Oracle® Enterprise Manager Ops Center

Command Line Interface Guide

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Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Command Line Interface Guide, 12*c* Release 2 (12.2.2.0.0)

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Preface

The *Oracle® Enterprise Manager Ops Center Command Line Interface Guide* describes the commands usage for the Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center command-line interface.

Audience

This document is intended for users who require a detailed description of the functionality of the command-line interface. The reader should already be familiar with Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

For more information, see the Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Documentation Library at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E40871_01/index.htm.

Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center provides online Help. Click Help at the top-right corner of any page in the user interface to display the online help window.

For the latest releases of Oracle documentation, check the Oracle Technology Network at: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/documentation/index.html#em.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.

Convention	Meaning
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

1

Command Line Interface

The Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Command Line Interface (CLI) is an alternative to the browser user interface for Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

This chapter explains how to use the Oracle Enterprise Ops Center CLI and all the commands included within this tool.

The following information is included:

CLI Features

The Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center CLI can perform many, but not all, functions of Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center. The following charts show the available features.

Asset Discovery, Management, and Grouping

Table 1–1 shows the functions that the CLI can perform for asset discovery, management, and grouping.

Table 1–1 Asset Discovery, Management, and Grouping

Function	Possible with CLI	Mode
Find asset	Yes	Discover
Execute discovery profiles	Yes	Discover
Add asset	No	n/a
Declare asset	No	n/a
Manage asset	Yes	Gear
Unmanage asset	Yes	Gear
Register asset	Yes	Gear
View asset data	Yes	Gear

Table 1–1 (Cont.) Asset Discovery, Management, and Grouping

Function	Possible with CLI	Mode
Update asset data	Yes	Gear
Reset a server	Yes	Gear
Refresh a server	Yes	Gear
Manage locator lights	Yes	Gear
Manage power settings	Yes	Gear
Reboot an OS	Yes	Gear
Reinstall an asset on an OS	Yes	Gear
Create a group	Yes	Groups
Add asset to a group	Yes	Groups
Move assets between groups	Yes	Group
Manage power settings of an asset in a group	Yes	Group
Delete a group	Yes	Group
Delete an asset	Yes	Gear

Operating System Provisioning and Patching

Table 1–2 shows the functions that the CLI can perform for operating system provisioning and patching.

Table 1–2 Operating System Provisioning and Patching

Function	Possible with CLI	Mode
Import an OS image	Yes	OSImage
Delete an OS image	Yes	OSImage
Create an OS profile	No	n/a
Import an OS profile	Yes	OSProfile
Export an OS profile	Yes	OSProfile
Clone an OS profile	Yes	OSProfile
Delete an OS profile	Yes	OSProfile
Import a JET template	Yes	OSProfile
Provision an OS	Yes	Gear
Check inventory	Yes	Update
Upload a knowledge base bundle	Yes	Update
Update operating systems	Yes	Update
Create OS update profiles	Yes	Update
Apply OS update profiles	Yes	Update
Add a configuration file	Yes	Update
Add a file to a distribution	Yes	Update
Run OS update profiles	No	n/a

Firmware Provisioning

Table 1–3 shows the functions that the CLI can perform for firmware provisioning.

Table 1–3 Firmware Provisioning

Function	Possible with CLI	Mode
Create a firmware image	Yes	FWImage
Update a firmware image	Yes	FWImage
Delete a firmware image	Yes	FWImage
Create a firmware profile	Yes	FWProfile
Update a firmware profile	Yes	FWProfile
Delete a firmware profile	Yes	FWProfile
Update firmware	Yes	Gear
Check firmware compliance	Yes	Gear
Run firmware reports	No	n/a

Administration

Table 1–4 shows the functions that the CLI can perform for administration.

Table 1–4 Administration

Function	Possible with CLI	Mode
Change connection mode	Yes	Update
Deploy a Proxy Controller	No	n/a
Manage users and roles	Yes	User
View roles	Yes	Jobs
Manage jobs	Yes	Jobs
View notifications	Yes	Notifications
Delete notifications	Yes	Notifications
Manage incidents	Yes	Incidents

Starting the CLI

The CLI must share information with the Enterprise Controller, therefore you must connect the CLI to the Enterprise Controller.

When the CLI runs on a system other than the Enterprise Controller, the system's credentials are necessary to connect to the Enterprise Controller. When the CLI runs on the same system as the Enterprise Controller, the CLI does not need credentials.

Invoking the Command Line Interface

You get access to the command line interface from the following locations:

- Oracle Solaris: `/opt/SUNWoccli/bin`
- Linux: `/opt/sun/occli/bin`

You must have Java SE Development Kit (JDK) 6 or 7 installed in the system running the CLI.

Connecting From the Enterprise Controller

1. Enter the `oc` command.

   ```
   # ./oc
   xvmSh>
   ```

   You can also add some options. For more information about the options for the `oc` command, see Using the CLI.

2. Enter the `connect` command.

   ```
   xvmSh > connect
   localhost >
   ```

   The CLI is connected to the Enterprise Controller.

Connecting From a Remote System

When connecting from a remote system, the CLI verifies that the certificate of the EC server is in the list of trusted certificates. For new connections or after reinstalling your EC, you must accept the server's certificates to establish the connection. Once accepted, the certificates are stored in a local trust store for the user and do not require acceptance again. For more information about certificates, see Certificates.

1. Enter the `oc` command.

   ```
   # ./oc
   xvmSh>
   ```

   You can also add some options. For more information about the options for the `oc` command, see Using the CLI.

2. Enter the `connect` command with the `-h <enterprise controller>`, `-u <user name>`, and `-p <password>| -p@<filename for password>` options.

   Note: If you do not use the `-h`, `-u`, and `-p` options, you are prompted for the Enterprise Controller name, user name, and password.

   Note: You might receive a message to accept or deny the addition of the EC server certificate to the trusted list.

   Use the `-a| --accept-all-certificcates` option to accept all certificates without receiving any confirmation message.

   Examples:

   ```
   xvmSh > connect -h EnterpriseController -u root -p rootpass
   EnterpriseController >

   xvmSh > connect -h EnterpriseController -u root -p@/tmp/pwd
   EnterpriseController >
   ```

   The CLI is connected to the Enterprise Controller.

Note: If you do not use the -h, -u, and -p options, you are prompted for the Enterprise Controller name, user name, and password.

