



## Configuring VNMC Profiles

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### VNMC Profiles

Cisco VNMC profiles are configurable.

In Cisco VNMC, there is a default profile that exists. Default profiles are system generated and can be modified, but they cannot be deleted. The administrator can add syslog policies, core policies, fault policies, log policies, and the time zone. DNS and NTP policies can be created also. Configured policies can be assigned to the VNMC profile.

In the VNMC profile, there is a pre-configured DNS domain name when the system is configured at boot configuration. That domain is displayed in the Cisco VNMC instance. New DNS domains cannot be created. However the domain name description can be modified.

Cisco VNMC does not support the creation of additional VNMC profiles.

### Policies in VNMC Profiles

You can create multiple policies and assign them to the VNMC profile. Policies for the VNMC profile are created and deleted on the **VNMC Profile** tab. Policies can be assigned to the VNMC profile. VNMC profile uses name resolution to resolve policy assignments. For details, see [Name Resolution in a Multi-Tenant Environment](#).

The following policies created under root only, in the Device Policies area, will be visible in the VNMC profile:

- Core file policy
- Fault policy

- Logging policy
- Syslog policy

Policies created under root are visible to both the VNMC profile and the Device profile.

DNS server, NTP server and domain names can be assigned as inline policies. A time zone setting can also be assigned to the profile.

When the system boots up, the following policies already have existing default policies:

- Fault policy
- Logging policy
- Syslog policy

The default policies cannot be deleted but may be modified.

## Configuring Policies

### Configuring a Core File Policy

#### Adding a Core File Policy to the VNMC Profile

##### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Core File**.
- Step 2** In the General tab, click **Add Core File Policy**.
- Step 3** In the Add Core File Policy dialog box, complete the following fields, then click **OK**:

Field	Description
Name	Core file policy name. This name can be from 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters, and you cannot change this name after the object has been created.
Description	Brief policy description. This field can contain from 1 to 256 identifier characters. You can use alphanumeric characters, such as dash (-), underscore (_), and dot (.).
Admin State	Indicate whether the administrative state of the policy is to be enabled or disabled.

Field	Description
Hostname	Hostname or IP address to use for this policy. If you use a hostname rather than an IP address, you must configure a DNS server in VNMC.
Port	Port number for sending the core dump file.
Protocol	Protocol for exporting the core dump file (read-only).
Path	Path to use when storing the core dump file on a remote system. The default path is /tftpboot, such as /tftpboot/test, where <i>test</i> is the subfolder.

## Editing a Core File Policy for VNMC Profile

### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Core File**.
- Step 2** In the General tab, click the core file policy you want to edit, then click **Edit**.
- Step 3** In the Edit dialog box, modify the following fields as appropriate:

Field	Description
Name	Name of the core file policy (read-only).
Description	Brief policy description.
Admin State	Administrative status of the policy: enabled or disabled.
Hostname	Hostname or IP address. <b>Note</b> If you use a hostname, you must configure a DNS server.
Port	Port number to use when exporting the core dump file.
Protocol	Protocol used to export the core dump file (read-only).

Field	Description
Path	Path to use when storing the core dump file on the remote system.  The default path is /tftpboot. To specify a subfolder under tftpboot, use the format /tftpboot/ <i>folder</i> where <i>folder</i> is the subfolder.

**Step 4** Click **OK**.

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## Deleting a Core File Policy from the VNMC Profile

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Core File**.
- Step 2** In the General tab, click the core file policy you want to delete, then click **Delete**.
- Step 3** When prompted, confirm the deletion.
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## Configuring a Fault Policy

### Adding a Fault Policy to the VNMC Profile

#### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Fault**.
- Step 2** In the General tab, click **Add Fault Policy**.
- Step 3** In the Add Fault Policy dialog box, provide the information as described in the following table, then click **OK**:

Field	Description
Name	Fault policy name.  This name can be between 1 and 32 identifier characters. You can use alphanumeric characters including hyphen, underscore, dot, and colon. You cannot change this name after it is created.
Description	Brief policy description.

