

Calendar Server Command-Line Utilities Reference

Calendar Server provides a set of command-line administration utilities not included in the User Management Utility (`commadmin`), which is bundled with Identity Server.

These Calendar Server utilities can be invoked from batch, shell, and scripting programs such as Perl. Some of these utilities (`csuser`, `csresource` and `csdomain`) have been superseded by the `commadmin` utility, but the rest are still used, even in a Schema 2 environment. For Schema 1, you must continue to use `csuser`, `csresource` and `csdomain`, and not use `commadmin`.

If needed, these utilities use default values from the `ics.conf` configuration file.

The command-line utilities are located in the following directory:

`cal_svr_base/opt/SUNWics5/cal/sbin`

This chapter provides the following information:

- [Running the Command-Line Utilities](#)
 - [Syntax for Command-Line Utilities](#)
 - [Usage Rules for Command-Line Utilities](#)
 - [Return Code in Scripts](#)
- [Table of Command-Line Utilities](#)

`csattribute` | `csbackup` | `cscal` | `csclean` | `cscomponents` | `csdb`
`csdomain` | `csexport` | `csimport` | `csmonitor` | `csplugin` | `cspurge`
`csrename` | `csresource` | `csrestore` | `csschedule` | `csstart` | `csstats`
`csstop` | `csstored.pl` | `cstool` | `csuser` | `start-cal` | `stop-cal`

Running the Command-Line Utilities

On Solaris Operating Systems, run the command-line utilities while logged in as the user and group where Calendar Server is running, or as `root`. This was specified during installation; the defaults are `icsuser` and `icsgroup`.

For example, if your Calendar Server base directory is `CALENDAR`, to run the `cscal list` command, you would do the following after logging in:

```
cd CALENDAR/SUNWics5/cal/sbin
./cscal list
```

Syntax for Command-Line Utilities

Calendar Server command-line utilities use the following syntax:

```
utility [ -option [ value ] ] command [ target ]
```

where:

`utility` is the executable name of the utility, such as `cscal` or `csuser`.

`option` determines which action the command performs. Options are in lowercase and preceded by a hyphen (-), such as `-d`. An option enclosed in brackets ([]) is optional. If indicated, of two or more options can be used at the same time.

`value` further qualifies the action specified by `option`, such as a description used with the `-d` option. A value enclosed in brackets ([]) is optional. Values that include spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks (" "). Multiple values must be enclosed in quotation marks (" "), and each value must be separated by a space, unless indicated otherwise, such as the use of a semicolon delimited list.

`command` is an action the utility performs such as `list` or `create`. Commands separated by a vertical bar (|) indicate that either one (but not both) can be used at the same time.

`target` is the object on which the command takes effect, such as a calendar ID or user ID.

Usage Rules for Command-Line Utilities

The following rules are general usage guidelines for the command line utilities:

- If you specify only the utility name, it lists all commands, options, and several examples.
- If you do not specify a required password, the utility prompts you for it.
- The `-v` (verbose) and `-q` (quiet) options are available for each utility.
- If a command is dangerous (that is, one that could cause a data loss), the utility prompts for confirmation before executing the command. Examples of dangerous commands are `cscal`, which can delete a calendar, and `csuser`, which can delete a user. The `-q` (quiet) option, however, disables confirmation prompting.
- The `version` command is available for each utility.

Return Code in Scripts

If you run the command-line utilities from a script, the return code is “0” if the utility run successfully or “-1” for a failure.

Table of Command-Line Utilities

[Table D-1](#) describes the Calendar Server command-line utilities.

Table D-1 Calendar Server Command-Line Utilities Summary

Utility	Description
csattribute	Manages the LDAP attributes of a calendar user or resource.
csbackup	Backs up individual calendars, users, and the calendar database.
cscal	Manages calendars and their properties.
csclean	Removes user and resource calendars for Calendar Server users whose status attribute (inetUserStatus) has been marked as “deleted” by the Identity Server commadmin utility.
cscomponents	Manages calendar components: events and tasks (todos).
csdb	Manages the calendar database.
csdomain	Manages Calendar Server attributes in the LDAP directory for a hosted (virtual) domain.
csexport	Exports a calendar in iCalendar (.ics) or XML (.xml) format.
csimport	Imports a calendar in iCalendar (.ics) or XML (.xml) format.
csmonitor	Monitors LDAP connectivity, log files, and available disk space for the calendar database.
csplugin	Views, enables, or disables configured Calendar Server API (CSAPI) plug-ins.
cspurge	Allows the manual purge of entries in the Delete Log database (ics50deletelog.db).
csrename	Allows the renaming of user IDs. Causes the whole database to be rewritten.
csresource	Manages calendar resources such as conference rooms and equipment.
csrestore	Restores individual calendars, users, and the calendar database.
csschedule	Manages scheduling entries in the Group Scheduling Engine (GSE) queue.
csstart	Starts the Calendar Server processes.
csstats	Displays counters in a Calendar Server.
csstop	Stops the Calendar Server processes.
csstored.pl	Performs archival operations for the calendar database and log files
cstool	Pings a running Calendar Server instance.
csuser	Manages calendar users.
start-cal	Starts all Calendar Server processes.
stop-cal	Stops all Calendar Server processes.

csattribute

The `csattribute` utility manages Calendar Server user or resource LDAP entry attributes. Commands are:

- add an LDAP attribute and value to a specified target (user or resource object).
- list the attributes of a target object.
- delete an attribute from a target.

NOTE If your site is using the LDAP CLD plug-in, do not use `csattribute` to change the `icsDWPHost` attribute when trying to specify a new back-end host server. Modifying `icsDWPHost` does not cause a new calendar to be created on the new back-end host. For more information, see [Chapter 9, “Configuring Calendar Lookup Database Plug-in”](#).

Requirements

- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csattribute [-q|-v] -a attribute=value [-t resource | user]
[-d domain] add target

csattribute [-q|-v] -a attribute[=value] [-t resource | user]
[-d domain] delete target

csattribute [-q | -v] [-t resource | user] [-d domain] list target
```

Table D-2 describes the commands available for `csattribute`.

Table D-2 `csattribute` Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>add target</code>	Adds an LDAP attribute and value to a specified target (user or resource object).
<code>list target</code>	Lists the attributes of a target object.
<code>delete target</code>	Deletes an attribute from a target.
<code>version</code>	Displays the version of the utility.

Table D-3 describes the `csattribute` utility command options.

Table D-3 `csattribute` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-a attribute =value</code> or <code>-a attribute [=value]</code>	An LDAP attribute and value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>attribute</code> is required when using the <code>-a</code> option. <code>value</code> is required when the <code>-a</code> option is used with the <code>add</code> command, but it is optional when the <code>-a</code> option is used with the <code>delete</code> and <code>list</code> commands.
<code>-t user resource</code>	Type of target (user or resource object). Default is user.
<code>[-d domain]</code>	Specifies the name of a hosted (virtual) domain. Default is taken from the <code>service.defaultdomain</code> parameter in the <code>ics.conf</code> file.

Examples

- Example 1 – Add the `icsCalendar` LDAP attribute with the value `tchang` to the user ID `Tchang`:**

```
csattribute -a icsCalendar=tchang add Tchang
```

- Example 2 – Delete the LDAP attribute `icsCalendar` from `Tchang`:**

```
csattribute -a icsCalendar delete TChang
```

- **Example 3 – Display the attributes of TChang:**

```
csattribute list TChang
```

csbackup

The `csbackup` utility backs up the calendar database, a specified calendar, or a user's default calendar. Commands are:

- `database` to backup the calendar database.
- `calendar` to backup a specified calendar.
- `defcal` to backup a user's default calendar.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

The `caldb.conf` version file located in the specified backup directory shows the version number of the database that was backed up.

For information about `csrestore`, see [“csrestore” on page 341](#).

Requirements

- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csbackup [-q|-v] -f database target
```

```
csbackup [-q|-v] -c calid calendar target
```

```
csbackup [-q|-v] -a userid [-b basedn] defcal target
```


[Table D-4](#) describes the commands available for `csbackup`.

Table D-4 `csbackup` Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>database target</code>	<p>Backs up the calendar database to the specified target database directory. By default, the target database directory is:</p> <pre>cal_svr_base/opt/SUNWics5/cal/sbin/target-directory</pre> <p>If you specify only the target database directory, do not include the slash (/) before the directory name. For example:</p> <pre>csbackup database backupdir</pre> <p>Note: The <code>csbackup</code> utility fails if the target backup directory already exists and you do not specify the <code>-f</code> option. For example, the following command fails if <code>backupdir</code> exists, even if the directory is empty:</p> <pre>csbackup database backupdir</pre> <p>Therefore, if you specify a target backup directory that already exists, include the <code>-f</code> option when you run <code>csbackup</code>.</p> <p>You can also specify a non-existent target backup directory and let <code>csbackup</code> create the directory for you.</p>
<code>calendar calid target</code>	<p>Backs up the specified calendar ID to the specified target output file. The data format of the file is assumed by the file extension, <code>.ics</code> for text/calendar or <code>.xml</code> for text/xml.</p>
<code>defcal userid target</code>	<p>Backs up the default calendar of the specified user ID to the specified target file. The data format of the file is assumed by the file extension, <code>.ics</code> for text/calendar and <code>.xml</code> for text/xml.</p>
<code>version</code>	<p>Displays the version of the utility.</p>

[Table D-5](#) describes the `csbackup` utility command options.

Table D-5 `csbackup` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	<p>Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.</p>
<code>-q</code>	<p>Run in quiet mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. <p>Default is off.</p>

Table D-5 csbackup Utility Command Options (*Continued*)

Option	Description
-a <i>userid</i>	The user ID of the calendar user to backup. This option is required for the default option. There is no default.
-b <i>basedn</i>	The base DN to be used for this user. The default is taken from the setting <code>local.ugldapbasedn</code> defined in the <code>ics.conf</code> file. The Base DN (distinguished name) is the entry in your LDAP directory used as the starting point from which searches occur. For example, if you specify a base DN of <code>ou=people, o=sesta.com</code> , all LDAP search operations executed by Calendar Server examine only the <code>ou=people</code> subtree in the <code>o=sesta.com</code> directory tree.
-c <i>calid</i>	The calendar ID to backup. This option is required with the <code>calendar</code> command. There is no default. For more information, see “Creating Calendar Unique Identifiers (calids)” on page 203 .
-f	To force any existing backup files to be deleted. In the current release, you must include the <code>-f</code> option if the backup target directory already exists, even if the directory is empty.
-l	To prepare the backup file for use with the Solstice™ Backup™ or the Legato Networker™ backup programs. For more information, see Chapter 15, “Backing Up and Restoring Calendar Server Data” .