Using the CLI

The CLI is accessed with the oc command. The oc command can be run with the following options:

- Use -V| --version to show the CLI version and exit.
- Use -h| --help to show the CLI help and exit.
- Use -q| --quiet to be as quiet as possible.
- Use -d| --debug <debug level> to specify a debug logging level. Debug logging levels are DEBUG, FINEDEBUG, CMDSTAT, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, CRITICAL, OFF, and ALL.
- Use -c| --cmdfile <file> to execute the <file> command file.
- Use -e| --eval <command> for one-line execution. The <command> command is the only command to be executed. This option can be run with one-liners. For more information about one-liners see Using the CLI One-Liner.
- Use -o| --outfile <file> to write the output to the <file> file.
- Use -O|--output_format <format> to specify an output format. Format can be text of parsable.

Examples:

```
#./oc -V
OpsCenter Command Line Interface 12.1.0

#./oc -e history
495 connect
496 version
```

Defining User Variables

Variables can be defined and then used within any command.

To define a user variable, enter set <variable name>=<value> in the command prompt.

Example:

```
#./oc
xvmSh> set JOBID=foo.3
xvmSh> connect
localhost> jobs.list -x $JOBID
```

Using the CLI One-Liner

The CLI accepts a list of commands as an argument.

To use the CLI one-liner, enter ./oc -e 'list commands separated by a semicolon'in the command prompt.

Example:

```
#./oc -e 'connect ; jobs.list | grep FAILED'
```

General Commands

The following are general commands used either for CLI execution or as universal commands.

Note: You can use the Tab key to see a list of the available commands or as a completion key when typing a command.

Checking Connectivity

The `ping` command checks connectivity to the Enterprise Controller.

To check the connectivity to the Enterprise Controller, enter `ping` in the command prompt.

Example:

```
localhost > ping
OEMEC None is alive, version : 12.1.0.1848
```

Displaying User Configuration

The `printenv` command displays the current user configuration. The variables included in the user configuration are:

- Output_format: Format for the command output.
- Parsable_text_separator: Text separator for parsable command output.
- Log_level: Logging level.
- History_length: Number of commands saved in the history.
- Debug: Debug logging.
- Pager: Pager for long output.
- Continue_on_error: Continue when a command fails.
- Text_wrap_width: Maximum width, in characters, to be displayed in a line.
- Accept_all_certificates: Flag to enable or disable accepting all certificates by default.

To display the current user configuration, enter `printenv` in the command prompt.

Example:

```
localhost > printenv
output_format=text
parsable_text_separator=
log_level=OFF
history_length=500
debug=false
pager=false
continue_on_error=false
text_wrap_width=-1
accept_all_certificates = false
```

The user configuration can be changed using the `setenv` command.

Setting the User Environment

The `setenv` command sets the user environment in the following ways:

```
output_format=text|parsable
parsable_text_separator=text
log_level=OFF|ON
history_length=integer
debug=true|false
pager=true|false
continue_on_error=true|false
text_wrap_width=integer
accept_all_certificates = true|false
```

To set the user environment, enter `sentenv <variable>=<value>` in the command prompt.

Example:

```
localhost > setenv pager=true
```

Note: You must set the pager variable to `true` before running some commands, such as the `man` command.

Recording Console Input and Output

The `record` command copies all console inputs and outputs to a text file. You can save the resulting file in the directory you prefer. Issue the command without a file name to stop the recording.

To record the console inputs and outputs into a text file, enter `record <filename>` in the command prompt.

Example:

```
localhost > record foo.file
```

Note: Use the Tab key for filename completion.

Using a Source File

The `source` command uses command script files to source commands as if they were entered at the prompt. For more information about command scripts, see Command Scripts. This command is also used to specify a file as the source of an operation when executing other commands. This file can be used for information that is shared by more than one script, or to keep secure information separate.

To use a source file, enter `source <filename>` in the command prompt.

Example:

```
EnterpriseControler > source /tmp/cmds
```

Viewing the Version

The `version` command displays the version of the CLI, the Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center software, the Java SE Runtime Environment, and the Java HotSpot Server VM software.

To view the version of the CLI, enter `version` in the command prompt.

Example:

```
localhost > version
CLI version: 12.1.0
OpsCenter version: 12.1.0.1848
Platform: Java-1.6.0_21-Java_HotSpot-TM-_Server_VM,_17.0-b16,_Sun_Microsystems_
Inc.-on-SunOS-5.10-x86
Jython Version: 2.5.1
```

Waiting for a Job to Complete

You can set the CLI to wait until either the most recent job or a specific job finishes before launching a new job, using the `wait` command. This can be useful if one job, such as a discovery, is a requirement for another job, such as grouping or managing discovered assets. You can identify a job by its jobID or by its runID.

The `wait` command is used in command scripts where many commands are run almost at the same time, and a command must wait to be executed until the job launched by the previous command is completed. For more information about command scripts, see Command Scripts. This command can be used from within any mode at any time or from the main command line.

To wait for a job to complete, enter `wait` in the command prompt.

Use the `-i| --jobid <job ID>` option to specify a job ID. The CLI waits for that job to complete.

Use the `-r| --runid <run ID>` option to specify a job runID. The CLI waits for that job to complete. Default is to wait for the last job.

Use the `-a| --all` option to wait for all jobs.

Use the `-n| --maxwait <maximum wait time>` to specify a timeout, a maximum number of seconds to wait for a job to complete.

Note: To interrupt a wait operation during interactive session, press Ctrl+C.

Viewing Help

You can use the `help` command to show the available commands. This command can be used from within any mode at any time or from the main command line.

To show the available commands, enter `help` in the command prompt.

Use the `-l` option to include detailed usage information.

Reviewing Commands

The `history` command shows recent commands. This command can be used from within any mode at any time or from the main command line.

To show the recent commands, enter `history` in the command prompt.

Use the `-n <number of commands>` option to limit the history list.

Example:

```
localhost > history -n 3
```

The history includes a command number for the sequence. To repeat a command in the history enter the ! character with the command number and press the Tab key, as shown in the following example:

```
localhost > history -n 3
495 connect
496 version
498 history -n 3
#!496 <TAB>
#version
```

Displaying a Man Page

You can display the man page for a specific mode, using the man command. The syntax usage and description for all mode subcommands are included in the man page. This command can be used from within any mode at any time or from the main command line.