Field	Description
Flapping Interval	<p>Length of time (in hours, minutes, and seconds) that must elapse before the system allows a fault to change its state.</p> <p>Flapping occurs when a fault is raised and cleared several times in rapid succession. To prevent this, the system does not allow a fault to change its state until this amount of time has elapsed since the last state change.</p> <p>If the condition reoccurs during the flapping interval, the fault returns to the active state. If the condition does not reoccur during the flapping interval, the fault is cleared. What happens at that point depends on the setting in the Clear Faults Retention Action field.</p> <p>The default flapping interval is ten seconds.</p>
Clear Faults Retention Action	<p>Action to be taken when faults are cleared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• retain—Retain the cleared faults.</li> <li>• delete—Delete fault messages as soon as they are marked as cleared.</li> </ul>
Clear Faults Retention Interval	<p>How long the system is to retain cleared fault messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forever—The system retains all cleared fault messages regardless of their age.</li> <li>• Other—The system retains cleared fault message for a specified the length of time. In the spinbox that is displayed when you select this option, enter the length of time (in days, hours, minutes, and seconds) that the system is to retain cleared fault messages.</li> </ul>

## Editing a Fault Policy for a VNMC Profile



### Note

When the system boots up, a default policy already exists. The default policy cannot be deleted but can be modified.

## Procedure

**Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Fault**.

**Step 2** In the General tab, select the fault policy you want to edit, then click **Edit**.

**Step 3** In the Edit Fault Policy dialog box, modify the fields as needed by using the information in the following table, then click **OK**.

Field	Description
Name	Policy name (read-only).
Description	Brief policy description.
Flapping Interval	<p>Length of time (in hours, minutes, and seconds) that must elapse before the system allows a fault to change its state.</p> <p>Flapping occurs when a fault is raised and cleared several times in rapid succession. To prevent this, the system does not allow a fault to change its state until this amount of time has elapsed since the last state change.</p> <p>If the condition recurs during the flapping interval, the fault returns to the active state. If the condition does not recur during the flapping interval, the fault is cleared. The next action depends on the setting in the Clear Faults Retention Action field.</p> <p>The default flapping interval is ten seconds.</p>
Clear Faults Retention Action	<p>Available fault retention actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• retain—The system retains fault messages.</li> <li>• delete—The system deletes fault messages when they are marked as cleared.</li> </ul>
Clear Faults Retention Interval	<p>How long the system is to retain cleared fault messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forever—The system retains all cleared fault messages regardless of their age.</li> <li>• Other—The system retains cleared fault message for a specified the length of time. In the spinbox that is displayed when you select this option, enter the length of time (in days, hours, minutes, and seconds) that the system is to retain cleared fault messages.</li> </ul>

## Deleting a Fault Policy from the VNMC Profile



**Note** When the system boots up, a default policy already exists. The default policy cannot be deleted but can be modified.

### Procedure

- Step 1** In the Navigation pane, click the **Administration** tab.
- Step 2** In the Navigation pane, click the **VNMC Profile** subtab.
- Step 3** In the **Navigation** pane, expand **root > Advanced > VNMC Policies**.
- Step 4** In the **Work** pane, click the **General** tab.
- Step 5** On the **General** tab, click the fault policy you want to delete.
- Step 6** Click **Delete**.
- Step 7** In the Confirm dialog box, click **OK**.

## Configuring a Logging Policy

### Adding a Logging Policy to the VNMC Profile

#### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Log File**.
- Step 2** In the General tab, click **Add Logging Policy**.
- Step 3** In the Add Logging Policy dialog box, complete the following fields:

Field	Description
Name	Logging policy name. This name can be between 1 and 32 identifier characters. You can use alphanumeric characters including hyphen, underscore, dot, and colon. You cannot change this name after it is created.
Description	Brief policy description.

Field	Description
Log Level	<p>One of the following logging severity levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• debug0</li> <li>• debug1</li> <li>• debug2</li> <li>• debug3</li> <li>• debug4</li> <li>• info</li> <li>• warning</li> <li>• minor</li> <li>• major</li> <li>• critical</li> </ul> <p>The default log level is info.</p>
Backup Files Count	<p>Number of backup files that are filled before they are overwritten.</p> <p>The range is 1 to 9 files, with a default of 2 files.</p>
File Size (bytes)	<p>Backup file size.</p> <p>The range is 1 MB to 100 MB with a default of 5 MB.</p>

**Step 4** Click **OK**.

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## Editing a Logging Policy for VNMC Profile



**Note** When the system boots up, a default policy already exists. The default policy cannot be deleted but can be modified.

