Info   Info
net                   Info   Info
org                   Info   Info
os                    Info   Info
pam_proxy             Info   Info
pool                  Info   Info
proc_app              Info   Info
prt                   Info   Info
```

```
sam_extXMLApi_          Info    Info
sam_sec                 Info    Info
sam_sessionmgrAG        Info    Info
sam_ucssh               Info    Info
smbios                  Info    Info
snmp                    Info    Info
solprot                 Info    Info
stats                   Info    Info
sysdebug                Info    Info
top                     Info    Info
tx                      Info    Info
xml_parser              Info    Info
vnmc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
event_                  Info    Info
```

Acknowledging Faults

You can acknowledge faults.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect {policy-mgr | resource-mgr | service-reg | vm-mgr}**

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **acknowledge fault** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **acknowledge fault** *<fault-id>*
4. **commit-buffer**

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to acknowledge a fault in the management controller CLI:

```
vnmc# scope monitoring
vnmc /monitoring # acknowledge fault 10194
vnmc /monitoring* # commit-buffer
vnmc /monitoring #
```

Displaying Audit Logs

You can display a list of audit logs.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect {policy-mgr | resource-mgr | service-reg | vm-mgr}**

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **show audit-logs** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **show audit-logs**

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display a list of audit logs in the management controller CLI:

```
vnmc# scope monitoring
vnmc /monitoring # show audit-logs
Audit trail logs:
Creation             Time           User ID      Action        Description
-------------------- ----------     --------     ------------ -----------------
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.195  admin 10615  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.195  admin 10616  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.195  admin 10617  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.19   admin 10607  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10608  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10609  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10610  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10611  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10612  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
```

```
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10613  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10614  Modification   sysdebug mgmt log
vnmc /monitoring #
```

Displaying Events

You can display a list of events.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect {policy-mgr | resource-mgr | service-reg | vm-mgr}**

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **show event** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **show event**

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display a list of events in the policy manager CLI:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope monitoring
vnmc(policy-mgr) /monitoring # show event
Creation Time            ID       Code     Description
------------------------ -------- -------- -----------
2010-11-22T12:09:26.369  10161    E4194467 [FSM:END]: Resolve Mgmt Controller Fs
m(FSM:sam:dme:ObserveObservedResolveControllerFsm)
```

```
2010-11-22T12:09:26.368  10160    E4194465 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Resolve Mgmt Control
ler FSM Execute(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ObserveObservedResolveControllerFsm:Execute)
2010-11-22T12:09:26.367  10158    E4194465 [FSM:STAGE:STALE-SUCCESS]: Resolve Mg
mt Controller FSM Execute(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ObserveObservedResolveControllerFsm:
Execute)
2010-11-22T12:09:26.018  10156    E4194465 [FSM:STAGE:ASYNC]: Resolve Mgmt Contr
oller FSM Execute(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ObserveObservedResolveControllerFsm:Execute)
2010-11-22T12:09:26.017  10153    E4194447 [FSM:END]: Service Registration Fsm(F
SM:sam:dme:ExtpolEpRegisterFsm)
2010-11-22T12:09:26.017  10154    E4194464 [FSM:BEGIN]: Resolve Mgmt Controller
Fsm(FSM:sam:dme:ObserveObservedResolveControllerFsm)
2010-11-22T12:09:26.017  10155    E4194464 [FSM:STAGE:END]: (FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:O
bserveObservedResolveControllerFsm:begin)
2010-11-22T12:09:26.014  10148    E4194445 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Register FSM Execute
(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ExtpolEpRegisterFsm:Execute)
2010-11-22T12:09:25.991  10144    E4194445 [FSM:STAGE:STALE-SUCCESS]: Register F
SM Execute(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ExtpolEpRegisterFsm:Execute)
2010-11-22T12:09:25.558  10143    E4194445 [FSM:STAGE:ASYNC]: Register FSM Execu
te(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ExtpolEpRegisterFsm:Execute)
2010-11-22T12:09:25.557  10141    E4194444 [FSM:BEGIN]: Service Registration Fsm
(FSM:sam:dme:ExtpolEpRegisterFsm)
2010-11-22T12:09:25.557  10142    E4194444 [FSM:STAGE:END]: (FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:E
xtpolEpRegisterFsm:begin)
vnmc(policy-mgr) /monitoring #
```

