Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 CLI Configuration Guide

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Americas Headquarters
Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134-1706
USA
http://www.cisco.com
Tel: 408 526-4000
       800 553-NETS (6387)
Fax: 408 527-0883

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Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 CLI Configuration Guide

Preface

The *Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 CLI Configuration Guide* provides procedures for configuring Cisco Virtual Network Management Center (VNMC).

This preface includes the following topics:

- Audience, page ix
- Document Organization, page ix
- Document Conventions, page x
- Related Documentation, page xi
- Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page xii

Audience

This guide is for network administrators with the following experience and knowledge:

- VMware vCenter
- VMware vSphere
- VMware ESX and ESXi
- An understanding of virtualization
- Virtual machines

Note Knowledge of the VMware vNetwork Distributed Switch is not required.

Document Organization

This document is organized into the following chapters:

Chapter and Title	Description
Chapter 1, "Overview"	Provides an overview of VNMC and the VNMC CLI.
Chapter 2, "Managing VNMC"	Provides procedures for managing VNMC.

Chapter and Title	Description
Chapter 3, "Managing File Backups and Management Data Exports and Imports"	Provides procedures for managing file backups, exports, and imports.
Chapter 4, "Managing Logs, Events and Faults"	Provides procedures for managing log, events an faults.
Chapter 5, "Managing the Device Profile"	Provides procedures for managing the device profile.
Chapter 6, "Managing Policies"	Provides procedures for managing policies.
Chapter 7, "Setting Attributes for Core File, Fault, and Log Policies"	Provides procedures for setting attributes for core file, fault, and log policies.
Chapter 8, "Setting Attributes for Syslog Policies"	Provides procedures for setting attributes for core syslog policies

Document Conventions

Command descriptions use these conventions:

boldface font	Commands and keywords are in boldface.
italic font	Arguments for which you supply values are in italics.
{ }	Elements in braces are required choices.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
x | y | z	Alternative, mutually exclusive elements are separated by vertical bars.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.

Screen examples use these conventions:

`screen font`	Terminal sessions and information the device displays are in screen font.
`boldface screen font`	Information you must enter is in boldface screen font.
`italic screen font`	Arguments for which you supply values are in italic screen font.
< >	Nonprinting characters, such as passwords, are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

This document uses the following conventions for notes and cautions:

Note   Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the manual.

⚠

Caution   Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Related Documentation

This section contains information about the documentation available for Cisco Virtual Network Management Center and related products.

This section includes the following topics:

- Cisco Virtual Network Management Center Documentation, page xi
- Cisco Virtual Security Gateway Documentation, page xi
- Cisco Nexus 1000V Series Switch Documentation, page xii
- Cisco ASA 1000V Documentation, page xii

Cisco Virtual Network Management Center Documentation

The following Cisco Virtual Network Management Center documents are available on Cisco.com at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps11213/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

- *Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 Documentation Overview*
- *Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 CLI Configuration Guide*
- *Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 GUI Configuration Guide*
- *Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 Quick Start Guide*
- *Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 Release Notes*
- *Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 XML API Reference Guide*
- *Open Source Used in Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0*

Cisco Virtual Security Gateway Documentation

The following Cisco Virtual Security Gateway for the Nexus 1000V Series Switch documents are available on Cisco.com at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps11208/tsd_products_support_model_home.html

Cisco Virtual Network Management Center 2.0 CLI Configuration Guide

Cisco Nexus 1000V Series Switch Documentation

The Cisco Nexus 1000V Series switch documentation is available at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps9902/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

Cisco ASA 1000V Documentation

The Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance (ASA) documentation is available at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps12233/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html

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C H A P T E R 1

Overview

This chapter provides basic information about Virtual Network Management Center (VNMC) and the VNMC CLI.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Information About VNMC

This section contains information about the 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 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) into 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.

System Requirement

Table 1 provides the list of requirements for Cisco VNMC.

Table 1   Cisco VNMC Requirements

Requirement	Description
Virtual Appliance	
One virtual CPU	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 or 5.0 with VMware ESX or 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 11.0[1] • Chrome 18.0[2]
Flash Player	Adobe Flash Player plugin (version 11.2)
Firewall Ports Requiring Access	

Table 1   Cisco VNMC Requirements (continued)

Requirement	Description
80	HTTP
443	HTTPS
843	Adobe Flash

1. We recommend Mozilla Firefox 11.0 with Adobe Flash Player 11.2.

2. Before you can use Chrome with VNMC 2.0, you must first disable the Adobe Flash Players that are installed by default with Chrome. For more information, see Configuring Chrome for Use with VNMC, page 1-3.

