



Configuring Settings for Faults, Events, and Logs

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Configuring Settings for the Fault Collection Policy, page 1](#)
- [Configuring Fault Suppression, page 3](#)
- [Configuring Settings for the Core File Exporter, page 23](#)
- [Configuring the Syslog, page 25](#)
- [Viewing Audit Logs, page 27](#)
- [Configuring the Log File Exporter, page 28](#)

Configuring Settings for the Fault Collection Policy

Global Fault Policy

The global fault policy controls the lifecycle of a fault in a Cisco UCS domain, including when faults are cleared, the flapping interval (the length of time between the fault being raised and the condition being cleared), and the retention interval (the length of time a fault is retained in the system).

A fault in Cisco UCS has the following lifecycle:

- 1 A condition occurs in the system and Cisco UCS Manager raises a fault. This is the active state.
- 2 When the fault is alleviated, it enters a flapping or soaking interval that is designed to prevent flapping. Flapping occurs when a fault is raised and cleared several times in rapid succession. During the flapping interval, the fault retains its severity for the length of time specified in the global fault policy.
- 3 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.
- 4 The cleared fault enters the retention interval. This interval ensures that the fault reaches the attention of an administrator even if the condition that caused the fault has been alleviated and the fault has not been deleted prematurely. The retention interval retains the cleared fault for the length of time specified in the global fault policy.

- 5 If the condition reoccurs during the retention interval, the fault returns to the active state. If the condition does not reoccur, the fault is deleted.

Configuring the Fault Collection Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope monitoring	Enters monitoring mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /monitoring # scope fault policy	Enters monitoring fault policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set clear-action {delete retain}	Specifies whether to retain or delete all cleared messages. If the retain option is specified, then the length of time that the messages are retained is determined by the set retention-interval command.
Step 4	UCS-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set flap-interval seconds	Specifies the time interval (in seconds) the system waits before changing a fault state. 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 state until the flapping interval has elapsed after the last state change. If the fault is raised again during the flapping interval, it returns to the active state, otherwise, the fault is cleared.
Step 5	UCS-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set retention-interval {days hours minutes seconds forever}	Specifies the time interval the system retains all cleared fault messages before deleting them. The system can retain cleared fault messages forever, or for the specified number of days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
Step 6	UCS-A /monitoring/fault-policy # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction.

This example configures the fault collection policy to retain cleared fault messages for 30 days, sets the flapping interval to 10 seconds, and commits the transaction.

