



Configuring Owners

This chapter describes how to create and configure owners. Information in this chapter applies to all CSS models except where noted.

This chapter contains the following major sections:

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Owner Configuration Quick Start

[Table 2-1](#) provides a quick overview of the steps required to configure owners. Each step includes the CLI command required to complete the task. For a complete description of each feature and all the options associated with the CLI command, see the sections following [Table 2-1](#).

Table 2-1 *Owner Configuration Quick Start*

Task and Command Example

1. Enter config mode by typing **config**.


```
# config
(config)#
```

2. Create an owner.


```
(config)# owner arrowpoint
(config-owner[arrowpoint])#
```

3. Specify the owner e-mail address.


```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# email-address bobo@arrowpoint.com
```

4. Specify the owner mailing address.


```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# address "373 grand ave usa"
```

5. Specify the owner billing information.


```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# billing-info "finance"
```

6. Display owner information (optional).


```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# show owner
```

Creating an Owner

An **owner** is generally the person or company who contracts the web hosting service to host their web content and allocate bandwidth as required. Use the **owner** command to create an owner for a content rule. When you create an owner, you enable the CSS to identify the entity (for example, person, company name, or other meaningful title) that owns content rules. The CSS can contain many owners and maintain a configurable profile for each owner.

When creating an owner, you may want to use the owner's DNS (Domain Name Service) name. Enter the owner name as an unquoted text string from 1 to 31 characters in length. The following example creates the owner arrowpoint:

```
(config)# owner arrowpoint
```

Once you create an owner, the CLI enters owner mode.

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])#
```

To remove an owner, use the **no owner** command. When you remove an owner, you also remove all content rules created for the owner. For example, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# no owner arrowpoint
```

Configuring an Owner DNS Balance Type

Use the **dnsbalance** command to determine where to resolve a request for a domain name to an IP address. By default, the content rule will use the DNS load-balancing method assigned to the owner. The DNS load-balancing method configured for the owner applies to all of the owner's content rules. To set a different method to a specific content rule, use the **(config-owner-content) dnsbalance command**.

The syntax and options for this owner mode command are:

- **dnsbalance leastloaded** - Resolve the request to the least-loaded of all local or remote domain sites. The CSS first compares load numbers. If the load number between domain sites is within 50, then the CSS compares their response times. The site with the faster response time is considered the least-loaded site.
- **dnsbalance preferlocal** - Resolve the request to a local virtual IP (VIP) address. If all local systems exceed their load threshold, the CSS chooses the least-loaded remote CSS VIP address as the resolved address for the domain name.
- **dnsbalance roundrobin** (default) - Resolve the request by evenly distributing the load to resolve domain names among content domain sites, local and remote. The CSS does not include sites that exceed their local load threshold.

For example, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# dnsbalance leastloaded
```

To reset the DNS load-balancing method to its default setting of **roundrobin**, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# no dnsbalance
```

Specifying Owner Address

To enter an address for an owner, use the **address** command in owner mode. Enter a quoted text string with a maximum of 128 characters.

For example, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# address "373 granite ave usa"
```

To delete an owner address, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# no address
```

Specifying Owner Billing Information

To enter billing information for an owner, use the **billing-info** command in owner mode. Enter the billing information assigned to an owner as a quoted text string with a maximum length of 128 characters. For example, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# billing-info "finance"
```

To delete an owner billing address, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# no billing-info
```

Specifying Case

To define whether or not the CSS employs case-sensitivity when matching content requests to an owner's content rule, use the **case** command. The default is **case insensitive**.



Note

You must reboot the CSS for the **case** command to take effect.