Configuring Chrome for Use with VNMC

To use Chrome with VNMC 2.0, 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 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 11.3.300.265.

Step 5   Close and reopen Chrome before logging into VNMC 2.0.

Information About the VNMC CLI

This section contains information about the VNMC CLIs.

This section includes the following topics:

- Accessing the VNMC CLI, page 1-3
- Overview of the VNMC CLIs, page 1-5
- VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8

Accessing the VNMC CLI

You can access the CLI, using one 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

You can use 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
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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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 CLIs

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

- Restore VNMC to full state of the VNMC without having to reinstall.
- Collect the 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 is host-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 CLIs Basic Commands

The basic commands for the VNMC CLIs 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 not saved, just verified.

- **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.

C H A P T E R **2**

Managing VNMC

This chapter provides procedures for managing Virtual Network Management Center (VNMC).

This chapter includes the following sections:

Rebooting VNMC

You can reboot VNMC.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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
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)# 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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
```

Note The file VNMC.2.0.bin, used in the preceding example, is the released .bin file.

Setting the Host Name

You can set the host name.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

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-s`
	`jc/483fullstatesftp`
		Restores VNMC.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to restore VNMC:

```
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)# 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

You can reinitialize your database, and start and stop services.

This section includes the following topics:

- Reinitializing the Database, page 2-6
- Restarting Services, page 2-6
- Starting Services, page 2-7
- Displaying the Status of Services, page 2-8
- Stopping Services, page 2-9

Reinitializing the Database

You can reinitialize your database.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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
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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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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
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)# service restart
Shutting down pmon:                                          [  OK  ]
Starting pmon:                                               [  OK  ]
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Starting Services

You can start services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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`
		Starts 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
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)# service start
Starting pmon:                                         [  OK  ]
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Displaying the Status of Services

You can display the status of services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See 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

```
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)# 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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
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)# service stop
Shutting down pmon:                                [  OK  ]
vnmcs(local-mgmt)#
```

Managing Files and Applications

This section includes the following topics:

Copying a File

You can copy files.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See 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-s`
	`jc/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
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)# 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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

This section includes the following topics:

-

Modifying the Shared Secret Password

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See 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

This section provides procedures for managing the virtual machine network interface.

This section includes the following topics:

- Setting the IP Address, page 2-15
- Setting the Gateway Address, page 2-16
- Setting the Netmask, page 2-17
- Using the Ping Command, page 2-18

Setting the IP Address

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

⚠️

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

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

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* #`
	`commit-buffer`
		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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope network-interface mgmt**

2. **set net gw** *<gateway-address>*

3. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope network-interface mgmt** **Example:** vnmc# scope network-interface	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* # commit-buffer	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 may disconnect the current CLI session.

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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`
		Places you in network-interface mode.

Step 2	`set net netmask`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /network-interface # set net`
	`netmask 255.255.255.0`
		Sets the netmask.
		
		The format of the argument is A.B.C.D.

Step 3	`commit-buffer`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /network-interface* #`
	`commit-buffer`
		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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect local-mgmt**

2. **ping** *<hostname or ip-address>*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose

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

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
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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)# 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 terminal session parameters.

This section includes the following topics:

- Setting the Terminal Length, page 2-19
- Setting the Session Timeout, page 2-19
- Setting the Terminal Width, page 2-20

Setting the Terminal Length

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 are executing a `show` command.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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

You can display system information.

This section includes the following topics:

Displaying Providers

You can display VNMC providers.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 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 18 00:58:07 UTC 2010
vnmc#
```

Displaying the Configuration Information

You can display the configuration information.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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**}

2. **show configuration**

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.

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show system** [**detail** | **fsm status**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose

Step 1	`show system`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc# show system detail`
		Displays system information.

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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

2. **show version**

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

DETAILED STEPS (local-mgmt)

	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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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# connect 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 technical support information:

```
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-Tech-Docs.Cisco.com
All tech-support tasks are completed.
The detailed tech-support information is located at volatile:///20101130121144-V
NMC-Tech-Docs.Cisco.com-techsupport.tgz
vnmc(local-mgmt)#
```

Displaying the Update History

You can display the update system image history.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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# connect 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**

2. **show fsm** {**status** | **task**}

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose

Step 1	`scope system`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc# scope system`
		Places you in system mode.

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 #
```

Managing File Backups and Management Data Exports and Imports

This chapter provides procedures for managing file backups and management data.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Restoring the Cisco VNMC Software to the Backup Configuration

The backup configuration include 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, follow these steps:

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 an 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)# vnm-policy-agent
vsg (config-vnm-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)# vnm-policy-agent
vsm (config-vnm-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 in the Work pane proceed with the following steps:

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

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

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)# vnm-policy-agent
VSM (config-vnm-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)# vnm-policy-agent
VSG (config-vnm-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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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	`scope backup`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname`
		Places you in backup mode.