To display the man page for a specific mode, enter man <mode name> in the command prompt.

Example:

```
localhost > man gear
```

If no mode name is given, the CLI man page is displayed.

To see a list of man pages, enter the command and press the Tab key.

Note: The man command requires the pager environment variable to be set to true for multipage output before being run. For more information about how to set the pager variable to true, see Setting the User Environment.

Ending a Mode

You can exit a mode and return to the initial CLI prompt, using the end command. This command can be used from within any mode at any time or from the main command line.

To exit a mode, enter end in the command prompt.

Example:

```
localhost/gear > end
localhost >
```

Disconnecting from Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center

The disconnect command closes the connection between the Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Command Line Interface and the Enterprise Controller.

To disconnect from the Enterprise Controller, enter disconnect in the command prompt.

Example:

```
localhost > disconnect
xvmSh >
```

Exiting the CLI

You can exit the CLI from any mode, using the `exit` command. This command can be used from within any mode at any time or from the main command line.

To exit the CLI, enter `exit` in the command prompt.

Example:

```
localhost > exit
#
```

Universal Output Filters

For any main or mode command, you can constrain the output by appending one of the following filters to the command:

- `|grep` *regexp* to filter by the regular expression
- `|count` *integer* to display only the number of output lines
- `|tee` *filename* to write the output to a file

Example:

```
localhost/jobs > list | tee /var/tmp/todays_jobs.txt
```

Note: For better results with `grep` and `count` filters, activate parsable output, using the `setenv` command.

Command Scripts

The CLI can also be used in a non-interactive way, using command scripts. The following example shows a script named `update.xvm` that writes the inventory of a server to a file:

```
connect finance_svr -u zz3282134 -p b@seba11
update
csv_inventory -h finance_svr -f ~/inventory_latest.csv
wait
end
```

To create the file at any time, issue the following command:

```
oc --cmdfile update.xvm
```

To run a command script use the `source` command.

Example:

```
xvmSh > source update.xvm
```

Mode Commands

The commands in this section start a mode that includes a set of subcommands. Use the `man` command to display the man page for each mode.

- Certificates – Use certificates mode to view and manage trusted certificates.
- Collisions – Use collisions mode to detect collisions of host IDs or MAC addresses used by logical domains.

- Controllers – Use controllers mode to migrate assets from one Proxy Controller to another Proxy Controller.
- Credentials – Use credentials mode to view and manage driver credentials.
- Deploy-Setup – Use deploy-setup mode to set up the plan and target to deploy an asset.
- Deploy – Use deploy mode to deploy an asset.
- Discover – Use discovery mode to discover gear (assets).
- FWImage – Use fwimage mode to create, view, and manage firmware images.
- FWProfile – Use fwprofile mode to create, view, and manage firmware profiles.
- Gear – Use gear mode to view and manage gear (assets) and provision operating systems and firmware.
- Groups – Use groups mode to view, create, and manage groups.
- Incidents – Use incidents mode to view and manage incidents.
- Jobs – Use jobs mode to view and manage jobs.
- Monitoring – Use monitoring mode to manage monitoring services.
- Networks – Use networks mode to display the list of managed networks.
- Notifications – Use notifications mode to view notifications and change notification settings.
- OSImage – Use osimage mode to view, manage, and install OS images.
- OSProfile – Use opsrofile mode to view, manage, and import OS profiles.
- Reports – Use reports mode to manage the reporting service.
- ServerPools – Use serverpools mode to view, and manage server pools.
- Stats – Use stats mode to view statistics about the Enterprise Controller.
- Update – Use update mode to view and manage OS update profiles, policies, snapshots, and distributions, and view and change the connection mode.
- User – Use user mode to create, view and manage users and roles.
- Virtualization – Use virtualization mode to view, and manage virtual hosts and virtual machines.

Unlike the `ecadm` and `proxyadm` commands, which are used for administering the Enterprise Controller and its Proxy Controllers, the CLI operates on the assets of the data center.

To execute a subcommand within a mode:

- Enter the mode, then enter the subcommand.
- Enter `<mode name>.<subcommand name>`.

  Example:

  ```
  localhost > jobs.list
  ```

For information about the mode commands that have a corresponding action in the browser user interface, see Finding the Equivalent Browser User Interface Actions For the Mode Commands.

Certificates

Certificates mode allows you to view and manage the list of trusted certificates for known remote EC servers. The CLI doesn't check for certificates in local connections.

Certificates are stored in a truststore file in the user directory. When connecting to an EC remotely, the CLI verifies if the certificate chain of the EC server is part of the trusted list. If the certificate chain is not in the trusted list, then the CLI request to accept the new certificate to add it to the list. If the certificate chain is not accepted, then the connection fails.

Additionally, you can set your user environment to silently accept all certificates by setting the `accept_all_certificates` variable to true, see Setting the User Environment for more information in changing the value of the variable. You can also set your connection to silently accept all certificates by using the `-a or --accept_all_certificates` option with the `connect` command. This is especially useful for non-interactive sessions where it is not possible to interactively accept the certificate.

To enable your scripts to connect to a remote server, you can choose from the following options:

- If you reinstall your EC and CLI often, modify your scripts to add the `-a or --accept_all_certificates` option to the connect command to make them pass-through.
- If you reinstall your EC often but not the CLI, you might prefer to change the new CLI preference `accept_all_certificates` to automatically accept certificates at all times for all servers to which it connects. You can also add the following line at the beginning of each script to add the certificate, although this command connects to the EC and then disconnects: `certificates.add -h hostname -u username [-n port] -p password -f`.
- If you do not reinstall your EC often, then you can connect to the EC interactively to accept the certificate at the user level which adds it to the user's truststore. In this case you will need to connect interactively to it after each reinstall of your EC to accept its new certificates.

Viewing Certificates

You can view the list of existing trusted certificates.

- Enter `list`.

```
xvmSh/certificates > list

      Alias       |           Issuer           |          Subject
| Serial Number |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
--------------------
root@sm-36:11172|    CN=sm-36_oem-ec_ca    |    CN=sm-36_oem-ec_ca    |
385822055
root@sm-36:11172|    CN=sm-36_oem-ec_ca    |  CN=sm-36_oem-ec_agent   |
1497938285
```

Use the `-a| --alias <alias>` option to list a specific alias or a list of aliases separated by a comma.