Examples

- Backup the calendar database to a directory named `backupdir`:

```
csbackup database backupdir
```
- Backup the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` to the file `tchang.ics` as `text/calendar`:

```
csbackup -c tchang calendar tchang.ics
```
- Backup the default calendar for `tchang` to the file `tchang.xml` as `text/xml`:

```
csbackup -a tchang defcal tchang.xml
```

cscal

The `cscal` utility manages calendars and their properties. Commands are:

- `create` a calendar
- `delete` a calendar
- `disable` a calendar
- `enable` a calendar
- `list` calendars
- `modify` calendar properties and group scheduling access control
- `reset` calendar properties to the default settings
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
cscal [-q|-v] [-a aces] [-c charset] [-d description] [-g categories]
      [-k yes|no] [-l langcode] [-m email] [-n name] [-o owner]
      [-y otherowners] create|modify calid
```

```

cscal [-q|-v] [-o owner] [-O] delete|reset calid

cscal [-q|-v] [-o owner] [-O] disable|list [calid]

cscal [-q|-v] [-k yes|no] [-o owner] [-O] enable [calid]

```

[Table D-6](#) describes the commands available for the `cscal` utility.

Table D-6 cscal Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>create <i>calid</i></code>	<p>Creates the calendar specified by <i>calid</i>.</p> <p>Note: If your site is using the LDAP CLD plug-in, all calendars for a specific user must reside on the same back-end server, as indicated by the user's <code>icsDWPHost</code> LDAP attribute. If you try to create a calendar for the user on a different back-end server, Calendar Server returns an error.</p>
<code>delete <i>calid</i></code>	<p>Deletes the calendar specified by <i>calid</i>.</p> <p>If the <code>-o <i>owner</i></code> option is specified, deletes all calendars whose primary owner is the specified owner.</p>
<code>enable [<i>calid</i>]</code>	<p>Enables the calendar specified by <i>calid</i>. If <i>calid</i> is not specified, enables all calendars.</p> <p>If the <code>-o <i>owner</i></code> option is specified, enables all calendars whose primary owner is the specified owner.</p>
<code>disable [<i>calid</i>]</code>	<p>Disables the calendar specified by <i>calid</i>. If <i>calid</i> is not specified, disables all calendars.</p> <p>If the <code>-o <i>owner</i></code> option is specified, disables all calendars whose primary owner is the specified owner.</p>
<code>list [<i>calid</i>]</code>	<p>Lists properties of the calendar specified by <i>calid</i>. If <i>calid</i> is not specified, lists properties of all calendars.</p> <p>If the <code>-o <i>owner</i></code> option is specified, lists all calendars whose primary owner is the specified owner.</p>
<code>modify <i>calid</i></code>	<p>Modifies the properties of the calendar specified by <i>calid</i>.</p>
<code>reset <i>calid</i></code>	<p>Resets the properties of the calendar specified by <i>calid</i> to the default configuration settings.</p>
<code>version</code>	<p>Displays the version of the utility.</p>

[Table D-7](#) describes the `cscal` utility command options.

Table D-7 cscal Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-a [aces]</code>	Access Control Entries (ACEs) for a specified calendar. ACEs determine who can access a calendar for group scheduling and the types of permissions they have, such as create, delete, read, and write privileges. An ACE string or Access Control List (ACL), must be enclosed in quotation marks (" "). The default is the <code>calstore.calendar.default.acl</code> parameter in the <code>ics.conf</code> file. For details about the ACE format, see “Calendar Administration Overview” on page 201.
<code>-c charset</code>	Character set. The default is no character set.
<code>-d description</code>	Description (a viewable comment about the purpose of the calendar). The default is no description.
<code>-g category</code>	Category. Multiple categories must be enclosed in quotation marks (" ") and separated by spaces. The default is no category.
<code>-k yes no</code>	Specifies whether double booking is allowed for a user calendar. For example, <code>yes</code> means the calendar can have more than one event scheduled for the same time slot. If the <code>-k</code> option is omitted, the default is taken from the <code>user.allow.doublebook</code> parameter in the <code>ics.conf</code> file. However, the <code>user.allow.doublebook</code> parameter is used only when a calendar is created. After a calendar is created, Calendar Server checks the calendar properties (<code>ics50calprops.db</code>) to determine if double booking is allowed. If you need to change the calendar properties for a calendar to allow or disallow double booking, reissue <code>cscal</code> with the <code>-k</code> option.
<code>-l langcode</code>	Language code. The default is no language code.
<code>-m email</code>	Email address. The default is no email.
<code>-n name</code>	Name. The default is no name.
<code>-o owner</code>	Primary owner. The default setting is the calendar ID (<code>calid</code>), which is usually the same as the user ID.

Table D-7 cscal Utility Command Options (*Continued*)

Option	Description
-O	Specifies all calendars of the primary owner. Default is the named calendar only.
-y <i>otherowners</i>	Other calendar owners. Multiple owners must be enclosed in quotation marks("") and separated by spaces. The default is no other owners.

Examples

- Create the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` with `TChang` as the primary owner with the visible name `Public_Calendar` using the default access control settings (as defined by `calstore.calendar.default.acl` in the `ics.conf` file):


```
cscal -o TChang -n Public_Calendar create tchang
```
- Modify calendar `tchang` so that anyone has read and write access, it is associated with the category *sports*, and it is co-owned by `jsmith`:


```
cscal -a "@^a^rw^g" -g sports -y jsmith modify tchang
```
- Disable the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` (users will not be allowed to read, write to, or locate it using the user interface):


```
cscal disable tchang
```
- Enable the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` (users are allowed to read or write to it using the user interface), but it does not allow double-booking:


```
cscal -k no enable tchang
```
- List the properties of `tchang`:


```
cscal list tchang
```
- List all the properties of `tchang`:


```
cscal -v list tchang
```
- List all the calendars in the database:


```
cscal list
```
- Reset the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` to the default configuration settings:


```
cscal reset tchang
```
- Remove a description from the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang`:

```
cscal -d "" modify tchang
```

- **Remove all categories from the calendar with the calendar ID tchang:**

```
cscal -g "" modify tchang
```

- **Remove other owners from the calendar with the calendar ID tchang:**

```
cscal -y "" modify tchang
```

- **Delete tchang from the calendar database:**

```
cscal delete tchang
```

- **Delete all calendars from the calendar database whose primary owner is TChang:**

```
cscal -o TChang delete
```

csclean

The `csclean` utility removes user and resource calendars for Calendar Server users whose status attribute (`inetUserStatus`) has been marked as “deleted” by the Identity Server `commadmin` utility.

Deletion of a Calendar Server user involves these steps:

1. Run the `commadmin` utility `user delete` command to mark the either the user or the user’s calendar service as “deleted”.
2. Run the `csclean` utility to remove the user’s corresponding calendars from the calendar database and to mark the user’s the `inetUserStatus` attribute as “removed”.
3. Run the `commadmin` utility `domain purge` command to remove the user’s LDAP entry.

For information about the `commadmin` utility, refer to the *Sun Java System Communications Services 6 2004Q2 User Management Utility Administration Guide*.

Messaging Server uses a similar utility, `msuserpurge`, to remove users from the message store. For information about the `msuserpurge` utility, refer to the *Sun Java System Messaging Server 6 2004Q2 Administration Reference*.

Requirements

- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- You must run `csclean` locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csclean [-q | -v] [-g graceperiod] clean domain
```


Table D-8 describes the `csclean` utility command options.

Table D-8 `csclean` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-g <i>graceperiod</i></code>	Specifies the number of days to have elapsed since the calendar service was deleted for a user. The default is 10 days.
<code><i>domain</i></code>	Specifies the domain in which to remove calendars for all users and resources. An asterisk (*) removes all calendars for all users and resources in all domains.

Examples

- Remove calendars for all users and resources in `sesta.com` whose calendar service has been deleted for at least 5 days:

```
csclean -g 5 clean sesta.com
```

- Remove calendars for all users and resources in all domains whose calendar service has been deleted for at least 10 days:

```
csclean -g 10 clean "*"
```

cscomponents

The `cscomponents` utility manages calendar components: events and tasks (todos).
Commands are:

- `delete` events and tasks in a calendar.

- `list` events and tasks in a calendar.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
cscomponents [-v|-q] [-e endtime] [-s starttime] [-t event|task]
delete|list calid
```

[Table D-9](#) describes the commands available for the `cscomponents` utility.

Table D-9 cscomponents Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>delete <i>calid</i></code>	Deletes events and tasks in the calendar with the specified calendar ID. Special Note: For deleting tasks, you must specify the <code>-s</code> starting time. It must be a non-zero TimeDate Z string. You can lose data if you do not specify the starting date. If the date is not specified, all tasks are removed from the calendar.
<code>list <i>calid</i></code>	Lists events and tasks in the calendar with the specified calendar ID.
<code>version</code>	Prints the version of the utility to the screen.

[Table D-10](#) describes the `cscomponents` utility command options.

Table D-10 `cscomponents` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-e <i>endtime</i></code>	Ending time of the components. An end time of zero (0) means “to the end of time.” The default is 0.
<code>-s <i>starttime</i></code>	Starting time of the components. Do not use the default (0) for tasks. For events, using the default implies “from the beginning of time”. Leaving this parameter off, or specifying zero (0) when deleting tasks, causes all tasks in the calendar to be deleted.
<code>-t <i>event task</i></code>	Type of components (events or tasks) on which the action is performed. Default is both.

Examples

- Delete all 2000 events in the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang`:

```
cscomponents -s 20000101T000000Z -e 20001231T000000Z delete tchang
```

- List all events and tasks with details in the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang`:

```
cscomponents -v list tchang
```

csdb

The `csdb` utility manages the calendar databases (calendar, session, and statistics).
Commands are:

- `create` a new database. (If a database does not exist when the server is started, Calendar Server creates one automatically.)
- `delete` an existing calendar database. A database cannot be deleted while it is open (when Calendar Server is running).
- `list` information about the database.
- `check` a calendar database to determine if any corruption has occurred.
- `rebuild` a corrupted calendar database.
- `recover` a damaged calendar database.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server must be stopped for the `create`, `delete`, or `rebuild` commands.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csdb [-q|-v] [-t caldb|sessdb|statdb] create|delete [dbdir]
```

```
csdb [-q|-v] [-t caldb|sessdb|statdb] list [dbdir]
```

```

csdb [-q|-v] [-f] [-t caldb|sessdb|statdb] recover [dbdir]

csdb check [dbdir]

csdb rebuild [-g] [dbdir [dstdir]]

```

Table D-11 describes the commands available for the `csdb` utility.

