APPENDIX C

Command Reference

Revised June 30, 2011

This appendix describes the CLI commands that are supported on the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System:

file dump

To display the contents of one or more files on the screen, one page at a time, enter the following command.

file dump {**activelog** | **inactivelog** | **install**} *file-spec* [**recent**]

Syntax Description

activelog	Displays the contents of one or more files that are in the currently active partition.
inactivelog	Displays the contents of one or more files that are in the inactive partition, which, if the system had been upgraded, contains the previous version of the software and the logs from before the most recent upgrade.
install	Displays the contents of one or more log files that are related to installation.
file-spec	Specifies which file or files to dump onto the screen. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard. Enter the *file-spec* as one of the following items: • Directory • Filename • Directory path and filename
recent	Displays the content of the most recently changed file in the directory.

Usage Guidelines

If you specify multiple files in the *file-spec*, this command concatenates, or joins, the files and then displays the contents on the screen, one page at a time.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the contents of one file that is in the active partition:

```
admin: file dump activelog ctc/log/server.log
2011-03-16 21:03:01,123 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
JBossTS Transaction Service (JTA version) - JBoss Inc.
2011-03-16 21:03:01,124 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
Setting up property manager MBean and JMX layer
2011-03-16 21:03:01,236 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
Starting recovery manager
2011-03-16 21:03:01,293 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
Recovery manager started
2011-03-16 21:03:01,293 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
Binding TransactionManager JNDI Reference
2011-03-16 21:03:06,245 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] viewAccepted():
[10.22.140.75:32774|0] [10.22.140.75:32774]
2011-03-16 21:03:06,257 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] TreeCache local address is
10.22.140.75:32774
2011-03-16 21:03:06,257 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] State could not be retrieved (we
are the first member in group)
2011-03-16 21:03:06,257 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] parseConfig(): PojoCacheConfig
is empty
2011-03-16 21:03:07,070 INFO  [org.jboss.wsf.stack.jbws.NativeServerConfig] JBoss Web
Services - Native
2011-03-16 21:03:07,070 INFO  [org.jboss.wsf.stack.jbws.NativeServerConfig]
```

```
jbossws-native-2.0.1.SP2_CP08 (build=201003171618)
2011-03-16 21:03:07,474 INFO  [org.jboss.jmx.adaptor.snmp.agent.SnmpAgentService] SNMP
agent going active
2011-03-16 21:03:07,629 INFO
[org.jboss.ha.framework.interfaces.HAPartition.Partition-139-230] Initializing
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
file get	Retrieves files by using SSH file transfer protocol (SFTP).
file list	Lists the files and subdirectories that are in a specified directory.
file search	Searches the content of log files and displays the lines that match a specified regular expression.
file tail	Displays the last several lines of a file on the screen and displays appended data as the file grows.
file view	Displays the contents of a file.

file get

To retrieve files by using SSH file transfer protocol (SFTP), enter the following command.

file get {**activelog** | **backup** | **inactivelog** | **install**} *file-spec* [**reltime** *reltime-age* | **abstime** *abstime-start abstime-end* | **match** *regex* | **recurs**]

Syntax Description

activelog	Gets log files from the currently active partition.
backup	Gets files from the backup partition.
inactivelog	Gets log files from the inactive partition, which, if the system had been upgraded, contains the previous version of the software and the logs from before the most recent upgrade.
install	Gets log files that are related to installation.
file-spec	Specifies which file or files to get via SFTP. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard. Enter the *file-spec* as one of the following items: • Directory • Filename • Directory path and filename
reltime	Gets files that are no older than the specified *reltime-age*.
reltime-age	How recently files must have been updated in order to include them in the get operation. Enter the *reltime-age* as follows, where you specify the units and then the value: {**months** | **weeks** | **days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *number*
abstime	Gets files that have been updated between the absolute times *abstime-start* and *abstime-end*.
abstime-start	Enter the *abstime-start* and the *abstime-end* as *hh*:*mm*:*MM*/*DD*/*YY*, to specify the hour, minute, month, day, and year.
abstime-end	
match	Gets files whose filenames contain characters that match a regular expression.
regex	Regular expression for which you want to find matches in the filenames.
recurs	Gets all files, including the subdirectories, of a specified directory.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the command, you are prompted to enter the IP address, username, and password for the SFTP server.

Examples

The following example shows how to get all log files that may be of interest to a customer support representative:

```
admin: file get activelog ctc/log/*.log
Please wait while the system is gathering files info ...done.
Sub-directories were not traversed.
Number of files affected: 5
Total size in Bytes: 180218286
```

```
Total size in Kbytes: 175994.42
Would you like to proceed [y/n]? y
SFTP server IP: 10.22.140.75
SFTP server port [22]:
User ID: root
Password: ********

Download directory: /tmp

.....
Transfer completed.
:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
file dump	Displays the contents of one or more files on the screen, one page at a time.
file list	Lists the files and subdirectories that are in a specified directory.
file search	Searches the content of log files and displays the lines that match a specified regular expression.
file tail	Displays the last several lines of a file on the screen and displays appended data as the file grows.
file view	Displays the contents of a file.

file list

To list the files and subdirectories in a directory, enter the following command.

file list {**activelog** | **backup** | **inactivelog** | **install**} *file-spec* [**page**] [**detail**] [**reverse**] [**date**] [**size**]

Syntax Description

activelog	Specifies the currently active partition.
backup	Specifies the backup partition.
inactivelog	Specifies the inactive partition, which, if the system had been upgraded, contains the previous version of the software and the logs from before the most recent upgrade.
install	Specifies the install partition.
file-spec	Directory whose files and subdirectories you want to list. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard.
page	Displays the output one screen at a time.
detail	Includes the details of each file and subdirectory in the list.
reverse	Displays the list in the reverse sort order.
date	Sorts the list items by date.
size	Sorts the list items by file size.

Examples

The following example shows how to list all active log files in a specified directory:

```
admin: file list activelog ctc/log/cisco/*
ctc-engine-crm.log                      ctc-engine-hibernate.log
ctc-engine-initapp.log                  ctc-engine-interop-tps.log
ctc-engine-ivr.log                      ctc-engine-license.log
ctc-engine-meetme.log                   ctc-engine-netop.log
ctc-engine-ns.log                       ctc-engine-servicecontrol.log
ctc-engine-spring.log                   ctc-engine.log
dir count = 0, file count = 12
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
file dump	Displays the contents of one or more files on the screen, one page at a time.
file get	Retrieves files by using SSH file transfer protocol (SFTP).
file search	Searches the content of log files and displays the lines that match a specified regular expression.
file tail	Displays the last several lines of a file on the screen and displays appended data as the file grows.
file view	Displays the contents of a file.

file search

To search the content of log files and display the lines that match a specified regular expression, enter the following command.

file search {**activelog** | **inactivelog** | **install**} *file-spec reg-exp* [**reltime** *reltime-age* | **abstime** *abstime-start abstime-end*] [**ignorecase**] [**recurs**]

Syntax Description

activelog	Searches the log files that are in the currently active partition.
inactivelog	Searches the log files that are in the inactive partition, which, if the system had been upgraded, contains the previous version of the software and the logs from before the most recent upgrade.
install	Searches the installation log files.
file-spec	Specifies which directories or files to search. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard. Enter the *file-spec* as one of the following items: • Directory • Filename • Directory path and filename
reg-exp	Regular expression against which you want to find matches in the content of the file or files.
reltime	Gets files that are no older than the specified *reltime-age*.
reltime-age	How recently files must have been updated in order to include them in the get operation. Enter the *reltime-age* as follows, where you specify the units and then the value: {**days** | **hours** | **minutes**} *number*
abstime	Searches files that have been created or updated between the absolute times *abstime-start* and *abstime-date*.
abstime-start	Enter the *abstime-start* and *abstime-date* as *hh*:*mm*:*ss MM*/*DD*/*YY*, to specify the hour, minute, second, month, day, and year.
abstime-end	
recurs	Search all files, including the subdirectories, of a specified directory.

Usage Guidelines

The output is displayed one page at a time. If the search term is found in only one file, the filename appears at the top of the output. If the search term is found in multiple files, each line of the output begins with the filename in which the matching line was found.

Examples

The following example shows how to search active platform log files for errors:

```
admin: file search activelog platform/log/* Err[a-z] ignorecase

Searching path: /var/log/active/platform/log/*
/var/log/active/platform/log/cli00028.log:2011-03-06 00:33:10,266 INFO [main] -
fileError=(disk_full=false)
/var/log/active/platform/log/cli00028.log:2011-03-06 00:33:10,266 INFO [main] -
fileError=(inode_full=false)
/var/log/active/platform/log/cli00028.log:2011-03-06 00:33:10,266 INFO [main] -
fileError=(no_write=false)
```

```
/var/log/active/platform/log/cli00028.log:2011-03-06 00:33:10,266 INFO [main] -
fileError=(internal_error=false)
/var/log/active/platform/log/clustermgr00000002.log:01:34:20.266 |       clm_error_code(0)
/var/log/active/platform/log/clustermgr00000002.log:01:34:20.266 |connectivity test error
code set to 0
…
Search completed
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
file dump	Displays the contents of one or more files on the screen, one page at a time.
file get	Retrieves files by using SSH file transfer protocol (SFTP).
file list	Lists the files and subdirectories that are in a specified directory.
file tail	Displays the last several lines of a file on the screen and displays appended data as the file grows.
file view	Displays the contents of a file.

file tail

To display the last several lines of a file on the screen and continue to display appended data as the file grows, enter the following command.

file tail {**activelog** | **inactivelog** | **install**} *file-spec* [*num-lines*] [**recent**]

Syntax Description

activelog	Specifies a file that is in the currently active partition.
inactivelog	Specifies a file that is in the inactive partition, which, if the system had been upgraded, contains the previous version of the software and the logs from before the most recent upgrade.
install	Specifies an installation-related log file.
file-spec	Specifies which file to display the last several lines of, and any appended data as the file grows. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard. Enter the *file-spec* as one of the following items: • Filename • Directory path and filename • Directory—If you enter only a directory, you need to specify the file by adding the **recent** keyword.
num-lines	Number of lines to display in the output. Default: 10.
recent	Specifies the most recently changed file in the directory.