Displaying Faults

You can display a list of faults.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **connect {policy-mgr | resource-mgr | service-reg | vm-mgr}**

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **show fault** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **show fault**

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display a list of faults in the management controller CLI:

```
vnmc# scope monitoring
vnmc /monitoring # show fault
Severity  Code     Last Transition Time     ID       Description
--------- -------- ----------------------- -------- -----------
Critical  F999556  2010-11-24T18:38:17.345  20133    [FSM:FAILED]: internal system
backup(FSM:sam:dme:MgmtBackupBackup)
Warning  F16516   2010-11-24T18:38:17.344  20131    [FSM:STAGE:FAILED]: internal
system backup(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:MgmtBackupBackup:upload)
Warning  F77956  2010-11-24T18:38:17.344   20129    [FSM:STAGE:REMOTE-ERROR]:
Result: end-point-failed Code: unspecified Message: Permission denied
(sam:dme:MgmtBackupBackup:upload)
vnmc /monitoring #
```

Chapter 5 Managing the Device Profile

The following topics provide procedures for managing the device profile.

Creating a DNS Server Host Name

You can create a Domain Name Server (DNS) hostname.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile** <*profile-name*>
4. **create dns** <*ip-address*>
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.

Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**create dns** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # create dns 209.165.200.225	Creates a DNS host name. Specify the host name as an IP address in the format a.b.c.d.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a DNS host name:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # create dns 209.165.200.225
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Creating an NTP Server Host Name

You can create a network time protocol (NTP) server hostname.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile** <*profile-name*>

4. **create ntp-server** <*server-name*>
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**create ntp-server** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # create ntp-server networkTime	Creates an NTP server host name.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a NTP server host name:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # create ntp-server networkTime
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Deleting a DNS Server Host Name

You can delete a Domain Name Server (DNS) hostname.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile** <*profile-name*>
4. **delete dns** <*ip-address*>
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**delete dns** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # delete dns 209.165.200.225	Deletes a DNS host name.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a DNS server host name:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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```

```
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such license is available at
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # delete dns 209.165.200.225
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Deleting an NTP Server Host Name

You can delete a network time protocol (NTP) server hostname.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile <***profile-name***>**
4. **delete ntp-server <***server-name***>**
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**delete ntp-server** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # delete ntp-server networkTime	Deletes an NTP server host name.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete an NTP server host name:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
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such license is available at
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http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # delete ntp-server networkTime
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Changing the Domain Name

You can set the domain name.

Caution Changing the domain name will cause new certificate generation designed to warn the user of the impact of the change. The VM Manager Extension file will have to be exported again and installed on vCenter. Any web browser client that had the certificate installed will get a prompt for a new certificate.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile <***profile-name***>**
4. **scope domain-name <***name-of-the-domain-name-entry***>**
5. **set domain <***new-domain-name***>**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.

Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**scope domain-name** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # scope domain-name default	Places you in domain name mode.
Step 5	**set domain** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile/domain-name # set domain testOne	Sets the domain name.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the domain name:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # scope domain-name default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile/domain-name # set domain testOne
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile/domain-name* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile/domain-name #
```

Displaying the Device Profile

You can display the device profile.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **show deviceprofile**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**show deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # show deviceprofile	Displays the device profile.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the device profile:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # show deviceprofile
Name: default
Core File Policy:
```

```
Fault Policy: default
Log File Policy: default
Syslog Policy:
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org #
```

Setting the Core File Policy

You can set the core file policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile <***profile-name***>**
4. **set corefile <***policy-name***>**
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**set corefile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set corefile EaCorePA13	Sets the core file policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the core file policy:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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```

```
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set corefile EaCorePA13
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Setting the Fault Policy

You can set the fault policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile <***profile-name***>**
4. **set faultpolicy <***policy-name***>**
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.

Step 4	**set faultpolicy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set faultpolicy EaFaultPA12	Sets the fault policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the fault policy:

```
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Setting the Log Policy

You can set the log policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile** <*profile-name*>
4. **set log** <*policy-name*>
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**set log** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set log EaLogPA12	Sets the log policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the log policy:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set log EaLogPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Setting the Syslog Policy

You can set the syslog policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile** *<profile-name>*
4. **set syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**set syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set syslog EaSysPA12	Sets the syslog policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the syslog policy:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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```

```
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such license is available at
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http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Setting the Timezone

You can set the timezone.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile <***profile-name***>**
4. **set timezone <***zone-name***>**
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**set timezone** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set timezone pacific	Sets the timezone.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the timezone:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set timezone pacific
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Displaying the DNS Server

You can display the DNS server.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile** *<profile-name>*
4. **show dns**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.

Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**show dns** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # show dns	Displays the DNS server.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the DNS server:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # show dns
Domain Name Servers:
IP Address: 209.165.200.226
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Displaying the Domain Name

You can display the domain name.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile** *<profile-name>*
4. **show domain-name**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**show domain-name** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # show domain-name	Displays the domain name.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the domain name:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
VNMC(policy-mgr)# scope org
VNMC(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
VNMC(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # show domain-name
Domain Name:
Domain
------
Cisco.com
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Displaying the NTP Server

You can display the NTP server.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope deviceprofile** *<profile-name>*
4. **show ntp**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**show ntp** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # show ntp	Displays the NTP server.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the NTP server:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
VNMC(policy-mgr)# scope org
```

```
VNMC(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
VNMC(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # show ntp
NTP Servers:
Name: EaTest
VNMC(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Chapter 6 Managing Policies

The following sections provide information about managing policies.

Working With Core File Policies

This section includes the following topics:

Creating a Core File Policy

You can create core file policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **create corefile** <*policy-name*> <*transfer-host-name*> <*file-path*> **{disabled | enabled}**
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**create corefile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create corefile EaCoreP12 hostname /test enabled	Creates a core file policy. For the policy name, the maximum number of characters is 32.

Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a core file policy:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create corefile EaCoreP12 hostname /test enabled
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Displaying Core File Policies

You can display core file policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **show corefile**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**show corefile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # show corefile	Displays core file policies.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display all core file policies in list form:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # show corefile
Core File Policy:
Core File Policy Name: local
Core File Transfer Host Name: nexthost
Core File Policy Path: /test
Core File Policy Admin State: Enabled
Core File Policy Name: host
Core File Transfer Host Name: nexthost
Core File Policy Path: /test
Core File Policy Admin State: Enabled
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Deleting a Core File Policy

You can delete core file policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **delete corefile** <*policy-name*>
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**delete corefile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete corefile EaCoreP12	Deletes a core file policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete the core file:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
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```

```
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete corefile EaCoreP12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Working With Fault Policies

This section includes the following topics:

- Creating a Fault Policy
- Displaying Fault Policies
- Deleting a Fault Policy

Creating a Fault Policy

You can create fault policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **create faultpolicy** <*policy-name*> <*flap-interval*> **{delete | retain} {**<*number-of-days*> **| forever} {disabled | enabled}**
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**create faultpolicy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create faultpolicy EaFaultPA13 10 retain forever enabled	Creates a fault policy. For the policy name, the maximum number of characters is 32.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a fault policy named EaFaultPA13:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
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http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create faultpolicy EaFaultPA13 10 retain forever
enabled
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Displaying Fault Policies

You can display fault policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **show faultpolicy**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**show faultpolicy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # show faultpolicy	Displays fault policies.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display all fault policies in list form:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # show faultpolicy
Fault Policy:
Fault Policy Name: default
Fault Policy Clear Action: Retain
Fault Policy Flap Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): 00:00:00:10
Fault Policy Retention Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): 10:00:00:00
Fault Policy Admin State: Enabled
Fault Policy Name: EaFaultPA13
Fault Policy Clear Action: Retain
Fault Policy Flap Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): 00:00:00:05
Fault Policy Retention Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): 100:00:00:00
Fault Policy Admin State: Enabled
```

Deleting a Fault Policy

You can delete fault policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **delete faultpolicy** *<policy-name>*
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**delete faultpolicy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete faultpolicy EaFaultPA13	Deletes a fault policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a fault policy named sysfault:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete faultpolicy EaFaultPA13
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Working With Log Policies

This section includes the following topics:

Creating a Log Policy

You can create log policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **create log** *<policy-name>* *<log-policy-backup-count>* **{critical | debug0 | debug1 | debug2 | debug3 | debug4 | info | major | minor | warning}** *<log-policy-size>*
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**create log** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create log EaLogP13 9 critical 10000000	Creates a log policy. For the policy name, the maximum number of characters is 32.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a log policy named EaLogP13:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create log EaLogP13 9 critical 10000000
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Displaying Log Policies

You can display log policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **show log**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**show log** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # show log	Displays log policies..