Table D-11 csdb Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>create [<i>dbdir</i>]</code>	Creates the databases in the specified database directory. If a database directory is not specified, the current directory is used. If a database does not exist when the server is started, Calendar Server creates one automatically.
<code>delete [<i>dbdir</i>]</code>	Deletes the databases in the specified database directory. If a database directory is not specified, the current directory is used. A database cannot be deleted while it is open (when Calendar Server is running).
<code>list [<i>dbdir</i>]</code>	Lists information about the databases in the specified database directory. If a database directory is not specified, the current directory is used.
<code>recover [<i>dbdir</i>]</code>	Attempts to recover damaged databases in the specified database directory. If a database directory is not specified, the current directory is used.
<code>check [<i>dbdir</i>]</code>	Scans a calendar database in the specified database directory to determine if any corruption has occurred and reports the results in its output. If a database directory is not specified, the current directory is used.
<code>rebuild [-g] [<i>dbdir</i> [<i>dstdir</i>]]</code>	Scans a calendar database in the specified database directory to determine if any corruption has occurred and generates a rebuilt calendar database (.db files). If a database directory is not specified, the current directory is used. The <code>-g</code> option rebuilds the group scheduling engine (GSE) database in addition to the other calendar databases, and <code>dstdir</code> specifies an optional destination directory.
<code>version</code>	Displays the version of the utility.

[Table D-12](#) describes the `csdb` utility command options.

Table D-12 `csdb` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-f</code>	Force the recovery of the calendar database.
<code>-g</code>	For the rebuild command, rebuild the group scheduling engine (GSE) database in addition to the other calendar databases.
<code>-t caldb sessdb statdb</code>	Specifies the target database: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>caldb</code> (calendar) • <code>sessdb</code> (session) • <code>statdb</code> (statistics) Note: If <code>-t</code> is not specified, <code>csdb</code> operates on all databases, except for the check and rebuild commands, which operate only on <code>caldb</code> (calendar).

Examples

- Create new, unpopulated databases in the current directory:

```
csdb -t caldb create
```

- Delete the databases in the current directory:

```
csdb -t caldb delete
```

- List information about the calendar database in the current directory:

```
csdb -v -t caldb list
```

- Attempt to recover all damaged databases in the current directory:

```
csdb recover
```

- List information about the sessions database in the current directory:

```
csdb -t sessdb list
```

- **Attempt to recover a damaged statistics database in the current directory:**

```
csdb -t statdb recover
```

csdomain

The `csdomain` utility manages Calendar Server attributes in the LDAP directory for a hosted (virtual) domain. These attributes are part of the `icsCalendarDomain` object class. Commands are:

- create a new hosted domain in the LDAP directory.
- add a Calendar Server attribute and its associated value in the LDAP directory for a specific hosted domain.
- delete a Calendar Server attribute in the LDAP directory for a specific hosted domain or delete an entire hosted domain.
- list Calendar Server attributes in the LDAP directory for a specific hosted domain.

Requirements

- You must be in hosted (virtual) domain mode to run `csdomain`. That is, the following parameters in the `ics.conf` file must be set:
 - `service.virtualdomain.support` must be set to "yes".
 - `local.schemaversion` must be set to the version of the LDAP schema ("1" or "2").
 - If `local.schemaversion = "1"`, `service.dcroot` must be set to the root suffix of the DC tree in the LDAP directory.
 - If `local.schemaversion = "2"`, `service.schema2root` must be set to the root suffix underneath which all domains are found.
- You must run `csdomain` locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csdomain [-q | -v] -n node create domain
```

