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Sun Java™ System Communications Services

User Management Utility 6
Administration Guide

2004Q2

Contents

About This Guide

This guide explains how to configure and administer Sun™ Java System Communications Services User Management Utility. This guide also describes the User Management Utility commands, providing syntax and examples.

User Management Utility is a set of command-line tools for provisioning users, groups, domains, and resources for Sun Java System Messaging Server and Sun Java System Calendar Server using Sun Java System Identity Server.

Topics covered in this chapter include:

- Who Should Read This Book
- What You Need to Know
- How This Book is Organized
- Document Conventions
- Where to Find Related Information
- Where to Find This Book Online

Who Should Read This Book

You should read this book if you are responsible for administering, configuring, and deploying User Management Utility at your site.

What You Need to Know

This book assumes that you are responsible for administering the software and that you have a general understanding of the following:

• The Internet and the World Wide Web

• Messaging Server protocols

• Sun Java System Administration Server

• Sun Java System Directory Server and LDAP

• Sun ONE Console

• System Administration and Networking on the following platforms:

  ❍ Solaris 8 for Sparc and x86

  ❍ Solaris 9 for Sparc and x86

  ❍ HP-UX 11x

  ❍ Windows 2000

• General Deployment Architectures

How This Book is Organized

This book contains the following chapters and appendixes:

• About This Guide (this chapter)

• Planning for Installation and Configuration—describes the steps necessary to install and configure Sun Java System Communcations Services User Management Utility.

• Configuring User Management Utility—describes and steps through the configuration program for User Management Utility.

• Command Line Utilities—describes the commadmin utility, providing syntax and examples.

• Appendix—lists attribute values and time zone values for specific command-line options.

Document Conventions

- `Monospaced font` is used for any text that appears on the computer screen or text that you should type. It is also used for filenames, distinguished names, functions, and examples.

- **`Bold monospaced font`** is used to represent text within a code example that you should type. For example, you might see something like this:

  `./installer`

  In this example, **`./installer`** is what you would type at the command line.

- *Italicized font* is used to represent text that you enter using information that is unique to your installation (for example, variables). It is used for server paths and names.

  For example, throughout this document you will see path references of the form:

  is_cli_base`/...`

  The User Management Utility Base (*is_cli_base*) represents the directory path in which you install User Management Utility. The default value of the *is_cli_base* is `/opt/SUNWcomm`.

  Italicized font is also used for variables within the synopsis of a command line utility. For example, the synopsis for the `commadmin admin remove` command is:

  ```
  commadmin admin remove -D login -l userid -n domain -w password [-d domain]
               [-h] [-i inputfile] [-p port] [-X host] [-s] [-v]
  ```

  In the above example, the italicized words are arguments for their associated option. For example, in the `-w` *password* option, you would substitute the Administrator's password for *password* when you enter the `commadmin admin remove` command.

- Square (or straight) brackets `[]` are used to enclose optional parameters. For example, in this document you will see the usage for the `installer` command described as follows:

  `./installer` *[options] [arguments]*

It is possible to run the `installer` command by itself as follows to start the Messaging Server installation:

```
./installer
```

However, the presence of *[options]* and *[arguments]* indicate that there are additional optional parameters that may be added to the `installer` command. For example, you could use `installer` command with the `-b` option to specify the *is_cli_base* prior to running the installation program:

```
./installer -b /opt/SUNWcomm
```

- Command line prompts (for example, `%` for a C-Shell, or `$` for a Korn or Bourne shell) are not displayed in the examples. Depending on which operating system you are using, you will see a variety of different command line prompts. However, you should enter the command as it appears in the document unless specifically noted otherwise.

  Note that the examples in this book use the UNIX C shell. If necessary, make appropriate adjustments to your preferred shell.

Where to Find Related Information

In addition to this manual, Messaging Server and Calendar Server come with supplementary information for administrators as well as documentation for end users and developers. Use the following URL to see all the Messaging Server documentation:

http://docs.sun.com/coll/MessagingServer_04q2

Use the following URL to see all the Calendar Server documentation:

http://docs.sun.com/coll/CalendarServer_04q2

The Sun Java System product suite contains other products such as Console, Directory Server, and Administration Server. Documentation for these and other products can be found at the following URL:

http://docs.sun.com/db/prod/java.sys

Where to Find This Book Online

You can find the *Sun Java System Communcations Services User Management Utility Administration Guide* online in PDF and HTML formats. This book can be found at the following URL:

http://docs.sun.com/doc/817-5703

Related Third-Party Web Site References

Third-party URLs may be referenced in this document and provide additional, related information.

NOTE	Sun is not responsible for the availability of third-party Web sites mentioned in this document. Sun does not endorse and is not responsible or liable for any content, advertising, products, or other materials that are available on or through such sites or resources. Sun will not be responsible or liable for any actual or alleged damage or loss caused by or in connection with the use of or reliance on any such content, goods, or services that are available on or through such sites or resources.

Planning and Configuration

Planning for Installation and Configuration

To install Sun Java System Communications Services User Management Utility on Solaris systems, you must use the Sun Java Enterprise System installer, which also installs other Sun component products.

To install and configure User Management Utility, follow these steps:

1. Gather Your User Management Utility Configuration Information

2. Run the Java Enterprise System Installer

3. Run the Directory Server Setup Script

4. Configure User Management Utility

5. Configure Messaging Server and Calendar Server

For the most recent information about User Management Utility, see the *Sun Java System Messaging Server Release Notes.*

Gather Your User Management Utility Configuration Information

Before configuring User Management Utility, you should gather the configuration options described in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1   User Management Utility Configuration Options

Option	Description
Configuration Directory	Directory to store configuration and data files.

Table 1-1   User Management Utility Configuration Options *(Continued)*

Option	Description
Identity Server Host name	Host name where Identity Server is installed. The User Management Utility server should be installed on the same server.
Identity Server port number	Port number of Identity Server. Should be the same port number as Web Server port number.
Default domain	The default domain of the Top-Level Administrator. This is the domain used when a domain is not explicitly specified by the -n option when executing the commadmin command-line utility.
Default SSL port	The SSL port that is used by the User Management Utility client.
Identity Server Base Directory	The directory where Identity Server is installed. The default directory is /opt/SUNWam.
LDAP URL	User and Group Directory Server LDAP URL.
Bind as	User and Group Directory Server Directory Manager. For example "cn=Directory Manager".
LDAP password	User and Group Directory Manager Password.
Identity Server Top-level administrator user ID and password	User ID and password for the Identity Server Top-level Administrator
Identity Server Internal LDAP authentication user ID and password	User created by Identity Server. This is the BindDN user for the LDAP service.
Web Server instance directory	Directory where the Web Server instance resides. Files for the Web Server instance are stored in the https-*host.domain* directory under the Web Server installation directory.
Organization name	Used to name the LDAP subtree under which all email users and groups that belong to the default email domain are located.
Top-level administrator for default organization user ID and password	user ID and password for the Top-Level Administrator that will be created in the default organization.

Run the Java Enterprise System Installer

The Java Enterprise System installer program installs a series of products, shared components, and libraries that interoperate with one another. The installer also checks to make sure you have the following necessary supporting components installed: Sun Java System Directory Server 5.x and Sun Java System Web Server 6.1.

NOTE	If you are upgrading User Management Utility from a previous Sun Java System Communications Services version, see "Upgrading from Java Enterprise System 2003Q4" in the *Sun Java Enterprise System Installation Guide.* This manual can be accessed at the following URL: http://docs.sun.com/doc/817-5760

To successfully install and configure User Management Utility, you need to install the following via the Java Enterprise System installer:

- Sun Java System Identity Server

  Because User Management Utility requires you to use Sun ONE LDAP Schema, v.2 to provision your users and groups, you need to install Identity Server through the Java Enterprise System installer. User Management Utility is installed with Identity Server.

  The Java Enterprise System installer installs User Management Utility in a directory referred to as the *is_cli_base* (for example, the default is /opt/SUNWcomm).

- One or both of Sun Java System Messaging Server and Sun Java System Calendar Server.

NOTE	It is *not* recommended that Messaging Server or Calendar Server be installed on the same system as Identity Server.