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope fault policy
UCS-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set clear-action retain
UCS-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set flap-interval 10
UCS-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set retention-interval 30 0 0 0
UCS-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/fault-policy #
```

Configuring Fault Suppression

Fault Suppression

Fault suppression allows you to suppress SNMP trap and Call Home notifications during a planned maintenance time. You can create a fault suppression task to prevent notifications from being sent whenever a transient fault is raised or cleared.

Faults remain suppressed until the time duration has expired, or the fault suppression tasks have been manually stopped by the user. After the fault suppression has ended, Cisco UCS Manager will send notifications for any outstanding suppressed faults that have not been cleared.

Fault suppression uses the following:

Fixed Time Intervals or Schedules

You can use the following to specify the maintenance window during which you want to suppress faults.

- Fixed time intervals allow you to create a start time and a duration when fault suppression is active. Fixed time intervals cannot be reused.
- Schedules are used for one time occurrences or recurring time periods and can be saved and reused.

Suppression Policies

These policies define which causes and types of faults you want to suppress. Only one policy can be assigned to a task. The following policies are defined by Cisco UCS Manager:

- **default-chassis-all-maint**—Suppresses faults for the chassis and all components installed into the chassis, including all blade servers, power supplies, and fan modules.
This policy applies only to chassis.
- **default-chassis-phys-maint**—Suppresses faults for the chassis and all components installed into the chassis, including all blade servers, power supplies, and fan modules.
This policy applies only to chassis.
- **default-fex-all-maint**—Suppresses faults for the FEX and all power supplies, and fan modules in the FEX.
This policy applies only to FEXes.
- **default-fex-phys-maint**—Suppresses faults for the FEX and all fan modules and power supplies in the FEX.
This policy applies only to FEXes.
- **default-server-maint**—Suppresses faults for blade servers and/or rack servers.
This policy applies to chassis, organizations, and service profiles.



Note When applied to a chassis, only blade servers are affected.

Suppression Tasks

You can use these tasks to connect the schedule or fixed time interval and the suppression policy to a component.



Note

After you create a suppression task, you can edit the fixed time interval or schedule of the task in both the Cisco UCS Manager GUI and Cisco UCS Manager CLI. However, you can only change between using a fixed time interval and using a schedule in the Cisco UCS Manager CLI.

Configuring Fault Suppression for a Chassis

Configuring Fault Suppression Tasks for a Chassis Using a Fixed Time Interval

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope chassis <i>chassis-num</i>	Enters chassis mode for the specified chassis.
Step 2	UCS-A/chassis # create fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Creates a fault-suppress-task on the chassis, and enters fault-suppress-task mode. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
Step 3	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # set fault-suppress-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Specifies the fault suppression policy that you want to apply.
Step 4	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # create local-schedule	Creates a local schedule and enters local-schedule mode.
Step 5	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # create occurrence single-one-time	Creates a one-time occurrence, and enters single-one-time mode.
Step 6	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date <i>month day-of-month year hour minute seconds</i>	Specifies the date and time that this occurrence should run.
Step 7	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set max-duration { none <i>num-of-days num-of-hours num-of-minutes num-of-seconds</i> }	Specifies the maximum length of time that this task can run. To run the task until it is manually stopped, enter none or omit this step.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to create a fault suppression task called task2 for the chassis, apply the default-chassis-all-maint policy to the task, set the start date to January 1, 2013 at 11:00, and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope chassis 1
UCS-A/chassis # create fault-suppress-task task2
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task* # set fault-suppress-policy default-chassis-all-maint
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task* # create local-schedule
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* # create occurrence single-one-time
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* # set date jan 1 2013 11 00 00
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* # commit-buffer
```

Configuring Fault Suppression Tasks for a Chassis Using a Schedule

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope chassis <i>chassis-num</i>	Enters chassis mode for the specified chassis.
Step 2	UCS-A/chassis # create fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Creates a fault-suppress-task on the chassis, and enters the fault-suppress-task mode. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
Step 3	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # set schedule <i>name</i>	Specifies the schedule that you want to use. Note The schedule must exist before you can use it in a fault suppression task. For more information about creating schedules, see Creating a Schedule .
Step 4	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # set fault-suppress-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Selects the fault suppression policy you want to apply.
Step 5	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to create a fault suppression task called task1 for the chassis, apply the scheduler called weekly_maint and the default-chassis-all-maint policy to the task, and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope chassis 2
UCS-A/chassis # create fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task* # set schedule weekly_maint
```

```
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task* # set fault-suppress-policy default-chassis-all-maint
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
```

Deleting Fault Suppression Tasks for a Chassis

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope chassis <i>chassis-num</i>	Enters chassis mode for the specified chassis.
Step 2	UCS-A/chassis # delete fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Deletes the specified fault suppression task.
Step 3	UCS-A/chassis # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to delete the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope chassis 1
UCS-A/chassis # delete fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/chassis* # commit-buffer
```

Modifying Fault Suppression Tasks for a Chassis

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope chassis <i>chassis-num</i>	Enters chassis mode for the specified chassis.
Step 2	UCS-A/chassis # scope fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Enters fault-suppress-task mode.
Step 3	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # set fault-suppress-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Modifies the fault suppression policy. Note To apply a different schedule to the fault suppression task, go to Step 4. To change the fixed time interval of the fault suppression task, go to Step 5.
Step 4	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # set schedule <i>name</i>	Applies the schedule you want to use.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>Note If you change from a fixed time interval to a schedule, the fixed time interval is deleted when you commit.</p> <p>If you change from a schedule to a fixed time interval, the reference to the schedule is cleared when you commit.</p>
Step 5	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # scope local-schedule	Enters local-schedule mode.
Step 6	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # scope occurrence single-one-time	Enters single-one-time mode.
Step 7	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date <i>month day-of-month year hour minute seconds</i>	Specifies the date and time that this occurrence should run.
Step 8	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set max-duration { <i>none num-of-days num-of-hours num-of-minutes num-of-seconds</i> }	Specifies the maximum length of time that this task can run. To run the task until it is manually stopped, enter none or omit this step.
Step 9	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to change the date and the fault suppression policy of the fault suppression task called task2:

```
UCS-A# scope chassis 1
UCS-A/chassis # scope fault-suppress-task task2
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # set fault-suppress-policy default-server-maint
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task* # scope local-schedule
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* # scope occurrence single-one-time
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # set date dec 31 2013
11 00 00
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # commit-buffer
```