Usage Guidelines

This command is useful when you want to quickly display the most recent entries in a log file and display any additional logs as they are written into the file.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the tail end of a file:

```
admin: file tail activelog ctc/log/cisco/ctc-engine.log
2011-03-17 04:13:10,717 DEBUG {ctx-eng-2||}-[DataAccessor:getAllOnlineResources|273] -
Online Resources:[]
2011-03-17 04:13:25,716 INFO  {ctx-eng-2||}-[MeetmeOperation:timeout|274] - Updating
current resources list from database
2011-03-17 04:13:25,716 DEBUG {ctx-eng-2||}-[DataAccessor:getAllOfflineResources|112] -
ivrResourcesList :[]
2011-03-17 04:13:25,716 DEBUG {ctx-eng-2||}-[DataAccessor:getAllOfflineResources|125] -
ctmsResourcesList :[]
2011-03-17 04:13:25,716 DEBUG {ctx-eng-2||}-[DataAccessor:getAllOfflineResources|138] -
cuvmResourceList :[]
2011-03-17 04:13:25,716 DEBUG {ctx-eng-2||}-[DataAccessor:getAllOfflineResources|151] -
sipResourceList :[]
2011-03-17 04:13:25,717 DEBUG {ctx-eng-2||}-[DataAccessor:getAllOfflineResources|164] -
tpsResourceList :[]
2011-03-17 04:13:25,717 DEBUG {ctx-eng-2||}-[DataAccessor:getAllOfflineResources|177] -
media2ResourceList :[]
2011-03-17 04:13:25,717 DEBUG {ctx-eng-2||}-[DataAccessor:getAllOfflineResources|189] -
Offline Resources:[]
2011-03-17 04:13:25,717 DEBUG {ctx-eng-2||}-[DataAccessor:getAllOnlineResources|273] -
Online Resources:[]
2011-03-17 04:13:40,716 INFO  {ctx-eng-2||}-[MeetmeOperation:timeout|274] - Updating
current resources list from database
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
file dump	Displays the contents of one or more files on the screen, one page at a time.
file get	Retrieves files by using SSH file transfer protocol (SFTP).
file list	Lists the files and subdirectories that are in a specified directory.
file search	Searches the content of log files and displays the lines that match a specified regular expression.
file view	Displays the contents of a file.

file view

To display the contents of a file, enter the following command.

file view {**activelog** | **inactivelog** | **install**} *file-spec*

Syntax Description

activelog	Displays the contents of a file in the currently active partition.
inactivelog	Displays the contents of a file in the inactive partition, which, if the system had been upgraded, contains the previous version of the software and the logs from before the most recent upgrade.
install	Displays the contents of an installation-related log file.
file-spec	Specifies which file to view. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard as long as it resolves to a single file. Enter the *file-spec* as a filename or as a directory path with a filename.

Usage Guidelines

If the command output spans multiple screens, use the options that appear at the bottom of the screen to navigate within the file contents or to quit the view.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the contents of a file:

```
admin: file view activelog ctc/log/server.log

2011-03-23 20:51:44,859 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
JBossTS Transaction Service (JTA version) - JBoss Inc.
2011-03-23 20:51:44,861 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
Setting up property manager MBean and JMX layer
2011-03-23 20:51:44,987 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
Starting recovery manager
2011-03-23 20:51:45,042 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
Recovery manager started
2011-03-23 20:51:45,042 INFO  [com.arjuna.ats.jbossatx.jta.TransactionManagerService]
Binding TransactionManager JNDI Reference
2011-03-23 20:51:49,857 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] viewAccepted():
[10.22.139.125:33935|0] [10.22.139.125:33935]
2011-03-23 20:51:49,871 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] TreeCache local address is
10.22.139.125:33935
2011-03-23 20:51:49,871 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] State could not be retrieved (we
are the first member in group)
2011-03-23 20:51:49,871 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] parseConfig(): PojoCacheConfig
is empty
2011-03-23 20:51:50,680 INFO  [org.jboss.wsf.stack.jbws.NativeServerConfig] JBoss Web
Services - Native
2011-03-23 20:51:50,680 INFO  [org.jboss.wsf.stack.jbws.NativeServerConfig]
jbossws-native-2.0.1.SP2_CP09 (build=201011082206)
2011-03-23 20:51:51,105 INFO  [org.jboss.jmx.adaptor.snmp.agent.SnmpAgentService] SNMP
agent going active
2011-03-23 20:51:51,279 INFO
[org.jboss.ha.framework.interfaces.HAPartition.Partition-139-90] Initializing
2011-03-23 20:51:53,329 INFO
[org.jboss.ha.framework.interfaces.HAPartition.Partition-139-90] Number of cluster
members: 1
2011-03-23 20:51:53,329 INFO
[org.jboss.ha.framework.interfaces.HAPartition.Partition-139-90] Other members: 0
```

```
2011-03-23 20:51:53,329 INFO
[org.jboss.ha.framework.interfaces.HAPartition.Partition-139-90] Fetching state (will wait
for 30000 milliseconds):
2011-03-23 20:51:53,329 INFO
[org.jboss.ha.framework.interfaces.HAPartition.Partition-139-90] State could not be
retrieved (we are the first member in group)
2011-03-23 20:51:53,347 INFO  [org.jboss.ha.jndi.HANamingService] Started ha-jndi
bootstrap jnpPort=1100, backlog=50, bindAddress=/0.0.0.0
2011-03-23 20:51:53,426 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] No transaction manager lookup
class has been defined. Transactions cannot be used
2011-03-23 20:51:55,527 INFO  [org.jboss.cache.TreeCache] viewAccepted():
[10.22.139.125:33940|0] [10.22.139.125:33940]

options: q=quit, n=next, p=prev, b=begin, e=end (lines 1 - 20 of 952) :
…
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
file dump	Displays the contents of one or more files on the screen, one page at a time.
file get	Retrieves files by using SSH file transfer protocol (SFTP).
file list	Lists the files and subdirectories that are in a specified directory.
file search	Searches the content of log files and displays the lines that match a specified regular expression.
file tail	Displays the last several lines of a file on the screen and displays appended data as the file grows.

set adminserver changedbip

To change the database server virtual IP (VIP) address that is configured on the administration server, use the following command.

set adminserver changedbip *database-vip-address*

Syntax Description

database-vip-address	VIP address of the database servers.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the administration server.

The VIP address that is shared by the database servers is entered during the installation of the administration server. If the database server VIP address was entered incorrectly, use this command to correct the configuration.

After you use this command to change the database server VIP address, you need to restart the administration server by entering the utils service adminserver stop and utils service adminserver start commands.

Examples

The following example shows how to change the database VIP address on the administration server.

```
admin: set adminserver changedbip 10.22.128.234
Database server IP address has been changed to 10.22.128.234
Please restart the Admin server using the 'utils service adminserver stop|start' command
for the change to take effect
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dbip	Displays the database VIP address that is defined on the administration server or call engine server.
set sipserver changedbip	Configures the database VIP address that is configured on the call engine server.

set adminserver trapvip

To add or remove a virtual IP (VIP) address in product-specific SNMP notifications, use the following command.

set adminserver trapvip {**ena** *vip-address* | **dis**}

Syntax Description

ena	Adds the VIP address to product-specific notifications.
vip-address	VIP address that your remote management system can use to identify a specific Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server cluster. For a list of VIP address options, see the "Adding a Cluster-Identifying VIP Address to SNMP Notifications" section on page 26-8.
dis	Removes the VIP address from product-specific notifications.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the administration server.

For details, see the "Adding a Cluster-Identifying VIP Address to SNMP Notifications" section on page 26-8.

Examples

The following example shows how to add a VIP address to product-specific notifications:

```
admin: set adminserver trapvip ena 10.22.128.212
Updated SNMP Trap VIP to 10.22.128.212

admin: show trapvip
SNMP Trap VIP: 10.22.128.212
```

The following example shows how to remove the VIP address from product-specific notifications:

```
admin: set adminserver trapvip dis
Disabled SNMP Trap VIP

admin: show trapvip
SNMP Trap VIP is not enabled/configured on this server.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show trapvip	Displays the VIP address, if configured, in product-specific SNMP notifications.
set snmp trapdest add	Adds an SNMP trap destination.

set cdp disable

To disable CDP for one or all interfaces on a server, enter the following command.

set cdp disable {*interface* | **all**}

Syntax Description

interface	Specifies the interface on which you want to disable CDP.
all	Specifies that you want to disable CDP on all interfaces of the server.