See the *Sun Java System Messaging Server Administration Guide* for instructions on configuring Messaging Server. See the *Sun Java System Calendar Server Administration Guide* for instructions on configuring Calendar Server.

For information about the Java Enterprise System installer, refer to the *Sun Java Enterprise System Installation Guide* (http://docs.sun.com/doc/817-5760).

Run the Directory Server Setup Script

Before configuring User Management Utility, Messaging Server, or Calendar Server, the Directory Server Setup Perl script (`comm_dssetup.pl`) must be run only once. This script configures your LDAP Directory Server to work with User Management Utility, Messaging Server, or Calendar Server configurations. The `comm_dssetup.pl` script prepares the Directory Server by setting up new schema, index, and configuration data.

See the *Sun Java System Messaging Server Administration Guide* or the *Sun Java System Calendar Server Administration Guide* for instructions and options for the `comm_dssetup.pl` script.

In order to run User Management Utility, you must select the "Schema 2" schema type when running the `comm_dssetup.pl` script.

Configure User Management Utility

After you install User Management Utility, run the User Management Utility configuration program using the information from "Gather Your User Management Utility Configuration Information."

For information about the configuration program, see Chapter 2, "Configuring User Management Utility."

Configure Messaging Server and Calendar Server

See the *Sun Java System Messaging Server Administration Guide* for instructions on configuring Messaging Server. See the *Sun Java System Calendar Server Administration Guide* for instructions on configuring Calendar Server.

Configuring User Management Utility

The User Management Utility configuration program (`config-iscli`) creates a new `cli-usrprefs.properties` configuration file in the `/opt/SUNWcomm/config` directory with your specific requirements. This initial runtime configuration program performs minimal configuration. After you run the program, you might need to perform additional configuration, as described in the *Sun Java System Messaging Server Administration Guide* and the *Sun Java System Calendar Server Administration Guide*.

The following topics are described in this chapter:

- Run the Configuration Program
- Post Configuration Tasks
- Perform Silent Installation

Run the Configuration Program

The steps described in this section walk you through configuring the User Management Utility.

To run the configuration program, log in as (or become) root and go to the `/opt/SUNWcomm/sbin` directory. Then enter the command:

```
# ./config-iscli
```

Once you run the `config-iscli` command, the configuration program will start:

1. **Welcome**

    The first panel in the configuration program is a copyright page. Click **Next** to continue or **Cancel** to exit.

2. Select directory to store configuration and data files

Select the directory where you want to store the User Management Utility configuration and data files. The default configuration directory is /var/opt/SUNWcomm. This directory should be separate from the *is_cli_base* directory (/opt/SUNWcomm).

Enter the name of the directory, or keep the default and click `Next` to continue.

If the directory does not exist, a dialog appears asking if you want to create the directory or choose a new directory. Click `Create Directory` to create the directory or `Choose New` to enter a new directory.

A dialog appears indicating that the components are being loaded. This may take a few minutes.

3. Select components to configure

Select the component or components you want to configure on the Components Panel.

❍ **commcli-client**—The User Management Utility client. This component is required and is selected by default. It cannot be deselected.

❍ **commcli-server**—The User Management Utility server.

Click `Next` to continue, `Back` to return to the previous panel, or `Cancel` to exit.

4. Identity Server host name and port number

Enter the Identity Server host name and port number. If you are installing the User Management Utility server component, you must install it on the same host as Identity Server.

Click `Next` to continue, `Back` to return to the previous panel, or `Cancel` to exit.

5. Default domain

Enter the default domain for the Top-Level administrator. This is the domain used when a domain is not explicitly specified by the -n option when executing the commadmin command-line utility. This is also known as the default organization. If the domain specified does not exist in the directory, it will be created.

Click `Next` to continue, `Back` to return to the previous panel, or `Cancel` to exit.

6. Default SSL port for client

Enter the default SSL port that the User Management Utility client uses.

Click `Next` to continue, `Back` to return to the previous panel, or `Cancel` to exit.

7. **Identity Server base directory**

   This panel is displayed only if you are configuring the User Management Utility server component.

   Enter the Identity Server Base Directory. The default directory is `/opt/SUNWam`.

   Click `Next` to continue, `Back` to return to the previous panel, or `Cancel` to exit.

   The configuration program checks if a valid Identity Server base directory is specified. If not, a dialog box displays indicating that an existing Identity Server base directory must be selected.

8. **Directory (LDAP) Server**

   This panel is displayed only if you are configuring the User Management Utility server component.

   This panel asks for information about connecting to the LDAP Directory Server for the user/group suffix. Enter the User and Group Directory Server LDAP URL, Directory Manager, and Password in the fields.

   The Directory Manager has overall administrator privileges on the Directory Server and all Sun Java System servers that make use of the Directory Server (for example, User Management Utility) and has full administration access to all entries in the Directory Server. The default and recommended Distinguished Name (DN) is `cn=Directory Manager`.

   Click `Next` to continue, `Back` to return to the previous panel, or `Cancel` to exit.

9. **Identity Server Top-Level Administrator**

   This panel is displayed only if you are configuring the User Management Utility server component.

   Enter the user ID and password for the Identity Server Top-Level Administrator. The user ID and password are created when Identity Server is installed. The default user ID is `amadmin`.

   Click `Next` to continue, `Back` to return to the previous panel, or `Cancel` to exit.

10. **Identity Server internal LDAP authentication user**

This panel is displayed only if you are configuring the User Management Utility server component.

Enter the User ID and password for the Identity Server Internal LDAP authentication user. This user is created by the Identity Server installer and is the Bind DN user for the LDAP service. The default user name is `amldapuser`.

Click **Next** to continue, **Back** to return to the previous panel, or **Cancel** to exit.

11. **Web Server Instance directory**

This panel is displayed only if you are configuring the User Management Utility server component.

Enter the Web Server instance directory. Files for the Web Server instance are stored in the `https-`*host*`.`*domain* directory under the Web Server installation directory, for example `/opt/SUNWwbsvr/https-west.sesta.com`.

Click **Next** to continue, **Back** to return to the previous panel, or **Cancel** to exit.

12. **Organization**

This panel is displayed only if you are configuring the User Management Utility server component.

Enter the Organization DN for the default domain. For example, if your organization DN is `o=Engineering`, all the users in that organization will be placed under the LDAP DN "`o=Engineering, o=usergroup`", where `o=usergroup` is your user/group suffix.

Click **Next** to continue, **Back** to return to the previous panel, or **Cancel** to exit.

13. **Top-Level Administrator for the default organization**

This panel is displayed only if you are configuring the User Management Utility server component.

Enter the user ID and password for the Top-Level Administrator that is to be created in the default domain (organization).

Click **Next** to continue, **Back** to return to the previous panel, or **Cancel** to exit.

14. **Verification**

The Verification Panel displays the items that will be configured.

Click **Configure Now** to begin the configuration, **Back** to return to any previous panel to change information, or **Cancel** to exit.

15. **Task Sequence**

    A sequence of tasks being performed are displayed on the Task Sequence Panel. This is when the actual configuration takes place.

    When the panel displays "All Tasks Passed" you can click `Next` to continue or `Cancel` stop the tasks from being performed and exit.

    A dialog box appears reminding you to restart the Web Server in order for configuration changes to take effect.

16. **Installation Summary**

    The Installation Summary panel displays the product installed and a `Details...` button that displays more information about this configuration.

    A log file is created in the `/opt/SUNWcomm/install` directory. The name of the log file is `Iscli-config_YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.log`, where *YYYYMMDDHHMMSS* identifies the 4-digit year, month, date, hour, minute, and second of the configuration.

    Click `Close` to complete the configuration.

Post Configuration Tasks

If Sun Java System Identity Server is using Sun Java System Application Server as its web container, you will need to run the `asadmin deploy` command which deploys `commcli-server.war` into the Identity Server web container.

NOTE	Please see the Sun Java System Messaging Server Release Notes (http://docs.sun.com/doc/817-6363) for further post-configuration tasks.