```
csdomain [-q | -v] {-a attr[=value] | -f filename} add domain
```

```
csdomain [-q | -v] [-a attr | -f filename] delete domain
```

```
csdomain [-q | -v] list domain
```

Table D-13 describes the commands available for the `csdomain` utility.

Table D-13 csdomain Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>create</code>	Create a new hosted domain in the LDAP directory. All Calendar Server users and resources for the domain are then created under this entry in the directory.
<code>add</code>	Add a Calendar Server attribute and its associated value in the LDAP directory for a specific domain. If you add or update domain LDAP attributes using <code>csdomain</code> , restart Calendar Server for the new values to take effect.
<code>delete</code>	Delete a Calendar Server attribute in the LDAP directory for a specific hosted domain or delete all LDAP entries for an entire domain.
<code>list</code>	Display Calendar Server attributes in the LDAP directory for a specific domain.
<code>version</code>	Display the version of the utility.

Table D-14 describes the `csdomain` utility command options.

Table D-14 `csdomain` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-a attr[=value]</code>	Specifies the LDAP attribute property name and its optional value. For a list of these attributes and property names, see LDAP Attributes and Property Names .
<code>-f filename</code>	Specifies a text file that contains Calendar Server LDAP directory property names and their associated values. For example: <pre>createLowerCase="yes" filterPrivateEvents="no" fbIncludeDefCal="no" subIncludeDefCal="no" uiProxyUrl="https://proxyserver"</pre>
<code>-n node</code>	Applies to the create command as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For LDAP Schema 1—Specifies the node under which all users and resources are created. For example: <code>o=node2,o=node1,o=sesta</code> • For LDAP Schema 2—Specifies the name of the node created for this domain. For example: <code>o=west.sesta.com</code> If node is not specified, the domain name is used.
<code>domain</code>	For the add, delete, and list commands, specifies an existing domain in the LDAP directory. <p>For the create command, specifies the unique name of a new domain that will be created in the LDAP directory.</p> <p>For example: <code>west.sesta.com</code></p>

LDAP Attributes and Property Names

The following tables describe the LDAP attributes and property names that apply to the `csdomain` utility. These attributes are part of the `icsCalendarDomain` object class. When you add or delete a value, you must use the property name and not the attribute name.

- [icsAllowRights Attribute: csdomain Utility](#)
- [icsExtendedDomainPrefs Attribute: csdomain Utility](#)
- [Other LDAP Directory Attributes: csdomain Utility](#)

If you add or update domain LDAP attributes using `csdomain`, restart Calendar Server for the new values to take effect.

icsAllowRights Attribute: csdomain Utility

Table D-15 describes the `icsAllowRights` attribute and properties that you can set with the `csdomain` utility. This attribute is a 32-bit numeric string, with each bit in the string corresponding to a specific user right. (In the current release, some bits are not used and are set to zero by default.) If a bit corresponding to a specific right is set (value=1), the right is not allowed. If the bit is not set (value=0), the right is allowed.

Each property in the `icsAllowRights` attribute has a corresponding `ics.conf` parameter. If a property is not set (value = 0) or is not present (`service.virtualdomain.support = "no"`), Calendar Server uses the corresponding `ics.conf` parameter as the default value.

The value for `icsAllowRights` is a numeric string and not an integer. To use `icsAllowRights` programmatically in bitwise operations, you must first convert its string value to an integer.

Table D-15 `icsAllowRights` LDAP Directory Attribute and Properties

Bit	Property Name	Description
0	<code>allowCalendarCreation</code>	If set (bit 0=1), do not allow calendars to be created. Corresponding <code>ics.conf</code> parameter: <code>service.wcap.allowcreatecalendars</code>
1	<code>allowCalendarDeletion</code>	If set (bit 1=1), do not allow calendars to be deleted. Corresponding <code>ics.conf</code> parameter: <code>service.wcap.allowdeletecalendars</code>

Table D-15 icsAllowRights LDAP Directory Attribute and Properties (*Continued*)

Bit	Property Name	Description
2	allowPublicWritableCalendars	If set (bit 2=1), do not allow public writeable calendars. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.wcap.allowpublicwriteablecalendars
3	n/a	Not used in the current release.
4	allowModifyUserPreferences	If set (bit 4=1), do not allow domain administrators to get or set user preferences using WCAP commands. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.admin.calmaster.wcap.allowgetmodifyuserprefs
5	allowModifyPassword	If set (bit 5=1), do not allow user to change password via this server. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.wcap.allowchangepassword
6,7	n/a	Not used in the current release.
8	allowUserDoubleBook	If set (bit 8=1), do not allow double booking for user's calendars. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: user.allow.doublebook
9	allowResourceDoubleBook	If set (bit 9=1), do not allow double booking for resource calendars. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: resource.allow.doublebook
10	allowSetCn	If set (bit 10=1), do not allow user to set the common name (cn) attribute using the WCAP set_userprefs command. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.wcap.allowsetprefs.cn
11	allowSetGivenName	If set (bit 11=1), do not allow user to set the givenName attribute using the WCAP set_userprefs command. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.wcap.allowsetprefs.givenname
12	allowSetGivenMail	If set (bit 12=1), do not allow user to set the mail attribute using the WCAP set_userprefs command. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.wcap.allowsetprefs.mail

Table D-15 icsAllowRights LDAP Directory Attribute and Properties (*Continued*)

Bit	Property Name	Description
13	allowSetPrefLang	If set (bit 13=1), do not allow user to set the preferredLanguage attribute using the WCAP set_userprefs command. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.wcap.allowsetprefs.preferredlanguage
14	allowSetSn	If set (bit 14=1), do not allow user to set the surname (sn) attribute using the WCAP set_userprefs command. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.wcap.allowsetprefs.sn
15		If set (bit 15=1), do not allow user to set the user's default calendar ID (nswccalid) using the WCAP set_userprefs command. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.wcap.allowsetprefs.nswccalid
16-31	n/a	Not used in the current release.

icsExtendedDomainPrefs Attribute: csdomain Utility

Table D-16 describes the icsExtendedDomainPrefs attribute and properties that you can set with the csdomain utility. Each property has a corresponding ics.conf parameter. If a property is not set (value = 0) or is not present (service.virtualdomain.support = "no"), Calendar Server uses the corresponding ics.conf parameter as the default value.

Table D-16 icsExtendedDomainPrefs LDAP Directory Attribute

Property Name	Description
allowProxyLogin	Specifies "yes" or "no" whether to allow proxy logins. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.http.allowadminproxy (default = "no")
calmasterAccessOverride	Specifies "yes" or "no" whether the Calendar Server administrator can override access control. Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.admin.calmaster.overrides.accesscontrol (default = "no")

Table D-16 icsExtendedDomainPrefs LDAP Directory Attribute (*Continued*)

Property Name	Description
calmasterCred	<p>Specifies an ASCII string that is the password of the user ID specified as the Calendar Server domain administrator.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.admin.calmaster.cred (no default)</p>
calmasterUid	<p>Specifies an ASCII string that is the user ID of the person designated as the Calendar Server domain administrator.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.admin.calmaster.userid (no default)</p>
createLowercase	<p>Specifies "yes" or "no" whether Calendar Server should convert a calendar ID (calid) to lowercase when creating a new calendar or when searching for a calendar</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: calstore.calendar.create.lowercase (default = "no")</p>
domainAccess	<p>Specifies an access control list (ACL) for the domain. For information about ACLs, see "Access Control Lists (ACLs)" on page 49.</p> <p>This ACL is used for cross domain searches. For more information, see "Cross Domain Searches" on page 129.</p>
fbIncludeDefCal	<p>Specifies "yes" or "no" whether a user's default calendar is included in user's free/busy calendar list.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: calstore.freebusy.include.defaultcalendar (default = "yes")</p>
filterPrivateEvents	<p>Specifies "yes" or "no" whether Calendar Server filters (recognizes) Private and Time and Date Only (confidential) events and tasks. If "no", Calendar Server treats them the same as Public events and tasks.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: calstore.filterprivateevents (default = "yes")</p>
groupMaxSize	<p>Specifies the maximum number of attendees allowed in an LDAP group when expanding an event.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: calstore.group.attendee.maxsize (default is "0" – expand the group entirely)</p>
language	<p>Specifies the language for a domain.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: local.domain.language</p>

Table D-16 icsExtendedDomainPrefs LDAP Directory Attribute (*Continued*)

Property Name	Description
resourceDefaultAcl	<p>Specifies an access control list (ACL) that is the default access control permissions used when a resource calendar is created.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: resource.default.acl (default is "@@o^a^r^g;@@o^c^wdeic^g;@^a^rsf^g")</p>
setPublicRead	<p>Specifies whether user default calendars are initially set to public read/private write ("yes") or private read/private write ("no").</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: service.wcap.login.calendar.publicread (default = "no")</p>
searchFilter	<p>Specifies a search filter for finding a user.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: local.userSearchFilter</p>
ssoCookieDomain	<p>Specifies that the browser should send a cookie only to servers in the specified domain. The value must begin with a period (.). For example: ".sesta.com"</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: sso.cookieDomain (default is the current domain)</p>
ssoUserDomain	<p>Specifies the domain used as part of the user's SSO authentication.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: sso.userDomain (no default)</p>
subIncludeDefCal	<p>Specifies "yes" or "no" whether a user's default calendar is included in the user's subscribed calendar list.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: calstore.subscribed.include.defaultcalendar (default = "yes")</p>
uiAllowAnyone	<p>Specifies "yes" or "no" whether Calendar Express should show and use the "Everybody" access control list (ACL).</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: ui.allow.anyone (default = "yes")</p>
uiAllowDomain	<p>Specifies "yes" or "no" whether Calendar Express should show and use the access control list (ACL) for this domain.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: ui.allow.domain (default = "no")</p>
uiBaseUrl	<p>Specifies a URL for the base server address. For example: "https://proxyserver".</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: ui.base.url (no default)</p>

Table D-16 icsExtendedDomainPrefs LDAP Directory Attribute (*Continued*)

Property Name	Description
uiConfigFile	<p>Specifies an optional xml based configuration file that Calendar Server can read at startup that allows parts of the user interface to be hidden.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: ui.config.file (no default)</p>
uiProxyURL	<p>Specifies a URL for the proxy server address to prepend in an HTML UI JavaScript file. For example: "https://web_portal.sesta.com/"</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: ui.proxyaddress.url (no default)</p>

Other LDAP Directory Attributes: csdomain Utility

[Table D-17](#) describes other LDAP attributes and properties that you can set with the csdomain utility.

Table D-17 Other LDAP Directory Attributes for the csdomain Utility

LDAP Attribute	Property Name	Description
icsAllowedServiceAccess	allowedAccessProtocols	<p>Specifies whether access to Calendar Server is allowed. If set to "http", access is denied. If set to any other value, access is allowed.</p> <p>Calendar Server uses this attribute only if the icsStatus attribute is not set.</p>
icsDefaultAccess	userDefaultAcl	<p>Specifies the ACL for a newly created user calendar.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: calstore.calendar.default.acl</p>
icsDomainNames	searchDomainNames	<p>Specifies the external domains that this domain can search when looking for calendars or users.</p> <p>Corresponding ics.conf parameter: none</p>
icsDWPBackendHosts		<p>Specifies the default back-end host (DNS name) for a user if a host name is not explicitly provided. This attribute is used when Calendar Server is in LDAP CLD mode.</p>

Table D-17 Other LDAP Directory Attributes for the csdomain Utility (*Continued*)

LDAP Attribute	Property Name	Description
icsStatus	statusCalendarDomain	<p>Specifies that status of Calendar Server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active—Calendar Server is accessible. • inactive—Calendar Server is inaccessible. Calendars remain in the database and Calendar Server LDAP attributes remain unchanged. • deleted—Calendar Server is inaccessible because the person is marked as deleted. • removed—Calendars have been removed from the calendar database. <p>If icsStatus is set, its value overrides the icsAllowedServiceAccess attribute.</p> <p>If icsStatus is not set, Calendar Server uses the icsAllowedServiceAccess attribute.</p>
icsTimezone	timezone	<p>Specifies the time-zone ID used when importing files. For example, America/New_York or Asia/Tokyo.</p> <p>For the supported time zones, refer to the timezones.ics file.</p>

Examples

- Create a new hosted domain using LDAP schema 1 named `west.sesta.com`:

```
csdomain -v -n o=nodewest,o=sesta create west.sesta.com
```
- Create a new hosted domain using LDAP schema 2 named `east.sesta.com`:

```
csdomain -v -n nodeeast create east.sesta.com
```
- Display a list of Calendar Server LDAP attributes for the hosted domain named `west.sesta.com`:

```
csdomain -v list west.sesta.com
```
- Set the time zone to `America/New_York` for the hosted domain named `west.sesta.com`:

```
csdomain -v -a icsTimezone=America/New_York add west.sesta.com
```

csexport

The `csexport` utility exports a calendar to a file in iCalendar (`.ics`) or XML (`.xml`) format. Commands are:

- `calendar` exports a specified calendar.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csexport [-v|-q] -c calid calendar outputfile
```

[Table D-18](#) describes the commands available for the `csexport` utility.

Table D-18 csexport Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>calendar</code> <i>outputfile</i>	Export the calendar to the specified output file. The data format of the file is determined by the specified file-name extension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>.ics</code> for iCalendar (<code>text/calendar</code>) • <code>.xml</code> for XML (<code>text/xml</code>)
<code>version</code>	Display the version of the utility.

Table D-19 describes the `csexport` utility command options.

Table D-19 `csexport` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-c <i>calid</i></code>	The calendar ID of the calendar to export. This option is required with the <code>calendar</code> command. There is no default.

Examples

- Export the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` in iCalendar (`text/calendar`) format to a file named `tchang.ics`:

```
csexport -c tchang calendar tchang.ics
```

- Exports the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` in XML (`text/xml`) format to a file named `tchang.xml`:

```
csexport -c tchang calendar tchang.xml
```

csimport

The `csimport` utility imports a calendar from a file in iCalendar (`ics`) or XML format that was saved with the `csexport` utility. Commands are:

- `calendar` imports a specified calendar.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csimport [-v|-q] -c calid calendar inputfile
```

[Table D-20](#) describes the commands available for the `csimport` utility.

Table D-20 `csimport` Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>calendar <i>inputfile</i></code>	Import the calendar from the specified input file. The data format of the file is determined by the file-name extension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>.ics</code> for iCalendar (<code>text/calendar</code>) • <code>.xml</code> for XML (<code>text/xml</code>)
<code>version</code>	Display the version of the utility.

[Table D-21](#) describes the `csimport` utility command options.

Table D-21 `csimport` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-c <i>calid</i></code>	The calendar ID of the calendar to import. This option is required with the <code>calendar</code> command. If the specified calendar ID already exists, the imported data is merged with the current calendar. There is no default. For more information, see “Creating Calendar Unique Identifiers (calids)” on page 203 .

Examples

- Import the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` from the file `tchang.ics` and expect iCalendar (text/calendar file) format:

```
csimport -c tchang calendar tchang.ics
```

- Import the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` from the file `tchang.xml` and expect XML (text/xml file) format:

```
csimport -c tchang calendar tchang.xml
```

csmonitor

The `csmonitor` utility is a script that performs these monitoring functions:

- Checks LDAP connectivity according to specific `ics.conf` parameters.
- Checks the transaction log files, and if more than one file exists, `csmonitor` sends a warning by email.
- Checks the available disk space for the calendar database.

Syntax