Usage Guidelines

To list the interfaces on which CDP is enabled, use the **show cdp config** command. To specify a particular interface for which you want to disable CDP, enter the interface name as it appears in the **show cdp config** command output.

To list the interfaces that would be affected if you entered **set cdp disable all**, use the **show cdp list** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the CDP-enabled interfaces on a database server and how to disable CDP for one of those interfaces.

```
admin: show cdp config
  CDP Configuration: Enabled

    Hello Timer : 60 seconds
    Hold Time   : 180 seconds
    Enabled on  : bond1
    Enabled on  : bond0

admin: set cdp disable bond1
CDP configuration updated.
cdp.....................Stopped
cdp...........................Starting - PID <18427>
admin: show cdp config
  CDP Configuration: Enabled

    Hello Timer : 60 seconds
    Hold Time   : 180 seconds
    Enabled on  : bond0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cdp enable	Enables CDP for one or all interfaces on a server.
show cdp	Displays CDP information for a server.

set cdp enable

To enable CDP for one or all interfaces on a server, enter the following command.

set cdp enable {*interface* | **all**}

Syntax Description

interface	Specifies the interface on which you want to enable CDP.
all	Specifies that you want to enable CDP on all interfaces of the server.

Usage Guidelines

By default, CDP is enabled on the Bond 0 interface on each Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server.

To list the interfaces on which CDP is enabled, use the **show cdp config** command. To list all available interfaces on which you can enable CDP, use the **show cdp list** command.

To specify a particular interface for which you want to enable CDP, enter the interface name as it appears in the **show cdp list** command output. The **show cdp list** command output lists the interfaces that would be affected if you entered **set cdp enable all**.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the CDP-enabled interfaces on a database server, how to view all interfaces on which you may enable CDP, and how to enable CDP for all of those interfaces.

```
admin: show cdp config
  CDP Configuration: Enabled

    Hello Timer : 60 seconds
    Hold Time   : 180 seconds
    Enabled on  : bond0

admin: show cdp list
  Available Interfaces:
     bond0
     bond1

admin: set cdp enable all
  Enabled Interfaces:
     bond0
     bond1
CDP configuration updated.
cdp....................Stopped
cdp..........................Starting - PID <22634>

admin: show cdp config
  CDP Configuration: Enabled

    Hello Timer : 60 seconds
    Hold Time   : 180 seconds
    Enabled on  : bond1
    Enabled on  : bond0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cdp disable	Disables CDP for one or all interfaces on a server.
show cdp	Displays CDP information for a server.

set cdp holdtime

To specify the length of time that the receiving device should hold a CDP packet from this server before discarding it, enter the following command.

set cdp holdtime *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Specifies the hold time, in seconds, to be sent in the CDP update packets. Default: 180.

Usage Guidelines

CDP packets are sent with a time to live, or hold time, value. The receiving device will discard the CDP information in the CDP packet after the hold time has elapsed.

You can set the hold time to a value lower than the default setting of 180 seconds if you want the receiving devices to update their CDP information more frequently.

The CDP hold time must be set to a higher number of seconds than the time between CDP transmissions, which is set by using the **set cdp timer** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the current CDP hold time value, how to change the value, and how to verify the new value.

```
admin: show cdp config
  CDP Configuration: Enabled

    Hello Timer : 60 seconds
    Hold Time   : 180 seconds
    Enabled on  : bond0

admin: set cdp holdtime 120
CDP configuration updated.
cdp....................Stopped
cdp...........................Starting - PID <16598>

admin: show cdp config
  CDP Configuration: Enabled

    Hello Timer : 60 seconds
    Hold Time   : 120 seconds
    Enabled on  : bond0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays CDP information for a server.
set cdp timer	Specifies how often the server sends CDP updates.

set cdp timer

To specify how often the server sends CDP updates, enter the following command.

set cdp timer *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Specifies how often, in seconds, the server sends CDP update packets. Default: 60.

Usage Guidelines

Make sure that you set a timer value that is lower than the CDP hold time, which you configure via the **set cdp holdtime** command. Otherwise, the receiving devices will discard the CDP information from this server before the server sends the next update.

If you want the neighboring devices to receive more frequent updates from this server, change the CDP timer value to a lower number. If, however, you want to reduce the network bandwidth utilization, change the CDP timer value to a higher number.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the current CDP timer value, how to change the value, and how to verify the new value.

```
admin: show cdp config
  CDP Configuration: Enabled

    Hello Timer : 60 seconds
    Hold Time   : 120 seconds
    Enabled on  : bond0

admin: set cdp timer 90
CDP configuration updated.
cdp....................Stopped
cdp.........................Starting - PID <27387>

admin: show cdp config
  CDP Configuration: Enabled

    Hello Timer : 90 seconds
    Hold Time   : 120 seconds
    Enabled on  : bond0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdp	Displays CDP information for a server.
set cdp holdtime	Specifies the length of time that the receiving device should hold a CDP packet from this server before discarding it.

set network failover dis

To disable NIC teaming, use the following command.

set network failover dis

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco TelePresence Exchange System software implements NIC teaming to bond certain interfaces together for redundancy:

Server	Bonded Interfaces
Database server	Bond 0—Ethernet 0 with Ethernet 2 Bond 1—Ethernet 1 with Ethernet 3
Administration server	Bond 0—Ethernet 0 with Ethernet 1
Call engine server	Bond 0—Ethernet 0 with Ethernet 1

Use this command to remove the bond on an administration or call engine server, for example, when you need to change the IP address of the server.

Note This command is not supported on the database servers. Cisco does not support changing the IP addresses or virtual IP (VIP) address of the database servers. You can change the IP and VIP addresses only by reinstalling the database servers.

Caution Entering this command will cause temporary loss of connectivity to the server. Cisco recommends that you use this command only during maintenance windows.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable NIC teaming on the server.

```
admin: set network failover dis
          ***   W A R N I N G   ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity

          Do you want to continue ?

Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort:

yes
executing ...
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set network failover ena	Enables the bond between Ethernet 0 and Ethernet 1 on the administration server or call engine server.
show network failover	Displays which interfaces are bonded together on the server.

set network failover ena

To enable NIC teaming on an administration or call engine server, use the following command.

set network failover ena

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

If NIC teaming was previously disabled on an administration or call engine server, use this command to reenable NIC teaming. When entered, the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System software bonds Ethernet 0 with Ethernet 1 together for redundancy as Bond 0.

Caution Entering this command will cause temporary loss of connectivity to the server. Cisco recommends that you use this command only during maintenance windows.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable NIC teaming.

```
admin: set network failover ena
          ***   W A R N I N G   ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity

          Do you want to continue ?

Enter "yes" to continue or any other key to abort:

yes
executing ...
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set network failover dis	Disables the bond between Ethernet 0 and Ethernet 1 on the administration server or call engine server.
show network failover	Displays which interfaces are bonded together on the server.

set network gateway

To change the default gateway for a server, use the following command.

set network gateway *ip-address*

Syntax Description

ip-address	IP address of the default gateway.

Usage Guidelines

Typically, the default gateway is configured only during server installation. Use this command to change or correct the configuration after installation, for example, if you move a server into a different network.

Caution Entering this command will cause temporary loss of connectivity to the server. Cisco recommends that you use this command only during maintenance windows.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the default gateway.

```
admin: set network gateway 10.22.139.97
     ***   W A R N I N G   ***
This will cause the system to temporarily lose network connectivity


Continue (y/n)? y
admin:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set network ip eth0	Configures the IP address of the server.

set network ip eth0

To change the IP address of a server, use the following command.

set network ip eth0 *ip-address subnet-mask*

Syntax Description

ip-address	IP address of the server.
subnet-mask	Subnet mask.

Usage Guidelines

Typically, the IP address is configured only during server installation. Use this command to change or correct the configuration after installation.

Note Cisco does not support changing the IP addresses or virtual IP (VIP) address of the database servers. You can change the IP and VIP addresses only by reinstalling the database servers.

You will need to disable NIC teaming on the server before you can use this command. For details, see the "Changing the IP Address of an Administration or Call Engine Server" section on page 28-1.

Caution Entering this command will cause the system to restart. Cisco recommends that you use this command only during maintenance windows.

Examples

The following example shows how to change the IP address of the server.

```
admin: set network ip eth0 10.22.139.106 255.255.255.240
          ***   W A R N I N G   ***
The system will be rebooted after the change.