To manually deploy `commcli-server.war`:

1. Go to the `bin` directory under the Application Server installation root directory (*as_install_dir*). The default *as_install_dir* is `/opt/SUNWappserver7`:

    cd *app_server_base*/bin

2. Execute the `asadmin deploy` utility:

```
./asadmin deploy --user admin_user_name --password admin_user_password \
   --host hostname --port as_port_number --name commcli --contextroot commcli \
   /opt/SUNWcomm/lib/jars/commcli-server.war
```

The *admin_user_name* variable is the Application Server user associated for the instance. The *admin_user_password* variable is the password that corresponds to the Application Server user. The *hostname* variable is the local host name of the machine hosting the Application Server instance. The *as_port_number* is the Application Server administrative port number associated with the host. See the *Sun Java System Application Server Reference Manual* for more description of the `asadmin deploy` utility.

3. Stop the Application Server:

   ./asadmin stop-appserv

4. Start the Application Server:

   ./asadmin start-appserv

Perform Silent Installation

The User Management Utility initial runtime configuration program automatically creates a silent installation state file (called `saveState`). This file contains internal information about the configuration program, and is used for running silent installs.

The silent installation `saveState` file is stored in the *is_cli_base*/Iscli-config_*YYYYMMDDHHMMSS*/ directory, where *YYYYMMDDHHMMSS* identifies the 4-digit year, month, date, hour, minute, and second of the `saveState` file.

For example, once you have run the `config-iscli` program once, you can run it in silent install mode:

```
is_cli_base/sbin/configure -nodisplay -noconsole -state fullpath/saveState
```

The *fullpath* variable is the full directory path of where the `saveState` file is located.

Part   II

Reference

Chapter 3,   "Command Line Utilities"

Command Line Utilities

The User Management Utility command-line utilities enable the administrators to manage different communication services for users, groups, domains, and organizations. The command line tool set used to perform bulk operations such as create, modify, delete, and search on users, groups, domains, and organizations are discussed in this chapter.

The commands are listed in Table 3-1. This table consists of three columns; the first column lists the command, the second the description of the command, and the third lists the type of administrators permitted to execute the command.

The `commadmin` utility is located in the `/opt/SUNWcomm/bin` directory.

Table 3-1   User Management Utility Command Line Interfaces

Command	Description	Permission to Execute
commadmin admin add	Grants domain administrator privileges to a user	Top-level Administrator
commadmin admin remove	Revokes domain administrator privileges from a user	Top-level Administrator
commadmin admin search	Searches and displays users who have domain administrator privileges	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator
commadmin domain create	Creates a domain	Top-level Administrator
commadmin domain delete	Deletes a domain	Top-level Administrator
commadmin domain modify	Modifies a domain	Top-level Administrator
commadmin domain purge	Purges a domain	Top-level Administrator
commadmin domain search	Searches for a domain	Top-level Administrator

Table 3-1   User Management Utility Command Line Interfaces *(Continued)*

Command	Description	Permission to Execute
commadmin group create	Creates a group	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator and Mail list owner
commadmin group delete	Deletes a group	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator and Mail list owner
commadmin group modify	Modifies a group	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator and Mail list owner
commadmin group search	Searches for a group	Anyone
commadmin resource create	Creates a resource	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator
commadmin resource modify	Modifies a resource	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator
commadmin resource delete	Deletes a resource	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator
commadmin resource search	Searches for a resource	Anyone
commadmin user create	Creates a user	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator
commadmin user delete	Deletes a user	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator
commadmin user search	Searches for a user	Anyone
commadmin user modify	Modifies a user	Top-level Administrator, Domain Administrator

Execution Modes

The command line execution has three possible modes:

- Execute with options specified in a file

  commadmin *object* *task* -i *inputfile*

  Analyzes *inputfile* and executes it.

- Interactive

  commadmin *object* *task*

The administrator is queried for the remainder of the options and attributes.

- Immediate or shell execution

  commadmin *object* *task* [*options*]

Command File Format

The options can be specified within a file, using the -i option.

Within the file, option names are separated from option values by white space. The option value begins with the first non-white space character and extends to the end-of-line character. Option sets are separated by blank lines.

The general syntax is:

```
<option name><white space>[option value, if any]
<option name><white space>[option value, if any]
...
<option name><white space>[option value, if any]
<blank line>
<option name><white space>[option value, if any]
<option name><white space>[option value, if any]
...
<option name><white space>[option value, if any]
```

The option value given in the command line becomes the default for each option set. Alternatively, these options can be specified for each option set. The value then overrides any default specified on the command line.

Following is an example of the format and syntax for the file specified by the `-i` option for the `commadmin user add` command.

```
l newuser1
F new
L user1
W secret

l newuser2
F new
L user2
W secret

l newuser3
F new
L user3
W secret

<and so forth...>
```

Command Descriptions

This section provides descriptions, syntax, and examples of the command line tools.

Mandatory commadmin Options

The following are the mandatory options used for authenticating the administrator or the user.

Options	Description
-D *userid*	User ID used to bind to the directory.
-w *password*	Password used to authenticate the userID to the directory.
	You may also specify *password* via a text file, *password*.txt.
-n *domain*	The domain the administrator belongs to.

The Identity Server Host (-X), Identity Server Port (-p), and the default domain (-n) values are specified during installation and stored in the cli-userprefs.properties file.

NOTE   If the -X, -p and -n options are not specified at the time when an commadmin command is executed, their values are taken from the cli-userprefs.properties file.

---

commadmin admin add

The commadmin admin add command grants the domain administrators privileges to a user for a particular domain. Only a top-level administrator or an ISP administrator can execute this command.

Syntax

```
commadmin admin add -D login -l login -n domain -w password -d domain [-h]
   [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-X IS Host] [-?] [-s] [-v] [-V]
```

Options
The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the top-level administrator.
-l *login*	The user ID of the user to whom you want to grant domain administrative privileges. The user should be present in the directory and be a part of the domain specified by the -d option.
-n *domain*	The domain of the top-level administrator. If not specified, default domain stored in the cli-userprefs.properties file is used.
-w *password*	The password of the top-level administrator.
-d *domain*	The domain to which you want to grant administrative privileges. If not specified, the domain specified by the -n option is used.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Options	Description
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Use this option to specify an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-X *IS Host*	Specify the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-v	Enable debugging output.

Examples

The following grants domain administrator privileges to the user with the user ID `admin1`.

```
commadmin admin add -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -l admin1 \
-d florizel.com
```

The following grants domain administrator privileges to the user with the user ID `admin2` for the domain `florizel.com`.

```
commadmin add admin -D chris -w bolton -l admin2 -n varrius.com \
-d florizel.com
```

commadmin admin remove

The `commadmin admin remove` command removes the domain administrator privileges from an existing domain administrator. Only a top-level administrator can execute this command.

To remove domain administrator privileges from multiple users, use the `-i` option.

Syntax

```
commadmin admin remove -D login -l login -n domain -w password -d domain name
    [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile] [-p IS port] [-X IS host] [-s] [-v] [-V]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the top-level administrator.
-l *login*	The user ID of the user whose administrator privileges need to be revoked.
-n *domain*	The domain of the top-level administrator.
-w *password*	The password of the top-level administrator.
-d *domain name*	The domain to which administrator privileges are revoked. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by -n is used.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Use this option to specify an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-X *IS Host*	Specify the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.

Example

The following command removes domain administrator privileges from the administrator with user ID admin5:

```
commadmin admin remove -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -l admin5 -d test.com
```

commadmin admin search

The commadmin admin search command searches and displays a specific or all domain administrators of a domain.

Syntax

```
commadmin admin search -D login -n domain -w password [-l login] [-d domain]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	The domain of the user specified with the -D option.
-w *password*	The password of the user specified with the -D option.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-l *login*	The user ID of the domain administrator searched for. If -l is not specified or -l is specified with the wildcard operator (-l* or -l '*') all domain administrators of the domain are displayed.
-d *domain*	Searches for users who have domain administrator privileges for the specified domain. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by -n is used.

Example

To search for all domain administrators of the test.com domain:

```
commadmin admin search -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -d test.com
```

commadmin domain create

The commadmin domain create command creates a single domain on the Identity Server. To create multiple domains, use the -i option.