The following example shows how to apply a different schedule to the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope chassis 1
UCS-A/chassis # scope fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # set schedule monthly-maint
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
```

Viewing Suppressed Faults and Fault Suppression Tasks for a Chassis

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope chassis <i>chassis-num</i>	Enters chassis mode for the specified chassis.
Step 2	UCS-A/chassis # show fault suppressed	Displays the suppressed faults for the chassis. Note Only faults owned by the selected component are displayed.
Step 3	UCS-A/chassis # scope fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Enters fault-suppress-task mode.
Step 4	UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # show detail expand	Displays the schedule or fixed time interval for the task.

The following example shows how to display the suppressed faults for a chassis:

```
UCS-A# scope chassis 1
UCS-A/chassis # show fault suppressed
Fault Suppress Task:

Name                Status                Global Schedule Suppress Policy Name
-----
task1                Active                test_schedule1   Default Chassis Phys Maint

UCS-A/chassis #
```

The following example shows how to display the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope chassis 1
UCS-A/chassis # scope fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task # show detail expand
Fault Suppress Task:
  Name: task1
  Status: Active
  Global Schedule: test_schedule1
  Suppress Policy Name: Default Chassis Phys Maint

UCS-A/chassis/fault-suppress-task #
```

Configuring Fault Suppression for a Server

Configuring Fault Suppression Tasks for a Server Using a Fixed Time Interval

The `default-server-maint` suppression policy is selected by default.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope server [<i>chassis-num/server-num</i> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>]	Enters server mode for the specified server.
Step 2	UCS-A/server # create fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Creates a fault-suppress-task on the server, and enters the fault-suppress-task mode. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
Step 3	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task # create local-schedule	Creates a local schedule and enters local-schedule mode.
Step 4	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # create occurrence single-one-time	Creates a one-time occurrence, and enters single-one-time mode.
Step 5	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date <i>month day-of-month year hour minute seconds</i>	Specifies the date and time that this occurrence should run.
Step 6	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set max-duration { <i>none</i> <i>num-of-days num-of-hours num-of-minutes num-of-seconds</i> }	Specifies the maximum length of time that this task can run. To run the task until it is manually stopped, enter none or omit this step.
Step 7	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to create a fault suppression task called task2 for the server, set the start date to January 1, 2013 at 11:00, and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope server 1/1
UCS-A/server # create fault-suppress-task task2
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task* # create local-schedule
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* # create occurrence single-one-time
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # set date jan 1 2013 11
00 00
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # commit-buffer
```

Configuring Fault Suppression Tasks for a Server using a Schedule

The `default-server-maint` suppression policy is selected by default.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope server [<i>chassis-num/server-num</i> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>]	Enters server mode for the specified server.
Step 2	UCS-A/server # create fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Creates a fault-suppress-task on the server, and enters the fault-suppress-task mode. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
Step 3	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task # set schedule <i>name</i>	Specifies the schedule that you want to use. Note The schedule must exist before you can use it in a fault suppression task. For more information about creating schedules, see Creating a Schedule .
Step 4	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to create a fault suppression task called task1 for the server, apply the scheduler called weekly_maint to the task, and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope server 1/1
UCS-A/server # create fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task* # set schedule weekly_maint
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
```