Continue (y/n)? y
SIP server listening address has been changed to 10.22.139.106
Please restart the SIP server using the 'utils service sipserver stop|start' command for
the change to take effect


Warning: Restart could take up to 5 minutes...
Shutting down Service Manager will take some time..
\   Service Manager shutting down services... Please Wait
DONE!!!!

Broadcast message from root (Thu Feb 17 23:58:48 2011):

The system is going down for reboot NOW!

Restart has succeeded
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show network eth0	Displays information about the Ethernet 0 interface on the server.
set network failover dis	Disables NIC teaming and removes bonds between the Ethernet interfaces.

set password admin

To change the administrator password for accessing the CLI, use the following command.

set password admin

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

The new password must be at least 6 characters long and cannot repeat a previously used password. The password should not be a word that can be found in a dictionary, any variation of the administrator username, or any name.

Examples

The following example shows how to change the administrator password:

```
admin: set password admin
   Please enter the old password: ********
   Please enter the new password: *********
Reenter new password to confirm: *********
Please wait...

Password updated successfully.
```

Related Commands

None.

set sipserver changedbip

To change the database server virtual IP (VIP) address that is configured on the call engine server, use the following command.

set sipserver changedbip *database-vip-address*

Syntax Description

database-vip-address	VIP address of the database servers.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the call engine server.

The VIP address that is shared by the database servers is entered during the installation of the call engine server. If the database server VIP address was entered incorrectly, use this command to correct the configuration.

After you use this command to change the database server VIP address, you need to restart the call engine server by entering the utils service sipserver stop and utils service sipserver start commands.

Examples

The following example shows how to change the database VIP address on the call engine server.

```
admin: set sipserver changedbip 10.22.140.184
Database server IP address has been changed to 10.22.140.184
Please restart the SIP server using the 'utils service sipserver stop|start' command for
the change to take effect
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dbip	Displays the database VIP address that is defined on the administration server or call engine server.
set adminserver changedbip	Configures the database VIP address that is configured on the administration server.

set sipserver siplb dis

To remove the SIP load balancer virtual IP (VIP) address and port configuration on the call engine servers, use the following command.

set sipserver siplb dis

SyntaxDescription

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the call engine servers.

Note Changes take effect only after you restart the SIP server by using the **utils service sipserver stop** and **utils service sipserver start** commands.

Examples

The following example shows how to remove the SIP load balancer VIP address and port configuration.

```
admin: set sipserver siplb dis
SIP Loadbalancing has been disabled.
Please restart the SIP server using the 'utils service sipserver stop|start' command for
the change to take effect
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set sipserver siplb ena	Configures the SIP load balancer VIP address and port on the call engine server.
show siplb	Displays the configured SIP load balancer VIP address and port.

set sipserver siplb ena

To configure the virtual IP (VIP) address and port number of the SIP load balancer, which is the Cisco Application Control Engine (ACE), use the following command.

set sipserver siplb ena *load-balancer-vip-address* [*port*]

Syntax Description

load-balancer-vip-address	VIP address of the SIP load balancer.
port	(Optional) Port number on which the call engine connects to the SIP load balancer. Default: 5060.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the call engine servers.

Typically, the VIP address and port of the SIP load balancer are configured only during the installation of the call engine servers. Nevertheless, this command enables you to set or modify the SIP load balancer VIP address and port after installation.

Note Changes take effect only after you restart the call engine server by using the **utils service sipserver stop** and **utils service sipserver start** commands.

Examples

In the following example, the SIP load balancer VIP address is defined as 192.0.2.25. Because the port number is not specified, the default port 5060 is used.

```
admin: set sipserver siplb ena 192.0.2.25
SIP Loadbalancing is not configured on this engine.
SIP Load Balancer address has been changed to 192.0.2.25
SIP Load Balancer port has been changed to 5060
Please restart the SIP server using the 'utils service sipserver stop|start' command for
the change to take effect
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show siplb	Displays the configured SIP load balancer VIP address and port.
set sipserver siplb dis	Removes the SIP load balancer VIP address and port configuration on the call engine server.

set snmp trapdest add

To add an SNMP trap destination, use one of the following commands, depending on whether you are using SNMP version 3 or 2c.

set snmp trapdest add 3 *username destination*[**:***port*] [*level*] *passphrase* [*engineID*]

set snmp trapdest add 2c *community-string destination*[**:***port*] [*passphrase*]

Syntax Description

3	SNMP version 3.
username	SNMP username.
2c	SNMP version 2c.
community-string	Community string.
destination	IP address or hostname of the host to which the system sends the trap notifications.
port	(Optional) Port number. Default: 162.
level	(Optional) Enter one of the following values: • **authNoPriv**—(Default) Authenticates packets based on the HMAC-MD5 algorithm with no encryption. • **authPriv**—Authenticates packets based on the HMAC-MD5 algorithm with DES encryption. • **noauthNoPriv**—Does not authenticate or encrypt packets.
passphrase	(Optional for SNMP version 2c) User password.
engineID	(Optional) Engine ID to use for the trap. By default, the system engine ID is used.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command on each Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server from which you want to receive trap notifications. For details, see the "Adding SNMP Trap Destinations" section on page 26-6.

Examples

The following example shows how to add a trap destination by using SNMP version 2c.

```
admin: set snmp trapdest add 2c public 10.93.231.187
Successfully added trap destination
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp trapdests	Displays the configured SNMP trap destinations.
set snmp trapdest del	Deletes an SNMP trap destination.

set snmp trapdest del

To delete an SNMP trap destination, use the following command.

set snmp trapdest del

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the command, you will see a list of SNMP trap destinations that are configured on the server. You will then be prompted to choose which trap destination to delete from the list.

For details, see the "Removing an SNMP Trap Destination" section on page 26-7.

Examples

In the following example, the second SNMP trap destination is deleted.

```
admin: set snmp trapdest del
  1) Host = 10.101.180.49:162 (Version 3)

     Version 3 Options:
            User = TimTrap                PW   = authpriv
           Level = authnopriv             Hash = md5
        EngineID = 0x80001f8803001a6406bc16

  2) Host = 10.101.180.49 (Version 3)

     Version 3 Options:
            User = TimTrap2               PW   = authpriv
           Level = authnopriv             Hash = md5
        EngineID = 0x80001f8803001a6406bc16

  3) Host = 10.101.180.49:162 (Version 3)

     Version 3 Options:
            User = trapusr                PW   = trappass
           Level = authnopriv             Hash = md5
        EngineID = 0x8000DEECAFE8111BEEFADE


  Enter which trap number to delete: 2
Successfully deleted trap destination
```

The following show command verifies the removal of the specified SNMP trap destination.

```
admin: show snmp trapdests
  1) Host = 10.101.180.49:162 (Version 3)

     Version 3 Options:
            User = TimTrap                PW   = authpriv
           Level = authnopriv             Hash = md5
        EngineID = 0x80001f8803001a6406bc16

  2) Host = 10.101.180.49:162 (Version 3)

     Version 3 Options:
            User = trapusr                PW   = trappass
```

```
   Level = authnopriv            Hash = md5
EngineID = 0x8000DEECAFE8111BEEFADE
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp trapdests	Displays the configured SNMP trap destinations.
set snmp trapdest add	Adds an SNMP trap destination.

set snmp user add

To add an SNMP user, use one of the following commands, depending on whether you are using SNMP version 3 or 2c.

set snmp user add 3 *snmp-username access* [*level*] *passphrase*

set snmp user add 2c *community-string access* [*passphrase*]

Syntax Description

3	SNMP version 3.
snmp-username	SNMP username.
2c	SNMP version 2c.
community-string	Community string.
access	Enter one of the following values: • **r**—Read access. • **w**—Write access. • **rw**—Read and write access.
level	(Optional for SNMP version 2c) Enter one of the following values: • **authNoPriv**—(Default) Authenticates packets based on the HMAC-MD5 algorithm with no encryption. • **authPriv**—Authenticates packets based on the HMAC-MD5 algorithm with DES encryption. • **noauthNoPriv**—Uses a username match for authentication.
passphrase	(Optional for noauthNoPriv level or SNMP version 2c) User password.

Usage Guidelines

If you use both SNMP versions 3 and 2c, make sure that no SNMP usernames are the same as any community strings.

For details, see the "Adding SNMP Users" section on page 26-4.

Examples

The following example shows how to add a user using SNMP version 2c.

```
admin: set snmp user add 2c public r
Successfully added user
```

The following example shows how to add a user using SNMP version 3.