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display all log policies in list form:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # show log
Logging Policy:
Logging Policy Name: LogPA1
Logging Policy Backup Count: 2
Logging Policy Level: Debug1
Logging Policy Size: 10000000
Logging Policy Admin State: Enabled
Logging Policy Name: LogPA2
Logging Policy Backup Count: 1
Logging Policy Level: critical
Logging Policy Size: 1000000
Logging Policy Admin State: Enabled
```

```
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Deleting a Log Policy

You can delete fault policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **delete log <***policy-name***>**
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**delete log** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete log EaLogP13	Deletes a log policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a log policy named EaLogP13:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete log EaLogP13
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Working With Syslog Policies

This section includes the following topics:

Creating a Syslog Policy

You can create syslog policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **create syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**create syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create syslog EaSysPA13	Creates a syslog policy. For the policy name, the maximum number of characters is 32.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a log policy named EaSysPA13:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create syslog EaSysPA13
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Displaying Syslog Policies

You can display syslog policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **show syslog**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**show syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # show syslog	Displays syslog policies.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display all log policies in list form:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # show syslog
name: default
description: Syslog Service
name: EaSysPA13
description: Syslog Service
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Deleting a Syslog Policy

You can delete syslog policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **delete syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**delete syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete syslog EaSysPA13	Deletes a syslog policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a log policy named EaSysPA13:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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```

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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete syslog EaSysPA13
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Chapter 7 Setting Attributes for Core File, Fault, and Log Policies

The following sections provide information about core file, fault, and log policy attributes.

- Setting Core File Policy Attributes
- Setting Fault Policy Atttributes
- Setting Log Policy Attributes

Setting Core File Policy Attributes

This section includes the following topics:

- Setting the Administration State
- Setting the Description
- Setting the Host Name
- Setting the Path
- Setting the Port

Setting the Administration State

You can set the administration state.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope corefile** <*policy-name*>
5. **set adminstate {disabled | enabled}**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**scope corefile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope corefile EaCorePA10	Places you in core file mode.
Step 5	**set adminstate** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set adminstate enabled	Sets the administration state.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the administration state:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope corefile EaCorePA10
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set adminstate enabled
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Setting the Description

You can set the description.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope corefile** <*policy-name*>
5. **set descr** <*description*>
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope corefile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope corefile EaCorePA10	Places you in core file mode.
Step 5	**set descr** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set descr CoreFilePolicyAgent10	Sets the description.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to add a description to the core policy EaCorePA10:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
Copyright (c) 2002-2010, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
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license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope corefile EaCorePA10
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set descr CoreFilePolicyAgent10
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Setting the Host Name

You can set the core file transfer host name.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope corefile** <*policy-name*>
5. **set hostname** <*host-name*>
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**scope corefile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope corefile EaCorePA10	Places you in core file mode.
Step 5	**set hostname** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set hostname policy10	Sets the host name.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the core file transfer host name:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope corefile EaCorePA10
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set hostname policy10
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Setting the Path

You can set the core file policy path.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**

4. **scope corefile** <*policy-name*>
5. **set path** <*core-file-policy-path*>
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope corefile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope corefile EaCorePA10	Places you in core file mode.
Step 5	**set path** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set path /test	Sets the path. The maximum number of characters is 512.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the core file policy path:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope corefile EaCorePA10
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set path /test
```

```
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Setting the Port

You can set the core file policy port number.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope corefile** <*policy-name*>
5. **set port** <*port-number*>
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope corefile** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope corefile EaCorePA10	Places you in core file mode.
Step 5	**set port** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set port 10	Sets the port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the core file policy port number:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope corefile EaCorePA10
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set port 10
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Setting Fault Policy Atttributes

This section includes the following topics:

- Setting the Administration State
- Setting Clear Action
- Setting the Description
- Setting the Flap Interval
- Setting the Retention Interval

Setting the Administration State

You can set the administration state.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope faultpolicy** *<policy-name>*
5. **set adminstate {disabled | enabled}**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set adminstate** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set adminstate enabled	Sets the administration state..
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the administration state:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set adminstate enabled
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Setting Clear Action

You can set clear action.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope faultpolicy** *<policy-name>*
5. **set clearaction {delete | retain}**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set clearaction** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set clearaction retain	Sets clear action.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set clear action:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set clearaction retain
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Setting the Description

You can set the description.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope faultpolicy** <*policy-name*>
5. **set descr** <*description*>
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.

Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set descr** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set descr FaultPolicy1	Sets the description.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to add a description to the fault policy EaFaultPA12:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set descr FaultPolicy1
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Setting the Flap Interval

You can set the flap interval in a fault policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope faultpolicy** <*policy-name*>
5. **set flapinterval** <*interval*>
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set flapinterval** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set flapinterval 3500	Sets the flap interval.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the flap interval in a fault policy to 3500 seconds:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
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license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
```

```
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set flapinterval 3500
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Setting the Retention Interval

You can set the retention interval in a fault policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope faultpolicy** *<policy-name>*
5. **set retentioninterval {***<number of days> <number of hours> <number of minutes> <number ofseconds>* **| forever}**

   where the arguments should be provided within the range given below:

   1. Days—0 to 24854
   2. Hours—0 to 23
   3. Minutes—0 to 59
   4. Seconds—0 to 59

   Note The valid range for retention interval in the VNMC CLI is from 0 to 24854. After you set a value in the CLI, the VNMC GUI displays the same value. If you try to edit the value from the VNMC GUI, the range has to be from 0 to 99.

6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.

Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set retentioninterval** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set retentioninterval 10 00 00 00	Sets the retention interval.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the retention interval in a fault policy to 10 days:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set retentioninterval 10 00 00 00
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Setting Log Policy Attributes

This section includes the following topics:

Setting the Backup Count

You can set the backup count in a log policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope log <***policy-name***>**
5. **set backup-count {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9}**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope log** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set backup-count** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set backup-count 9	Sets the backup count.

Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the backup count:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set backup-count 9
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Setting the Description

You can set the description in a log policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope log** <*policy-name*>
5. **set descr** <*policy-description*>
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope log** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set descr** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set descr LogPolicy11	Sets the description.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the description:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set descr LogPolicy11
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Setting the Level

You can set the level in a log policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope log** *<policy-name>*
5. **set level {critical | debug0 | debug1 | debug2 | debug3 | debug4 | info | major | minor | warning}**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope log** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set level** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set level critical	Sets the level.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the level:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set level critical
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Setting the Size

You can set the size in a log policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope log** <*policy-name*>
5. **set size** <*size*>
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**scope log** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set size** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set size 104857599	Sets the size. The range of valid values is 1048576 to 104857600.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the size:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set size 104857599
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Chapter 8 Setting Attributes for Syslog Policies

This chapter provides information about assigning a description to a syslog policy and syslog policy attributes.

A syslog policy is a collection of attributes. There are four syslog policy attributes:

- console—You can create, enable, disable, set the console attribute.
- file—You can create, enable, disable, set the file attribute.
- monitor—You can create, enable, disable, set the monitor attribute.
- remote destination—You can create, enable, disable, set the remote attribute.

For details about creating, enabling, disabling, and setting attributes, see any of the appropriate sections below.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Assigning a Description to a Syslog Policy

You can assign a policy description to a syslog policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** <*policy-name*>
5. **set descr** <*policy-description*>
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**set descr** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set descr syslogPolicy12	Sets the policy description. The maximum number of characters you can use in a syslog policy description is 256.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to assign the description syslogPolicy12 the syslog policy EaSysPA12:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set descr syslogPolicy12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Sending Syslog Alerts

You can send syslog messages.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **send-syslog {alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | information | notifcations | warnings}** *{syslog-message}*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**send-syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # send-syslog critical messagetext	Sends the syslog message.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to send syslog messages:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
```

```
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # send-syslog critical messagetext
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Working With the Console Attribute

You create the console attribute. Once created, you can enable or disable it. You can also set the console attribute. When you set it, you are assigning the attribute a severity level.

This section includes the following topics:

Creating the Console Attribute

You can create the console attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **create console**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.