Deleting Fault Suppression Tasks for a Server**Procedure**

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope server [<i>chassis-num/server-num</i> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>]	Enters server mode for the specified server.
Step 2	UCS-A/server # delete fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Deletes the specified fault suppression task.
Step 3	UCS-A/server # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to delete the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope server 1/1
UCS-A/server # delete fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/server* # commit-buffer
```

Modifying Fault Suppression Tasks for a Server

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope server [<i>chassis-num/server-num</i> <i>dynamic-uuid</i>]	Enters server mode for the specified server.
Step 2	UCS-A/server # scope fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Enters fault-suppress-task mode. Note To apply a different schedule to the fault suppression task, go to Step 3. To change the fixed time interval of the fault suppression task, go to Step 4.
Step 3	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task # set schedule <i>name</i>	Applies a different schedule. Note If you change from a fixed time interval to a schedule, the fixed time interval is deleted when you commit. If you change from a schedule to a fixed time interval, the reference to the schedule is cleared when you commit.
Step 4	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task # scope local-schedule	Enters local-schedule mode.
Step 5	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # scope occurrence single-one-time	Enters single-one-time mode.
Step 6	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date <i>month day-of-month year hour minute seconds</i>	Specifies the date and time that this occurrence should run.
Step 7	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set max-duration { <i>none</i> <i>num-of-days num-of-hours num-of-minutes num-of-seconds</i> }	Specifies the maximum length of time that this task can run. To run the task until it is manually stopped, enter none or omit this step.
Step 8	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to change the date and the fault suppression policy of the fault suppression task called task2:

```
UCS-A# scope server 1/1
UCS-A/server # scope fault-suppress-task task2
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task # scope local-schedule
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # scope occurrence single-one-time
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date dec 31 2013 11
00 00
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # commit-buffer
```

The following example shows how to apply a different schedule to the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope server 1/1
UCS-A/server # scope fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task # set schedule monthly-maint
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
```

Viewing Suppressed Faults and Fault Suppression Tasks for a Server

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope server [<i>chassis-num/server-num dynamic-uuid</i>]	Enters server mode for the specified server.
Step 2	UCS-A/server # show fault suppressed	Displays the suppressed faults for the server. Note Only faults owned by the selected component are displayed.
Step 3	UCS-A/server # scope fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Enters fault-suppress-task mode.
Step 4	UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task # show detail expand	Displays the schedule or fixed time interval for the task.

The following example shows how to display the suppressed faults for a server:

```
UCS-A# scope server 1/1
UCS-A/server # show fault suppressed
Fault Suppress Task:

Name                Status                Global Schedule Suppress Policy Name
-----
task1               Active                test_schedule1   Default Server Maint

UCS-A/server #
```

The following example shows how to display the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope server 1/1
UCS-A/server # scope fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task # show detail expand
Fault Suppress Task:
  Name: task1
  Status: Active
  Global Schedule: test_schedule1
```

Suppress Policy Name: Default Server Maint

UCS-A/server/fault-suppress-task #

Configuring Fault Suppression for a Service Profile

Configuring Fault Suppression Tasks for a Service Profile Using a Fixed Time Interval

The `default-server-maint` suppression policy is selected by default.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i></code>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter <code>/</code> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	<code>UCS-A /org # scope service-profile <i>profile-name</i></code>	Enters service profile organization mode for the service profile.
Step 3	<code>UCS-A /org/service-profile # create fault-suppress-task <i>name</i></code>	Creates a fault-suppress-task on the chassis, and enters the fault-suppress-task mode. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
Step 4	<code>UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task # create local-schedule</code>	Creates a local schedule and enters local-schedule mode.
Step 5	<code>UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # create occurrence single-one-time</code>	Creates a one-time occurrence, and enters single-one-time mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date <i>month day-of-month year hour minute seconds</i>	Specifies the date and time that this occurrence should run.
Step 7	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set max-duration { none <i>num-of-days num-of-hours num-of-minutes num-of-seconds</i> }	Specifies the maximum length of time that this task can run. To run the task until it is manually stopped, enter none or omit this step.
Step 8	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to create a fault suppression task called task2 under the accounting service profile, set the start date to January 1, 2013 at 11:00, and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # scope service-profile accounting
UCS-A/org/service-profile # create fault-suppress-task task2
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task* # create local-schedule
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* # create occurrence
single-one-time
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # set date
jan 1 2013 11 00 00
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # commit-buffer
```

Configuring Fault Suppression Tasks for a Service Profile Using a Schedule

The **default-server-maint** suppression policy is selected by default.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope service-profile <i>profile-name</i>	Enters service profile organization mode for the service profile.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/service-profile # create fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Creates a fault-suppress-task on the chassis, and enters the fault-suppress-task mode. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), :