```
admin: set snmp user add 3 test rw authpriv tstpwd
Successfully added user
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp users	Displays the configured SNMP users on the server.
set snmp user del	Deletes an SNMP user.

set snmp user del

To delete an SNMP user, use one of the following commands, depending on whether you are using SNMP version 3 or 2c.

set snmp user del 3 *snmp-username*

set snmp user del 2c *community-string*

Syntax Description

3	SNMP version 3.
snmp-username	SNMP username.
2c	SNMP version 2c.
community-string	Community string.

Usage Guidelines

For details, see the "Deleting an SNMP User" section on page 26-5.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete an SNMP user.

```
admin: show snmp users
1)  Username: mrtg                      Version: v3
       Level: AuthNoPriv                   Mode: RW

2) Community: public                    Version: v2c
       Level: n/a                          Mode: R

3)  Username: testuser                  Version: v3
       Level: AuthNoPriv                   Mode: RW

admin: set snmp user del 3 testuser
Successfully deleted user

admin: show snmp users
1)  Username: mrtg                      Version: v3
       Level: AuthNoPriv                   Mode: RW

2) Community: public                    Version: v2c
       Level: n/a                          Mode: R
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp users	Displays the configured SNMP users on the server.
set snmp user add	Adds an SNMP user.

show cdp

To display CDP information for a server, enter the following command.

show cdp {**config** | **list**}

Syntax Description

config	Displays the current CDP configuration on the server.
list	Displays the interfaces on which you can enable or disable CDP.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the CDP configuration on a server, or to see on which interfaces you can enable CDP on a particular server.

Examples

In the following example, the command output shows the current CDP configuration on a server. This particular example shows the default configuration for all Cisco TelePresence Exchange System servers.

```
admin: show cdp config
  CDP Configuration: Enabled

    Hello Timer : 60 seconds
    Hold Time   : 180 seconds
    Enabled on  : bond0
```

In the following example, the command output from an administration or call engine server shows that only the Bond 0 interface is available for enabling CDP:

```
admin: show cdp list
  Available Interfaces:
     bond0
```

In the following example, the command output from a database server shows that Bond 0 and Bond 1 interfaces are available for enabling CDP:

```
admin: show cdp list
  Available Interfaces:
     bond0
     bond1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cdp enable	Enables CDP for one or all interfaces on a server.
set cdp disable	Disables CDP for one or all interfaces on a server.
set cdp timer	Specifies how often the server sends CDP updates.
set cdp holdtime	Specifies the length of time that the receiving device should hold a CDP packet from this server before discarding it.

show dbip

To display the database virtual IP (VIP) address that is configured on the administration server or call engine server, enter the following command.

show dbip

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the administration server or call engine server.

You can use this command to verify that the correct database VIP address is configured on the administration server or call engine server.

Examples

```
admin: show dbip
Database IP: 10.22.130.54
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set adminserver changedbip	Configures the database VIP address that is configured on the administration server.
set sipserver changedbip	Configures the database VIP address that is configured on the call engine server.

show engineip

To display which IP address the call engine server is using to listen for SIP messages, enter the following command.

show engineip

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the call engine server.

If the command output shows an IP address that differs from the IP address of Ethernet 0 (or Bond 0), contact a customer service representative.

Examples

In the following example, the call engine server is listening for SIP messages on 10.22.130.50, which matches the IP address of Bond 0.

```
admin: show engineip
SIP Engine IP: 10.22.130.50

admin: show network eth0
eth0 has been overridden by Network Fault Tolerance.
To view the Ethernet port configuration, please use following command:
show network failover

admin: show network failover
Bond 0
DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
IP Address   : 10.22.130.50       IP Mask    : 255.255.255.224
Link Detected: no                 Mode       : Auto disabled, N/A, N/A

Ethernet 0
DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
IP Address   :                    IP Mask    :
Link Detected: yes                Mode       : Auto enabled, Full, 1000MB/s

Ethernet 1
DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
IP Address   :                    IP Mask    :
Link Detected: yes                Mode       : Auto enabled, Full, 1000MB/s

DNS
Primary      :                    Secondary  :
Options      : timeout:5 attempts:2
Domain       :
Gateway      : 10.22.130.33 on Ethernet bond0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set network ip eth0	Changes the IP address of a server.
show network eth0	Displays the Ethernet port configuration.
show network failover	Displays which interfaces are bonded together for network fault tolerance.

show network eth0

To display the details for the Ethernet port on the switch that connects to the network, enter the following command.

show network eth0

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to check the general status of the network connection.

Examples

In the following example, NIC teaming is not enabled on the server:

```
admin# show network eth0

    Ethernet 0
       DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
       IP Address   : 10.22.139.232      IP Mask    : 255.255.255.224
       Link Detected: yes                Mode       : Auto enabled, Full, 1000 Mbits/s
       Duplicate IP : no

       DNS
       Not configured.
       Gateway      : 10.22.139.225 on Ethernet 0
```

In the following example, NIC teaming is enabled on the server, so the IP address of the server is associated with the Bond 0 interface instead of Ethernet 0:

```
admin: show network eth0
eth0 has been overridden by Network Fault Tolerance.
To view the Ethernet port configuration, please use following command:
show network failover

admin: show network failover
Bond 0
DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
IP Address   : 10.22.130.58       IP Mask    : 255.255.255.224
Link Detected: no                 Mode       : Auto disabled, N/A, N/A

Ethernet 0
DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
IP Address   :                    IP Mask    :
Link Detected: yes                Mode       : Auto enabled, Full, 1000MB/s

Ethernet 1
DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
IP Address   :                    IP Mask    :
Link Detected: yes                Mode       : Auto enabled, Full, 1000MB/s

DNS
Primary      :                    Secondary  :
Options      : timeout:5 attempts:2
Domain       :
Gateway      : 10.22.130.33 on Ethernet bond0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set network failover ena	Enables the bond between Ethernet 0 and Ethernet 1 on the administration server or call engine server.
show network failover	Displays which interfaces are bonded together on the server.

show network failover

To display which interfaces are bonded together for network fault tolerance, enter the following command.

show network failover

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

When NIC teaming is enabled on the server (as it is by default), the Cisco TelePresence Exchange System software bonds certain interfaces together for redundancy, depending on the type of server:

Server	Bonded Interfaces
Database server	Bond 0—Ethernet 0 with Ethernet 2 Bond 1—Ethernet 1 with Ethernet 3
Administration server	Bond 0—Ethernet 0 with Ethernet 1
Call engine server	Bond 0—Ethernet 0 with Ethernet 1

Examples

The following example shows that Ethernet 0 and Ethernet 1 are bonded together as Bond 0.

```
admin: show network failover
Bond 0
DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
IP Address   : 10.22.139.105      IP Mask    : 255.255.255.240
Link Detected: no                 Mode       : Auto disabled, N/A, N/A

Ethernet 0
DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
IP Address   :                    IP Mask    :
Link Detected: yes                Mode       : Auto enabled, Full, 1000MB/s

Ethernet 1
DHCP         : disabled           Status     : up
IP Address   :                    IP Mask    :
Link Detected: no                 Mode       : Auto enabled, Unknown! (255), 1000MB/s

DNS
Primary      :                    Secondary  :
Options      : timeout:5 attempts:2
Domain       : localdomain
Gateway      : 10.22.139.97 on Ethernet bond0
```

The following example shows that bonding has been disabled on the server:

```
admin: show network failover
Network Fault Tolerance is not configured.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set network failover dis	Disables the bond between Ethernet 0 and Ethernet 1 on the administration server or call engine server.
set network failover ena	Enables the bond between Ethernet 0 and Ethernet 1 on the administration server or call engine server.

show role

To display the role of a Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server, enter the following command.

show role

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

None.

Examples

The following example shows sample output from a database server:

```
admin:show role


Host Name    : ctx-db-1
Role         : Database

Date         : Thu Feb 10, 2011 04:51:03
Time Zone    : Coordinated Universal Time (Etc/UTC)
Locale       : en_US.UTF-8

Memory Total:        8290136K
        Free:        7898884K
        Used:         391252K
      Cached:         156724K
      Shared:              0K
     Buffers:          32556K

                       Total            Free            Used
Disk/active          8064272K        6327356K        1654988K (21%)
Disk/inactive        8064304K        7603816K          50832K
```

The following example shows sample output from a call engine server:

```
admin: show role


Host Name    : ctx-engine-a
Role         : Engine
Database Name: ctx-db
Database IP  : 10.22.130.54
Admin Name   :
Admin IP     :

Date         : Fri Sep 10, 2010 16:46:07
Time Zone    : Coordinated Universal Time (Etc/UTC)
Locale       : en_US.UTF-8

Memory Total:        8290136K
        Free:        4613228K
        Used:        3676908K
      Cached:        2744600K
      Shared:              0K
     Buffers:         114360K
```

```
                       Total            Free            Used
Disk/active          8064272K        5359072K        2623272K (33%)
Disk/inactive        8064304K        7603816K          50832K
```

The following example shows sample output from an administration server:

```
admin: show role


Host Name    : ctx-admin-a
Role         : Admin
Database Name: ctx-db
Database IP  : 10.22.130.54
Engine Name  :
Engine IP    :

Date         : Fri Sep 10, 2010 16:51:29
Time Zone    : Coordinated Universal Time (Etc/UTC)
Locale       : en_US.UTF-8

Memory Total:        8290136K
        Free:        6025892K
        Used:        2264244K
      Cached:        1660596K
      Shared:              0K
     Buffers:          80884K

                       Total            Free            Used
Disk/active          8064272K        5891600K        2090744K (27%)
Disk/inactive        8064304K        7603816K          50832K
```

Related Commands

None.

show siplb

To display the SIP load balancer virtual IP (VIP) address and port configuration on the call engine server, use the following command.

show siplb

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the call engine servers.