```
csmonitor [ -k | -c | -help]
```

[Table D-22](#) describes the commands for the `csmonitor` utility.

Table D-22 `csmonitor` Utility Command Options

Parameter	Description
<code>-k</code>	Stops <code>csmonitor</code> .
<code>-c</code>	Backs up the <code>csmonitor</code> log and purges it.
<code>-help</code>	Displays the <code>csmonitor</code> usage.

[Table D-23](#) `csmonitor`.

Table D-23 `csmonitor` Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>service.monitor.continuous</code>	Specifies whether <code>csmonitor</code> should loop continuously: "0"—Do not loop continuously. "1"—Loop continuously. This option requires more system resources, but it can be useful in debug mode. Default is "0".
<code>service.monitor.loopsdelay</code>	Specifies the delay in seconds between two monitoring loops. Default is "60".

Table D-23 csmonitor Configuration Parameters (*Continued*)

Parameter	Description
service.monitor.emailaddress.from	Specifies the email address csmonitor sends messages from. Default is none.
service.monitor.emailaddress.to	Specifies the email address csmonitor should send messages to. Default is none.
service.monitor.csdb.logthreshold	Specifies a threshold value in percent of the total disk space for the maximum disk occupation considered to be normal. If the disk occupation where the calendar database (csdb directory) resides exceeds this value, csmonitor sends a warning email message. Default is "90".
logfile.monitor.logname	Specifies the csmonitor log file name. Default is "csmonitor.log".
logfile.monitor.maxlogfilesize	Specifies the maximum log file size. If the log file exceeds this size, csmonitor saves the log as <code>csmonitor.log.timestamp</code> and resets the log. Default is "2097152".
service.monitor.dbglevel	Specifies the debug level. The higher this value, csmonitor sends more precise and verbose messages. Default is "0".

csplugin

The `csplugin` manages CSAPI plug-ins configured for your Calendar Server installation. Commands are:

- `activate` loads and starts a specified plug-in.
- `deactivate` shut downs and disables the specified plug-in type and plug-in name. (For descriptions of the supported plug-in types, see the “-t” option in [Table D-25](#).)
- `list` displays all supported plug-ins.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

Requirements

- Must be run on the local machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csplugin [-q|-v] [-r] -t ac|attr|auth|locate|lookup|xlate  
activate|deactivate plugin
```

```
csplugin [-q|-v] list
```


[Table D-24](#) describes the commands available for the `csplugin` utility.

Table D-24 `csplugin` Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>activate -t type name</code>	Load and enable the specified plug-in type and plug-in name. (For descriptions of the supported plug-in types, see the “-t” option in Table D-25 .)
<code>deactivate -t type name</code>	Shut down and disable the specified plug-in type and plug-in name. (For descriptions of the supported plug-in types, see the “-t” option in Table D-25 .)
<code>list</code>	List all the supported plug-in types, names, and activation status. (For descriptions of the supported plug-in types, see the “-t” option in Table D-25 .)
<code>version</code>	Display the version of the utility.

[Table D-25](#) describes the `csplugin` utility command options.

Table D-25 `csplugin` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-r</code>	When used with the <code>activate</code> command, physically copies the plug-in into the Calendar Server plugin directory. When used with the <code>deactivate</code> command, deletes the plug-in from the plugin directory.

Table D-25 csplugin Utility Command Options (*Continued*)

Option	Description
<code>-t type</code>	Specifies one of the following supported types of plug-ins: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>ac</code> — augments or overrides the default group scheduling access control mechanism. <code>attr</code> — augments or overrides the mechanism for storing and retrieving user attributes. <code>auth</code> — augments or overrides the login authentication mechanism. <code>locate</code> — retrieves a calendar ID for the specified qualified URL. <code>lookup</code> — augments or overrides the default calendar lookup mechanism. <code>xlate</code> — augments or overrides the format translation of incoming and outgoing data.

Examples

- List details about all the supported plug-ins, including the type, name and the activation status of each plug-in configured for use with this server instance:

```
csplugin -v list
```

- Load and enable the `lookup` type plug-in with the file named `mylookup`:

```
csplugin activate -t lookup mylookup
```

- Disable the `lookup` type plug-in with the file named `mylookup` and then delete it from the `plugin` directory:

```
csplugin deactivate -t lookup mylookup -r
```

cspurge

The `cspurge` utility allows the manual purge of entries in the Delete Log database (`ics50deletelog.db`).

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
cspurge [-q|-v] -e endtime -s starttime
```

[Table D-26](#) describes the `cspurge` utility command options.

Table D-26 `cspurge` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-e <i>endtime</i></code>	Specifies the ending time in GMT (also referred to as UTC or Zulu). This value is up to (less than) the specified time. The default is 0, which means to the end of time.

Table D-26 cspurge Utility Command Options (*Continued*)

Option	Description
<code>-s starttime</code>	Specifies the starting time in GMT (also referred to as UTC or Zulu). This value includes (greater than or equal to) the specified time. The default is 0, which means from the beginning of time.

Examples

- Purge all entries in the Delete Log:

```
cspurge -v -e 0 -s 0
```

- Purge all entries from July 1, 2003 through July 31, 2003:

```
cspurge -v -e 20030731T235959Z -s 20030701T120000Z
```

- Purge all entries up to September 30, 2003:

```
cspurge -v -e 20031030T235959Z -s 0
```

csrename

The `csrename` utility allows you to rename one or more calendar users. This utility renames calendar users as follows:

- Calendar database files—Renames users (user IDs) in the calendar database files and then writes the new database files to a destination directory. The existing calendar database files are not modified.
- LDAP directory server—Converts the user IDs in the Calendar Server LDAP attributes (that is, attributes with the “ics” prefix). The LDAP directory server is modified in place.

The `csrename` utility is located in the following directory:

```
cal_svr_base/opt/SUNWics5/cal/sbin
```

Requirements

Before you run `csrename`, you must first:

- Create an input mapping file (`-m` option) for the users you want to convert.

- Provision any new users in the LDAP directory server, if necessary.
- Stop Calendar Server.

To you run `csrename`, you must log in as `icsuser` (or as the Calendar Server runtime user ID specified during configuration). If you run `csrename` as `superuser` (`root`), you might need to reset the permissions for the new database files. To modify the LDAP directory server attributes, you must also have administrative rights for that directory.

If your Calendar Server installation has a front-end/back-end server configuration, you must run `csrename` on each back-end server.

Syntax

Use the following syntax to run `csrename`:

```
csrename [-t DestinationDB] [-c ConfigFile] [-e ErrorFile] -m MappingFile
rename [DB|LDAP]
```

table lists the options for this utility and gives a description of each:

Table D-27 Options for `csrename`

Option	Description
<code>-t <i>DestinationDB</i></code>	Specifies the destination directory where <code>csrename</code> generates the new database with the converted user names. The default is <code>MigratedDB</code> . After <code>csrename</code> is finished, the <code>caldb.berkeleydb.homedir.path</code> parameter in the <code>ics.conf</code> file must point to the destination database. Either reset <code>caldb.berkeleydb.homedir.path</code> to point to the destination database directory, or move the destination database files to the directory indicated by the parameter.
<code>-c <i>ConfigFile</i></code> <code>ics.conf</code>	An input parameter that specifies a Calendar Server configuration file. The default is the <code>ics.conf</code> file. <code>csrename</code> uses the <code>caldb.berkeleydb.homedir.path</code> parameter in the configuration file to determine the location of the input calendar database. The default location of the calendar database is <code>cal_svr_base/var/opt/SUNWics5/csdb</code> .
<code>-e <i>ErrorFile</i></code>	The file where <code>csrename</code> writes any errors or database entries that cannot be resolved. The default is <code>MigrateError</code> .

Table D-27 Options for csrename

Option	Description
<code>-m MappingFile</code>	<p>Specifies an input mapping file. The default is <code>MigrateMapping</code>. The input mapping file is a text file that maps existing user IDs to new user IDs. You must create the mapping file before you run <code>csrename</code>. Specify one entry per line with a space between the old and new values.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>tchang tc897675 jsmith js963123 bkamdar bk548769</pre> <p>If upon auditing your results, you find that one or more of your intended name changes was omitted, you can fix the error by creating a new mapping file with only the missed names in it and rerunning <code>csrename</code>.</p>
<code>DB LDAP</code>	<p>Specifies the database that gets updated:</p> <p>DB converts user IDs in the new calendar database only (default).</p> <p>LDAP converts user IDs in both the new calendar database and the LDAP directory server attributes.</p>

Examples

- Rename users based on the mapping file named `DBMapFile` and create the new calendar database in the destination directory named `newcalDB`:

```
csrename -t newcalDB -m DBMapFile rename DB
```

- Rename users based on values in the mapping file named `NewNames`, create the new calendar database in the destination directory named `NewDB`, and modify the Calendar Server attributes in the LDAP directory server:

```
csrename -t NewDB -m NewNames rename LDAP
```

csresource

The `csresource` utility manages calendars for resources such as conference rooms or equipment stored in the LDAP server and the Calendar Server database. (The `csresource` utility is available only for calendars associated with a resource and returns an error if issued against a user's calendar.) Commands are:

- `create` adds a new resource for a specified calendar ID (`calid`)
- `delete` removes a resource or all resources

- `disable` disables a resource or all resources
- `enable` enables a resource or all resources
- `list` displays a single resource or a list of all resources

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csresource [-q|-v] [-a aces] [-b basedn] [-d domain] [-t description] [-k yes|no]
[-o owner] [-y otherowners] -m email -c calid create name
```

```
csresource [-q|-v] [-b basedn] [-d domain]
delete|disable|enable [name]
```

```
csresource [-q|-v] [-b basedn] [-d domain] [-h host] list [name]
```

[Table D-28](#) describes the commands available for the `csresource` utility.

Table D-28 csresource Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>create name</code>	Create a new resource for a specified calendar ID.
<code>delete [name]</code>	Delete a resource or, if no resource <i>name</i> is specified, delete all resources.