	Command or Action	Purpose
		(colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
Step 4	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task # set schedule <i>name</i>	Specifies the schedule that you want to use. Note The schedule must exist before you can use it in a fault suppression task. For more information about creating schedules, see Creating a Schedule .
Step 5	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to create a fault suppression task called task1 under the accounting service profile, apply the scheduler called weekly_maint to the task, and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # scope service-profile accounting
UCS-A/org/service-profile # create fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task* # set schedule weekly_maint
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
```

Deleting Fault Suppression Tasks for a Service Profile

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope service-profile <i>profile-name</i>	Enters service profile organization mode for the service profile.
Step 3	UCS-A/org/service-profile # delete fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Deletes the specified fault suppression task.
Step 4	UCS-A/org/service-profile # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to delete the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # scope service-profile accounting
UCS-A/org/service-profile # delete fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
```

Modifying Fault Suppression Tasks for a Service Profile

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope service-profile <i>profile-name</i>	Enters service profile organization mode for the service profile.
Step 3	UCS-A/org/service-profile # scope fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Enters fault-suppress-task mode. Note To apply a different schedule to the fault suppression task, go to Step 4. To change the fixed time interval of the fault suppression task, go to Step 5.
Step 4	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task # set schedule <i>name</i>	Applies a different schedule.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>Note If you change from a fixed time interval to a schedule, the fixed time interval is deleted when you commit.</p> <p>If you change from a schedule to a fixed time interval, the reference to the schedule is cleared when you commit.</p>
Step 5	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task # scope local-schedule	Enters local-schedule mode.
Step 6	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # scope occurrence single-one-time	Enters single-one-time mode.
Step 7	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date <i>month day-of-month year hour minute seconds</i>	Specifies the date and time that this occurrence should run.
Step 8	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set max-duration { none <i>num-of-days num-of-hours num-of-minutes num-of-seconds</i> }	Specifies the maximum length of time that this task can run. To run the task until it is manually stopped, enter none or omit this step.
Step 9	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to change the date and the fault suppression policy of the fault suppression task called task2:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # scope service-profile accounting
UCS-A/org/service-profile # scope fault-suppress-task task2
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task # scope local-schedule
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # scope occurrence
single-one-time
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date dec
31 2013 11 00 00
```

```
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # commit-buffer
```

The following example shows how to apply a different schedule to the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # scope service-profile accounting
UCS-A/org/service-profile # scope fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task # set schedule monthly-maint
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
```

Viewing Suppressed Faults and Fault Suppression Tasks for a Service Profile

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope service-profile <i>profile-name</i>	Enters service profile organization mode for the service profile.
Step 3	UCS-A/org/service-profile # show fault suppressed	Displays the suppressed faults for the server. Note Only faults owned by the selected component are displayed.
Step 4	UCS-A/org/service-profile # scope fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Enters fault-suppress-task mode.
Step 5	UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task # show detail expand	Displays the schedule or fixed time interval for the task.

The following example shows how to display the suppressed faults for a service profile:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # scope service-profile accounting
UCS-A/org/service-profile # show fault suppressed
UCS-A/org/service-profile #
Fault Suppress Task:

Name                Status                Global Schedule Suppress Policy Name
-----
task1               Active                test_schedule1    Default Server Maint

UCS-A/org/service-profile #
```

The following example shows how to display the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # scope service-profile accounting
UCS-A/org/service-profile # scope fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task # show detail expand
Fault Suppress Task:
  Name: task1
  Status: Active
  Global Schedule: test_schedule1
  Suppress Policy Name: Default Server Maint

UCS-A/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task #
```

Configuring Fault Suppression for an Organization

Configuring Fault Suppression Tasks for an Organization Using a Fixed Time Interval