Examples

The following example shows the configured SIP load balancer VIP address and port.

```
admin: show siplb
SIP Loadbalancer Host: 10.22.139.103
SIP Loadbalancer Port: 5060
```

The following example shows that the SIP load balancer is not configured on the call engine server.

```
admin: show siplb
SIP Loadbalancer is not enabled/configured on this server.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set sipserver siplb ena	Configures the SIP load balancer VIP address and port on the call engine server.
set sipserver siplb dis	Removes the SIP load balancer VIP address and port configuration on the call engine server.

show snmp trapdests

To display the SNMP trap destinations that are configured on a Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server, use the following command.

show snmp trapdests

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

For details, see the "Configuring SNMP" chapter.

Examples

The following example shows the configured SNMP trap destinations on a server.

```
admin: show snmp trapdests
  1) Host = 10.101.180.49:162 (Version 3)

     Version 3 Options:
            User = TimTrap                PW   = authpriv
           Level = authnopriv             Hash = md5
        EngineID = 0x80001f8803001a6406bc16

  2) Host = 10.101.180.49:162 (Version 3)

     Version 3 Options:
            User = trapusr                PW   = trappass
           Level = authnopriv             Hash = md5
        EngineID = 0x8000DEECAFE8111BEEFADE
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set snmp trapdest add	Adds an SNMP trap destination.
set snmp trapdest del	Deletes an SNMP trap destination.

show snmp users

To display the all SNMP users that are configured on a Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server, use the following command.

show snmp users

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

For details, see the "Configuring SNMP" chapter.

Examples

The following example shows the configured SNMP users.

```
admin: show snmp users
1)  Username: admin                     Version: v3
       Level: AuthNoPriv                   Mode: RW

2)  Username: tim                       Version: v3
       Level: AuthNoPriv                   Mode: RW

3) Community: TimRO                     Version: v2c
       Level: n/a                          Mode: R

4) Community: TimRW                     Version: v2c
       Level: n/a                          Mode: RW
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set snmp user add	Adds an SNMP user.
set snmp user del	Deletes an SNMP user.

show trapvip

To see whether the system is configured to include a virtual IP (VIP) address in product-specific SNMP notifications, use the following command.

show trapvip

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the administration server.

For details, see the following sections:

- Adding a Cluster-Identifying VIP Address to SNMP Notifications, page 26-8
- Removing the Cluster-Identifying VIP Address from SNMP Notifications, page 26-10

Examples

The following example shows that a VIP address is configured to be included in product-specific notifications:

```
admin: show trapvip
SNMP Trap VIP: 10.22.129.200
```

The following example shows that a VIP address is *not* configured to be included in product-specific notifications:

```
admin: show trapvip
SNMP Trap VIP is not enabled/configured on this server.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set adminserver trapvip	Adds or removes a virtual IP (VIP) address in product-specific SNMP notifications.

utils network ping

To verify connectivity to a database server, administration server, or call engine server, enter the following command from a network console:

utils network ping *ip-address*

Syntax Description

ip-address	IP address or virtual IP (VIP) address to which you are testing connectivity.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify network connectivity from any Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server to another machine.

Examples

```
admin: utils network ping 10.22.139.230

PING 10.22.139.230 (10.22.139.230) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.22.139.230: icmp_seq=0 ttl=62 time=0.285 ms
64 bytes from 10.22.139.230: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=0.189 ms
64 bytes from 10.22.139.230: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=0.193 ms
64 bytes from 10.22.139.230: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=0.187 ms

--- 10.22.139.230 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 2999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.187/0.213/0.285/0.043 ms, pipe 2
```

Related Commands

None.

utils service adminserver start

To start an administration server after you a server is down or after you use the **utils service adminserver stop** command, enter the following command.

utils service adminserver start

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to gracefully start an administration server.

Examples

In the following example, the **utils service adminserver start** command was entered because the server status indicated that the administration server was not running.

```
admin: utils service adminserver status
adminserver................Not running
admin: utils service adminserver start
adminserver................Started - PID <23338>
admin: utils service adminserver status
adminserver................Starting - PID <23338>
admin: utils service adminserver status
adminserver................Running - PID <23338>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service adminserver stop	Gracefully stops an administration server.
utils service adminserver status	Displays the status of the administration server.

utils service adminserver status

To check the status of an administration server, enter the following command.

utils service adminserver status

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Examples

Example on an administration server that is up and running:

```
admin: utils service adminserver status
adminserver...........................Not running
```

Example on an administration server that was stopped:

```
admin: utils service adminserver status
adminserver...........................<Pid: 3223> Not Running
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.
utils service sipserver status	Checks the status of the call engine server.

utils service adminserver stop

To gracefully stop an administration server, enter this command.

utils service adminserver stop

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command whenever you need to gracefully halt operation of an administration server.

If you enter this command, the CISCO-TELEPRESENCE-EXCHANGE-SYSTEM-MIB will stop responding. After you start the administration server by entering the utils service adminserver start command, the product-specific MIB will start responding.

Examples

The following example shows how to gracefully halt the operation of the administration server:

```
admin: utils service adminserver status
adminserver................Running - PID <10817>
admin: utils service adminserver stop
adminserver...............Stopped
admin: utils service adminserver status
adminserver................Not running
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service adminserver start	Gracefully starts the administration server.
utils service adminserver status	Displays the status of the administration server.

utils service database drbd disable-ha

To disable high availability (HA) and set the current secondary database server to take over the primary HA role, enter the following command.

utils service database drbd disable-ha

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command only if the current primary database server fails in such a way that its integrated management module (IMM) becomes unavailable and prevents the current secondary database server from automatically taking over the primary HA role. For details, see the "Recovering from a Failed Primary Database Server" section on page 33-1.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable HA on a database server:

```
admin: utils service database drbd disable-ha
Stopping Heartbeat...
Disabling STONITH...
[Done]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database drbd enable-ha	Enables HA on the database server.
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.

utils service database drbd discard-node

To reset a database server to function in the secondary high-availability (HA) role, enter the following command.

utils service database drbd discard-node

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to recover from split brain mode. For details, see the "Split Brain Recovery" chapter.

Note When you enter this command, all data on that database server is deleted and cannot be recovered. Make sure that you carefully follow the instructions for split brain recovery.

Examples

The following example shows how to reset a database server to function as the secondary database server:

```
admin: utils service database drbd discard-node
This command will make this node as Secondary
Trying to assume secondary role......... [Done]
Ensuring DRBD volume unmounted...
Ensuring DRBD role is Secondary...
Discarding local MySQL data..... [Done]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database drbd keep-node	Resets a database server to function in the primary high-availability (HA) role.
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.

utils service database drbd enable-ha

To enable high availability (HA) after manually recovering from a failed primary database server, enter the following command.

utils service database drbd enable-ha

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command only if you had disabled HA because the acting primary server had failed in such a way that its integrated management module (IMM) became unavailable. For details, see the "Recovering from a Failed Primary Database Server" section on page 33-1.

Caution Entering this command will temporarily interrupt MySQL service. Cisco recommends that you use this command only during maintenance windows. During the MySQL service interruption, new calls will not be able to connect to meetings, and users will not be able to schedule meetings.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable HA on a database server:

```
admin: utils service database drbd enable-ha
Stopping Heartbeat...
Stopping Mon...
Stopping mon daemon: [  OK  ]
Stopping MySQL...
Shutting down MySQL. SUCCESS!
Unmounting DRBD Volume...
Entering DRBD Secondary mode...
Enabling STONITH...
Starting Heartbeat...
 [Done]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database drbd disable-ha	Disables HA on the database server.
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.

utils service database drbd force-discard-node

To reset the metadata for the Distributed Replicated Block Device (DRBD) and set a database server to function in the secondary high-availability (HA) role, enter the following command.

utils service database drbd force-discard-node

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to recover when the DRBD metadata is corrupted. For details, see the "Recovering from Corrupted DRBD Metadata" section on page 30-7. The DRBD feature synchronizes the secondary database with changes that are made on the primary database.

Note When you enter this command, all data on that database server is deleted and cannot be recovered. Make sure that you carefully follow the instructions for corrupted DRBD metadata recovery.

