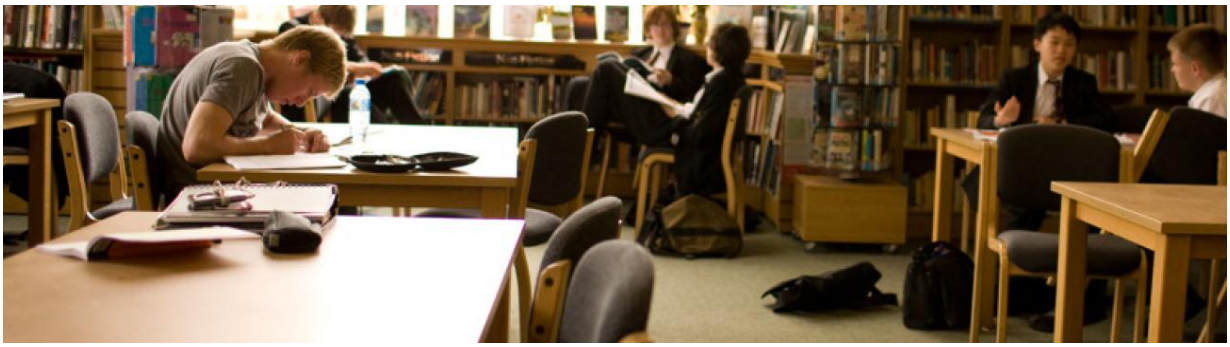
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller 3.0 CLI Configuration Guide



January 29 2014

Chapter 1 Overview

The following sections provide basic information about Prime Network Services Controller and the Prime Network Services Controller CLI:

Information About Prime Network Services Controller

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

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

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

Designed for multi-tenant operation, Prime Network Services Controller provides seamless, scalable, and automation-centric management for virtualized data center and cloud environments. With a web-based GUI, CLI, and XML APIs, Prime Network Services Controller 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.

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

Prime Network Services Controller communicates with vCenter, VSM, ASA 1000V, and VSG over a management VLAN.

Information About the Prime Network Services Controller CLI

This section includes the following topics:

- Accessing the Prime Network Services Controller CLI
- Overview of the Prime Network Services Controller CLI
- Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands

Accessing the Prime Network Services Controller CLI

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

- Using the VSphere Client to Access the Prime Network Services Controller CLI
- Using SSH to Access the Prime Network Services Controller CLI

Using the vSphere Client to Access the Prime Network Services Controller CLI

To access the Prime Network Services Controller CLI from within the vSphere Client:

1. Choose **Home > Inventory > Hosts and Clusters**.
2. From the pane on the left side, choose Prime Network Services Controller **VM.**
3. Click the **Console** tab to access the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.
4. Login as admin with the Prime Network Services Controller password specified at Prime Network Services Controller installation time.

EXAMPLE

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

Using SSH to Access the Prime Network Services Controller CLI

To access the Prime Network Services Controller CLI from SSH:

1. Enter the command

   ssh admin@*NSC-IP*

   where *NSC-IP* is your Prime Network Services Controller IP address.
2. When the following prompt appears, enter your Prime Network Services Controller administrator password.

   ```
   admin@NSC-IP's password:
   ```
3. (Optional) If you are asked for confirmation to save your Prime Network Services Controller IP to ssh known_hosts, enter **yes**.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to access the Prime Network Services Controller 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 Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
host-name#
```

Overview of the Prime Network Services Controller CLIs

An important component of Prime Network Services Controller is the CLI. With it, you can perform the following tasks:

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

Prime Network Services Controller contains six sub-CLIs. You use all six sub-CLIs to manage Prime Network Services Controller. The CLIs are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

```
show            Show system information
terminal        Terminal
top             Go to the top mode
Update          Update the system using the specified image

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

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

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

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

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

host-name(policy-mgr)# show
cli             CLI Information
configuration   Configuration
org             Organizations
timezone        Set timezone
version        Version of installed applications
```

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

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

```
where Show information about the current mode

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

host-name(service-reg)# show
cli            CLI Information
clients        Show registered clients
configuration  Configuration
controllers    Show registered controllers
fault          Fault
providers      Show registered providers
version        Version of installed applications
```

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

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

```
where           Show information about the current mode

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

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

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

Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands

The basic commands for the Prime Network Services Controller CLI are as follows:

- commit-buffer—Saves the configuration.

  commit-buffer can be used with the optional keyword verify-only. When you execute commit-buffer verify-only the configuration is verified but not saved.
- connect—Connects to other CLIs.
- discard-buffer—Deletes the configuration.
- enter—Creates an object and places you in a mode.
- exit—Exits modes, CLIs, and the default CLI.
- scope—Places you in a mode.
- show—Displays information.
- top—Places you in management controller mode.
- where—Shows you where you are at in the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.
- ?—Displays the commands available in the mode.
- >—Redirects show commands to a file.
- >>—Redirect show commands to a file in append mode.
- |—Pipes show command output to a filter.

Chapter 2 Managing Prime Network Services Controller

This following sections provide procedures for managing Prime Network Services Controller:

Rebooting Prime Network Services Controller

You can reboot Prime Network Services Controller.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: `nsc# connect local-mgmt`	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**reboot** Example: `nsc(local-mgmt)# reboot`	Reboots Prime Network Services Controller.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to reboot Prime Network Services Controller:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(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!
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Updating the System

You can update the system.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect local-mgmt**	Places you in the local management CLI.

Step 2	**update** Example: nsc (local-mgmt)# **update bootflash:/PNSC.3.0.bin**	Updates the system.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to update the system:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(local-mgmt)# update bootflash:/PNSC.3.0.bin
```

Setting the Host Name

You can set the host name.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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.

Changing the certificate will also cause InterCloud Switch and Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM) instances to lose visibility and Prime Network Services Controller will be unable to manage the devices. To reconnect a VSM, use the VSM CLI to uninstall and then reinstall the VSM-CPA. To reconnect an InterCloud Switch, reboot the InterCloud Switch from the Prime Network Services Controller GUI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the host name:

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

Restoring Prime Network Services Controller

You can restore Prime Network Services Controller.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

Note: Do not use TFTP to restore Prime Network Services Controller.

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to restore Prime Network Services Controller:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(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
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Working With Services

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

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

Reinitializing the Database

You can reinitialize your database.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to reinitialize a database:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
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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
nsc(local-mgmt)# service reinit
The Prime Network Services Controller databases will be reinitialized. Are you
sure? (yes/no): yes
Shutting down pmon:                                        [ OK ]
Starting pmon:                                             [ OK ]
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Restarting Services

You can restart services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to restart services:

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

Starting Services

You can start services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to start services:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(local-mgmt)# service start
Starting pmon:                                          [ OK ]
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Displaying the Status of Services

You can display the status of services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to start services:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(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
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Stopping Services

You can stop services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to stop services:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(local-mgmt)# service stop
Shutting down pmon:                                        [ OK ]
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Managing Files and Applications

This section includes the following topics:

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

Copying a File

You can copy files.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect local-mgmt**	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**copy** Example: nsc(local-mgmt)# **copy scp://jsmith@171.71.171.100/ws/jsmith-sjc/PNSC.3.0.bin bootflash:/**	Copies the file.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to copy a file:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(local-mgmt)# copy scp://jsmith@171.71.171.100/ws/jsmith-sjc/PNSC.3.0.bin
bootflash:/
Password:
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Deleting a File

You can delete files.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect local-mgmt**	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**delete** Example: nsc(local-mgmt)# **delete bootflash:/PNSC.3.0.bin**	Deletes the file.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a file:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
nsc(local-mgmt)# delete bootflash:/PNSC.3.0.bin
Delete bootflash:///PNSC.3.0.bin? (yes/no): yes
Deleted
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Managing the Bootflash and Volatile Directories

You can manage the bootflash and volatile directories.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to monitor the bootflash directory:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(local-mgmt)# dir bootflash:
19M Jul 28 2013 PNSC-vsgpa.1.2.1b.bin
19M Jul 28 2013 PNSC-vsmpa.1.2.1b.bin
431M Aug 8 23:36 nsc.2.0.3f.bin
Usage for bootflash://
2694216 KB used
14554820 KB free
18187836 KB total
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Managing Security

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect local-mgmt** Example: nsc# **connect local-mgmt**	Places you in the local management CLI.
Step 2	**modify shared-secret** Example: nsc(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:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(local-mgmt)# modify shared-secret
Enter the Shared Secret :
Confirm Shared Secret :
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Managing the Network Interface

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

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

Setting the IP Address

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope network-interface mgmt** Example: nsc# **scope network-interface mgmt**	Places you in network-interface mode.
Step 2	**set net ip** Example: nsc /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: nsc /network-interface* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# scope network-interface mgmt
nsc /network-interface # set net ip 209.165.200.230
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session.
nsc /network-interface* # commit-buffer
nsc /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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope network-interface mgmt** Example: nsc# **scope network-interface mgmt**	Places you in network-interface mode.
Step 2	**set net gw** Example: nsc /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: nsc /network-interface* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

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

Setting the Netmask

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope network-interface mgmt**	Places you in network-interface mode.
Step 2	**set net netmask** Example: nsc# **/network-interface # set net netmask 255.255.255.0**	Sets the gateway address. The format of the argument is A.B.C.D.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /network-interface* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the netmask to 255.255.255.0:

```
nsc# scope network-interface mgmt
nsc /network-interface # set net netmask 255.255.255.0
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session.
nsc /network-interface* # commit-buffer
nsc /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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope network-interface mgmt** Example: nsc# **scope network-interface mgmt**	Places you in network-interface mode.
Step 2	**ping <***hostname or ip-address***>** Example: nsc(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:

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(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
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Setting Terminal Session Parameters

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

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

Setting the Terminal Length

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**terminal length** Example: nsc# **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:

```
nsc# terminal length 46
nsc#
```

Setting the Session Timeout

You can set the terminal session timeout.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **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:

```
nsc# terminal session-timeout 100
nsc#
```

Setting the Terminal Width

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**terminal width** Example: nsc# **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:

```
nsc# terminal width 46
nsc#
```

Displaying System Information

This section includes the following topics:

Displaying Providers

You can display Prime Network Services Controller providers.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Service registry

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect service-reg** Example: nsc# **connect service-reg**	Places you in the service registry CLI.

Step 2	**show providers** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **show providers**	Displays providers.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display providers:

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

Displaying CLI Information

You can display information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **show cli mode-info**	Displays CLI information.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display CLI mode information:

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

Displaying the Clock

You can display the system clock.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show clock**

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the clock:

```
nsc# show clock
Thu Nov
```

Displaying the Configuration Information

You can display the configuration information.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

Displaying the Network Interface

You can display the network interface.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**show network-interface** Example: nsc# **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:

```
nsc# 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
nsc#
```

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

```
nsc# 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:
nsc#
```

Displaying System Information

You can display system information

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

Displaying Version Numbers

You can display application version numbers.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

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

DETAILED STEPS (Local Management)

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# 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
nsc#
```

Displaying Technical Support Information

You can display technical support information.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(local-mgmt)# show tech-support
Initiating tech-support information on NSC-TD.Cisco.com
All tech-support tasks are completed.
The detailed tech-support information is located at volatile:///20101130121144-V
NMC-TD.Cisco.com-techsupport.tgz
nsc(local-mgmt)#
```

Displaying the Update History

You can display the update system image history.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect local-mgmt
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller 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 - ----------------------------------------------------
---------------
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Local management

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# scope system
nsc /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:
nsc /system #
```

Chapter 3 Managing File Backups and Management Data Exports and Imports

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

Restoring the Cisco Prime Network Services Controller Software to the Backup Configuration

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

To restore the Cisco Prime Network Services Controller software to the backup configuration:

1. Install the Cisco Prime Network Services Controller virtual machine (VM). For details, see the *Cisco Virtual Security Gateway, Release 4.2(1)VSG1(1) and Cisco Prime Network Services Controller, Release 2.0 Installation Guide*.

   Note Step 1 is optional if you are restoring existing Prime Network Services Controller software.

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 Prime Network Services Controller that you are restoring.

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 Prime Network Services Controller you are restoring.

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 Prime Network Services Controller you are restoring.

5. Restore the Cisco Prime Network Services Controller database.

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

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

   Note Do not use TFTP for backup and restore operations.

6. In the Cisco Prime Network Services Controller GUI, choose Administration > Service Registry > Clients, and proceed with the following steps:

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

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

7. In the Cisco Prime Network Services Controller GUI, choose Resource Management > Resources > Virtual Supervisor Modules, and verify that the deleted VSMs are not visible.

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:PNSC-vsmpa.3.0.1g.bin
   ```