The `default-server-maint` suppression policy is selected by default.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i></code>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter <code>/</code> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	<code>UCS-A/org # create fault-suppress-task <i>name</i></code>	Creates a fault-suppress-task for the organization, and enters fault-suppress-task mode. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than <code>-</code> (hyphen), <code>_</code> (underscore), <code>:</code> (colon), and <code>.</code> (period), and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
Step 3	<code>UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task # create local-schedule</code>	Creates a local schedule and enters local-schedule mode.
Step 4	<code>UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # create occurrence single-one-time</code>	Creates a one-time occurrence, and enters single-one-time mode.
Step 5	<code>UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date <i>month day-of-month year hour minute seconds</i></code>	Specifies the date and time that this occurrence should run.
Step 6	<code>UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set max-duration {none <i>num-of-days num-of-hours num-of-minutes num-of-seconds</i>}</code>	Specifies the maximum length of time that this task can run. To run the task until it is manually stopped, enter <code>none</code> or omit this step.
Step 7	<code>UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # commit-buffer</code>	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to create a fault suppression task called `task2` under the Root organization, set the start date to January 1, 2013 at 11:00, and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # create fault-suppress-task task2
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task* # create local-schedule
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* # create occurrence single-one-time
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # set date jan 1 2013 11 00
```

```
00
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # commit-buffer
```

Configuring Fault Suppression Tasks for an Organization Using a Schedule

The `default-server-maint` suppression policy is selected by default.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter <code>/</code> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A/org # create fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Creates a fault-suppress-task for the organization, and enters the fault-suppress-task mode. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
Step 3	UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task # set schedule <i>name</i>	Specifies the schedule that you want to use. Note The schedule must exist before you can use it in a fault suppression task. For more information about creating schedules, see Creating a Schedule .
Step 4	UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to create a fault suppression task called `task1` under the Root organization, apply the scheduler called `weekly_maint` to the task, and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # create fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task* # set schedule weekly_maint
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
```

Deleting Fault Suppression Tasks for an Organization

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter <code>/</code> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A/org # delete fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Deletes the specified fault suppression task.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	UCS-A/org # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to delete the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # delete fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/org* # commit-buffer
```

Modifying Fault Suppression Tasks for an Organization

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A/org # scope fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Enters fault-suppress-task mode. Note To apply a different schedule to the fault suppression task, go to Step 3. To change the fixed time interval of the fault suppression task, go to Step 4.
Step 3	UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task # set schedule <i>name</i>	Applies a different schedule. Note If you change from a fixed time interval to a schedule, the fixed time interval is deleted when you commit. If you change from a schedule to a fixed time interval, the reference to the schedule is cleared when you commit.
Step 4	UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task # scope local-schedule	Enters local-schedule mode.
Step 5	UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # scope occurrence single-one-time	Enters single-one-time mode.
Step 6	UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date <i>month day-of-month year hour minute seconds</i>	Specifies the date and time that this occurrence should run.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set max-duration {none num-of-days num-of-hours num-of-minutes num-of-seconds}	Specifies the maximum length of time that this task can run. To run the task until it is manually stopped, enter none or omit this step.
Step 8	UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to change the date and the fault suppression policy of the fault suppression task called task2:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A/org # scope fault-suppress-task task2
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task* # scope local-schedule
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule # scope occurrence single-one-time
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time # set date dec 31 2013 11 00
00
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time* # commit-buffer
```

The following example shows how to apply a different schedule to the fault suppression task called task1:

```
UCS-A# scope org
UCS-A/org # scope fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task # set schedule monthly-maint
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
```

Viewing Suppressed Faults and Fault Suppression Tasks for an Organization

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters the organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, enter / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A/org # show fault suppressed	Displays the suppressed faults for the organization Note Only faults owned by the selected component are displayed.
Step 3	UCS-A/org # scope fault-suppress-task <i>name</i>	Enters fault-suppress-task mode.
Step 4	UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task # show detail expand	Displays the schedule or fixed time interval for the task.

The following example shows how to display the suppressed faults for an organization:

```
UCS-A# scope org Finance
UCS-A/org # show fault suppressed
UCS-A/org #
```

```

Fault Suppress Task:
Name                Status                Global Schedule Suppress Policy Name
-----
task1               Active                test_schedule1   Default Server Maint
UCS-A/org #

```

The following example shows how to display the fault suppression task called task1:

```

UCS-A# scope org Finance
UCS-A/org # scope fault-suppress-task task1
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task # show detail expand
Fault Suppress Task:
  Name: task1
  Status: Active
  Global Schedule: test_schedule1
  Suppress Policy Name: Default Server Maint
UCS-A/org/fault-suppress-task #

```

Configuring Settings for the Core File Exporter

Core File Exporter

Cisco UCS uses the Core File Exporter to export core files as soon as they occur to a specified location on the network through TFTP. This functionality allows you to export the tar file with the contents of the core file.