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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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	`scope backup`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname`
		Places you in backup mode.

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.

DBEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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** *<description>*

4. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose

Step 1	`scope system`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc# scope system`
		Places you in system mode.

Step 2	`scope backup`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system # scope backup`
	`testhostname`
		Places you in backup mode.

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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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	`scope backup`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname`
		Places you in backup mode.

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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**

2. **scope backup** *<hostname or ip-address>*

3. **set 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	`scope backup`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system # scope backup`
	`testhostname`
		Places you in backup mode.

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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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	`scope backup`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname`
		Places you in backup mode.

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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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	`scope backup`
	
	`Example:`
	`vnmc /system # scope backup`
	`testhostname`
		Places you in backup mode.

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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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	`scope backup`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system # scope backup testhostname`
		Places you in backup mode.

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 export and import operations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **scope system**
2. **create export** {**ftp:**<*//user@location/file*> | **scp:**<*//user@location/file*> | **sftp:**<*//user@location/file*>} {**config-all** | **config-logical** | **config-system**} {**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 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/export* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/export* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/export* # 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 # 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 export and import operations.

■ Working With Management Data Exports and Imports

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/import* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/import # enable`
		Enables management data import services.

Step 4	`commit-buffer`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system/import* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/import* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/import* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/export* # 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/import # set descr testA`
		Sets the description attribute.

Step 4	`commit-buffer`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system/import* # 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 Password Attribute for Exports and Imports

You can set the password attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 password**

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 password** **Example:** vnmc /system/export # set password	Sets the password attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** **Example:** vnmc /system/export* # 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 password`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system/import # set password`
		Sets the password attribute.

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

Password:
vnmc /system/import #
```

Setting the Protocol Attribute for Exports and Imports

You can set the protocol attribute.

Note   Do not use TFTP for export and import operations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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 password attribute.

Step 4	`commit-buffer`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system/export* # 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/import # set protocol ftp`
		Sets the protocol attribute.

Step 4	`commit-buffer`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system/import* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/export* # 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/import # set`
	`remote-file-prefix /test`
		Sets the remote file prefix attribute.

Step 4	`commit-buffer`
	
	Example:
	`vnmc /system/import* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/export* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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/export* # 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/import # set user techs	Sets the user attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** **Example:** vnmc /system/import* # 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 #
```

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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 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
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The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
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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(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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 save 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.
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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(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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 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
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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(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_               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 #
```

Acknowledging Faults

You can acknowledge faults.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 perform the **acknowledge fault** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to acknowledge a different set of faults.

1. **scope monitoring**

2. **acknowledge fault** *<fault-id>*

3. **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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 perform the **show audit logs** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to display different set of audit 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
    -------------------- ---------- -------- ---------------- -----------
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.195
                         admin        10615 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.195
                         admin        10616 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.195
                         admin        10617 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.194
                         admin        10607 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.194
                         admin        10608 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.194
                         admin        10609 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.194
                         admin        10610 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.194
                         admin        10611 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.194
                         admin        10612 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.194
                         admin        10613 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
control module
    2010-11-29T14:56:29.194
                         admin        10614 Modification     sysdebug mgmt log
vnmc /monitoring #
```

Displaying Events

You can display a list of events.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See 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 perform the **show event** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to display a different set of events.

1. **scope monitoring**

2. **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
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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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 perform the **show fault** command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to display a different set of faults.

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 #
```

C H A P T E R **5**

Managing the Device Profile

This chapter provides procedures for managing the device profile.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Creating a DNS Server Host Name

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a NTP server 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) /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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 default`
	
	Example
	`vnmc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile`
		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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a DNS server 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) /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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # 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
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 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.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

⚠
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.

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.

	Command	Purpose

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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the domain name:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Virtual Network Management Center
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # 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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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose

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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the fault 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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* #`
	`commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the log policy:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the syslog policy:

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

```
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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose

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(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # 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
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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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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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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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
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http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php

VNMC-Tech-Docs(policy-mgr)# scope org
```

```
VNMC-Tech-Docs(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
VNMC-Tech-Docs(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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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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http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
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VNMC-Tech-Docs(policy-mgr)# scope org
VNMC-Tech-Docs(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
VNMC-Tech-Docs(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # show ntp

NTP Servers:
    Name: EaTest
VNMC-Tech-Docs(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Managing Policies

This chapter provides information about managing policies.