Table D-28 csresource Utility Commands (*Continued*)

Command	Description
enable [name]	Enable a resource or, if no resource <i>name</i> is specified, enable all resources.
disable [name]	Disable a resource or, if no resource <i>name</i> is specified, disable all resources.
list [name]	Display a single resource calendar or, if no resource <i>name</i> is specified, display all resource calendars. If the <code>-h host</code> option is included, display the calendar attributes for the specified name (or all resource calendars) on that back-end server.

NOTE If the *name* contains a space in any of the above commands, it must be enclosed in quotation marks (" ").

Table D-29 describes the `csresource` utility command options.

Table D-29 csresource Utility Command Options

Option	Description
-v	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
-q	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
-a [aces]	Access Control Entries (ACEs) for the specified calendar. ACEs determine who can access a calendar for group scheduling and the types of permissions they have, such as create, delete, read, and write privileges. An ACE string or Access Control List (ACL), must be enclosed in quotation marks (""). The default is the <code>resource.default.acl</code> parameter in the <code>ics.conf</code> file. For information about the ACE format, see Chapter 13, "Administering Calendars" .
-b [basedn]	LDAP base DN (distinguished name) to be used for the specified resource. The default is taken from the <code>local.ugldapbasedn</code> parameter in the <code>ics.conf</code> file.

Table D-29 csresource Utility Command Options (*Continued*)

Option	Description
-c calid	The icsCalendar attribute. This option is required with the create command. For more information, see “Creating Calendar Unique Identifiers (calids)” on page 203 .
-d domain	Specifies the name of a hosted (virtual) domain. Default is taken from the service.defaultdomain parameter in the ics.conf file.
-t [description]	Specifies a viewable comment about the purpose of the calendar. The default is no description.
-h host	Specifies the name of a back-end server where the resource calendar resides. This option applies only to the list command.
-k yes no	Specifies whether double booking is allowed for a calendar associated with a resource such as a conference room. For example, yes means the resource calendar can have more than one event scheduled for the same time slot. If the -k option is omitted, the default is taken from the resource.allow.doublebook parameter in the ics.conf file. However, the resource.allow.doublebook parameter is used only when a calendar is created. After a calendar is created, Calendar Server checks the calendar properties (ics50calprops.db) to determine if double booking is allowed. If you need to change the calendar properties for a calendar to allow or disallow double booking, reissue csresource with the -k option.
-m email	Specifies the LDAP mail attribute (primary email address) for the resource.
-o owner	Primary owner. Default is taken from service.admin.calmaster.userid in the ics.conf file.
-y otherowners	Other owners. Multiple owners must be enclosed in quotation marks (" ") and separated by spaces. The default is no other owners.
version [name]	Display the version of the utility.

Examples

- Display a list of all resource calendars and their LDAP attributes:

```
csresource -v list
```
- Create a resource calendar with the calendar ID (calid) room100 and the viewable name (LDAP cn attribute) MeetingRoom100:

```
csresource -c room100 create MeetingRoom100
```

- **Display the LDAP attributes of the resource calendar with the viewable name MeetingRoom100:**

```
csresource -v list MeetingRoom100
```

- **Disable the resource calendar with the viewable name MeetingRoom100:**

```
csresource disable MeetingRoom100
```

- **Enable the calendar with the resource calendar with the viewable name MeetingRoom100 and allow double-booking:**

```
csresource -k yes enable MeetingRoom100
```

- **Delete the resource calendar with the viewable name MeetingRoom100:**

```
csresource delete MeetingRoom100
```

- **Display the LDAP attributes of the resource calendar with the viewable name MeetingRoom100 on the back-end server sesta:**

```
csresource -v -h sesta list MeetingRoom100
```

csrestore

The `csrestore` utility restores the calendar database, a specified calendar, or a user's default calendar that was saved using `csbackup` or `csexport`. Commands are:

- `database` restores the calendar database.
- `calendar` restores a specified calendar.
- `defcal` restores a user's default calendar.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

The `caldb.conf` version file located in the specified backup directory shows the version number of the database that was backed up.

CAUTION Calendar Server 6.x `csrestore` is not compatible with the 2.x version of `csrestore`. Do not try to restore data that was backed up using Calendar Server 2.x `csrestore` because data loss can occur.

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- If you are restoring the calendar database, Calendar Server must be stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csrestore [-v|-q] [-f] database inputdir
```

```
csrestore [-v|-q] -c calid calendar inputfile
```

```
csrestore [-v|-q] -a userid [-b basedn] defcal inputfile
```

[Table D-30](#) describes the commands available for the `csrestore` utility.

Table D-30 `csrestore` Utility Commands

Command	Description
database <i>inputdir</i>	Restore the calendar database from the specified input directory or input file that contains a backup calendar database. This operation overwrites all previous contents of the current calendar database.
calendar <i>inputfile</i>	Restore the specified calendar ID from the specified input file. The data format of the file is determined by the file-name extension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .ics for iCalendar (text/calendar). • .xml for XML (text/xml). If the specified calendar ID already exists, the calendar's data is cleared before it is restored.
defcal <i>inputfile</i>	Restore the default calendar of the specified user ID from the input file specified. The data format of the file is determined by the file-name extension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .ics for iCalendar (text/calendar). • .xml for XML (text/xml).
version	Display the version of the utility.

[Table D-31](#) describes the `csrestore` utility command options.

Table D-31 `csrestore` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
-v	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
-q	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
-a <i>userid</i>	The user ID to restore. This option is required with the default option. There is no default.
-b <i>basedn</i>	The LDAP base DN (distinguished name) to be used for the specified user ID. The default is taken from the setting <code>local.ugldapbasedn</code> defined in the <code>ics.conf</code> file.
-f	To force any existing database files to be deleted.

Table D-31 csrestore Utility Command Options (*Continued*)

Option	Description
-c <i>calid</i>	The calendar ID to restore. This option is required with the <code>calendar</code> command. There is no default. For more information, see “Creating Calendar Unique Identifiers (calids)” on page 203 .

Examples

- Restore the calendar database stored in the directory `backupdir` that was previously saved using `csbackup`:

```
csrestore database backupdir
```
- Restore the calendar with the calendar ID `tchang` from the file `tchang.ics` located in the directory `backupdir` that was previously saved in iCalendar (text/calendar file) format using `csbackup` or `csexport`:

```
csrestore -c tchang calendar backupdir/tchang.ics
```
- Restore `tchang` from the calendar database in `backupdir` that was previously saved using `csbackup`:

```
csrestore -c tchang calendar backupdir
```
- Restore the default calendar owned by `TChang` from the file `TChang.ics` located in the directory `backupdir` that was previously saved in iCalendar (text/calendar file) format using `csbackup` or `csexport`:

```
csrestore -a TChang defcal backupdir/TChang.ics
```

csschedule

The `csschedule` utility manages schedule entries stored in the Group Scheduling Engine (GSE) queue. Commands are:

- `list` displays entries held in the GSE queue requested by a specified calendar ID.
- `delete` removes an entry from the GSE queue requested by a specified calendar ID.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server must be stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csschedule [-q|-v] [-c count] [-e endtime] [-s starttime]
```

```
[-t scheduletime -o offset] [-u uid] list [calid]
```

```
csschedule [-q|-v] [-t scheduletime -o offset -u uid -n sequencenumber  
-r rid] list [calid]
```

```
csschedule [-q|-v] [-t scheduletime -o offset -u uid -n sequencenumber  
-r rid] delete [calid]
```

```
csschedule [-q|-v] [-s starttime] [-e endtime] delete [calid]
```

[Table D-32](#) describes the commands available for the `csschedule` utility.

Table D-32 `csschedule` Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>list</code>	Display entries held in the GSE queue requested by a specified calendar ID.
<code>delete</code>	Delete an entry from the GSE queue requested by a specified calendar ID.
<code>version</code>	Display the version of the utility.

[Table D-33](#) describes the `csschedule` utility command options.

Table D-33 `csschedule` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-c count</code>	The number of GSE queue entries to list. For example, specify 10 if you want to examine ten entries in the queue.
<code>-e endtime</code>	The ending time of the entry in the GSE queue where 0 means to the end of time. The default is 0.
<code>-n sequencenumber</code>	The sequence number of the event or task in the queue.
<code>-o offset</code>	An offset number for a schedule time. The offset number uniquely identifies an entry in the GSE queue when there is more than one entry scheduled at the same time.
<code>-r rid</code>	The recurrence ID (RID) of the event or todo. An RID is a semicolon delimited list of strings that identify each occurrence of a recurring event or todo.
<code>-s starttime</code>	The starting time of the entry in the GSE queue where 0 means from the beginning of time. The default is 0.
<code>-t scheduletime</code>	A schedule time, for example: 20001231T103045Z
<code>-u uid</code>	The unique identifier (UID) of an entry in the GSE queue.

Examples

- List in detail all entries stored in the GSE queue:

```
csschedule -v list
```

- List the first ten entries stored in the GSE queue:

```
csschedule -c 10 list
```

- List the entries in the GSE queue scheduled between 10:30:45 to 11:30:45 on 12/31/2000:

```
csschedule -s 20001231T103045Z -e 20001231T113045Z list
```

- List the entry in the GSE queue for calendar `tchang` that is scheduled at 10:30:45, with an offset number of 2 at the time 10:30:45 on 12/31/2000, with the unique identifier 1111, recurrence ID 0, and sequence number 0:

```
csschedule -v -t 20001231T103045Z -o 2 -u 1111 -r 0 -n 0 list  
tchang
```

- Delete the entry in the GSE queue for calendar `tchang` at 10:30:45, the first offset at time 10:30:45 on 12/31/2000, with the unique identifier 1111, recurrence ID 0, and sequence number 0:

```
csschedule -v -t 20001231T103045Z -o 1 -u 1111 -r 0 -n 0 delete  
tchang
```

- Delete entries in the GSE that are scheduled between 10:30:45 and 16:30:45 on 12/31/2000:

```
csschedule -v -s 20001231T103045Z -e 20001231T163045Z delete
```

- Delete all entries in the GSE queue:

```
csschedule -v delete
```


csstart

NOTE Calendar Server provides the `csstart` and `csstop` utilities only to provide compatibility with earlier releases.