Syntax

```
commadmin domain create -D login -d domain name -n domain -w password
   [-A [+]attributename:value] [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile] [-o organization RDN]
   [-p IS Port] [-s] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
   [-S mail -H preferred mailhost]
   [-S cal [-B backend calendar data server] [-C searchable domains] [-g access control string]
   [-P propertyname[:value]] [-R right[:value]] [-T calendar time zone string]]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the top-level administrator.
-d *domain name*	DNS domain name of the domain that is being created.
-n *domain*	The domain of the top-level administrator.
-w *password*	The password of the top-level administrator.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-A [+]*attributename*:*value*	An attribute to modify. The *attributename* is defined in the LDAP schema and the *value* specified replaces any and all current values for this attribute in the directory. Repeat this option to modify multiple attributes at the same time, or to specify multiple values for the same attribute.
	A "+" before the *attributename* indicates adding the value to the current list of attributes.
	If the action value (+), is not specified, the default action is to add the existing value.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-o *organization RDN*	Specifies the organization RDN for the domain. For example, o=varrius.florizel.com.
	If this option is not specified then the organization is created under the osi suffix, with o=the name of the domain, o=osiSuffix.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.
-S *service*	Specifies the service or services to be added to the domain.
	service can have the value of a single service or multiple services. The valid *service* values are mail and cal. These values are case-insensitive.
	If the -S mail option is specified, then the -H option must be specified.
	Can be listed as a comma-separated list.
	For Example:
	-S mail,cal
	A domain is created with the services mentioned depending on the value of the particular service definition present in the configuration file of the Identity Sever.

Option	Description
The following option is only allowed if the `-S mail` option is specified:	
`-H` *preferred mailhost*	The preferred mail host for the domain. The host must be a fully qualified host name, for example, `mailhost.sesta.com`.
	This option is mandatory if the `-S mail` option is specified.
The following options are only allowed if the `-S cal` option is specified:	
`-B` *backend calendar data server*	Specifies the default backend host assigned to a user or resource in a domain.
`-C` *searchable domains*	Specifies the domains to be searched when looking for calendars or users.
`-g` *access control string*	Specifies the Access Control List (ACL) for newly created user calendar.
`-P` *propertyname*[:*value*]	Sets values for multi-valued and bit oriented attributes. Refer to table Table A-1 on page 71 for attributes, their descriptions and values.
`-R` *right*[:*value*]	Sets calendar domain attribute `icsAllowRights`. The attribute holds a bitmap value. See Table A-2 on page 72 for a list of attributes, their value, and description.
`-T` *calendar time zone string*	Specifies the time zone ID used when importing files.
	See "Calendar Time Zone Strings" on page 73 for a list of the valid time zone strings.

Example

To create a new domain with mail and calendar services, enter:

```
commadmin domain create -D chris -d florizel.com -n sesta.com -w bolton \
-S mail,cal -H mailhost.sesta.com
```

commadmin domain delete

The `commadmin domain delete` command marks a single hosted domain as deleted from the server. To mark multiple hosted domains as deleted, use the `-i` option.

The `commadmin domain purge` command will permanently remove the domain.

To disable domain administrators usage of a service like calendar service or mail service, use the `-S` option. Here `S` is in uppercase.

Syntax

```
commadmin domain delete -D login -d domain name -n domain -w password [-h] [-?]
    [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-S service] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the top-level administrator.
-d *domain name*	The DNS domain name that is being deleted. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by -n is used.
-n *domain*	The domain of the top-level administrator.
-w *password*	The password of the top-level administrator.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured during installation.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-S *service*	Modifies the value of the specified service status attribute value to 'deleted'.
	Multiple services are separated by a comma. The valid *service* values are mail and cal. These values are case-insensitive.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

To delete an existing domain:

```
commadmin domain delete -D chris -w bolton -d florizel.com -n sesta.com
```

To delete just the mail service from the `florizel.com` domain:

```
commadmin domain delete -D chris -w bolton -d florizel.com -n sesta.com \
-S mail
```

commadmin domain modify

The `commadmin domain modify` command modifies attributes of a single domain's directory entry. To modify multiple domains, use the `-i` option.

Syntax

```
commadmin domain modify -D login -d domain -n domain -w password
   [-A [+|-]attributename:value] [-h] [?] [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-v] [-V]
   [-X IS Host]
   [-S mail -H preferred mailhost]
   [-S cal [-g access string] [-C cross domain search domains] [-B backend calendar data server]
   [-P [action]propertyname[:value]] [-R propertyname[:value]] [-T calendar time zone string]]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the top-level administrator.
-d *domain*	The DNS domain name to be modified. If −d is not specified, the domain specified by −n is used.
-n *domain*	The domain of the top-level administrator.
-w *password*	The password of the top-level administrator.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
−A [+ | -]*attributename*:*value*	An attribute to modify. The *attributename* is defined in the LDAP schema and value replaces any and all current values for this attribute in the directory. Repeat this option to modify multiple attributes at the same time, or to specify multiple values for the same attribute.
	A "+" before the *attributename* indicates adding the value to the current list of attributes. A "-" indicates removing the value.
	If the "-" is used, it must be preceded by two backslashes if the command is specified on the command line. If the option is provided within an input file, one backslash must precede the "-" sign.
	If the action value (+ or −), is not specified, the default action is to replace the existing value.
−h, −?	Prints command usage syntax.
−i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
−p *IS port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
−s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
−v	Enable debugging output.
−V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
−X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.
−S *service*	Adds the specified service or services to the domain during modification.
	The valid *service* values are mail and cal. These values are case-insensitive.
	The services listed with the −S option are separated by a comma.
	If −S mail is specified, then the −H option must be specified.
When adding a service, the following option is only allowed if the −S mail option is specified:	
−H *preferred mailhost*	The preferred mailhost for the domain.
	This option is mandatory if the −S mail option is specified.
When adding a service, the following options are only allowed if the −S cal option is specified:	
−B *backend calendar data server*	The default backend host assigned to a user or resource in a domain.

Option	Description
-C *cross domain search domains*	Specifies the domains to be searched when looking for calendars or users.
-g *access string*	Specifies the Access Control List (ACL) for newly created user calendar.
-P [*action*]*propertyname*[:*value*]	Sets the values for multi-valued and bit oriented attributes. Refer to table Table A-1 on page 71 for the descriptions and values of *propertyname*.
-T *calendar time zone string*	Time zone ID used when importing files.
	See "Calendar Time Zone Strings" on page 73 for a list of the valid time zone strings.
-R *propertyname*[:*value*]	Sets calendar domain attribute icsAllowRights. The attribute holds a bitmap value. See Table A-2 on page 72 for a list property names, their value, and description.

Example

To modify an existing domain:

```
commadmin domain modify -D chris -w bolton -n sesta.com -d varrius.com \
-A preferredmailhost:test.siroe.com
```

commadmin domain purge

The commadmin domain purge command permanently removes all entries or service of entries that have been marked as deleted. This can include domains, users, groups, and resources. If a domain is marked as deleted, then all entries and the services within that domain are removed whether or not those are marked deleted.

As part of periodic maintenance operations, use the commadmin domain purge command to remove all entries that have been deleted for a time period that is longer than the specified grace period.

You can perform a purge at any time by invoking the command manually.

When you invoke the command, the directory is searched and a list of domains is created whose entries include domains that have been marked for deletion longer than the specified grace period. The default value for the grace period is initially set to 10 days at the time of installation.

If the -d* option is specified, all domains are searched for users and domains that are marked as deleted. Users that are marked as deleted will be purged from their domain, but the domain will not be purged unless it is also marked as deleted. If a domain is marked as deleted, it will be purged along with all users within that domain.

After a service has been marked as deleted, a utility that removes resources such as mailboxes or calendars must be run before the service can be purged from the directory. For mail services, the program is called msuserpurge. Refer to the *Sun Java System Messaging Server Administration Reference* for information about the msuserpurge utility. For calendar services, the program is csclean. Refer to the *Sun Java System Calendar Server Administration Guide* for information about the csclean utility.

NOTE	The commadmin domain purge command must be run by the Top-level administrator.

Syntax

```
commadmin domain purge -D login -n domain -w password -d domain [-g grace] [-h]
   [-?] [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-S service] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the top-level administrator.
-n *domain*	Domain of the top-level administrator.
-w *password*	Password of the top-level administrator.
-d *domain*	Purge specified domain. The * operator (-d*) may be used to search for a pattern.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-g *grace*	Grace period in days before the domain is purged. Domains marked for deletion for less than *grace* days will not be purged. A 0 indicates purge immediately. The default value is read from the configuration file on the server. At installation time the default value is set to 10 days.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-S *service*	Removes service related object classes and attributes from the domain. If the domain contains users and resources it removes the service specific data from the directory for these users and resources.
	The list of services is separated by the comma (,) delimiter.
	The valid *service* values are mail and cal. These values are case-insensitive.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

Example

In the following example, the siroe.com domain is purged and all entries within the domain are also removed:

```
commadmin domain purge -D chris -d siroe.com -n sesta.com -w bolton
```

commadmin domain search

The `commadmin domain search` command obtains all the directory properties associated with a single domain. To obtain all the directory properties for multiple domains, use the `-i` option. When `-S` is specified in this command, only the domains having active specified services are displayed.