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### Procedure

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**Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Log File**.

**Step 2** In General tab, select the logging policy that you want to edit, then click **Edit**.

**Step 3** In the Edit Log File Policy dialog box, modify the information as required by using the information in the following table, then click **OK**.



Field	Description
Name	Logging policy name (read-only).
Description	Brief policy description.
Log Level	<p>One of the following logging levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• debug0</li> <li>• debug1</li> <li>• debug2</li> <li>• debug3</li> <li>• debug4</li> <li>• info</li> <li>• warning</li> <li>• minor</li> <li>• major</li> <li>• critical</li> </ul> <p>The default log level is info.</p>
Backup Files Count	<p>Number of backup files that are filled before they are overwritten.</p> <p>The range is 1 to 9 files, with a default of 2 files.</p>
File Size (bytes)	<p>Backup file size.</p> <p>The range is 1 MB to 100 MB with a default of 5 MB.</p>

## Deleting a Logging Policy from the VNMC Profile



### Note

When the system boots up, a default policy already exists. The default policy cannot be deleted but can be modified.

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Log File**.
  - Step 2** In the General tab, select the logging policy you want to delete, then click **Delete**.
  - Step 3** When prompted, confirm the deletion.
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## Configuring Syslog Policy

### Adding a Syslog Policy to the VNMC Profile

#### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Syslog**.
  - Step 2** In the General tab, click **Add Syslog**.
  - Step 3** In the Add Syslog Policy dialog box, provide the information as described in the following table, then click **OK**.  
The syslog message settings that you configure for the VNMC profile apply to VNMC syslog messages only. These settings do not affect other non-VNMC syslog messages.

Field	Description
<b>General Tab</b>	
Name	Policy name.
Description	Brief policy description.
Use Emblem Format	Check the check box to use the EMBLEM format for syslog messages.  This option is supported for ASA 1000Vs. It is not supported for VSGs.
Continue if Host is Down	Check the check box to continue logging if the syslog server is down.  This option is supported for ASA 1000Vs. It is not supported for VSGs.
<b>Servers Tab</b>	
Add Syslog Server	Click to add a new syslog server.
Syslog Servers table	List of configured syslog servers.

Field	Description
<b>Local Destinations Tab</b>	
Console area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admin State—Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.</li> <li>• Level—Message level: alert, critical, or emergency.</li> </ul> <p>If the Admin State is enabled, select the lowest message level that you want displayed. The system displays that level and above on the console.</p>
Monitor area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admin State—Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.</li> <li>• Level—Message level: emergency, alert, critical, error, warning, notification, information, or debugging.</li> </ul> <p>If the Admin State is enabled, select the lowest message level that you want displayed. The system displays that level and above on the console.</p>
File area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admin State—Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.</li> <li>• Level—Message level: emergency, alert, critical, error, warning, notification, information, or debugging.</li> </ul> <p>If the Admin State is enabled, select the lowest message level that you want displayed. The system displays that level and above on the console.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• File Name—Name of the file to which messages are logged.</li> <li>• Size (bytes)—Maximum size, in bytes, that the file can reach before the system begins to overwrite the messages.</li> </ul>

Field	Description
Buffer area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admin State—Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.</li> <li>• Level—Message level: emergency, alert, critical, error, warning, notification, information, or debugging. If the Admin State is enabled, select the lowest message level that you want displayed. The system displays that level and above on the console.</li> <li>• Buffer Size (Bytes)—In bytes, the size of the buffer for syslog messages.</li> <li>• Wrap to Flash—Indicates whether or not the buffer contents are saved to flash memory with the buffer wraps (becomes full). Check the check box to save the contents to flash memory if the buffer wraps.</li> <li>• Max File Size in Flash (KB)—Maximum size, in kilobytes, that can be used by the syslog buffer. This option is enabled if the Wrap to Flash option is enabled.</li> <li>• Min Free Flash Size (KB)—Minimum size, in kilobytes, that is allocated for the syslog buffer. This option is enabled if the Wrap to Flash option is enabled.</li> </ul>

## Editing a Syslog Policy for VNMC Profile



### Note

When the system boots up, a default policy already exists. The default policy cannot be deleted but can be modified.

## Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Syslog**.
- Step 2** In the General tab, select the syslog policy you want to edit, then click **Edit**.
- Step 3** In the Edit Syslog Policy dialog box, update the information as required by using the information in the following table, then click **OK**.

Field	Description
<b>General Tab</b>	
Name	Policy name.
Description	Brief policy description.
Use Emblem Format	Check the check box to use the EMBLEM format for syslog messages.  This option is supported for ASA 1000Vs. It is not supported for VSGs.
Continue if Host is Down	Check the check box to continue logging if the syslog server is down.  This option is supported for ASA 1000Vs. It is not supported for VSGs.
<b>Servers Tab</b>	
Add Syslog Server	Click to add a new syslog server.
Syslog Servers table	List of configured syslog servers.
<b>Local Destinations Tab</b>	
Console area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admin State—Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.</li> <li>• Level—Message level: alert, critical, or emergency.</li> </ul> <p>If the Admin State is enabled, select the lowest message level that you want displayed. The system displays that level and above on the console.</p>

Field	Description
Monitor area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admin State—Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.</li> <li>• Level—Message level: emergency, alert, critical, error, warning, notification, information, or debugging.</li> </ul> <p>If the Admin State is enabled, select the lowest message level that you want displayed. The system displays that level and above on the console.</p>
File area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admin State—Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.</li> <li>• Level—Message level: emergency, alert, critical, error, warning, notification, information, or debugging.</li> </ul> <p>If the Admin State is enabled, select the lowest message level that you want displayed. The system displays that level and above on the console.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• File Name—Name of the file to which messages are logged.</li> <li>• Size (bytes)—Maximum size, in bytes, that the file can reach before the system begins to overwrite the messages.</li> </ul>

Field	Description
Buffer area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Admin State</b>—Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.</li> <li>• <b>Level</b>—Message level: emergency, alert, critical, error, warning, notification, information, or debugging. If the Admin State is enabled, select the lowest message level that you want displayed. The system displays that level and above on the console.</li> <li>• <b>Buffer Size (Bytes)</b>—In bytes, the size of the buffer for syslog messages.</li> <li>• <b>Wrap to Flash</b>—Indicates whether or not the buffer contents are saved to flash memory with the buffer wraps (becomes full). Check the check box to save the contents to flash memory if the buffer wraps.</li> <li>• <b>Max File Size in Flash (KB)</b>—Maximum size, in kilobytes, that can be used by the syslog buffer. This option is enabled if the Wrap to Flash option is enabled.</li> <li>• <b>Min Free Flash Size (KB)</b>—Minimum size, in kilobytes, that is allocated for the syslog buffer. This option is enabled if the Wrap to Flash option is enabled.</li> </ul>

## Deleting a Syslog Policy from a VNMC Profile



**Note** When the system boots up, a default policy already exists. The default policy cannot be deleted but can be modified.

### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Syslog**.
- Step 2** In the General tab, click the syslog policy you want to delete, then click **Delete**.
- Step 3** When prompted, confirm the deletion.

## Adding a Syslog Server to the VNMC Profile

### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Syslog** .
- Step 2** In the General tab, click **Add Syslog Policy**.
- Step 3** In the Add Syslog Policy dialog box, click **Add Syslog Server**.
- Step 4** In the Add Syslog Server dialog box, provide the information as described in the following table:

Field	Description
Server Type	One of the following server types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• primary</li> <li>• secondary</li> <li>• tertiary</li> </ul>
Hostname/IP Address	Hostname or IP address where the syslog file resides.
Severity	One of the following severity levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• emergencies (0)</li> <li>• alerts (1)</li> <li>• critical (2)</li> <li>• errors (3)</li> <li>• warnings (4)</li> <li>• notifications (5)</li> <li>• information (6)</li> <li>• debugging (7)</li> </ul>