Use the `-d| --detail` option to include detailed certificate information.

Adding Certificates

You can add a certificate to the trusted list.

- Enter `add -h| --hostname <EChostname> -u| --username <username>`

```
xvmSh/certificates > add -h sm-37 -u root
Enter password for authentication > ********
Untrusted certificate encountered. Create an exception to accept it at each
connection? [Display/Yes/No] y
Certificate chain added for root@sm-37:11172
```

Use the `-p| --pass <password>` option to add without entering the user password interactively.

Use the `-f| -- force` option to add without receiving any confirmation message, useful for scripts where no interaction is possible.

Use the `-n| --port <port_number>` option to add the port number to use.

Deleting Certificates

You can delete a certificate from the trusted list.

- Enter `remove -a|--alias <alias>`

```
xvmSh/certificates > remove -a root@sm-37:11172
xvmSh/certificates >
```

Collisions

This module is about detecting collisions of host IDs and MAC addresses used by logical domains managed by Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center. A collision is an occurrence of a duplicated host ID or MAC address used by two or more logical domains.

You can run this command to detect host ID or MAC address collisions of logical domains existing in the Enterprise Controller.

This command also allows you to detect if specific host IDs or MAC addresses collide with host IDs or MAC addresses used by logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller. This functionality is specially useful to prevent collisions before adding logical domains created outside of Enterprise Manager Ops Center. You can either provide a file containing data of the logical domains or provide the host IDs or MAC addresses as part of the command.

Additionally, you can reserve a number of MAC addresses from a specified range. You can use the reserved MAC addresses to assign them to a future logical domain to guarantee it will not collide with other MAC address used inside the Enterprise Controller.

Viewing host IDs or MAC address collisions for managed logical domains

You can list all collisions detected for all existing logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller. You can filter the list by type of collisions detected for host IDs or MAC addresses.

Enter `list -t|--type <all|hostid|macaddres>`

```
xvmSh/collisions > list -t hostid
Collision on hostid 84ffb4b4  :
           server            |             name             |
UUID                  |        MAC         |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  foo.example.com  |        ldom_guest        |
```

```
a2478fdd-62f8-c4af-afdd-e2d93cc93abb  | 00:14:4F:FB:5D:0E
  foo.example.com  |         ldom_guest1          |
7db50419-d46d-4351-b7f7-ba7d5f1c76fd  | 00:14:4F:FF:B4:B4
```

Verifying collisions using a file containing logical domains data

You can verify if host IDs or MAC addresses collide with a host ID or MAC address used by logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller. You can specify the name of the file containing data of logical domains to check them for possible collisions.

Enter `list -t|--type <all|hostid|macaddres> -f|--file <filename>`

```
xvmSh/collisions > list -t hostid -f dumpldoms.txt
Collision on hostid 84ffb4b4  :
            server            |             name             |
UUID                  |        MAC         |
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  foo.example.com  |        ldom_guest        |
a2478fdd-62f8-c4af-afdd-e2d93cc93abb  | 00:14:4F:FB:5D:0E
  foo.example.com         |    guest-inter-collision     |
544fe468-90a8-66ce-990f-bb4b79842fa9  | 00:14:4F:FA:2D:E1
```

You can run the script `/opt/sun/n1gc/bin/read_mac` on Oracle VM for SPARC control domains to collect their logical domains data. You can send the output of the script to a file and then use that file as part of the `-f|--file` option.

Verifying collisions using specific host IDs or MAC addresses

You can verify if the specified host IDs or MAC addresses collide with a host ID or MAC address used by logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller. You can choose to filter the list by type of collisions for either host IDs or MAC addresses.

Verifies if the specified host IDs or MAC addresses collide with a host IDs or MAC addresses used by logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller. This command identifies different level of collisions:

- Severe – For host ID collisions between two or more logical domains.
- Warning – For MAC address collisions between two or more vnets of logical domains, including alternate MAC addresses of the vnets.
- Info – For MAC address collisions between vnets of logical domains and logical domain MAC addresses.

Enter `check -t|--type <hostid|macaddres> -v|--value <values>`

```
xvmSh/collisions > check -t macaddress -v 0:14:4F:FB:5D:0E,00:14:4F:FA:2D:E1
Collision Level - INFO :
            server            |             name             |
UUID                  |        MAC         |
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  foo.example.com  |        ldom_guest        |
a2478fdd-62f8-c4af-afdd-e2d93cc93abb  | 00:14:4F:FB:5D:0E
  foo.example.com  |    ldom_guest_2_collision    |
3c526eeb-f38c-c169-ed1c-88a0825e7a38  | 00:14:4F:FB:5D:0E
```

Reserving MAC addresses from a network range

You can reserve a number MAC addresses from a MAC address network range. You can reserve MAC addressed from the manual or automatic range.

Enter `allocate -n|--size <number> -r|--range <manual|auto>`

```
xvmSh/collisions > allocate -n 2 -r manual
Allocated MAC addresses:
       MAC Address       |
--------------------------
    00:14:4F:FD:5C:AD
    00:14:4F:FF:05:E5
```

Controllers

Controllers mode allows you to evacuate the assets managed by a failed Proxy Controller to other available Proxy Controllers. This mode also allows you to view the available Proxy Controllers that you can use to evacuate the assets.

Viewing Controllers

You can view a list of the available Proxy Controllers, Enterprise Controllers, and Virtualization Controllers.

- Enter `list`.

```
localhost/controllers > list
Controller list:
     Name        |                UUID                |Status |   Version   |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
192.0.2.95-PC     | abcd76fd-28be-abcd-8uae-abcd20b780e1 |UNKNOWN| 12.1.4.2311|
192.0.2.97-PC     | abcdcdab-7654-abcd-a781-abcd96791054 |   OK  | 12.1.4.2311|
192.0.297-EC      | abcd2f30-ef67-abcd-ab12-abcd9b6ab671 |   OK  | 12.1.4.2311|
x44-VC            | abcde955-1edt-abcd-adi5-abcdgg1e74e6 |   OK  | 12.1.4.2311|
```

Evacuating Assets From a Failed Proxy Controller

You can evacuate the assets managed by a failed Proxy Controller to other available Proxy Controllers. The Proxy Controller to which the assets can be migrated is automatically determined based on the networks managed by the remaining available Proxy Controllers and their load.