Syntax

```
commadmin domain search -D login -n domain -w password [-d domain] [-h] [-?]
   [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-S service] [-t Search Template] [-v] [-V]
   [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	The domain of the user specified with the -D option.
-w *password*	The password of the user specified with the -D option.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-d *domain*	Search for this domain. If -d is not specified or -d* is specified, all domains are displayed.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.

Option	Description
-S *service*	Specifies the services to be searched in the active domains.
	service can have the value of a single service or multiple services. The valid *service* values are mail and cal. These values are case-insensitive.
	The list of services is separated by the comma (,) delimiter.
	For Example:
	-S mail,cal
-t *Search template*	Specifies the name of the search templates to be used instead of the default search templates. Only active domains are displayed after the search.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

commadmin group create

The commadmin group create command adds a single group to the identity server. To create multiple groups, use the -i option.

If a group is created without any members, by default, it is a static group.

NOTE	Groups cannot contain both static and dynamic members.

An email distribution list is one type of group. When a message is sent to the group address, Identity Server sends the message to all members in the group.

Syntax

```
commadmin group create -D login -G groupname -n domain -w password
   [-A [+]attributename:value] [-d domain] [-f ldap-filter] [-h] [-?]
   [-i inputfile] [-m internal-member] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
   [-S service [-H mailhost] [-E email] [-M external-member] [-o owner] [-r moderator]]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user who has permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	The domain of the user specified by the -D option.
-G *groupname*	The name of the group (for example, mktg-list).
-w *password*	The password of the user specified by the -D option.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-A [+]*attributename*:*value*	An attribute to modify. The *attributename* is defined in the LDAP schema and *value* replaces any and all current values for this attribute in the directory. Repeat this option to modify multiple attributes at the same time, or to specify multiple values for the same attribute.
	A "+" before the *attributename* indicates adding the value to the current list of attributes.
-d *domain*	The fully qualified domain name of the group (for example, varrius.com). The default is the local domain. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by -n is used.
-f *ldap-filter*	Creates dynamic groups.
	Setup the LDAP filter by specifying an attribute or a combination of attributes.
	Multiple -f commands can be specified to define many LDAP filters for members of a group.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-m *internal -member*	User ID of the internal members added to this group. To add more than one member, use multiple -m options.
	This options should be used to create static groups.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.

Option	Description
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-S *service*	Specifies the services to be added to the Group.
	service can have the value of a single service or multiple services. The valid service values are mail and cal. These values are case-insensitive.
	The list of services is separated by the comma (,) delimiter.
	For Example:
	-S mail,cal

The following options are only allowed if the -S mail option is specified:

-H *mailhost*	The mail host to which this group responds (for example, mailhost.varrius.com). The default is the local mail host.
-E *email*	The email address of the group.
-M *external-member*	User ID of the external members added to this group. To add more than one member, use multiple -M options.
-o *owner*	The group owner's email address. An owner is the individual responsible for the distribution list.
	An owner can add or delete distribution list members.
-r *moderator*	The moderator's email address.

Example

To create a group testgroup in the domain sesta.com:

```
commadmin group create -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -G testgroup \
-d sesta.com -m lorca@sesta.com -S mail -M achiko@varrius.com
```

commadmin group delete

The commadmin group delete command marks a single group as deleted. To mark multiple groups as deleted, use the -i option.

To disable a group's usage of services such as Calendar Server or Messaging Server use the -S option. Here S is in uppercase.

NOTE	In order to permanently remove a group, you must run the `commadmin domain purge` command.

Syntax

```
commadmin group delete -D login -G groupname -n domain -w password [-d domain]
   [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-S service] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following are mandatory options:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user who has permission to execute this command.
-G *groupname*	The name of the group to be marked as deleted. For example, `mktg-list`.
-n *domain*	The domain of the user specified by the -D option.
-w *password*	The password of the user specified by the -D option.

The following are non-mandatory options:

Option	Description
-d *domain*	The domain of the group. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by the -n option is used.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.

Option	Description
`-S` *service*	Modifies the value of the specified service status attribute value to 'deleted'.
	The services listed with the `-S` option are separated by a comma. The valid *service* values are `mail` and `cal`. These values are case-insensitive.
`-v`	Enable debugging output.
`-V`	Prints information about the utility and its version.
`-X` *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

Example

To mark the group `testgroup@varrius.com` as deleted:

```
commadmin group delete -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -G testgroup \
-d varrius.com
```

The following example marks the mail service for `testgroup@varrius.com` as deleted:

```
commadmin group delete -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -G testgroup \
-d varrius.com -S mail
```

commadmin group modify

The `commadmin group modify` command changes the attributes of a single group that already exists in the identity server. To change the attributes of multiple groups, use the `-i` option.

A mailing list is one type of group. When a message is sent to the group address, Identity Server sends the message to all members in the group.

Syntax

```
commadmin group modify -D login -G groupname -n domain -w password
    [-A [+|-]attributename:value] [-d domain] [-f [action]ldap-filter] [-h] [-?]
    [-i inputfile] [-m [+|-]internal-member] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
    [-S mail [-o owner] [-E email] [-H mailhost] [-M external-member] [-r moderator]]
```

Options

The following are mandatory options:

Option	Description
-D login	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
-G groupname	The name of the group to be modified. For example, mktg-list.
-n domain	The domain of the user specified by the -D option.
-w password	The password of the user specified by the -D option.

The following are non-mandatory options:

Option	Description
-A [+ | -]attributename:value	An attribute to modify. The *attributename* is defined in the LDAP schema and value replaces any and all current values for this attribute in the directory. Repeat this option to modify multiple attributes at the same time, or to specify multiple values for the same attribute.
	A "+" before the *attributename* indicates adding the value to the current list of attributes. A "-" indicates removing the value. If the "-" is used, it must be preceded by two backslashes or enclosed in quotes if the command is specified on the command line. If the option is provided within an input file, one backslash must precede the "-" sign.
-d domain	The domain of the group. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by the -n option is used.

Option	Description
-f [*action*] *ldap-filter*	Indicates whether a ldap filter is added to or removed from the group
	A "+" before the *ldap-filter* indicates that it is to be added to the existing filters. A "-" indicates removing the existing filter. Type -f-* to remove all the filters. If the "-" is used, it must be preceded by two backslashes or enclosed in quotes if the command is specified on the command line.
	If *action* is not specified, by default the filter is added provided it is not already present. Otherwise an error message is displayed.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-m [*action*] *internal -member*	Indicates whether to add or remove an internal member.
	The value of *internal-member* is either a mail address or user ID.
	An *action* value of:
	+ adds the member to an existing list of internal members.
	– removes the member from an existing list of internal members. If the "-" is used, it must be preceded by two backslashes or enclosed in quotes if the command is specified on the command line.
	-m-* removes all the internal members.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.
-S mail	Adds mail service to the group during modification after validating whether the mail service already exists. If the service exists an error message is displayed.
	The only valid value for -S is mail.

The following options are only allowed if the -S mail option is specified:

Option	Description
-o *owner*	The group owner's email address. An owner is the individual responsible for the distribution list.
	An owner can add or delete distribution list members.

Option	Description
-E *email*	The email address of the group.
-H *mailhost*	The group's mail host. The default is the local mail host.
-M *external-member*	Adds an external member.
	The value of *external-member* is the user mail address.
-r *moderator*	The moderator's user ID. Type the email address if the moderator is in a different domain.
	The -S mail option must be specified with this option.

Example

To remove an internal member (jsmith) from the group testgroup within the
domain varrius.com:

```
commadmin group modify -D chris -d varrius.com -G testgroup -n sesta.com \
-w bolton -m \\-jsmith
```

commadmin group search

The commadmin group search command obtains all the directory properties
associated with a single group. To obtain all the directory properties for multiple
groups, use the -i option.

Syntax

```
commadmin group search -D login -n domain -w password [-d domain] [-E string]
   [-G string] [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-S service] [-t search template]
   [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	The domain of the user specified by the -D option.