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

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:PNSC-vsgpa.3.0.1c.bin
    ```

11. Enable the ASA 1000V policy agents.

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

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 Prime Network Services Controller 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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**create backup** Example: nsc /system # **create backup ftp://de@testhostname/testfile full-state enabled**	Creates a file backup
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a file backup:

```
nsc# scope system
nsc /system # create backup ftp://de@testhostname/testfile full-state enabled
Password:
nsc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
nsc /system/backup #
```

Deleting File Backups

You can delete a file backup.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: nsc /system # **delete backup testhostname**	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete a file backup:

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

Displaying File Backups

You can display a list of file backups.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

Enabling File Backups

You can enable a file backup.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: nsc /system # **delete backup testhostname**	Deletes the file backup.
Step 3	**enable** Example: nsc /system/backup # **enable**	Enables the backup.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable a file backup:

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

Disabling File Backups

You can disable a file backup.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: nsc /system # **delete backup testhostname**	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**disable** Example: nsc /system/backup # **disable**	Disables the backup.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable a file backup:

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

Working With File Backup Attributes

This section contains the following topics:

Setting the Description Attribute for File Backups

You can set the description attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the description attribute:

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

Setting the Password Attribute for File Backups

You can set the password attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: nsc /system # **delete backup testhostname**	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set password** Example: nsc /system/backup # **set password**	Sets the password attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the password attribute:

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

```
nsc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
nsc /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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the protocol attribute:

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

Setting the Remote File Attribute for File Backups

You can set the remote file attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: nsc /system # **delete backup testhostname**	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set remote-file** Example: nsc /system/backup # **set remote-file /directory/file_a**	Sets the remote file attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the remote file attribute:

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

Setting the Type Attribute for File Backups

You can set the type attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: nsc /system # **delete backup testhostname**	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set type** Example: nsc /system/backup # **set type full-state**	Sets the type attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the type attribute:

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

Setting the User Attribute for File Backups

You can set the user attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete backup** Example: nsc /system # **delete backup testhostname**	Deletes the file backup
Step 3	**set user** Example: nsc /system/backup # **set user techs**	Sets the user attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the user attribute:

```
nsc# scope system
nsc /system # scope backup testhostname
nsc /system/backup # set user techs
nsc /system/backup* # commit-buffer
nsc /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 Prime Network Services Controller management data export services.

Note Do not use TFTP for import and export operations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

Deleting Management Data Export Services

You can delete a management data export service.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete export** Example: nsc /system # **delete export testhostname**	Deletes the export service.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

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

Displaying Management Data Export Services

You can display a list of export services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# scope system
nsc /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
nsc /system #
```

Enabling Management Data Export Services

You can enable management data export services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: nsc /system # **scope export testhostname**	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**enable** Example: nsc /system/export # **enable**	Enables management data export services.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

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

Disabling Management Data Export Services

You can disable management data export services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: nsc /system # **scope export testhostname**	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**disable** Example: nsc /system/export # **disable**	Disables management data export services.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

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

Creating Management Data Import Services

You can create a Prime Network Services Controller management data import service.

Note Do not use TFTP for import and export operations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**create import** Example: nsc /system # **create import ftp://de@testhostname/PA12 merge enabled**	Enables the management data import service.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

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

Deleting Management Data Import Service

You can delete the management data import service.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**delete import** Example: nsc /system # **delete import testhostname**	Deletes the import service.
Step 3	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete the import service:

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

Displaying Management Data Import Services

You can display a list of import services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller C CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# scope system
nsc /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
nsc /system #
```