Examples

The following example shows how to reset the DRBD metadata and set a database server to function as the secondary database server:

```
admin: utils service database drbd force-discard-node
Shutting down Heartbeat...
Stopping High-Availability services:
[  OK  ]
Ensuring DRBD volume unmounted...
umount: /dev/drbd0: not mounted
Taking down DRBD Resource...
Recreating DRBD meta-data...
NOT initialized bitmap
Bringing up DRBD...
Starting Heartbeat...
Starting High-Availability services:
[  OK  ]
 [Done]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database drbd force-keep-node	Resets the DRBD metadata and sets a database server to function in the primary high-availability (HA) role.
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.

utils service database drbd force-keep-node

To reset the metadata for the Distributed Replicated Block Device (DRBD) and set a database server to function in the primary high-availability (HA) role, enter the following command.

utils service database drbd force-keep-node

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to recover when the DRBD metadata is corrupted. For details, see the "Recovering from Corrupted DRBD Metadata" section on page 30-7. The DRBD feature synchronizes the secondary database with changes that are made on the primary database.

Examples

The following example shows how to reset the DRBD metadata and set a database server to function as the primary database server:

```
admin: utils service database drbd force-keep-node
This command will make this node as Primary
Trying to assume primary role......... [Done]
Overwriting peer data... [Done]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database drbd force-discard-node	Resets the DRBD metadata and sets a database server to function in the secondary high-availability (HA) role.
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.

utils service database drbd force-mysql-reset

To reformat the Distributed Replicated Block Device (DRBD) partition, restore a backup MySQL installation, and set a database server to function in the primary high-availability (HA) role, enter the following command.

utils service database drbd force-mysql-reset

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to recover when the MySQL database is corrupted. For details, see the "Corrupted MySQL Database Recovery" chapter.

Caution All data in the MySQL database will be lost and unrecoverable after entering this command. Make sure that you follow the corrupted MySQL database recovery procedures carefully.

Examples

The following example shows how to reset the DRBD metadata and set a database server to function as the primary database server:

```
admin: utils service database drbd force-mysql-reset
This command will make this node as Primary
This command will make this node as Primary
Trying to assume primary role......... [Done]
Temporarily stopping mon services...
Stopping mon daemon: [FAILED]
Stopping MySQL...
 ERROR! MySQL manager or server PID file could not be found!
Ensuring DRBD volume unmounted...
Rebuilding DRBD filesystem...
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
5898240 inodes, 11796480 blocks
589824 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=12582912
360 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
16384 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
        4096000, 7962624, 11239424

Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (8192 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

This filesystem will be automatically checked every 21 mounts or
180 days, whichever comes first.  Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
Remounting DRBD volume...
Retrieving backup MySQL files...
Starting MySQL...
```

```
Starting MySQL. ERROR! Manager of pid-file quit without updating file.
Starting mon...
Starting mon daemon: [  OK  ]
 [Done]
```

The server then restarts, is assigned the primary HA role, and initiates the synchronization process.

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.

utils service database drbd keep-node

To reset a database server to function in the primary high-availability (HA) role, enter the following command.

utils service database drbd keep-node

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to recover from split brain mode or after replacing a failed initial primary database server. For details, see one of the following sections:

- Split Brain Recovery, page 30-1
- Recovering from a Failed Primary Database Server, page 33-1

Examples

The following example shows how to reset a database server to function as the current primary database server:

```
admin: utils service database drbd keep-node
This command will make this node as Primary
Trying to assume primary role......... [Done]
Reconnecting to MySQL......... [Done]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database drbd discard-node	Resets a database server to function in the secondary high-availability (HA) role.
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.

utils service database drbd replace-primary

To enable a replacement database server that is installed with the initial primary high-availability (HA) role to instead act in the secondary HA role, enter the following command.

utils service database drbd replace-primary

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command as part of the process to replace a failed database server that was installed with the initial primary HA role. For details, see the "Recovering from a Failed Primary Database Server" section on page 33-1.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable a replacement database server that is installed with the initial primary HA role to instead act in the secondary HA role:

```
admin: utils service database drbd replace-primary
Setting up DRBD Disk
.........................................................................................
.........
Writing meta data...
initializing activity log
New drbd meta data block successfully created.
Starting DRBD resources: [ d(mysql) s(mysql) n(mysql) ].
Enable Heartbeat...
Starting High-Availability services:
[  OK  ]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.

utils service database status

To check the status of a database server, enter the following command.

utils service database status

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to check the status, configuration, and high-availability (HA) role of a database server, for example, during the installation and synchronization process.

The command output displays both the initial configured HA role and the current HA role of the node. The initial configured HA role is determined by whether you specified the primary role during installation. After the database servers are synchronized and actively in use, you typically only need to see the current HA role in the command output.

The following sample status values indicate an active and healthy system:

- Heartbeat is running.
- Connection state (cs) is "Connected."

  A connection state of "WFConnection" means that the server is waiting for a connection from its redundant peer, for example, after the installation but before database synchronization.
- The role (ro) values indicate that one server has the primary role, and the other server has the secondary role, specifically:
  - The ro state on the left shows the HA role of the server on which you are viewing the command output.
  - The ro state on the right shows the HA role of the redundant peer.
- The disk state (ds) is UpToDate for both servers, specifically:
  - The ds state on the left shows the disk state of the server on which you are viewing the command output.
  - The ds state on the right shows the disk state of the redundant peer.
- MySQL is running (current primary database server only).

During the initial synchronization, the command output indicates the progress of the synchronization process. See the "Synchronizing the Database Servers" section on page 5-10.

This command is also used to diagnose and recover from various database problems. See the following sections:

- Split Brain Recovery, page 30-1
- Corrupted MySQL Database Recovery, page 31-1
- Server Failure Recovery, page 33-1

Examples

Sample output from the current primary database server:

```
admin: utils service database status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
The initial configured HA role of this node      : primary
The current HA role of this node                 : primary
The database vip address                         : 10.22.130.54
The database primary node name                   : ctx-db-1
The database primary node IP address             : 10.22.130.49
The database secondary node name                 : ctx-db-2
The database secondary node IP address           : 10.22.130.57
Mon status                                       : Running pid 10183
MySQL status                                     : Running pid  10100
Heartbeat status                                 : Running pid 20414
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
drbd driver loaded OK; device status:
version: 8.3.2 (api:88/proto:86-90)
m:res    cs         ro                 ds                 p  mounted     fstype
0:mysql  Connected  Primary/Secondary  UpToDate/UpToDate  C  /mnt/mysql  ext3
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Sample output from the current secondary database server:

```
admin: utils service database status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
The initial configured HA role of this node      : secondary
The current HA role of this node                 : secondary
The database vip address                         : 10.22.130.54
The database primary node name                   : ctx-db-1
The database primary node IP address             : 10.22.130.49
The database secondary node name                 : ctx-db-2
The database secondary node IP address           : 10.22.130.57
Mon status                                       : Not running (only runs on primary)
MySQL status                                     : Not running (only runs on primary)
Heartbeat status                                 : Running pid 17842
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
drbd driver loaded OK; device status:
version: 8.3.2 (api:88/proto:86-90)
m:res    cs         ro                 ds                 p  mounted  fstype
0:mysql  Connected  Secondary/Primary  UpToDate/UpToDate  C
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service sipserver status	Checks the status of a call engine server.
utils service adminserver status	Checks the status of the administration server.

utils service database sync

To synchronize the primary and secondary database servers, enter the following command.

utils service database sync

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

See the "Synchronizing the Database Servers" section on page 5-10.

Examples

In the following example, the command is entered after the database servers have already been synchronized:

```
admin: utils service database sync
--------------------------------------------

DRBD is already running..no need to sync data

--------------------------------------------
```

The following example shows how to initiate the synchronization process on the initial primary database server:

```
admin: utils service database sync
Setting up DRBD Disk
.................................................................................
.........
Writing meta data...
initializing activity log
New drbd meta data block successfully created.
Starting DRBD resources: [ d(mysql) s(mysql) n(mysql) ]
.
Setting up Primary node...
Creating filesystem for MySQL HA...
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
5898240 inodes, 11796480 blocks
589824 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=12582912
360 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
16384 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
    4096000, 7962624, 11239424

Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (8192 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

This filesystem will be automatically checked every 31 mounts or
180 days, whichever comes first.  Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
Moving MySQL to HA DRBD...
```

```
Enable Heartbeat...
Starting High-Availability services:
[  OK  ]
Starting Data sync procedures.......
Please wait...Database access can take upto 2 minutes.
```

The following example shows how to initiate the synchronization process on the initial secondary database server:

```
admin: utils service database sync
Setting up DRBD Disk
.................................................................................
.........
Writing meta data...
initializing activity log
New drbd meta data block successfully created.
Starting DRBD resources: [ d(mysql) s(mysql) n(mysql) ].
Setting up Secondary node...
Enable Heartbeat...
Starting High-Availability services:
[  OK  ]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service database status	Checks the status of a database server.

utils service list

To display which services have and have not started, enter the following command.

utils service list

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to check the status of services on any Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server.

Examples

The following example shows that all services have started:

```
admin: utils service list

Requesting service status, please wait...
System SSH [STARTED]
Cluster Manager [STARTED]
SNMP [STARTED]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service start	Starts a service.
utils service stop	Gracefully stops a service.

utils service sipserver start

To start a call engine server that is down, enter the following command.

utils service sipserver start

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to gracefully start a call engine server.