Option	Description
-w *password*	The password of the user specified by the -D option.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-d *domain*	The domain of the group to be searched. If -d is not specified, all domains are searched.
-E *string*	Email address of the group. The wildcard operator (*) may be used within any part of string.
-G *string*	The name of the group to be searched. For example, mktg-list. If -G is not specified, all groups in the domain specified by -d are displayed. The wildcard operator (*) may be used within any part of string.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the IS server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-S *service*	Specifies the service to be searched.
	The only valid value for *service is* mail. This value is case-insensitive.
	For Example:
	-S mail
	Only groups with active services are displayed.
-t *Search Template*	Specifies the name of the search templates to be used instead of the default search templates. This is an entry in the directory that defines the filter for the search. Only active groups are searched for.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

Example

To search for a group named developers under the siroe.com domain:

```
commadmin group search -D chris -n sesta.com -w password -G developers \
-d siroe.com
```

commadmin resource create

The commadmin resource create command creates a directory entry for a resource.

For instructions on creating a resource, see "Creating a Resource."

Syntax

```
commadmin resource create -D login -n domain -w password -u identifier -N name
    -o owner [-A [+]attributename:value] [-c calendar identifier] [-C DWPHost]
    [-d domainname] [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile][-p IS Port] [-s] [-T time zone] [-v]
    [-V] [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	Domain of the user specified with the -D option.
-w *password*	Password of the user specified with the -D option.
-u *identifier*	Resources' unique identifier.
	This *identifier* value should be unique within the domain namespace or within all the users and resources the calendar manages in the calendar mode.
	If the -c option is not specified, the identifier specified by the -u option is used as the calendar identifier.
-N *name*	Friendly name used to display the resource in the calendar GUI.
-o *owner*	Owner of the resource. This user ID must exist under the domain in which the resource is created.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-A [+] *attributename*:*value*	An attribute to modify. The *attributename* is defined in the LDAP schema and *value* replaces any and all current values for this attribute in the directory. Repeat this option to modify multiple attributes at the same time, or to specify multiple values for the same attribute.
	A "+" before the *attributename* indicates adding the value to the current list of attributes.
-c *calendar identifier*	Identifier for this resource's calendar.
	The identifier value should be unique throughout all the calendars managed by the Calendar Server
-C *DWPHost*	The DNS name of the back end calendar server which hosts this user's calendars.
	If the DNS name of the backend calendar server is not specified, the value stored in the ics.conf file of the server is used as the default value.
-d *domain name*	Domain of the resource. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by -n is used.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-T *time zone*	The time zone used to display the resource's calendar in the calendar's user interface.
	See "Calendar Time Zone Strings" on page 73 for a list of the valid time zone strings.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

Example

To create a resource with Name `peter` in the calendar `cal.siroe.com` under the domain `varrius.com`:

```
commadmin resource create -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -o ownerid \
-d varrius.com -u id -N peter -C cal.siroe.com
```

Creating a Resource

A resource consists of two data descriptions: a directory entry and a calendar in the Calendar Server database. The directory entry has an attribute, `icsCalendar`, whose value is the name of the calendar associated with the resource.

You can create a resource with the two data descriptions, using either of the following methods:

- Use the `csresource` utility, which creates a directory entry and a calendar.

    Please note the following:

    - You must specify the same owner in `csresource` as in `commadmin resource create`. The owner is specified with the `-o` option in both commands.

    - The value for the name of the resource (after the `create` command in `csresource`) must be the same value used for the `-u` option in `commadmin resource create`.

- Use `commadmin resource create` to create a directory entry and use the `cscal` utility to create a calendar. For example:

    a. Use `commadmin resource create` to create a directory entry:

    ```
    commadmin resource create -D amadmin -w ampassword -n blink.sesta.com \
    -X blink -p 5555 -d varrius.com -o test1 -u resourceOne -N firstResource
    ```

    The directory entry is as follows:

```
dn: uid=resourceONE,ou=People,o=varrius,o=domainroot
uid: resrouceONE
objectClass: icsCalendarResource
objectClass: top
cn: firstResource
icsStatus: active
icsCalendar: test1@varrius.com:resourceOne
```

b. Use `cscal` to create a calendar:

```
cscal -D varrius.com -o test1 -n firstResource create resourceOne
```

The calendar description from the `cscal` list is:

```
test1@varrius.com:resourceOne: owner=test1@varrius.com status=enabled
```

You can now log in as any user and invite the resource to an event.

See the "Calendar Server Command-Line Utilities" in the *Sun Java System Calendar Server Administration Guide* for detailed descriptions of the `csresource` and `cscal` utilities.

commadmin resource delete

The `commadmin resource delete` command marks the resource as deleted.

NOTE	To permanently remove the resource, run the `commadmin domain purge` command.

Syntax

```
commadmin resource delete -D login -u identifier -n domain -w password [-d domainname]
   [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	Domain of the user specified with the -D option.
-w *password*	Password of the user specified with the -D option.
-u *identifier*	Resource's unique identifier

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-d *domainname*	Domain of the resource. If −d is not specified, the domain specified by −n is used.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specify the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

Example

To mark a resource as deleted:

```
commadmin resource delete -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -u bill023
```

commadmin resource modify

The commadmin resource modify command modifies the resource.

Syntax

```
commadmin resource modify -D login -n domain -w password -u identifier
    [-A [+|-]attributename:value] [-d domainname] [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile]
    [-N name] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-T time zone] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	Domain of the user specified with the -D option.
-w *password*	Password of the user specified with the -D option.
-u *identifier*	Resources's unique identifier.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-A [+	-]*attributename:value*	An attribute to modify. The *attributename* is defined in the LDAP schema and value replaces any and all current values for this attribute in the directory. Repeat this option to modify multiple attributes at the same time, or to specify multiple values for the same attribute.
	A "+" before the *attributename* indicates adding the value to the current list of attributes. A "-" indicates removing the value.
	If the "-" is used, it must be preceded by two backslashes if the command is specified on the command line. If the option is provided within an input file, one backslash must precede the "-" sign.
-d *domainname*	Domain of the resource. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by -n is used.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-N *name*	Common name used to display the resource in the calendar user interface.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.

Option	Description
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-T *time zone*	The time zone used to display resource's calendar in the calendar GUI.
	See "Calendar Time Zone Strings" on page 73 for a list of the valid time zone strings.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

Example

To modify a resource with the unique identifier bill023 with a new common name bjones:

```
commadmin resource modify -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -d test.com \
-u bill023 -N bjones
```

commadmin resource search

The commadmin resource search command searches for a resource.

Syntax

```
commadmin resource search -D login -n domain -w password [-d domain] [-h] [-?]
   [-i inputfile] [-N string] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-t Search Template] [-u string] [-V] [-v]
   [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with the permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	Domain of the user specified with the -D option.
-w *password*	Password of the user specified with the -D option.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-d *domain*	Domain of the resource. Search is performed only in the domain. If -d is not specified or -d* is specified, then all domains are searched.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-N *string*	Enter the resource's common name. The wildcard operator (*) may be used within any part of string.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-t *Search Template*	Specifies the name of the search templates to be used instead of the default search templates. This is an entry in the directory that defines the filter for the search. Only active resources are searched for.
-u *string*	The resource identifier specified must be unique for the domain namespace or for all the users and resources the calendar manages.
	The wildcard operator (*) may be used within any part of string.
	If the identifier is not specified or -l* is specified all resources are displayed during the search.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.