If possible use the `start-cal` and `stop-cal` commands to start and stop Calendar Server. For more information, see [“Starting and Stopping Calendar Server”](#) on page 179.

The `csstart` utility starts Calendar Server. Commands are:

- `check` determines if all Calendar Server services or a specified service is running.
- `list` displays all Calendar Server services or a specified service.
- `service` starts all Calendar Server services or a specified service.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server must be stopped.

Syntax

```
csstart [-q|-v] check|list [servicename]
```

```
csstart [-q|-v] [-f] service [servicename]
```

[Table D-34](#) describes the commands available for the `csstart` utility.

Table D-34 `csstart` Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>check list</code> <code>[servicename]</code>	<p>Check if a specified Calendar Server service is running, or check if all Calendar Server services are running if a service name is not specified</p> <p>Or list all Calendar Server services (or a specified service) and their session IDs.</p> <p><i>servicename</i> can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>ens</code> — a generic event registration and notification service that can be shared by other Sun Java Enterprise System servers • <code>notify</code> — Calendar Server notification service • <code>admin</code> — Calendar Server administration service (required on every server machine) • <code>dwp</code> — Calendar Server Database service (started only with remote database configuration) • <code>http</code> — Calendar Server HTTP service
<code>service [servicename]</code>	<p>Start a specified Calendar Server service or all of its services if no service name is specified. Calendar Server services should be started in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <code>ens</code> — a generic event registration and notification service that can be shared by other Sun Java Enterprise System servers 2. <code>notify</code> — Calendar Server notification service 3. <code>admin</code> — Calendar Server administration service (required on every server machine) 4. <code>dwp</code> — Calendar Server database service (started only with remote database configuration) 5. <code>http</code> — Calendar Server HTTP service <p>For more information about Calendar Server services, see the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Calendar Server Access Control”. • “Starting and Stopping Calendar Server” on page 179.” • “Services Configuration” on page 380.”
<code>version</code>	Display the version of the utility.

Table D-35 describes the `csstart` utility command options.

Table D-35 `csstart` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-f</code>	To force a specified Calendar Server service (or all currently running services if a service is not specified) to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop (similar to a <code>kill -9</code> command). 2. Cleanup any database problems. 3. Start all services. <p>Note: If possible, use the <code>stop-cal</code> and <code>start-cal</code> utilities instead to stop and start Calendar Server.</p>
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. <p>Default is off.</p>

Examples

- Start all local Calendar Server services using the default ports and in the default start order:

```
csstart service
```

- Start the local Calendar Server HTTP service:

```
csstart service http
```

- Check if all local Calendar Server services are started:

```
csstart check
```

- List all local Calendar Server services that are started:

```
csstart list
```

csstats

The `csstats` utility displays Calendar Server statistics. Commands are:

- `list` counter statistics about a specified Calendar Server subsystem.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

For more information about counters, see “Counters Configuration (counter.conf) File” on page 413.

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csstats [-q|v] [-r registry] [-i iterations] [-s delay] list [subsystem]
```

[Table D-36](#) describes the commands available for the `csstats` utility.

Table D-36 `csstats` Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>list [subsystem]</code>	List counter statistics about a specified Calendar Server subsystem or. If subsystem is not specified, display basic information about the available subsystems, which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alarm — monitoring of services alarm notifications • auth — login authentication • db — calendar database • disk — disk usage monitoring • gse — Group Scheduling Engine (GSE) • http — HTTP transport • response — server response times • sess — server session status • wcap — Web Calendar Access Protocol
<code>Version</code>	Display the version of the utility.

[Table D-37](#) describes the `csstats` utility command options.

Table D-37 `csstats` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
<code>-v</code>	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
<code>-q</code>	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
<code>-i iterations</code>	The number of times to repeat statistical lookups. Default is 1.
<code>-r registry</code>	The name and location of the file that stores counter statistics. The default is: <code>/opt/SUNWics5/cal/lib/counter/counter</code>
<code>-s delay</code>	The amount of time (in seconds) to wait before displaying each statistical lookup. The default is 1 second.

Examples

- Display basic information about counters and what types are available:

```
csstats list
```

- List counter statistics about the HTTP service subsystem (hpptstat):

```
csstats list http
```

- List counter statistics about the WCAP subsystem (wcapstat) every 10 seconds for one hour (3600 seconds):

```
csstats -i 3600 -s 10 list wcap
```

csstop

NOTE Calendar Server provides the `csstop` and `csstart` utilities only to provide compatibility with earlier releases.

If possible, use the `start-cal` and `stop-cal` utilities to start and stop Calendar Server. For more information, see [“Starting and Stopping Calendar Server” on page 179](#).

The `csstop` utility stops Calendar Server. Commands are:

- `service` stops all services or a specified service of Calendar Server.
- `version` displays the version number of the utility currently installed.

Requirements

- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- Calendar Server must be running.

Syntax

```
csstop [-q|-v] check | list [servicename]
```

```
csstop [-q|-v] [-f] service [servicename]
```

[Table D-38](#) describes the commands available for the `csstop` utility..

Table D-38 `csstop` Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>check list</code> [<i>servicename</i>]	<p>Check if a specified Calendar Server service is running or check if all services are running if a service name is not specified.</p> <p>Or list all Calendar Server services or a specified service and their session IDs. <i>servicename</i> can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>ens</code> — a generic event registration and notification service that can be shared by other Sun Java Enterprise System servers. • <code>notify</code> — Calendar Server notification service. • <code>admin</code> — Calendar Server administration service (admin is required on every server machine). • <code>dwp</code> — Calendar Server database service (started only with remote database configuration). • <code>http</code> — Calendar Server HTTP service.
<code>service</code> [<i>servicename</i>]	<p>Stop a specified Calendar Server service or all of its services if no service name is specified. Calendar Server services should be started in the following order and stopped in the reverse order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <code>ens</code> — a generic event registration and notification service that can be shared by other Sun Java Enterprise System servers. 2. <code>notify</code> — Calendar Server notification service. 3. <code>admin</code> — Calendar Server administration service (admin is required on every server machine). 4. <code>dwp</code> — Calendar Server dataBase service (only started with remote database configuration). 5. <code>http</code> — Calendar Server HTTP service. <p>For more information about Calendar Server services, see the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Calendar Server Access Control”. • “Starting and Stopping Calendar Server” on page 179. • “Services Configuration” on page 380.
<code>version</code>	Display the version of the utility.

[Table D-39](#) describes the `csstop` utility command options.

Table D-39 csstop Utility Command Options

Option	Description
-v	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
-q	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
-f	To force a Calendar Server service to stop (similar to a kill -9 command if previous attempts have failed). This option is available only with the service command.

Examples

- Stop all local Calendar Server services:
`csstop service`
- Stop the local Calendar Server HTTP service:
`csstop service http`
- Check if all local Calendar Server services are stopped:
`csstop check`
- List all local Calendar Server services that are started:
`csstop list`

csstored.pl

The `csstored.pl` utility is a Perl script that performs the following online or “hot” archival operations for the calendar database and log files:

- Copies the database files and current log files to a backup archive directory and a “hot” backup directory.
- Copies the log files returned by the Berkeley database `db_archive` utility to a backup archive directory and a “hot” backup directory.
- Removes all log files returned by the Berkeley database `db_archive` utility, except the last file.
- Runs the Berkeley database `db_verify` on the database files in the “hot” backup directory.

For documentation about the Berkeley database utilities, refer to the Sleepycat Software Web site:

<http://www.sleepycat.com/docs/utility/index.html>

Requirements

- You must run the script from the following directory on the machine where Calendar Server is installed:

```
cal_svr_base/opt/SUNWics5/cal/sbin
```

- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.
- Circular logging for Calendar Server must be disabled:

```
caldb.berkeleydb.circularlogging = "no"
```

Syntax

```
perl csstored.pl
```

Table D-40 describes the parameters in the `ics.conf` file used by the `csstored.pl` utility:

Table D-40 Parameters in the `ics.conf` file Used by the `csstored.pl` Utility

Parameter	Description
<code>caldb.berkeleydb.homedir.path</code>	<p>Specifies the path to the directory where the calendar database files are stored.</p> <p>The default is <code>."</code>, which specifies this directory: <code>cal_svr_base/var/opt/SUNWics5/csdb</code></p>
<code>caldb.berkeleydb.archive.path</code>	<p>Specifies the path for the calendar database archive directory. There is no default.</p> <p>To run <code>csstored.pl</code>, specify a path that is different from the calendar database directory and the "hot" backup directory.</p>
<code>caldb.berkeleydb.hotbackup.path</code>	<p>Specifies the path to the "hot" backup directory. There is no default.</p> <p>To run <code>csstored.pl</code>, specify a path that is different from the calendar database directory and the archive directory.</p>
<code>caldb.berkeleydb.archive.enable</code>	<p>Enables ("yes") or disables ("no") the archive option for the calendar database.</p> <p>The default is "no".</p> <p>To run <code>csstored.pl</code>, set this parameter to "yes".</p>
<code>caldb.berkeleydb.hotbackup.enable</code>	<p>Enables ("yes") or disables ("no") the "hot" backup option for the calendar database</p> <p>The default is "no".</p> <p>To run <code>csstored.pl</code>, set this parameter to "yes".</p>
<code>caldb.berkeleydb.circularlogging</code>	<p>Specifies ("yes" or "no") whether to remove database checkpoint files after their transactions are synchronized.</p> <p>The default is "yes".</p> <p>To run <code>csstored.pl</code>, set this parameter to "no".</p>
<code>caldb.berkeleydb.archive.interval</code>	<p>Specifies the interval in seconds for archiving the calendar database.</p> <p>The default is "120" seconds.</p>

cstool

The `cstool` utility can ping one of the following:

- The HTTP process, `cshttpd`.
- The administration service, `csadmin`
- The Event Notification Service (ENS) process, `enpd`.
- The server where Calendar Server is installed.

The `cstool` utility can also display its version number.

The `cstool` can **not** be used to ping the following processes:

- The notification process, `csnotifyd`.
- The DWP process, `csdwpd`.

NOTE To refresh the configuration, use `stop-cal`, then `start-cal` to stop and then restart Calendar Server.

Do not use `cstool` to refresh the configuration. It could cause unpredictable negative outcomes.

For more information, see [“Starting and Stopping Calendar Server” on page 179](#) and [“Editing the `ics.conf` Configuration File” on page 369](#).

Requirements

- Calendar Server must be running.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
cstool [-q|-v] [-h host] [-p port] [-t timeout] ping [http|ens]

cstool [-q|-v] [-h host] version
```

[Table D-41](#) describes `cstool` commands and their parameters.