For example, a client requests content from arrowpoint/index.html. If owner arrowpoint is configured for:

- **case sensitive**, the request must match content index.html exactly
- **case insensitive**, the request can be any combination of uppercase and lowercase letters (for example, Index.html, INDEX.HTML)

To configure owner arrowpoint content rules to be case-sensitive, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# case sensitive
```

To return to the default, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# case insensitive
```

Specifying Owner DNS Type

To set the peer name exchange policy for a specific owner, use the **dns** command. The default is none, which does not set a peer name exchange policy. For information on configuring DNS, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

The syntax and options for this owner mode command are:

- **dns accept** - Accept all content rules proposed by the CSS peer
- **dns push** - Push (send) all content rules onto the CSS peer
- **dns both** - Accept all content rules proposed by the CSS peer and push all rules onto the CSS peer

For example, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# dns push
```

To remove an owner's peer name exchange policy, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# no dns
```

Specifying Owner E-Mail Address

To enter an e-mail address for an owner, use the **email-address** command in owner mode. For example, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# email-address bobo@arrowpoint.com
```

To remove an owner e-mail address, enter:

```
(config-owner[arrowpoint])# no email-address
```

Removing an Owner



Caution

Removing an owner also deletes the content rules associated with it.

To remove an owner, use the **no owner** command from config mode. To remove an owner, you must first exit from the owner mode. You cannot be in the owner mode that you wish to remove.

For example, to remove an owner, enter:

```
(config)# no owner arrowpoint
```

Showing Owner Information

The **show owner** command enables you to display owner information for an owner. An owner is an entity that owns Web content and is using the CSS to manage access to that content.

You can issue the following **show owner** commands from the specified command modes to display configuration information and statistics for an owner:

- **show owner *owner_name*** - Display configurational and statistical information for an owner. In all modes except Owner mode, the **show owner** command displays statistics for all owners. The **show owner *owner_name*** command displays statistics for a specified owner.

To display configurational and statistical information for the specified owner in Owner mode, enter:

```
(config-owner[test.com])# show owner
```

Table 2-2 describes the fields in the **show owner** *name* command output.

Table 2-2 *Field Descriptions for the show owner name Command Output*

Field	Description
Name	The name of the owner.
Billing Info	The billing information about the owner.
Address	The postal address for the owner of the Web-hosting service.
Email Address	The e-mail address for the owner.
DNS Policy	The peer DNS exchange policy for the owner. The possible policies are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accept - Accept all content rules proposed by the CSS peer. • push - Advertise the owner and push all content rules onto the CSS peer. • both - Advertise the owner and push all content rules onto the CSS peer, and accept all content rules proposed by the CSS peer. • none - The default DNS exchange policy for the owner. The owner is hidden from the CSS peer.
Case Matching	Indicates the matching of content requests to the owner's rules is case-sensitive or insensitive.

For example, to display statistics for owner test.com, access any mode except Owner mode and enter:

```
# show owner test.com
```

Showing Owner Summary

The **show summary** command enables you to display a summary of the following owner information for all owners or a specific owner:

- Owners
- Content rules
- Services
- Service hits

You can issue the following **show summary** commands from any mode:

- **show summary** - Display a summary of all owner information
- **show summary** *owner_name* - Display a summary of owner information for a specific owner

For example, enter:

```
(config)# show summary
```

[Table 2-3](#) describes the fields in the **show summary** command output.

Table 2-3 *Field Descriptions for the show summary Command Output*

Field	Description
Global Bypass Counters	
No Rule Bypass Count	The number of times that a flow passes through even though it did not match one of the existing content rules.
ACL Bypass Count	The number of times that the ACL immediately sends traffic to its destination, bypassing the content rule.
URL Params Bypass Count	The number of times that content requests match on content rules that have param-bypass set to enable. The CSS forwards the content requests to the origin server.
Cache Miss Bypass Count	The number of times that TCP connections from the cache servers bypassed content rules so the cache server could access the origin server for the requested content.
Garbage Bypass Count	The number of times that the CSS examined content requests and deemed them unrecognizable or corrupt. As a result, the CSS forwards the content request to the origin server rather than the cache server.
Owner	The owner name.
Content Rules	The rule associated with the owner.
State	The state of the rule (active or suspended).
Services	The services associated with the rule.
Service Hits	The number of hits on the service.

Where to Go Next

Once you create and configure an owner, see [Chapter 3, Configuring Content Rules](#), for information on configuring content rules. Content rules instruct the CSS on how to handle requests for the owner's content. You create and configure a content rule within a specific owner mode. This method ensures that the configured content rule applies only to a specific owner.