Option	Description
-X *IS Host*	Specify the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

Example

To search for a resource `arabella` in the domain `sesta.com`:

```
commadmin resource search -D serviceadmin -w serviceadmin -n sesta.com \
-d sesta.com -u arabella
```

commadmin user create

The `commadmin user create` command creates a single user in the Identity Server system. To create multiple users, use the `-i` option.

Syntax

```
commadmin user create -D login -F firstname -n domain -L lastname -l userid
    -w password -W password [-A [+]attributename:value] [-d domain]
    [-I initial] [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
    [-S mail [-E email] [-H mailhost]]
    [-S cal [-B DWPHost] [-E email] [-k calid_type] [-J First Dayl of Week] [-T time zone]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
-F *firstname*	The user's first name; must be a single word without any spaces.
-n *domain*	The domain of the user specified with the -D option.
-l *userid*	The user's login name.
-w *password*	The password of the user specified with the -D option.
-W *password*	The password of the user that is being created.
	You may also specify *password* via a text file, *password*.txt.

Option	Description
-L *lastname*	The User's lastname.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-A [+]*attributename*:*value*	An attribute to modify. The *attributename* is defined in the LDAP schema and *value* replaces any and all current values for this attribute in the directory. Repeat this option to modify multiple attributes at the same time, or to specify multiple values for the same attribute.
	A "+" before the *attributename* indicates adding the value to the current list of attributes.
-d *domain*	Domain of the user. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by -n is used.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-I *initial*	User's middle initial.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.
-S *service*	Adds the specified service to the user during creation. *service* can have the value of a single service or multiple services. The valid *service* values are mail and cal. These values are case-insensitive.
	The list of services is separated by the comma (,) delimiter.
	For Example:
	-S mail,cal
The following options are only allowed if the -S mail option is specified:	
-E *email*	The email address of the user.
-H *mailhost*	The mail host of the user.

Option	Description
The following options are only allowed if the -S cal option is specified:	
-B *DWPHost*	DNS name of the back end calendar that hosts the user's calendar.
-E *email*	The email address of the calendar user.
-J *First Day of Week*	First day of the week shown when the calendar is displayed in the calendar server user interface. The valid values are 0-6 (0 is Sunday, 1 is Monday, and so on).
-k *calid_type*	Specifies the type of calendar id that is created. The accepted values are legacy and hosted. If -k legacy is specified, only the calendar id is used (for example, jsmith). If -k hosted is specified, the calendar id plus domain is used (for example, jsmith@sesta.com). If the -k option is not specified, the default is to use the calendar id plus domain.
-T *time zone*	The time zone in which the user's calendar is displayed.
	See "Calendar Time Zone Strings" on page 73 for a list of the valid time zone strings.

Example

To create a new user, smith, enter:

```
commadmin user create -D chris -n sesta.com -w secret -F smith -l john \
-L major -W secret -S mail -H mailhost.siroe.com
```

commadmin user delete

The commadmin user delete command marks a single user as deleted. To mark multiple users as deleted, use the -i option.

No undelete utility exists. However, you can use the ldapmodify command to change the status attribute of a user entry to active at any time before the purge grace period has expired and a purge is set to run against the entry.

The process of removing a user involves three steps:

1. Mark the user as deleted by running the commadmin user delete command.

2. Remove resources from the user.

   A resource can be a mailbox or a calendar. For mail services, the program is called msuserpurge. Refer to the *Sun Java System Messaging Server Administration Reference* for information about the msuserpurge utility. For calendar services, the program is csclean. Refer to the *Sun Java System Calendar Server Administration Guide* for information about the csclean utility.

3. Permanently remove the user, by invoking the commadmin domain purge command.

Syntax

```
commadmin user delete -D login -n domain -l login name -w password [-d domain]
   [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s] [-S service] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with the permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	The domain of the user specified with the -D option.
-w *password*	The password of the user specified with the -D option.
-l *userid*	The user ID of the user to be deleted.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-d *domain*	Domain of the user. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by -n is used.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-p *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the Identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.

Option	Description
-S *service*	Specifies the services to be removed from the user. The user remains active, but only the specified services are deactivated. If -S is not specified, then the user is deleted.
	service can have the value of a single service or multiple services. The valid *service* values are mail and cal. These values are case-insensitive.
	The list of services is separated by the comma (,) delimiter.
	For Example:
	-S mail,cal
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

Example

To mark an existing user as deleted:

```
commadmin user delete -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -l smith
```

To delete the mail services only from user smith:

```
commadmin user delete -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -l smith -S mail
```

commadmin user modify

The commadmin user modify command modifies attributes of a single user's directory entry. To modify multiple user, use the -i option.

Syntax

```
commadmin user modify -D login -n domain -l userid -w password
   [-A [+|-]attributename:value] [-d domain] [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile] [-p IS Port] [-s]
   [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
   [-S mail -H mailhost [-E email]]
   [-S cal [-B DWPHost] [-E email] [-k calid_type] [-J First Day of Week] [-T time zone]]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
-D *login*	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
-n *domain*	Domain of the user specified with the -D option.
-w *password*	The password of user specified with the -D option.
-l *userid*	User's login ID.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-A [**+** | **-**]*attributename*:*value*	An attribute to modify. The *attributename* is defined in the LDAP schema and value replaces any and all current values for this attribute in the directory. You can repeat this option to modify multiple attributes at the same time, or to specify multiple values for the same attribute.
	A "**+**" before the *attributename* indicates adding the value to the current list of attributes.
	A "-" indicates removing the value.
	If the "-" is used, it must be preceded by two backslashes if the command is specified on the command line. If the option is provided within an input file, one backslash must precede the "-" sign.
-d *domain*	Domain of the user or group. If -d is not specified, the domain specified by -n is used.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.

Option	Description
`-p` *IS Port*	Specifies an alternate TCP port where the Identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
`-s`	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
`-v`	Enable debugging output.
`-V`	Prints information about the utility and its version.
`-X` *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.
`-S` *service*	Adds the specified services to the user after validating whether the user has the service specified with `-S` option. If the user already has the service an error message is displayed.
	services can have the value of a single service or multiple services. The valid *service* values are `mail` and `cal`. These values are case-insensitive.
	The list of services is separated by the comma (,) delimiter.
	For Example:
	`-S mail,cal`

The following options are only allowed if the `-S mail` option is specified:

Option	Description
`-E` *email*	Specifies the email address of the user.
`-H` *mailhost*	The mail host of the user.
	This option is mandatory if the `-S mail` option is specified.

The following options are only allowed if the `-S cal` option is specified:

Option	Description
`-B` *DWPHost*	Specifies the DNS name of the backend calendar server that hosts this user's calendars.
	Note: This attribute can only be added and cannot be modified if it already exists.
`-E` *email*	Specifies the email address for the calendar user.
`-J` *First Day of Week*	The first day of the week shown when the calendar is displayed in the calendar server user interface. The valid values are 0-6 (0 is Sunday, 1 is Monday, and so on).
`-k` *calid_type*	Specifies the type of calendar id that is created (when adding the calendar service). The accepted values are `legacy` and `hosted`. If `-k legacy` is specified, only the calendar id is used (for example, `jsmith`). If `-k hosted` is specified, the calendar id plus domain is used (for example, `jsmith@sesta.com`). If the `-k` option is not specified, the default is to use the calendar id plus domain.

Option	Description
−T *time zone*	A user's calendar is displayed in this time zone.
	See "Calendar Time Zone Strings" on page 73 for a list of the valid time zone strings.

Example

To following example adds a mail service for the user smith:

```
commadmin user modify -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -l smith \
-A description:"new description" -S mail -H mailhost.siroe.com
```

In this example, a mail forwarding address is added for user smith:

```
commadmin user modify -D chris -n sesta.com -w bolton -l smith \
-A +mailforwardingaddress:tsmith@siroe.com
```

commadmin user search

The commadmin user search command obtains all the directory properties associated with a single user. To obtain all the directory properties for multiple users, use the -i option. Only active users are displayed after a search.

Syntax