Table D-41 `cstool` Utility Commands

Command	Parameters	Description
ping	[http admin ens]	Ping the <code>cshttpd</code> process, the <code>csadmind</code> process, or the ENS process (<code>enpd</code>)
	neither parameter specified	Ping the server where Calendar Server is located.
version	none	Display the version of the utility.

[Table D-42](#) describes the `cstool` utility options.

Table D-42 `cstool` Utility Command Options

Option	Description
-v	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
-q	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
-h <i>host</i>	Specifies host name of the machine on which Calendar Server is running. The default value is set at installation and taken from the <code>local.hostname</code> parameter in the <code>ics.conf</code> file. Use this option if you are accessing a Calendar Server running on a remote machine.
-p <i>port</i>	The port of the specified service, or if no service is specified, use the default value of the port as defined in the <code>ics.conf</code> file.
-t <i>timeout</i>	The amount of time (in seconds) to wait for a response from the server. The default is 120 seconds.

Examples

- Ping the `cshttpd` service:

```
cstool ping http
```

- Ping ENS on the server with host name `sesta`:

```
cstool -h sesta ping ens
```

- Ping the machine with the host name `calserver` to see if the Calendar Server `cshttpd` service is listening on port **80**:

```
cstool -p 80 -h calserver -p 80 ping http
```

- Force a local Calendar Server to refresh all service's configurations:

```
cstool refresh
```

csuser

The `csuser` utility manages calendar user information stored in an LDAP directory server and the Calendar Server calendar database. Commands are:

- `check` if user is enabled for calendaring.
- `create` and enable a user for calendaring.

NOTE This utility does not enable users for Address Book as is required for Communications Express. This will have to be done manually with `ldapmodify`.

- `delete` a user.
- `disable` a user from logging in to Calendar Server.
- `enable` a user to log on to Calendar Server.
- `list` a user's calendar attributes.
- `reset` a user's calendar attributes to the default settings.

If you are using Directory Server, you can also use the `ldapsearch` and `ldapmodify` utilities. For information about these utilities, see the Directory Server documentation on the following Web site:

http://docs.sun.com/coll/S1_DirectoryServer_52

Requirements

- Calendar Server can be running or stopped.
- You must run the utility locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- The LDAP server that stores calendar user information must be running.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
csuser [-q|-v] [-a aces] [-b basedn] -m email [-d domain] -f filename
-g givenname [-k yes|no] [-l langcode] -s surname -y userpassword
create userid
```

```
csuser [-q|-v] [-b basedn] [-d domain] [-h host] list [userid] [-c calid]
```

```
csuser [-q|-v] [-b basedn] [-d domain]
[check|delete|disable|enable|reset] userid [-c calid]
```

Table D-43 describes the commands available for the `csuser` utility.

Table D-43 csuser Utility Commands

Command	Description
<code>check userid</code>	Check if the specified user ID is enabled for calendaring.
<code>create userid</code>	Create the specified user ID and enable this user to log into Calendar Server.
<code>delete userid</code>	Delete the specified user ID.
<code>disable userid</code>	Disable the specified user ID for calendaring. The utility defines <code>http</code> as the value of the <code>icsAllowedServiceAccess</code> attribute.
<code>enable userid</code>	Enable the specified user ID for calendaring. Uses the <code>-c</code> option in single domain mode.
<code>list [userid]</code>	List the calendar attributes for the specified user ID. If user ID is not specified, list attributes for all enabled users. If the <code>-h server-name</code> option is included, list the calendar attributes for the specified user ID (or all enabled users) on that back-end server.
<code>reset userid</code>	Reset all calendar attributes for a user ID to their default settings. Note: After the calendar attributes for a user ID have been reset, all of the calendar attributes are removed from the user's LDAP entry, including <code>icsCalendarUser</code> (object class), <code>icsSubscribed</code> , <code>icsCalendarOwned</code> , <code>icsCalendar</code> , and <code>icsDWPHost</code> (if the user is in an LDAP CLD setup). A Calendar Server administrator then cannot create calendars on the user's behalf. These attributes are restored in the user's LDAP entry when the Calendar Server administrator issues a <code>csuser enable</code> command for the user.

Table D-43 csuser Utility Commands (*Continued*)

Command	Description
version	Display the version of the utility.

Table D-44 describes the `csuser` utility command options.

Table D-44 csuser Utility Command Options

Option	Description
-v	Run in verbose mode: Display all available information about the command being performed. Default is off.
-q	Run in quiet mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display no information if the operation is successful (errors, if they occur, are displayed). • Suppress confirmation prompting for dangerous commands. Default is off.
-b basedn	The base DN to be used for all LDAP users. The default value is taken from the setting <code>local.ugldapbasedn</code> defined in the <code>ics.conf</code> file.
-d domain	Specifies the name of a hosted (virtual) domain. Default is taken from the <code>service.defaultdomain</code> parameter in the <code>ics.conf</code> file.
-a [aces]	Access Control Entries (ACEs) for a specified calendar. ACEs determine who can access a calendar for group scheduling and the types of permissions they have, such as create, delete, read, and write privileges. An ACE string or Access Control List (ACL), must be enclosed in quotation marks (""). Default is: <pre>"@@o^a^r^g;@@o^c^wdeic^g;@^a^sf^g;@^c^g;@^p^r^g"</pre> For details about the ACE format, see “Services Configuration” on page 380 .
-b [basedn]	The LDAP base DN (distinguished name) of the specified user ID. The default is taken from the <code>local.ugldapbasedn</code> parameter in the <code>ics.conf</code> file.
-c [calid]	The calendar ID of the default calendar to associate with the specified user ID. The default is the user ID. This option is not valid for the create command. This option is not valid for hosted domain mode. For more information on calids, see “Creating Calendar Unique Identifiers (calids)” on page 203 .

Table D-44 csuser Utility Command Options *(Continued)*

Option	Description
-f filename	File name to specify a password for options that require a password (-y parameter). If you are running csuser from a script, for added security, specify the password in filename.
-g givenname	The user's LDAP given name (first name). This option is required. There is no default.
-h host	Specifies the name of a back-end server where the user's calendar resides. This option applies only to the list command.
-p port	The port number that LDAP server is listening to. The default value is taken from the setting local.ugldapport defined in the ics.conf file.
-k yes no	If double booking is allowed for a user's calendar. If yes, the user's calendar can have more than one event scheduled for the same time slot. Default is taken from the setting user.allow.doublebook defined in the ics.conf file.
-l [langcode]	Language code. Default is the value of local.sitelanguage in ics.conf.
-m email	Specifies the LDAP mail attribute (primary email address) for the user.
-s surname	The user's LDAP surname (last name). This option is required. There is no default.
-u adminDN	The LDAP distinguished name (DN) of the person with administration rights to the LDAP server that stores user authentication information accessed by this Calendar Server. The default value is taken from the configuration setting local.enduseradminDN defined in the ics.conf file.
-w password	The password of the LDAP administrator DN specified by the -u option. The default value is taken from the configuration setting local.enduseradmincred defined in the ics.conf file. This option is required if you use the -u option.
-y userpassword	The required calendar user's password. There is no default.

Examples

- Check if the calendar user `jsmith` is enabled for calendaring (if the existing calendar user has access to calendar data for this Calendar Server):

```
csuser check jsmith
```

- Create an LDAP user with the user ID `jsmith` with the given name **John**, surname **Smith**, email address `jsmith@sesta.com`, and the domain `sesta.com`:

```
csuser -g John -s Smith -y password -m jsmith@sesta.com create jsmith -d
sesta.com
```

- **Delete the calendar user:** `jsmith`
`csuser delete jsmith`
- **Disable the calendar user `jsmith` from logging in to Calendar Server:**
`csuser disable jsmith`

NOTE This command prevents `jsmith` from logging into Calendar Server to access calendar data, but it does not delete `jsmith`'s data from the calendar database. If `jsmith` is currently logged into Calendar Server, `jsmith` retains access to calendar data until he logs off.

- **Enable `jsmith` for calendaring (lets existing calendar user `jsmith` log in to Calendar Server):**
`csuser enable jsmith`
- **List all calendar attributes for `jsmith`:**
`csuser -v list jsmith`
- **List all calendar user IDs prefixed with the string `user`:**
`csuser -v list "user*"`
- **Reset all calendar attributes for `jsmith` to the default configuration settings:**
`csuser reset jsmith`
- **List all calendar attributes for TChang on the back-end server `sesta`:**
`csuser -v -h sesta list TChang`

start-cal

The start-cal utility starts the Calendar Server services in this order:

- enpd — Event Notification Service (ENS)
- csnotifyd — Notification Service
- csadmind — Administration Service
- csdwpd — Database Wire Protocol (DWP) service, the distributed database service that is started only with a remote Calendar Server database configuration
- cshttpd — HTTP Service

Requirements

- You must run `start-cal` locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
start-cal
```

Example

```
./start-cal
```

For more information, see [“Starting and Stopping Calendar Server” on page 179](#).

stop-cal

The stop-cal utility stops all Calendar Server services.

Requirements

- You must run `stop-cal` locally on the machine where Calendar Server is installed.
- On Solaris Operating Systems, you must be logged in as the user and group under which Calendar Server is running (such as `icsuser` and `icsgroup`) that was specified during installation, or as `root`.

Syntax

```
stop-cal
```

Example

```
./stop-cal
```

For more information, see [“Starting and Stopping Calendar Server”](#) on page 179.

stop-cal