Field	Description
Forwarding Facility	One of the following forwarding facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• auth</li> <li>• authpriv</li> <li>• cron</li> <li>• daemon</li> <li>• ftp</li> <li>• kernel</li> <li>• local0</li> <li>• local1</li> <li>• local2</li> <li>• local3</li> <li>• local4</li> <li>• local5</li> <li>• local6</li> <li>• local7</li> <li>• lpr</li> <li>• mail</li> <li>• news</li> <li>• syslog</li> <li>• user</li> <li>• uucp</li> </ul>
Admin State	Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.
Port	Port to use to send data to the syslog server. Valid port values are 1025 through 65535 for both TCP and UDP. The default TCP port is 1470. The default UDP port is 514.
Protocol	Protocol to use for this policy: TCP or UDP.
Use Transport Layer Security	Check the check box to use Transport Layer Security. This option is available only for TCP.

Field	Description
Server Interface	Interface to use to access the syslog server.

**Step 5** Click **OK** in the open dialog boxes.

## Editing a Syslog Server for VNMC Profile

### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Policies > Syslog**.
- Step 2** In the General tab, select the syslog policy with the syslog server that you want to edit, then click **Edit**.
- Step 3** In the Edit Syslog Policy dialog box, click the **Servers** tab.
- Step 4** Select the syslog server that you want to edit, then click **Edit**.
- Step 5** In the Edit Syslog Server dialog box, edit the information as required, using the information in the following table:

Name	Description
Server Type	One of the following server types: primary, secondary, or tertiary (read-only).
Hostname/IP Address	Hostname or IP address where the syslog file resides.
Severity	One of the following severity levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• emergencies (0)</li> <li>• alerts (1)</li> <li>• critical (2)</li> <li>• errors (3)</li> <li>• warnings (4)</li> <li>• notifications (5)</li> <li>• information (6)</li> <li>• debugging (7)</li> </ul>

Name	Description
Forwarding Facility	One of the following forwarding facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• auth</li> <li>• authpriv</li> <li>• cron</li> <li>• daemon</li> <li>• ftp</li> <li>• kernel</li> <li>• local0</li> <li>• local1</li> <li>• local2</li> <li>• local3</li> <li>• local4</li> <li>• local5</li> <li>• local6</li> <li>• local7</li> <li>• lpr</li> <li>• mail</li> <li>• news</li> <li>• syslog</li> <li>• user</li> <li>• uucp</li> </ul>
Admin State	Administrative state of the policy: enabled or disabled.
Port	Port to use to send data to the syslog server. Valid port values are 1025 through 65535 for both TCP and UDP. The default TCP port is 1470. The default UDP port is 514.
Protocol	Protocol to use: TCP or UDP.
Use Transport Layer Security	Check the check box to use Transport Layer Security. This option is available only for TCP.

Name	Description
Server Interface	<p>Interface to use to access the syslog server.</p> <p>This option applies to ASA 1000V only. Enter the data interface name specify in the edge firewall.</p> <p>Use the device CLI to configure a route through the management interface.</p>

**Step 6** Click **OK** in the open dialog boxes.

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## Deleting a Syslog Server from a VNMC Profile

### Procedure

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- Step 1** In the **Navigation** pane, click the **Administration** tab.
  - Step 2** In the **Navigation** pane, click the **VNMC Profile** subtab.
  - Step 3** In the **Navigation** pane, expand **root > Advanced > VNMC Policies**.
  - Step 4** In the **Navigation** pane, click the **Syslog** node.
  - Step 5** In the **Work** pane, click the **General** tab.
  - Step 6** On the **General** tab, click the **Add Syslog** link.
  - Step 7** In the **Add Syslog** dialog box, click the **Servers** tab.
  - Step 8** On the **Servers** tab, click the syslog server you want to delete.
  - Step 9** Click **Delete**.
  - Step 10** In the **Confirm** dialog box, click **Yes**.
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# Configuring the Default Profile

## Editing the VNMC Default Profile

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Profile > default**.
- Step 2** In the **General** tab, update the information as required:

Field	Description
Name	Default profile name (read-only).
Description	Brief profile description.
Time Zone	Available time zones. The default time zone is UTC.