- Enter `migrate_assets -U| --UUID <proxy_uuid>`.

```
localhost/controllers > migrate_assets -U h4fm76fd-28be-4892-8uae-4i8b20b780e1
```

WARNING: The failed Proxy Controller will be removed, and its MBeans will be unregistered after the job launched by this command is finished.

Credentials

Credentials mode allows you to view and manage the driver credentials necessary to discover and manage assets. The credentials also help to establish trust between internal components.

Viewing Credentials

You can view a list of existing driver credentials

- Enter `list`.

```
localhost/credentials > list
Driver Credentials:
```

```
 ID  |      Name        |   Type   |       Description       |
-------------------------------------------------------------
6850 |     admin        |    SSH   |   root/admin SSH creds  |
6840 |   occosIPMI      |   IPMI   |          IPMI           |
```

Use the -i| --ids <credential IDs> option to give a specific credential ID or a list of credential IDs. IDs must be separated by a comma.

Use the -l| --detail option to include detailed credential information.

Modifying Credential Details

You can modify the values of a driver credential. The modify command starts a submode with its own set of subcommands.

1. Enter modify -i| --id <credential ID>.

```
localhost/credentials > modify -i 6840
localhost/credentials/modify >
```

2. (Optional) Use the show command to display the current properties of the credential.

```
localhost/credentials/modify > show
description=IPMI
*sharedSecret=*****
*login=IPMI_user
*name=occosIPMI
```

> **Note:** Properties marked with an asterisk (*) at the beginning must be set.

3. Enter set <property>=<value> to modify a property value of the credential.

```
localhost/credentials/modify > set name=IPMI_cred
```

4. If necessary, use the unset <property> command to unset a property or the reset command to reset all properties.
5. Use the commit command to apply the change.

Deploy-Setup

Deploy-setup mode allows you to specify a deployment plan and its target. The deployment plan must exist already and the asset must be already a managed asset.

Starting Deploy-Setup Mode

You must switch to deploy-setup mode to run commands for deploying assets. To start the deploy-setup mode, enter the deploy mode, which redirects you to the deploy-setup mode.

- Enter deploy in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > deploy
localhost/deploy-setup >
```

Selecting a Deployment Plan

You must select an existing deployment plan.

- Enter `plan <plan name>`

  Use the `-v| --version` option to specify a version of a plan.

```
localhost/deploy-setup > plan plan-fwp
Plan "plan-fwp" selected: version 1, description "None"
```

Selecting a Target Asset

You must select an asset as the target of the deployment plan. You must always indicate an asset name or public UUID. In case of ambiguity, where multiple assets have the same user friendly name, the user is informed to use UUID instead.

- Enter `target <asset name or public UUID>`

  You can also add some other options:

  Use the `-a| --add` option to add assets to current set of targets.

  Use the `-d| --delete` option to delete assets from the current set of targets.

  Use the `-g| --gear <asset name>` option to give an asset name or a list of asset names, separated by comma.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <public UUID>` option to give an asset UUID or a list of asset UUIDs, separated by comma.

  Example using an asset's friendly user name:

```
localhost/deploy-setup > target foo.example.com
```

  Example using an asset public UUID:

```
localhost/deploy-setup > target 53f6e87f-3582-4cda-9c63-9121a3a8beb3
```

After you specify the plan and target, the mode changes from the deploy-setup mode to the deploy mode. This is reflected at the command prompt as follows:

```
localhost/deploy>
```

Deploy

Deploy mode allows you to deploy an asset.

Viewing the Plan

You can view the attributes of the deployment plan or the deployment plan structure.

To view the attributes of a deployment plan:

- Enter `show plan`.

```
localhost/deploy > show plan
Target: foo.example.com
_____________________________________________________
Step: Update Firmware
_____________________________________________________
Associated Profile:
{
firmwarePackages:
[
ILOM-3_0_3_31_a-Sun_Fire_X4600M2
]
dryRun: False
subType: Server
```

```
resetSP: False
profileDescription:
forceDowngrade: False
forceReinstall: False
profileName: fwp-profile
network: None
ip: None

}
```

To view the structure of a plan:

- Enter `show`.

```
localhost/deploy > show
Step: Update Firmware
_____________________________________________________
{
isDryRun: Dry run?
type: boolean

firmwarePackages: Firmware Packages
type: array of [
type:java.lang.String
]

resetSP: Reset SP?
type: boolean

forceDowngrade: Force Downgrade?
type: boolean

forceReinstall: Force Reinstall?
type: boolean

ip: IP Address
type: java.lang.String

network: Network Information
{
gateway: Gateway IP Address
type: java.lang.String

objectName: Object Name
type: java.lang.String

userFriendlyName: User Friendly Name
type: java.lang.String

netmask: Network Address Mask
type: java.lang.String

ip: IP Address
type: java.lang.String

}
}
```

To view the results of a deployment plan:

- Enter `show results`.

Example:

```
localhost/deploy > show results
Step: Provision OS
Operating-System-1
```

Setting the Attributes of a Deployment Plan

You can modify the value of the attributes of a deployment plan using the `set` command. Some deployment plans require specific information during the deployment. See Table 1–5 for the names of the attributes you must set before applying the plan.

Table 1–5 Deployment Plans and Attributes

Deployment Plan	Attributes
Configure M-Series Hardware, Create and Install Domain	No per-target attribute collection required.
Configure RAID	No per-target attribute collection required.
Configure Server Hardware and Install OS	No per-target attribute collection required.
Configure Service Processor	No per-target attribute collection required.
Configure and Install Dynamic System Domain	No per-target attribute collection required.
Configure and Install Logical Domains	No per-target attribute collection required.
Configure and Install Virtual Machines	No per-target attribute collection required.
Create Boot Environment	No per-target attribute collection required.
Create Dynamic System Domain	No per-target attribute collection required.
Create Logical Domains	`guestName`: name of the new logical domain. This is just the name of the virtual server guest. (Optional) `prime`: set to `true` to set the resource plan data so that the already set profile data on the logical domain step are used to prime the resource data. Logical domains creation requires the setting of resource plan structures per each logical domain to create.
Create Solaris Zones	`ipAddress`: IP for the new zone, if mode is static. `ipMode`: IP address assignment mode. Value = `static` or `dynamic`. `ifName`: network interface name to identify NIC to assign to zone. `hostName`: host name of the new zone. (Optional) `prime`: set to `true` to set the resource plan data so that the already set profile data on the zone step are used to prime the resource data. Solaris zones creation requires the setting of resource plan structures per each logical domain to create.
Configure and Install Solaris Zones	The only parameters that must be set are the same as those used in creating an Oracle Solaris zones deployment plan.
Create Virtual Machines	No per-target attribute collection required.

Table 1–5 (Cont.) Deployment Plans and Attributes

Deployment Plan	Attributes
Provision Network	No per-target attribute collection required.
Provision OS	`ip`: set this attribute if networking option selected in the OS provision profile was `None` or `Link Aggregation`. `dataIp`: set this attribute if networking option selected in the OS provision profile was `IPMP`.
Install Server	The only parameters that must be set are the same than in provision OS.
Software Deployment / Update	No per-target attribute collection required.
Update Solaris 11 OS	No per-target attribute collection required.
Update BIOS Configuration	No per-target attribute collection required.
Update Firmware	No per-target attribute collection required.
Update Firmware and Install Oracle VM Server for SPARC	No per-target attribute collection required.

Use the following syntax to set an attribute or list of attributes of a deployment plan:

- For simple types:

  Enter `set "<attribute-name> = <'string-value'>"|<int>|<true|false>`

  Examples:

  ```
  localhost/deploy > set "forceReinstall = false"
  localhost/deploy > set "ip = '192.0.2.23'"
  ```

- For attributes that are backed by other struct-like value objects, use the following syntax:

  Enter `set "<attribute-name> = list or nested object"`

  ```
  set "network={gateway='192.0.2.111', userFriendlyName='ip address',
  ip='192.0.2.4'}"
  ```

- If you use JavaScript Objet Notation (JSON) format, use the following syntax:

  ```
  set
  "{'resourcePlans':[{'hostName':'myhostname','networks':[{'networkBindings':[{'i
  pAddress':'192.0.2.1'}]}]}]}"
  ```

  Or

  ```
  set
  "resourcePlans=[{hostName='myhostname',networks=[{networkBindings=[{ipAddress='
  192.0.2.1'}]}]}]"
  ```

  Or

  ```
  set "<json-string> "
  ```

- For deployment plans on multiple targets that require unique values for each target, use the `set` command as follows:

  ```
  localhost/deploy > set "@<target-uuid or
  dynamic-target>:<key>=<'string-value'>"|<int>|<true|false>|list of nested
  objects"
  ```

```
set "<@target-uuid or dynamic-target>:<json-string>"
```

Example:

```
localhost/deploy > set @<target-UUID>:"network={gateway='192.0.2.1',
userFriendlyName='ip address', ip='192.0.2.4'}"
```

Adding Attributes to a Deployment Plan

You can add attributes to a deployment plan using the `add` command. The syntax for adding attributes is similar to the syntax for setting attributes. However, for arrays, the `add` command appends an element to the array while the `set` command modifies the attribute of an existing element within the array.

Use the following syntax to add attributes to a deployment plan:

- For simple types:

  Enter `add "<attribute-name> = {<'string-value'>"|<int>|<true|false>}`

  Examples:

  ```
  localhost/deploy > add "forceReinstall = false"
  localhost/deploy > add "ip = '192.0.2.23'"
  ```

- For attributes that are backed by other struct-like value objects, use the following syntax:

  Enter `add"<attribute-name> = list or nested object"`

  ```
  localhost/deploy > add "network={gateway='192.0.2.1', userFriendlyName='ip
  address', ip='192.0.2.4'}"
  ```

- If you use JavaScript Objet Notation (JSON) format, use the following syntax:

  ```
  "{'resourcePlans':[{'hostName':'myhostname','networks':[{'networkBindings':[{'i
  pAddress':'192.0.2.1'}]}]}]}"
  ```

Or

```
add
"resourcePlans=[{hostName='myhostname',networks=[{networkBindings=[{ipAddress='
192.0.2.1'}]}]}]"
```

Or

```
add "<json-string> "
```

- For deployment plans on multiple targets that require unique values for each target, use the `set` command as follows:

  ```
  add "@<target-uuid or
  dynamic-target>:<key>=<'string-value'>"|<int>|<true|false>|list of nested
  objects"
  add "<@target-uuid or dynamic-target>:<json-string>"
  ```

  Example:

  ```
  localhost/deploy > add @<target-UUID>:"network={gateway='192.0.2.1',
  userFriendlyName='ip address', ip='192.0.2.2'}"
  ```

Testing a Deployment Plan

To test a deployment plan, use the `dryrun` command to create the tasks without committing the job, this ensures no errors with data.

To dry run a deployment plan:

- Enter `dryrun`.

```
localhost/deploy > dryrun
```

Applying a Deployment Plan

To execute a deployment plan, set the attributes if required and then apply the plan. Some deployment plans need to have their attributes set before applying the plan.

To apply a deployment plan to an asset:

- Enter `apply`.

```
localhost/deploy > apply
```

Discover

Discover mode allows you to set up and run discovery jobs. You can create a discovery job or use a discovery profile to discover an asset. You can also execute an existing discovery profile.

Starting Discover Mode

You must switch to discover mode to run discovery commands.

- Enter `discover` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > discover
localhost/discover >
```

Creating a Discovery Job

The create submode is used to create and launch new discovery jobs. This submode has its own set of commands.

1. Enter `create`.

```
localhost/discover > create
localhost/discover/create >
```

2. Set the type of discovery job, for example, OS, ILOM, ALOM.

Discovering an OS

1. Enter `set type=os`.
2. Enter the discovery credentials.
   - Enter `set ssh_user=<user>` to set the login user name.
   - Enter `set ssh_password=<password>` to set the login password.
   - (Optional) If the login user name is not the root user, enter `set ssh_root_user=<root user>` to set the root user name.
   - (Optional) If the login user name is not the root user, enter `set ssh_root_password=<root password>` to set the root password.
3. Enter `set ipaddrs=<IP address or addresses>` to specify the target IP address or addresses. The following formats can be used:
   - A single IP address.