Examples

In the following example, the **utils service sipserver start** command was entered because the server status indicated that the call engine server was not running.

```
admin: utils service sipserver status
sipserver...........................Not running
admin: utils service sipserver start
sipserver...........................Starting - PID <14891>
admin: utils service sipserver status
sipserver...........................Running - PID <14891>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service sipserver stop	Gracefully stops the call engine server.
utils service sipserver status	Displays the status of the call engine server.

utils service sipserver status

To check the status of a call engine server after installation or during general operations, enter the following command.

utils service sipserver status

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

None.

Examples

Example on a call engine server that is up and running:

```
admin: utils service sipserver status
sipserver..........................<Pid: 3223> running
```

Example on a call engine server that was stopped:

```
admin: utils service sipserver status
sipserver..........................Not running
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service adminserver status	Checks the status of the administration server.
utils service database status	Checks the status of the database server.

utils service sipserver stop

To gracefully stop a call engine server, enter this command.

utils service sipserver stop *service*

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Examples

The following example shows how to gracefully halt the operation of the call engine server:

```
admin: utils service sipserver status
sipserver..............................Running - PID <13097>
admin: utils service sipserver stop
sipserver...................................Stopped
admin: utils service sipserver status
sipserver...............................Not running
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service sipserver start	Gracefully starts a call engine server.
utils service sipserver status	Checks the status of a call engine server.

utils service start

To start a service, enter this command.

utils service start *service*

Syntax Description

service	Name of the service.

Usage Guidelines

This command is case-sensitive and accepts only the service names that are displayed in the CLI output of the **utils service list** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to view the status of each service and to start one that has not yet started:

```
admin: utils service list

Requesting service status, please wait...
System SSH [STARTED]
Cluster Manager [STARTED]
SNMP [STOPPED] Service Not Started

admin: utils service start SNMP
Service Started
SNMP [STARTED]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service list	Displays whether or not each service has started.
utils service stop	Gracefully stops a service.

utils service stop

To gracefully stop a service, enter this command.

utils service stop *service*

Syntax Description

service	Name of the service.

Usage Guidelines

This command is case-sensitive and accepts only the service names that are displayed in the CLI output of the **utils service list** command..

Examples

The following example shows how to view the status of each service and to stop one:

```
admin: utils service list

Requesting service status, please wait...
System SSH [STARTED]
Cluster Manager [STARTED]
SNMP [STARTED]

admin: utils service stop SNMP
Service Stopped
SNMP [STOPPED]

admin: utils service list

Requesting service status, please wait...
System SSH [STARTED]
Cluster Manager [STARTED]
SNMP [STOPPED] Service Not Started
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils service list	Displays whether or not each service has started.
utils service start	Starts a service.

utils snmp get

To get the SNMP data for a discrete MIB object, use one of the following commands, depending on whether you are using SNMP version 3 or 2c.

utils snmp get 3 *username ip-address object-id* [*file*]

utils snmp get 2c *community-string ip-address object-id* [*file*]

Syntax Description

3	SNMP version 3.
username	SNMP username.
2c	SNMP version 2c.
community-string	Community string.
ip-address	IP address of the server that you want to query. To query the server on which you are logged in to the CLI, enter the localhost IP address 127.0.0.1.
object-id	Object ID (OID).
file	(Optional) Filename or directory path to the file for the output.

Usage Guidelines

The **utils snmp get** command enables you to query a server for the value of a discrete MIB object, or one piece of management data. If you instead want the values of a table MIB object, which contains multiple pieces of management data, use the **utils snmp walk** command.

This command is typically used to troubleshoot SNMP issues. See the "Troubleshooting SNMP" section on page 26-12.

Examples

The following example shows how to get the system description (sysDescr.0) from SNMP:

```
admin: utils snmp get 2c private 10.22.140.73 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0
This command may temporarily impact CPU performance.
Continue (y/n)? y
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0 STRING: "\"Hardware:7845I3, 2  Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5540  @
2.53GHz, 8192 MB Memory: Software:UCOS 4.0.0.0-31 Product:Cisco TelePresence Exchange
System:1.0.1.0.1103-6\""
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp users	Displays the configured SNMP users on the server.
utils snmp walk	Get the SNMP data for a table MIB object.

utils snmp hardware-agents restart

To restart the hardware agent for an IBM server, use the following command.

utils snmp hardware-agents restart

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restart the hardware agent for an IBM server without rebooting the server.

Typically, this command is used only if the hardware agent on the server fails, that is, when IBM MIBs do not respond while the CISCO-TELEPRESENCE-EXCHANGE-SYSTEM-MIB and other MIBs continue to work.

Examples

The following example shows how to restart the hardware agent for an IBM server:

```
admin: utils snmp hardware-agents restart
Stopping SNMP agents ...
SNMP agents stopped
Starting SNMP agents ...
SNMP agents started
```

Related Commands

None.

utils snmp walk

To get the SNMP data for a table MIB object, use one of the following commands, depending on whether you are using SNMP version 3 or 2c.

utils snmp walk 3 *username ip-address object-id*

utils snmp walk 2c *community-string ip-address object-id*

Syntax Description

3	SNMP version 3.
username	SNMP username.
2c	SNMP version 2c.
community-string	Community string.
ip-address	IP address of the server that you want to query. To query the server on which you are logged in to the CLI, enter the localhost IP address 127.0.0.1.
object-id	Object ID (OID).
file	*Not supported.*

Usage Guidelines

The **utils snmp walk** command enables you to query a server for the values of a table MIB object, which contains multiple pieces of management data. If you instead want to query a server for the value of a discrete MIB object, or one piece of management data, use the **utils snmp get** command.

This command is typically used to troubleshoot SNMP issues. See the "Troubleshooting SNMP" section on page 26-12.

Examples

The following example shows how to query an administration server for the values of the CISCO-TELEPRESENCE-EXCHANGE-SYSTEM-MIB objects.

```
admin: utils snmp walk 2c public 127.0.0.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758
This command may temporarily impact CPU performance.
Continue (y/n)? y
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.1.1.2.1 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B 3B 42 0D 01 2B 3B 45 0C 70 00
0D
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.1.1.3.1 STRING: "cisco"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.1.1.4.1 STRING: "description 1"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.1.1.5.1 STRING: "null"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.2.1.2.1 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B 3B 42 0D 01 2B 3B 60 A4 E7 00
1D
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.2.1.2.2 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B 3B 42 0D 01 2B 3B 60 A5 1C 00
28
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.2.1.3.1 STRING: "San Francisco"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.2.1.3.2 STRING: "San FranciscoLMLM"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.2.1.4.1 STRING: "null"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.2.1.4.2 STRING: "8a9601492b3b420d012b3b60a4e7001d"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.2.1.5.1 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B 3B 42 0D 01 2B 3B 45 0C 70 00
0D
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.2.1.5.2 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B 3B 42 0D 01 2B 3B 45 0C 70 00
0D
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.3.1.2.1 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B A4 08 1A 01 2B AC 20 FD 10 03
E8
```

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.3.1.3.1 STRING: "testSNMP"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.3.1.4.1 STRING: "null"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.3.1.5.1 Gauge32: 48
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.3.1.6.1 INTEGER: 2
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.3.1.7.1 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B 3B 42 0D 01 2B 3B 45 0C 70 00
0D
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.4.1.1.2.1 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B BC 9D 2A 01 2B C0 38 4C AC
01 C9
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.4.1.1.2.2 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B 64 00 20 01 2B 6A 26 BD FD
03 27
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.4.1.1.2.3 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B 54 91 68 01 2B 54 96 59 3A
00 2A
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.4.1.1.2.4 Hex-STRING: 8A 96 01 49 2B 3B 42 0D 01 2B 3B D3 2D F6
01 04
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.4.1.1.3.1 STRING: "agile5-ctsman2"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.4.1.1.3.2 STRING: "tps1"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.4.1.1.3.3 STRING: "agile5-ctms"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.758.1.1.4.1.1.3.4 STRING: "agile4-ivr-resource"
Press <enter> for 1 line, <space> for one page, or <q> to quit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp users	Displays the configured SNMP users on the server.
utils snmp get	Gets the SNMP data for a discrete MIB object.

utils system restart

To restart a database, administration, or call engine server, enter this command:

utils system restart

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

If you restart the server over SSH, you will lose your connection while the server restarts.

Examples

The following example shows how to restart a database server:

```
admin: utils system restart

Do you really want to restart ?

Enter (yes/no)? yes
Current DRBD state is Connected. OK to proceed with restart.


 Appliance is being Restarted ...
Shutting down Service Manager will take some time..
\   Service Manager shutting down services... Please Wait
DONE!!!!

Broadcast message from root (Thu Feb 10 04:55:47 2011):

The system is going down for reboot NOW!
Waiting .

Operation succeeded

restart now.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils system shutdown	Shuts down a Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server.

utils system shutdown

To shut down a database, administration, or call engine server, enter the following command.

utils system shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to shut down the system for maintenance, for example, to upgrade software.

Examples

The following example shows how to shut down a database server:

```
admin: utils system shutdown

Do you really want to shutdown ?

Enter (yes/no)? yes
Current DRBD state is Connected. OK to proceed with restart.


 Appliance is being Powered - Off ...
Shutting down Service Manager will take some time..
\   Service Manager shutting down services... Please Wait
DONE!!!!

Broadcast message from root (Thu Mar 24 19:47:04 2011):

The system is going down for system halt NOW!
Waiting .

Operation succeeded

shutdown now.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
utils system restart	Restarts a Cisco TelePresence Exchange System server.