**Step 3** In the Policy tab, update the information as required:

Field	Description
<b>DNS Servers</b>	
Add DNS Server	Click to add a new DNS server.
Delete	Deletes the DNS server selected in the DNS Servers table.
Up and down arrows	Changes the priority of the selected DNS server. VNM uses the DNS servers in the order in which they appear in the table.
DNS Servers table	Identifies the DNS servers configured in the system.
<b>NTP Servers</b>	
Add NTP Server	Click to add a new NTP server.
Delete	Deletes the NTP server selected in the NTP Servers table.
Up and down arrows	Changes the priority of the selected NTP server. VNM uses the NTP servers in the order in which they appear in the table.
NTP Servers table	Identifies the NTP servers configured in the system.
<b>DNS Domains</b>	
Edit	Edits the DNS domain selected in the DNS Domains table. The default DNS domain cannot be edited.
DNS Domains	Identifies the default DNS domain name and domain configured in the system.

Field	Description
<b>Other Options</b>	
Syslog	The syslog policies associated with this profile can be selected, added, or edited. Click the Resolved Policy field to review or modify the specified policy.
Fault	The fault policies associated with this profile can be selected, added, or edited. Click the Resolved Policy field to review or modify the specified policy.
Core File	The core file policies associated with this profile can be selected, added, or edited. Click the Resolved Policy field to review or modify the specified policy.
Log File	The log file policies associated with this profile can be selected, added, or edited. Click the Resolved Policy field to review or modify the specified policy.

**Step 4** Click **Save**.

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## Configuring a DNS Server

### Adding a DNS Server

#### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Profile > default**.
  - Step 2** Click the **Policy** tab.
  - Step 3** In the DNS Servers area, click **Add DNS Server**.
  - Step 4** In the Add DNS Server dialog box, enter the DNS server IP address.  
You can specify a maximum of four DNS servers.
  - Step 5** Click **Save**.
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## Deleting a DNS Server

### Procedure

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- Step 1** In the Navigation pane, click the **Administration** tab.
  - Step 2** In the Navigation pane, click the **VNMC Profile** subtab.
  - Step 3** In the **Navigation** pane, expand **root > VNMC Profile**.
  - Step 4** In the **Navigation** pane, click *default*.
  - Step 5** In the **Work** pane, click the **Policy** tab.
  - Step 6** In the **DNS Servers** area, click the IP address you want to delete.
  - Step 7** Click the **Delete** link.
  - Step 8** In the **Confirm** dialog box, click **Yes**.
  - Step 9** In the **Work** pane, click **Save**.
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## Configuring an NTP Server

### Adding an NTP Server

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Profile > default**.
  - Step 2** In the Policy tab, click **Add NTP Server**.
  - Step 3** In the Add NTP server dialog box, enter the hostname or IP address of the NTP server.  
**Note** You can include a maximum of four NTP servers. Use the up and down arrows to arrange the servers from highest to lowest priority, with the highest priority server at the top of the list.
  - Step 4** Click **Save**.
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## Deleting an NTP Server

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Profile > default**.
  - Step 2** Click the **Policy** tab.
  - Step 3** In the NTP Servers area, click the server that you want to delete, then click **Delete**.
  - Step 4** When prompted, confirm the deletion.
  - Step 5** Click **Save**.
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## Configuring a DNS Domain

### Editing a DNS Domain

**Caution**

Changing the DNS domain will cause a loss of connectivity that results in an error message, your session closing, and then the display of a new VNMC certificate. This situation occurs when the VNMC hostname, VNMC domain name, or both have changed. The VM Manager Extension file must be exported again and installed on vCenter. To continue, accept the VNMC certificate and log into VNMC again.

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### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Administration > VNMC Profile > root > VNMC Profile > default**.
  - Step 2** Click the **Policy** tab.
  - Step 3** In the DNS Domains table, select the domain that you want to edit, then click **Edit**.
  - Step 4** In the Edit DNS Domains dialog box, edit the Domain Name field as required, then click **OK**.
  - Step 5** Click **Save**.
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