```
commadmin user search -D login -n domain -w password [-d domain] [-E string]
   [-F string] [-h] [-?] [-i inputfile] [-L string] [-l string] [-p IS Port] [-s]
   [-S service] [-t Search Template] [-v] [-V] [-X IS Host]
```

Options

The following options are mandatory:

Option	Description
−D *login*	The user ID of the user with permission to execute this command.
−n *domain*	The domain of the user specified with the −D option.

Option	Description
-w *password*	The password of the user specified with the -D option.

The following options are non-mandatory:

Option	Description
-d *domain*	The domain of the user. The user is searched only in the specified domain.
	If -d is not specified, all domains are considered for the search.
-E *string*	Searches for user's mail address. The wildcard operator (*) may be used within any part of string.
-F *string*	Searches for user's first name. The wildcard operator (*) may be used within any part of string.
-h, -?	Prints command usage syntax.
-i *inputfile*	Reads the command information from a file instead of the command line.
-L *string*	Searches for user's last name. The wildcard operator (*) may be used within any part of string.
-l *string*	Searches for user's login name. The wildcard operator (*) may be used within any part of string.
-p *IS Port*	Use this option to specify an alternate TCP port where the identity server is listening. If not specified, the default *IS Port* is used, or Port 80 is used if no default was configured at install time.
-s	Use SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to connect to the identity server.
-S *service*	Specifies the services to match in the user search.
	services can have the value of a single service or multiple services. The valid *service* values are mail and cal. These values are case-insensitive.
	The list of services is separated by the comma (,) delimiter.
	For Example:
	-S mail,cal
-t *Search template*	Specifies the name of the search templates to be used instead of the default search templates. This is an entry in the directory that defines the filter for the search. Only active users are searched for.
-v	Enable debugging output.
-V	Prints information about the utility and its version.

Option	Description
-X *IS Host*	Specifies the host on which the identity server is running. If not specified, the default *IS Host* is used, or the localhost if no default was configured at install time.

Example

The following example searches for users in the varrius.com domain:

```
commadmin user search -D chris -w bolton -d varrius.com -n sesta.com
```

Command Descriptions

Appendix

Attribute Values

The attributes listed in Table A-1 can be used with the -P option for the following commands: commadmin domain create and commadmin domain modify. The attributes are either bit oriented attributes or multivalued attributes.

Table A-1   Attributes for -P Option

Attribute	Value	Description
createLowerCase	yes/no	Specifies whether or not a lowercase calendar is to be created for a new user. Also, when looking up calendar, whether to lookup lowercase calendars or not.
filterPrivateEvents	yes/no	Specifies whether or not to filter the private or confidential events when querying the server
fbIncludeDefCal	yes/no	Specifies whether or not user's default calendar is included in user's freebusy-calendar-list.
subIncludeDefCal	yes/no	Specifies whether or not the user's default calendar is to be included in user's subscribed-calendar-list or not
resourceDefaultAcl	yes/no	Specifies whether to use the default ACL for resource calendars.
calmasterCred	string	Credentials of user specified as the Calendar Server administrator.
calmasterUid	string	service.admin.calmaster.userid
calmasterAccessOverride	yes/no	Specifies whether or not the Calendar Server administrator can override access control.

Table A-1 Attributes for `-P` Option *(Continued)*

Attribute	Value	Description
setPublicRead	yes/no	Sets the default user calendars to public read or private write. If `no` is selected, sets user calendars to private read or private write.
uiBaseUrl	string	BaseServerAddress, for example, `"https://proxyserver/"`
uiConfigFile	string	Configuration file for the user interface.
uiProxyUrl	string	Proxy Server Address to append in the HTML user interfaces' JavaScript file. For example, `https://web_portal.iplanet.com/`
domainAccess	string	Access control string for domain. Used in cross domain searching.
uiAllowAnyone	yes/no	Specifies whether or not to allow the HTML user interface to show and use the "Everybody" ACL.
allowProxyLogin	yes/no	Specify whether to allow proxy login

The attributes listed in Table A-2 can be used with the `-R` option for the following commands: `commadmin domain create` and `commadmin domain modify`. The attributes have a bit oriented value.

For information about WCAP and the WCAP `set-userprefs` command, see the *Sun Java System Calendar Server Programmer's Manual.*

Table A-2 Attributes for `-R` Option

Attribute	Value	Description
allowUserDoubleBook	bit 8	Allows this calendar to be scheduled more than once for the same time slot.
allowResourceDoubleBook	bit 9	allows this resource calendar to be scheduled more than once for the same time slot.
allowModifyUserPreferences	bit 4	Allows Calendar Server administrator `get/set userprefs` should be obtained from WCAP for users.
allowModifyPassword	bit 5	Allows users to change their password via this server.
allowCalendarCreation	bit 0	Allows calendars to be created.
allowCalendarDeletion	bit 1	Allows calendars to be deleted.

Table A-2 Attributes for `-R` Option *(Continued)*

Attribute	Value	Description
`allowPublicWritableCalendars`	bit 2	Allows users to own publicly writable calendars.
`allowSetCn`	bit 10	Allows `set-userprefs.wcap` to modify the `cn` user preference.
`allowSetGivenName`	bit 11	Allows `set_userprefs.wcap` to modify the `givenname` user preference.
`allowSetGivenMail`	bit 12	Allows `set_userprefs.wcap` to modify the `mail` user preference.
`allowSetPrefLang`	bit 13	Allows `set_userprefs.wcap` to modify the `preferredlanguage` user preference.
`allowSetSn`	bit 14	Allows `set-userprefs.wcap` to modify the `sn` user preference.

Calendar Time Zone Strings

The following time zone strings can be used with the `-T` time zone option for the `commadmin domain create`, `commadmin domain modify`, `commadmin resource create`, `commadmin resource modify`, `commadmin user create`, and `commadmin user modify` commands:

- Africa/Amman
- Africa/Cairo
- Africa/Casablanca
- Africa/Johannesburg
- Africa/Lagos
- Africa/Tripoli
- Africa/Windhoek
- America/Adak
- America/Anchorage
- America/Buenos_Aires
- America/Caracas
- America/Chicago

- America/Costa_Rica
- America/Cuiaba
- America/Denver
- America/Godthab
- America/Grand_Turk
- America/Halifax
- America/Havana
- America/Indianapolis
- America/Los_Angeles
- America/Miquelon
- America/New_York
- America/Phoenix
- America/Port-au-Prince
- America/Santiago
- America/Sao_Paulo
- America/St_Johns
- Asia/Alma-Ata
- Asia/Anandyr
- Asia/Aqtau
- Asia/Aqtobe
- Asia/Baku
- Asia/Bangkok
- Asia/Beirut
- Asia/Bishkek
- Asia/Calcutta
- Asia/Dacca
- Asia/Irkutsk

- Asia/Jerusalem
- Asia/Kabul
- Asia/Kamchatka
- Asia/Karachi
- Asia/Katmandu
- Asia/Krasnoyarsk
- Asia/Magadan
- Asia/Novosibirsk
- Asia/Rangoon
- Asia/Riyadh
- Asia/Shanghai
- Asia/Tokyo
- Asia/Ulan_Bator
- Asia/Vladivostok
- Asia/Yakutsk
- Asia/Yekaterinburg
- Asia/Yerevan
- Atlantic/Azores
- Atlantic/Cape_Verde
- Atlantic/South_Georgia
- Atlantic/Stanley
- Australia/Adelaide
- Australia/Brisbane
- Australia/Darwin
- Australia/Hobart
- Australia/Lord_Howe
- Australia/Sydney

- Europe/Bucharest
- Europe/Istanbul
- Europe/London
- Europe/Minsk
- Europe/Moscow
- Europe/Paris
- Europe/Riga
- Europe/Samara
- Europe/Simferopol
- Europe/Warsaw
- Pacific/Apia
- Pacific/Auckland
- Pacific/Chatham
- Pacific/Easter
- Pacific/Fiji
- Pacific/Gambier
- Pacific/Guadalcanal
- Pacific/Honolulu
- Pacific/Kiritimati
- Pacific/Marquesas
- Pacific/Norfolk
- Pacific/Noumea
- Pacific/Pitcairn
- Pacific/Rarotonga
- Pacific/Tongatapu

Glossary

Refer to the Java Enterprise System Glossary (`http://docs.sun.com/doc/816-6873`) for a complete list of terms that are used in this documentation set.

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