Step 5	**create console** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create console	Creates the console.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create the console:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create console
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Enabling the Console Attribute

You can enable the console attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **enable console**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	enable console Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable console	Enables the console.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable the console attribute:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable console
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Disabling the Console Attribute

You can disable the console attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **disable console**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	disable console Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable console	Disables the console.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable the console attribute:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable console
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Setting the Console Attribute

You can assign a severity level to a console attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **set console level {alerts | critical | emergencies}**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.

Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set console level** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set console level critical	Sets the level.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the level:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set console level critical
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Working With the File Attribute

You create the file attribute. Once created, you can enable or disable it. You can also set the file attribute. When you set it, you are assigning the attribute a severity level, a name, and a file size.

This section includes the following topics:

Creating the File

You can create the file.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **create file**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**create file** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create file	Creates the file.

Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create the file:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create file
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Enabling the File

You can enable the file.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **enable file**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**enable file** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable file	Enables the file.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable the file:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable file
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Disabling the File

You can disable the file.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **disable file**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**disable file** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable file	Disables the file.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable the file:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable file
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Setting the File

You can assign a severity level, name, and file size to the file attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **set file level {alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | information | notifications | warnings } | name** *<file-name>* **| size** *<file-size>*

   Note: You can provide one or more options (that is severity level, name, and/or file size) for the file in the same command. And the order in which the severity level, name, and size are given in the command is interchangeable.
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set file level** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set file level alerts	Sets the file.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the file attribute severity level to alerts:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set file level alerts
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Working With the Monitor Attribute

You create the monitor attribute. Once created, you can enable or disable it. You can also set the monitor attribute. When you set it, you are assigning the attribute a severity level.

This section includes the following topics:

- Creating the Monitor
- Enabling the Monitor
- Disabling the Monitor
- Setting the Monitor

Creating the Monitor

You can create the monitor.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **create monitor**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**create monitor** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create monitor	Creates the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create the monitor:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

```
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create monitor
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Enabling the Monitor

You can enable the monitor.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **enable monitor**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**enable monitor** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable monitor	Enables the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable the monitor:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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such license is available at
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http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable monitor
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Disabling the Monitor

You can disable the monitor.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**

4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **disable monitor**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**disable monitor** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable monitor	Disables the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable the monitor:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable monitor
```

```
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Setting the Monitor

You can set the monitor.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **set monitor {level} {alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | information | notifications | warnings}**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set monitor level** Example vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set monitor level critical	Sets the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the monitor:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set monitor level critical
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Working With the Remote Destination Attribute

This section includes the following topics:

- Creating Remote Destinations
- Enabling Remote Destinations
- Disabling Remote Destinations
- Setting Remote Destinations

Creating Remote Destinations

You can create remote destinations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** <*policy-name*>

5. **create remote-destination {server-1 | server-2 | server-3}** *<server-name>*
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**create remote-destination** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create remote-destination server-1 test	Creates a remote destination.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a remote destination:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
```

```
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create remote-destination server-1 test
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Enabling Remote Destinations

You can enable remote destinations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** <*policy-name*>
5. **enable remote-destination {server-1 | server-2 | server-3}**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**enable** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable remote-destination server-1	Enables a remote destination.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable a remote destination:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable remote-destination server-1
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Disabling Remote Destinations

You can disable remote destinations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** *<policy-name>*
5. **disable remote-destination {server-1 | server-2 | server-3}**
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.

Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**disable** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable remote-destination server-1	Disables a remote destination.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disbale a remote destination:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable remote-destination server-1
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Setting Remote Destinations

You can set remote destinations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**
2. **scope org**
3. **scope policy**
4. **scope syslog** <*policy-name*>
5. **set remote-destination {server-1 | server-2 | server-3} {facility {auth | authpriv | cron | daemon | ftp | kernel | local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7 | lpr | mail | news | syslog | user | uucp} | hostname <***host-name***> | | level {alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | information | notifications | warnings}}**

   Note After you enter the command **set remote-destination {server-1 | server-2 | server-3}** you can enter facility or hostname or level. You can provide one or more options (that is facility, hostname, and level) in the same command, and the options can be in any order.
6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: vnmc# connect policy-mgr	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set remote-destination** Example: vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set remote-destination server-2 level critical	Sets a remote destination.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: vnmc /system/backup* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set a remote destination:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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vnmc(policy-mgr)# scope org
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set remote-destination server-2 level critical
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Index

Chapter 9 Obtaining Documentation, Obtaining Support, and Security Guidelines

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html.

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OL-29820-01