Enabling Management Data Import Services

You can enable management data import services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: nsc /system # **scope import testhostname**	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**enable** Example: nsc /system/export # **enable**	Enables management data import services.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# scope system
nsc /system # scope import testhostname
nsc /system/import # enable
Password:
nsc /system/import* # commit-buffer
nsc /system/import #
```

Disabling Management Data Import Services

You can disable management data import services.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: nsc /system # **scope import testhostname**	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**disable** Example: nsc /system/import # **disable**	Disables management data import services.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc # scope system
nsc  /system # scope import testhostname
nsc  /system/import # disable
Password:
nsc  /system/import* # commit-buffer
nsc  /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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: nsc /system # **scope import testhostname**	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**set action** Example: nsc /system/import # **set action merge**	Sets the action attribute.

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the action attribute:

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

Setting the Description Attribute for Exports and Imports

You can set the description attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc # **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: nsc /system # **scope export testhostname**	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**set descr** Example: nsc /system/export # **set descr testA**	Sets the description attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

DETAILED STEPS (import mode)

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

Setting the Protocol Attribute for Exports and Imports

You can set the protocol attribute.

Note Do not use TFTP for import and export operations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS (export mode)

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

DETAILED STEPS (import mode)

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc # scope system
nsc /system # scope import testhostname
nsc /system/import # set protocol ftp
nsc /system/import* # commit-buffer
nsc /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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: nsc /system # **scope export testhostname**	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**set remote-file-prefix** Example: nsc /system/export # **set remote-file-prefix /test**	Sets the remote file prefix attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

DETAILED STEPS (import mode)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**scope system** Example: nsc # **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope import** Example: nsc /system # **scope import testhostname**	Places you in import mode.
Step 3	**set remote-file-prefix** Example: nsc /system/export # **set remote-file-prefix /test**	Sets the remote file prefix attribute.

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

Setting the Type Attribute for Exports

You can set the type attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: nsc /system # **scope export testhostname**	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**set type** Example: nsc /system/export # **set type config-all**	Sets the type attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

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

Setting the User Attribute for Exports and Imports

You can set the user attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **scope system**	Places you in system mode.
Step 2	**scope export** Example: nsc /system # **scope export testhostname**	Places you in export mode.
Step 3	**set user** Example: nsc /system/export # **set user techs**	Sets the user attribute.
Step 4	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

DETAILED STEPS (import mode)

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

Chapter 4 Managing Logs, Events, and Faults

This chapter provides procedures for managing Prime Network Services Controller 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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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:

```
nsc# connect resource-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(resource-mgr)# scope monitoring
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring # scope sysdebug
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set all crit
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Resetting the Management Log Levels

You can reset the management log levels.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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:

```
nsc # connect resource-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(resource-mgr)# scope monitoring
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring # scope sysdebug
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # reset
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Saving Management Log Parameters

You can save the management log parameters.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc # connect resource-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc (resource-mgr)# scope monitoring
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring # scope sysdebug
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # save
nsc (resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Displaying Management Logs

You can display management logs.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect resource-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(resource-mgr)# scope monitoring
nsc(resource-mgr) /monitoring # scope sysdebug
nsc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
nsc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # show
Log File Size Limit: 10000000
Name                  Level  Default Level
--------------------- ------ -------------
agdriver              Info   Info
ape                   Info   Info
app_sam_cim           Info   Info
app_sam_dme           Info   Info
app_sam_ucsmAG        Info   Info
app_unittest_testsvc  Info   Info
auth                  Info   Info
autocond              Info   Info
bio_stream            Info   Info
callhome              Info   Info
catalog               Info   Info
char_stream           Info   Info
core_transactor       Info   Info
core_utils            Info   Info
doer                  Info   Info
event_channel        Info   Info
exception_handling   Info   Info
fault                Info   Info
filter               Info   Info
fsm                  Info   Info
fw                   Info   Info
http_client          Info   Info
```

```
log                  Info   Info
logical              Info   Info
meta                 Info   Info
method               Info   Info
mgmt                 Info   Info
mgmtif               Info   Info
mit_init             Info   Info
mo                   Info   Info
mo_qualifier         Info   Info
mod_nuova            Info   Info
net                  Info   Info
org                  Info   Info
os                   Info   Info
pam_proxy            Info   Info
pool                 Info   Info
proc_app             Info   Info
prt                  Info   Info
sam_extXMLApi_       Info   Info
sam_sec              Info   Info
sam_sessionmgrAG     Info   Info
sam_ucssh            Info   Info
smbios               Info   Info
snmp                 Info   Info
solprot              Info   Info
stats                Info   Info
sysdebug             Info   Info
top                  Info   Info
tx                   Info   Info
xml_parser           Info   Info
nsc(resource-mgr) /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
event_               Info   Info
```