Configuring the Core File Exporter

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope monitoring	Enters monitoring mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug	Enters monitoring system debug mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # enable core-export-target	Enables the core file exporter. When the core file exporter is enabled and an error causes the server to perform a core dump, the system exports the core file via TFTP to the specified remote server.
Step 4	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target path path	Specifies the path to use when exporting the core file to the remote server.
Step 5	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target port port-num	Specifies the port number to use when exporting the core file via TFTP. The range of valid values is 1 to 65,535.
Step 6	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target server-description description	Provides a description for the remote server used to store the core file.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target server-name <i>hostname</i>	Specifies the hostname of the remote server to connect with via TFTP.
Step 8	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction.

The following example enables the core file exporter, specifies the path and port to use when sending the core file, specifies the remote server hostname, provides a description for the remote server, and commits the transaction.

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # enable core-export-target
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # set core-export-target path /root/CoreFiles/core
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # set core-export-target port 45000
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # set core-export-target server-description CoreFile102.168.10.10
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # set core-export-target server-name 192.168.10.10
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Disabling the Core File Exporter

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope monitoring	Enters monitoring mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug	Enters monitoring system debug mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # disable core-export-target	Disables the core file exporter. When the core file exporter is disabled core files are not automatically exported.
Step 4	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction.

The following example disables the core file exporter and commits the transaction.

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # disable core-export-target
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```


Configuring the Syslog

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope monitoring	Enters monitoring mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /monitoring # {enable disable} syslog console	Enables or disables the sending of syslogs to the console.
Step 3	UCS-A /monitoring # set syslog console level {emergencies alerts critical}	(Optional) Select the lowest message level that you want displayed. If syslogs are enabled, the system displays that level and above on the console. The level options are listed in order of decreasing urgency. The default level is Critical.
Step 4	UCS-A /monitoring # {enable disable} syslog monitor	Enables or disables the monitoring of syslog information by the operating system.
Step 5	UCS-A /monitoring # set syslog monitor level {emergencies alerts critical errors warnings notifications information debugging}	(Optional) Select the lowest message level that you want displayed. If the monitor state is enabled, the system displays that level and above. The level options are listed in order of decreasing urgency. The default level is Critical. Note Messages at levels below Critical are displayed on the terminal monitor only if you have entered the terminal monitor command.
Step 6	UCS-A /monitoring # {enable disable} syslog file	Enables or disables the writing of syslog information to a syslog file.
Step 7	UCS-A /monitoring # set syslog file name filename	The name of the file in which the messages are logged. Up to 16 characters are allowed in the file name.
Step 8	UCS-A /monitoring # set syslog file level {emergencies alerts critical errors warnings notifications information debugging}	(Optional) Select the lowest message level that you want stored to a file. If the file state is enabled, the system stores that level and above in the syslog file. The level options are listed in order of decreasing urgency. The default level is Critical.
Step 9	UCS-A /monitoring # set syslog file size filesize	(Optional) The maximum file size, in bytes, before the system begins to write over the oldest messages with the newest ones. The range is 4096 to 4194304 bytes.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 10	UCS-A /monitoring # {enable disable} syslog remote-destination {server-1 server-2 server-3}	Enables or disables the sending of syslog messages to up to three external syslog servers.
Step 11	UCS-A /monitoring # set syslog remote-destination {server-1 server-2 server-3} level {emergencies alerts critical errors warnings notifications information debugging}	(Optional) Select the lowest message level that you want stored to the external log. If the remote-destination is enabled, the system sends that level and above to the external server. The level options are listed in order of decreasing urgency. The default level is Critical.
Step 12	UCS-A /monitoring # set syslog remote-destination {server-1 server-2 server-3} hostname <i>hostname</i>	The hostname or IP address of the specified remote syslog server. Up to 256 characters are allowed in the hostname.
Step 13	UCS-A /monitoring # set syslog remote-destination {server-1 server-2 server-3} facility {local0 local1 local2 local3 local4 local5 local6 local7}	(Optional) The facility level contained in the syslog messages sent to the specified remote syslog server.
Step 14	UCS-A /monitoring # {enable disable} syslog source {audits events faults}	This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audits—Enables or disables the logging of all audit log events. • events—Enables or disables the logging of all system events. • faults—Enables or disables the logging of all system faults.
Step 15	UCS-A /monitoring # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction.