This chapter includes the following sections:

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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # 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
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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 4	**delete corefile** **Example** `vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete corefile EaCoreP12`	Deletes a core file policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** **Example:** `vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy * # commit-buffer`	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete the core file:

```
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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)# 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

You can create fault policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr)`
	`/org/policy/faultpolicy* #`
	`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
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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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
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
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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # 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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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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # 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
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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose

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
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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose

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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # 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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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # 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 #
```

C H A P T E R 7

Setting Attributes for Core File, Fault, and Log Policies

This chapter provides information about core file, fault, and log policy attributes.

Core file policy attributes	Fault policy attributes	Log policy attributes
administration state	administration state	backup count
description	clear action	description
host name	description	level
path	flap interval	size
port	retention interval	

This chapter includes the following sections:

Setting Core File Policy Attributes

This section includes the following topics:

Setting the Administration State

You can set the administration state.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer`	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the administration state:

```
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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
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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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile*`
	`# commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
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such license is available at
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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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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

You can set the administration state.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # 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) /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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 5	**set clearaction** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set clearaction retain	Sets clear action.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set clear action:

```
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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 for basic information about the VNMC CLI.

CLI

Policy manager

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **connect policy-mgr**

2. **scope org**

3. **scope policy**

4. **scope faultpolic**y *<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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose

Step 5	`set flapinterval`
	
	Example
	`vnmc(policy-mgr)`
	`/org/policy/faultpolicy # set`
	`flapinterval 3500`
		Sets the flap interval.

Step 6	`commit-buffer`
	
	Example
	`vnmc(policy-mgr)`
	`/org/policy/faultpolicy* #`
	`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
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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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 of seconds>* | **forever**} where the arguments should be provided within the range given below:

   – Days—0 to 24854

   – Hours—0 to 23

   – Minutes—0 to 59

   – 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # 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
```

```
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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 faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
vvnmc(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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the backup count:

```
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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 thedescription.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the description:

```
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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the level:

```
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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer`	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the size:

```
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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 size 104857599
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

C H A P T E R **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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose

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
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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 # 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, page 8-4
- Enabling the Console Attribute, page 8-6
- Disabling the Console Attribute, page 8-7
- Setting the Console Attribute, page 8-9

Creating the Console Attribute

You can create the console attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**create console** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create console	Creates the console.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # 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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```

```
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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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 4	**scope syslog** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**enable console** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable console	Enables the console.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable the console attribute:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12`
		Places you in syslog mode.

Step 5	`disable console`
	
	Example
	`vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable console`
		Disables the console.

Step 6	`commit-buffer`
	
	Example
	`vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable the console attribute:

```
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 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12`	Places you in syslog mode.

	Command	Purpose
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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the level:

```
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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**create file** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create file	Creates the file.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create the file:

```
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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose
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	**enable file** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable file	Enables the file.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable the file:

```
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 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 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`
	`syslog EaSysPA12`
		Places you in syslog mode.

Step 5	**disable file**
	
	Example
	`vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #`
	`disable file`
		Disables the file.

Step 6	**commit-buffer**
	
	Example
	`vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* #`
	`commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable the file:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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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 # 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 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.

	Command	Purpose
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 file level** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set file level alerts	Sets the file.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # 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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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, page 8-17
- Enabling the Monitor, page 8-18
- Disabling the Monitor, page 8-20
- Setting the Monitor, page 8-21

Creating the Monitor

You can create the monitor.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12`	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**create monitor** **Example** `vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create monitor`	Creates the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** `vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer`	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create the monitor:

```
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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**enable monitor** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable monitor	Enables the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable the monitor:

```
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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**disable monitor** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable monitor	Disables the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable the monitor:

```
vnmc# connect policy-mgr
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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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12`
		Places you in syslog 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the monitor:

```
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 # 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

You can create remote destinations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See VNMC CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 4	**scope syslog** **Example** vnmc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12	Places you in syslog 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create 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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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`
	`syslog EaSysPA12`
		Places you in syslog 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* #`
	`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
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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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12`	Places you in syslog mode.

	Command	Purpose
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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disbale 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 # 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 CLIs Basic Commands, page 1-8 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 syslog EaSysPA12`
		Places you in syslog 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(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer`
		Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set a remote destination:

```
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) /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 #
```

I N D E X

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