Acknowledging Faults

You can acknowledge faults.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

Displaying Audit Logs

You can display a list of audit logs.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **show audit-logs**

   command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **show audit-logs**

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# scope monitoring
nsc /monitoring # show audit-logs
Audit trail logs:
Creation            Time          User ID      Action        Description
------------------- ----------    --------     ------------ -----------------
2010-11-29          T14:56:29.195  admin 10615  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29          T14:56:29.195  admin 10616  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
```

```
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.195  admin 10617  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.19   admin 10607  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10608  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10609  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10610  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10611  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10612  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10613  Modification  sysdebug mgmt log
control module
2010-11-29           T14:56:29.194  admin 10614  Modification   sysdebug mgmt log
nsc /monitoring #
```

Displaying Events

You can display a list of events.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **show event**

   command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **show event**

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope monitoring
nsc(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)
nsc(policy-mgr) /monitoring #
```

Displaying Faults

You can display a list of faults.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Management controller

Policy manager

Resource manager

Service registry

Virtual machine manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

   Note Step 1 is optional. You can also perform the **show fault**

   command in the management controller CLI. Each CLI allows you to control a different set of logs.
2. **scope monitoring**
3. **show fault**

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# scope monitoring
nsc /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)
nsc /monitoring #
```

Chapter 5 Managing the Device Profile

The following topics provide procedures for managing the device profile.

Creating a DNS Server Host Name

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.

Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**create dns** Example: nsc(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: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a DNS host name:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, 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
nsc (policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc (policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc (policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # create dns 209.165.200.225
nsc (policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
nsc (policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Creating an NTP Server Host Name

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc (policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc (policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**create ntp-server** Example: nsc (policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **create ntp-server networkTime**	Creates an NTP server host name.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc # connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # create ntp-server networkTime
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Deleting a DNS Server Host Name

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc (policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc (policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**delete dns** Example: nsc (policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **delete dns 209.165.200.225**	Deletes a DNS host name.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc # connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # delete dns 209.165.200.225
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Deleting an NTP Server Host Name

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**delete ntp-server** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **delete ntp-server networkTime**	Deletes an NTP server host name.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # delete ntp-server networkTime
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Changing the Domain Name

You can set the domain name.

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

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**scope domain-name** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **scope domain-name default**	Places you in domain name mode.
Step 5	**set domain** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile/domain-name # **set domain testOne**	Sets the domain name.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the domain name:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # scope domain-name default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile/domain-name # set domain testOne
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile/domain-name* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile/domain-name #
```

Displaying the Device Profile

You can display the device profile.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**show deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **show deviceprofile**	Displays the device profile.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the device profile:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # show deviceprofile
Name: default
Core File Policy:
```

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

Setting the Core File Policy

You can set the core file policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # s**cope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**set corefile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **set corefile EaCorePA13**	Sets the core file policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the core file policy:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
```

```
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set corefile EaCorePA13
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Setting the Fault Policy

You can set the fault policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the fault policy:

```
nsc# 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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Setting the Log Policy

You can set the log policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**set log** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **set log EaLogPA12**	Sets the log policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc/system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the log policy:

```
nsc# 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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set log EaLogPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Setting the Syslog Policy

You can set the syslog policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**set syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **set syslog EaSysPA12**	Sets the syslog policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the syslog policy:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
```

```
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Setting the Timezone

You can set the timezone.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**set timezone** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **set timezone pacific**	Sets the timezone.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the timezone:

```
nsc# 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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # set timezone pacific
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Displaying the DNS Server

You can display the DNS server.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the DNS server:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # show dns
Domain Name Servers:
IP Address: 209.165.200.226
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Displaying the Domain Name

You can display the domain name.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**show domain-name** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **show domain-name**	Displays the domain name.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the domain name:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
NSC(policy-mgr)# scope org
NSC(policy-mgr) /org # scope deviceprofile default
NSC(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # show domain-name
Domain Name:
Domain
------
Cisco.com
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile #
```

Displaying the NTP Server

You can display the NTP server.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope deviceprofile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope deviceprofile default**	Places you in device profile mode.
Step 4	**show ntp** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/deviceprofile # **show ntp**	Displays the NTP server.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to display the NTP server:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
```

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

Chapter 6 Managing Policies

The following sections provide information about managing policies.