This example shows how to enable the storage of syslog messages in a local file and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # disable syslog console
UCS-A /monitoring* # disable syslog monitor
UCS-A /monitoring* # enable syslog file
UCS-A /monitoring* # set syslog file name SysMsgsUCSA
UCS-A /monitoring* # set syslog file level notifications
UCS-A /monitoring* # set syslog file size 4194304
UCS-A /monitoring* # disable syslog remote-destination server-1
UCS-A /monitoring* # disable syslog remote-destination server-2
UCS-A /monitoring* # disable syslog remote-destination server-3
UCS-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring #
```

Viewing Audit Logs

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope security	Enters security mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /security # show audit-logs	Displays the audit logs.

The following example displays the audit logs:

```
UCS-A# scope security
UCS-A /security # show audit-logs
Audit trail logs:
  Creation Time           User           ID            Action          Description
  -----
2013-01-04T19:05:36.027
                        internal      1055936      Creation        Fabric A:
local us
er admin logge
2013-01-03T23:08:37.459
                        admin        1025416      Creation        Uplink FC
VSAN mem
ber port A/1/3
2013-01-03T23:08:37.459
                        admin        1025417      Deletion        Uplink FC
VSAN mem
ber port A/1/3
2013-01-03T23:08:02.387
                        admin        1025299      Creation        Uplink FC
VSAN mem
ber port A/1/3
2013-01-03T23:08:02.387
                        admin        1025300      Deletion        Uplink FC
VSAN mem
ber port A/1/3
2013-01-03T23:03:23.926
                        admin        1025096      Creation        Uplink FC
VSAN mem
ber port A/1/3
UCS-A /security #
```

Configuring the Log File Exporter

Log File Exporter

Cisco UCS Manager generates log files for each executable. The log files can be up to 20 MB in size, and up to five backups can be stored on the server. The log file exporter allows you to export the log files to a remote server before they are deleted. The log file names contain the following information:

- The name of the process
- Timestamp
- The name and ID of the fabric interconnect


Note

If you do not enable log exporting, the oldest log files are deleted whenever the maximum backup file limit is reached.

Guidelines and Limitations

- We recommend that you use tftp or password-less scp or sftp for log export. When standard scp or sftp is used, the user password is stored in the configuration file in encrypted format.
- On a HA setup, the log files from each side are exported separately. If one side fails to export logs, the other side does not compensate.

Exporting Log Files to a Remote Server

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope monitoring	Enters monitoring mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug	Enters monitoring system debug mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope log-export-policy	Enters log file export mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # set admin-state {disabled enabled}	Whether log file exporting is enabled.
Step 5	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # set desc <i>description</i>	(Optional) Provides a description for the log export policy
Step 6	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # set hostname <i>hostname</i>	Specifies the hostname of the remote server.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # set passwd	After you press Enter, you are prompted to enter the password. Specifies the password for the remote server username. This step does not apply if the TFTP protocol is used.
Step 8	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # set passwordless-ssh {no yes}	Enables SSH login without a password.
Step 9	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # set proto {scp ftp sftp tftp}	Specifies the protocol to use when communicating with the remote server.
Step 10	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # set path path	Specifies the path on the remote server where the log file is to be saved.
Step 11	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # set user username	Specifies the username the system should use to log in to the remote server. This step does not apply if the TFTP protocol is used.
Step 12	UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction.

The following example shows how to enable the log file exporter, specify the remote server hostname, set the protocol to scp, enable passwordless login, and commit the transaction.

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope log-export-policy
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy # set admin-state enable
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy* # set hostname 10.10.1.1
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy* # set path /
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy* # set user testuser
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy* # set proto scp
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy* # set passwd
password:
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy* # set passwordless-ssh yes
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/sysdebug/log-export-policy #
```