- A comma-separated list of IP addresses enclosed in parentheses. Example: (192.0.2.1, 192.0.2.2).
- An IP range in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) subnet notation. Example: 192.0.2.1/24.
- An IP range in hyphen notation. Example: 192.0.2.1 - 192.0.2.10.

4. (Optional) Enter `set ssh_port=<port>` to specify a port.
5. (Optional) Enter `set use_default=true|false` to specify if the factory default credentials are used or not for the discovery job.
6. (Optional) Enter the `show` command to display all discovery information. If necessary, use the `unset <parameter>` command to unset a discovery parameter or `clear` to reset and revert to default values all configuration data.
7. Enter `commit` to start the configured discovery job.

   The job is launched, and the job ID is displayed.

   Example of OS discovery:

```
localhost/discover > create
localhost/discover/create > set type=os
localhost/discover/create > set ssh_user=sysmgmt
localhost/discover/create > set ssh_password=l0ckit
localhost/discover/create > set ipaddrs=192.0.2.202
localhost/discover/create > show
discovery type: Solaris,Linux OS
use_default=False
ipaddrs=192.0.2.202
ssh_user=sysmgmt
ssh_password=l0ckit
ssh_root_user=
ssh_root_password=
ssh_port=
localhost/discover/create > commit
```

Discovering an ILOM Service Processor

ILOM is the service processor used in some Oracle Sun servers. An ILOM discovery also discovers operating systems.

1. Enter `set type=ilom`.
2. Enter the discovery credentials.
   - Enter `set ssh_user=<user>` to set the login user name.
   - Enter `set ssh_password=<password>` to set the login password.
   - (Optional) If the login user name is not the root user, enter `set ssh_root_user=<root user>` to set the root user name.
   - (Optional) If the login user name is not the root user, enter `set ssh_root_password=<root password>` to set the root password.
3. Enter `set ipaddrs=<IP address or addresses>` to specify the target IP address or addresses. The following formats can be used:
   - A single IP address.
   - A comma-separated list of IP addresses enclosed in parentheses. Example: (192.0.2.1, 192.0.2.2).

- An IP range in CIDR subnet notation. Example: 192.0.2.1/24.
- An IP range in hyphen notation. Example: 192.0.2.1 - 192.0.2.10.

4. Enter `set ipmi_user=<IPMI user name>`.
5. Enter `set ipmi_password=<IPMI user password>`.
6. (Optional) Enter the `show` command to display all discovery information. If necessary, use the `unset <parameter>` command to unset a discovery parameter or `clear` to reset and revert to default values all configuration data.
7. Enter `commit` to start the configured discovery job.

   The job is launched, and the job ID is displayed.

Discovering an ALOM Service Processor

ALOM is the service processor used in some Oracle Sun servers. An ALOM discovery also discovers operating systems and systems with ILOM service processors.

1. Enter `set type=alom`.
2. Enter the discovery credentials.
   - Enter `set ssh_user=<user>` to set the login user name.
   - Enter `set ssh_password=<password>` to set the login password.
   - (Optional) If the login user name is not the root user, enter `set ssh_root_user=<root user>` to set the root user name.
   - (Optional) If the login user name is not the root user, enter `set ssh_root_password=<root password>` to set the root password.
3. Enter `set ipaddrs=<IP address or addresses>` to specify the target IP address or addresses. The following formats can be used:
   - A single IP address.
   - A comma-separated list of IP addresses enclosed in parentheses. Example: (192.0.2.1, 192.0.2.2).
   - An IP range in CIDR subnet notation. Example: 192.0.2.0/24.
   - An IP range in hyphen notation. Example: 192.0.2.1 - 192.0.2.2.
4. Enter `set telnet_user=<telnet user name>`.
5. Enter `set telnet_password=<password for telnet user name>`.
6. (Optional) Enter the `show` command to display all discovery information. If necessary, use the `unset <parameter>` command to unset a discovery parameter or `clear` to reset and revert to default values all configuration data.
7. Enter `commit` to start the configured discovery job.

   The job is launched, and the job ID is displayed.

Viewing Discovery Profiles

You can list all discovery profiles that discover systems.

- Enter `list_profiles`.

  Use the `-i| --ids < profile IDs>` option to give a specific discovery profile ID or a list of discovery profile IDs. IDs must be separated by a comma.

Viewing Discovery Ranges

You can list all the existing discovery ranges that discover systems.

- Enter `list_ranges`.

  Use the `-i| --ids <range IDs>` option to give a specific discovery range ID or a list of discovery ranges IDs. IDs must be separated by a comma.

Viewing Driver Credentials

You can list all driver credentials used to discover systems.

- Enter `list_credentials`.

  Use the `-i| --ids <credential IDs>` option to give a specific driver credential ID or a list of driver credentials IDs. IDs must be separated by a comma.

Viewing Discovery Profile Credentials

You can list all driver credentials for a discovery profile used to discover systems.

- Enter `list_profile_credentials -i| --id <discovery profile iD>`.

Viewing Discovery Ranges

You can list all driver ranges for a discovery profile used to discover systems.

- Enter `list_profile_ranges -i| --id <discovery profile iD>`.

Viewing Networks

You can list all proxy networks used to discover systems.

- Enter `list_networks`.

Executing Discovery Profiles

You can execute a discovery profile to discover systems.

- Enter `execute -i| --id <discovery profile id> -t| --targets <target friendly names>`.

  Use `-i| --id <ID>` to execute the discovery profile with ID `<ID>`.

  Use `-t| --targets <target friendly names>` to give a list of target friendly names. Target names must be separated by a comma.

  Use the `-n| --networkuuid <network UUID>` option to give a network UUID.

  Use the `-c| --credentials <discovery credentials IDs>` option to give a specific discovery credential ID or a list of discovery credential IDs. IDs must be separated by a comma.

  Use the `-m| --management <management credential ID>` option to give a management credential ID.

  Use the `-s| --serviceTag <servicetag credential ID>` option to give a service tag credential ID.

  Use the `-a| --agentLess` option to set agentless deployment on.

  Use the `-r| --ranges <discovery ranges IDs>` option to give a list of discovery ranges IDs. IDs must be separated by a comma.

FWImage

Fwimage mode allows you to view and delete firmware images.

Starting Fwimage Mode

You must switch to fwimage mode to run firmware image commands.