Working With Core File Policies

This section includes the following topics:

Creating a Core File Policy

You can create core file policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**create corefile** Example: nsc(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: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a core file policy:

```
nsc# 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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create corefile EaCoreP12 hostname /test enabled
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Displaying Core File Policies

You can display core file policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**show corefile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **show corefile**	Displays core file policies.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(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
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Deleting a Core File Policy

You can delete core file policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**delete corefile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **delete corefile EaCoreP12**	Deletes a core file policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to delete the core file:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete corefile EaCoreP12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # commit-buffer
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create faultpolicy EaFaultPA13 10 retain forever
enabled
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Displaying Fault Policies

You can display fault policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**show faultpolicy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **show faultpolicy**	Displays fault policies.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**delete faultpolicy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **delete faultpolicy EaFaultPA13**	Deletes a fault policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# 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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete faultpolicy EaFaultPA13
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # commit-buffer
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create log EaLogP13 9 critical 10000000
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Displaying Log Policies

You can display log policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**show log** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **show log**	Displays log policies..

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# 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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(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
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Deleting a Log Policy

You can delete fault policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**delete log** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **delete log EaLogP13**	Deletes a log policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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 nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete log EaLogP13
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # commit-buffer
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# 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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # create syslog EaSysPA13
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Displaying Syslog Policies

You can display syslog policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**show syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **show syslog**	Displays syslog policies.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # show syslog
name: default
description: Syslog Service
name: EaSysPA13
description: Syslog Service
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

Deleting a Syslog Policy

You can delete syslog policies.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**delete syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **delete syslog EaSysPA13**	Deletes a syslog policy.
Step 5	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
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Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # delete syslog EaSysPA13
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy #
```

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

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

Setting Core File Policy Attributes

This section includes the following topics:

Setting the Administration State

You can set the administration state.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the administration state:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope corefile EaCorePA10
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set adminstate enabled
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Setting the Description

You can set the description.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope corefile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope corefile EaCorePA10**	Places you in core file mode.
Step 5	**set descr** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # **set descr CoreFilePolicyAgent10**	Sets the description.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
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```

```
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope corefile EaCorePA10
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set descr CoreFilePolicyAgent10
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Setting the Host Name

You can set the core file transfer host name.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope corefile EaCorePA10
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set hostname policy10
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Setting the Path

You can set the core file policy path.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope corefile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope corefile EaCorePA10**	Places you in core file mode.
Step 5	**set path** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # **set path /test**	Sets the path. The maximum number of characters is 512.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope corefile EaCorePA10
```

```
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile # set path /test
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/corefile #
```

Setting the Port

You can set the core file policy port number.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope corefile** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope corefile EaCorePA10**	Places you in core file mode.
Step 5	**set port** Example: nsc(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: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

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

Setting Fault Policy Atttributes

This section includes the following topics:

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

Setting the Administration State

You can set the administration state.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12**	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set adminstate** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # **set adminstate enabled**	Sets the administration state..
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the administration state:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set adminstate enabled
```

```
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Setting Clear Action

You can set clear action.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12**	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set clearaction** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # **set clearaction retain**	Sets clear action.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set clear action:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set clearaction retain
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Setting the Description

You can set the description.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12**	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set descr** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # **set descr FaultPolicy1**	Sets the description.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set descr FaultPolicy1
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy #
```

Setting the Flap Interval

You can set the flap interval in a fault policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12**	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set flapinterval** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # **set flapinterval 3500**	Sets the flap interval.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
```

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

Setting the Retention Interval

You can set the retention interval in a fault policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller CLI.

CLI

Policy Manager

SUMMARY STEPS

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

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

   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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI is from 0 to 24854. After you set a value in the CLI, the Prime Network Services Controller GUI displays the same value. If you try to edit the value from the Prime Network Services Controller GUI, the range has to be from 0 to 99.

6. **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**connect policy-mgr** Example: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope faultpolicy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12**	Places you in faultpolicy mode.
Step 5	**set retentioninterval** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # **set retentioninterval 10 00 00 00**	Sets the retention interval.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope faultpolicy EaFaultPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy # set retentioninterval 10 00 00 00
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/faultpolicy* # commit-buffer
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope log** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.

Step 5	**set backup-count** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # **set backup-count 9**	Sets the backup count.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the backup count:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set backup-count 9
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Setting the Description

You can set the description in a log policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope log** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set descr** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # **set descr LogPolicy11**	Sets the description.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the description:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set descr LogPolicy11
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Setting the Level

You can set the level in a log policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope log** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set level** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # **set level critical**	Sets the level.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the level:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set level critical
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Setting the Size

You can set the size in a log policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.

Step 4	**scope log** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set size** Example: nsc(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: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the size:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope log EaLogPA11
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log # set size 104857599
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/log #
```

Chapter 8 Setting Attributes for Syslog Policies

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

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

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

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

This chapter includes the following sections:

Assigning a Description to a Syslog Policy

You can assign a policy description to a syslog policy.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.

Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope syslog EaSysPA12**	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**set descr** Example: nsc(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: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set descr syslogPolicy12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Sending Syslog Alerts

You can send syslog messages.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope syslog EaSysPA12**	Places you in syslog mode.
Step 5	**send-syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **send-syslog critical messagetext**	Sends the syslog message.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to send syslog messages:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
```

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

Working With the Console Attribute

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

This section includes the following topics:

Creating the Console Attribute

You can create the console attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create the console:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2013, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
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parties and used and distributed under
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create console
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Enabling the Console Attribute

You can enable the console attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	enable console Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **enable console**	Enables the console.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable the console attribute:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable console
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Disabling the Console Attribute

You can disable the console attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	disable console Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **disable console**	Disables the console.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable the console attribute:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable console
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Setting the Console Attribute

You can assign a severity level to a console attribute.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set console level** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **set console level critical**	Sets the level.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the level:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set console level critical
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create the file:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # create file
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Enabling the File

You can enable the file.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**enable file** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **enable file**	Enables the file.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable the file:

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

Disabling the File

You can disable the file.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**disable file** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **disable file**	Disables the file.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable the file:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable file
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.

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

EXAMPLES

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

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set file level alerts
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(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

You can create the monitor.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**create monitor** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **create monitor**	Creates the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create the monitor:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
```

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

Enabling the Monitor

You can enable the monitor.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable the monitor:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
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http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable monitor
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Disabling the Monitor

You can disable the monitor.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**disable monitor** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **disable monitor**	Disables the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disable the monitor:

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

```
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable monitor
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Setting the Monitor

You can set the monitor.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set monitor level** Example nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **set monitor level critical**	Sets the monitor.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set the monitor:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set monitor level critical
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(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 Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**create remote-destination** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **create remote-destination server-1 test**	Creates a remote destination.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to create a remote destination:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
```

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

Enabling Remote Destinations

You can enable remote destinations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**enable** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **enable remote-destination server-1**	Enables a remote destination.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to enable a remote destination:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # enable remote-destination server-1
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Disabling Remote Destinations

You can disable remote destinations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.

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

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to disbale a remote destination:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # disable remote-destination server-1
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Setting Remote Destinations

You can set remote destinations.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

See Prime Network Services Controller CLI Basic Commands for basic information about the Prime Network Services Controller 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: nsc# **connect policy-mgr**	Places you in the policy manager CLI.
Step 2	**scope org** Example: nsc(policy-mgr)# **scope org**	Places you in organization mode.
Step 3	**scope policy** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org # **scope policy**	Places you in policy mode.
Step 4	**scope syslog** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # **scope log EaLogPA11**	Places you in log mode.
Step 5	**set remote-destination** Example: nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # **set remote-destination server-2 level critical**	Sets a remote destination.
Step 6	**commit-buffer** Example: nsc /system/backup* # **commit-buffer**	Commits (saves) the configuration.

EXAMPLES

This example shows how to set a remote destination:

```
nsc# connect policy-mgr
Cisco Prime Network Services Controller
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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
nsc(policy-mgr)# scope org
nsc(policy-mgr) /org # scope policy
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy # scope syslog EaSysPA12
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog # set remote-destination server-2 level critical
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog* # commit-buffer
nsc(policy-mgr) /org/policy/syslog #
```

Index

Obtaining Documentation, Obtaining Support, and Security Guidelines

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

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Cisco Prime Network Services Controller 3.0 CLI Configuration Guide

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