- Enter `fwimage` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > fwimage
localhost/fwimage >
```

Viewing Firmware Images

You can view a list of available firmware images.

- Enter `list`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to display a detailed list.

Creating a Firmware Image

You can create a firmware image.

1. Enter `create`.

   The image creation submode is launched.

2. Enter `add_device -v | --vendor <vendor> -m| --model <model>` to add a device for the firmware image.

   Use the `-v| --validated` option to specify a validated image.

3. Enter the criteria for the image using the `set` command.
   - Enter `set name=<name>` to set the firmware image name.
   - Enter `set version=<version>` to set the firmware version.
   - Enter `set type=<type>`.
   - Enter `set make=<make>`.
   - (Optional) Enter `set description=<description>`.
   - (Optional) Enter `set size=<size>`.
   - (Optional) Enter `set powerOffRequired=<True|False>`. This criteria is set to `False` by default.
   - (Optional) Enter `set dependeeFirmwarePackageName=<dependencies>`. This criteria is set to `None` by default.
   - (Optional) Enter `set updateCount=<update count>`.
4. (Optional) Use the `show` command to show the current criteria. If necessary, use the `unset <property>` command to unset a property, or use the `reset` command to clear all criteria.
5. Enter `commit` to create the new image using your criteria.

Updating a Firmware Image

You can update an existing firmware image.

1. Enter `update -i| --image <image name>`.

   The image update submode is launched.

2. Enter the new criteria for the image using the `set` command.
   - Enter `set version=<version>` to set the firmware version.
   - Enter `set type=<type>` to set the firmware type.
3. Enter `commit` to update the firmware image.

```
localhost/fwimage > update -i myimage
localhost/fwimage/update > set version=1.1
localhost/fwimage/update > set type=ALOM-CMT
localhost/fwimage/update > commit
Firmware image updated successfully
```

Deleting a Firmware Image

You can delete any firmware image.

- Enter `delete -i| --image <firmware image name>`.

  The firmware image is deleted.

FWProfile

Fwprofile mode allows you to view and delete firmware profiles.

Starting FW Profile Mode

You must switch to fwprofile mode to run firmware profile commands.

- Enter `fwprofile` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > fwprofile
localhost/fwprofile >
```

Viewing Firmware Profiles

You can view the existing firmware profiles.

- Enter `list`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to display a detailed list.

  A list of firmware profiles is displayed.

Checking the Status of a Firmware Profile

You can check the status of a firmware profile.

- Enter `status -p| --profile <profile name>`.

  The firmware profile status is displayed.

Creating a Firmware Profile

You can create a firmware profile using one or more existing firmware images.

- Enter `create -p| --profile <firmware profile name> -i| --images <list of images separated by comma>`.

  Use the `-d| --description <description>` option to add a description to the profile.

  Use the `-r| --reinstall` option to force a reinstall when provisioning the firmware.

Use the -g| --downgrade option to force a downgrade when provisioning the firmware.

The firmware profile is created.

Updating a Firmware Profile

You can update an existing firmware profile.

- Enter update -p| --profile <firmware profile name> -i | --images <list of images separated by comma>.

  Use the -d| --description <description> option to add a description to the profile.

  Use the -r| --reinstall option to force a reinstall when provisioning the firmware.

  Use the -g| --downgrade option to force a downgrade when provisioning the firmware.

  The firmware profile is updated.

Deleting a Firmware Profile

You can delete a firmware profile.

- Enter delete -p| --profile <firmware profile name>.

  The firmware profile is deleted.

Gear

Use gear mode to view and manage all assets, including operating systems, hardware, and chassis. Although the term for objects that the Enterprise Manager Ops Center software manages is *asset*, the CLI uses the term *gear*.

Starting Gear Mode

You must switch to gear mode before using other gear subcommands.

- Enter gear in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > gear
localhost/gear >
```

Viewing Assets

You can list the assets managed by Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center

- Enter list.

```
localhost/gear > list
Registered Gear:


UFN |Manage state|Description |Asset Type|         UUID         |  Maintenance|
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
v64v|   MANAGED  |192.0.2.14 |  Server  |abcde-fc-8b-91-abcd51d|NO_MAINTENANCE
c4pr|   MANAGED  |192.0.2.26 |  Server  |abcde-dc-43-82-abcd86d|NO_MAINTENANCE
```

Use the -l| --detail option to show asset details.

Example

```
localhost/gear > list -l
Registered Gear:
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Name : v64v
  Description : 192.0.2.14
  Managed State : MANAGED
  Status : OK
  Lock Info : None
  Is a Zone : False
  Public UUID : abcde-fc-8b-91-dd2651d
  Asset Type : Server
Name : c4pr
  Description : 192.0.2.26
  Managed State : MANAGED
  Status : OK
  Lock Info : None
  Is a Zone : False
  Public UUID : 5a544-dc-43-82-ef8886d
  Asset Type : Server
```

Use the `f| --filter <filter term>` option to filter the assets list.

Example

```
localhost/gear > list --filter v64v
Registered Gear:
UFN |Manage state|Description |Asset Type|              UUID                |
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
v64v|   MANAGED  |192.0.2.14|  Server  |       6fdg9-fc-8b-91-dd2651
```

Updating Asset Information

You can update the name of any asset, including the Enterprise Controller. You can also update an asset's description and associated tags.

- Enter `update -g| --gear <asset name>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

  Use the `-n| --name <new name>` option to give the asset a new name.

  Use the `-d| --description <description>` option to update the asset's description.

  Use the `-t| --tags <space-separated list of tags>` option to update the asset's legacy tags.

  Use the `-s| --semantictags <space-separated list of tags>` option to update the asset's semantic tags.

Viewing Jobs Associated With Assets

You can view current and historical jobs associated with an OS, server, or chassis.

- Enter `show_jobs -g| --gear <asset name>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

Managing an Asset

You can manage discovered assets.

- Enter `manage -g| --gear <asset name> -u| --user <user name with access to asset> -p| --password <user's password>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

  Use the `-t| --type <type>` option to give the asset type. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

Unmanaging an Asset

You can unmanage a managed asset, removing the asset from the managed asset list and removing any agent.

- Enter `unmanage -g| --gear <asset name>  -u| --user <user name with access to asset> -p| --password <user's password>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

Examples:

```
--attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

--attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
```

Use the `-t| --type <type>` option to give the asset type. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

Setting the Maintenance Mode of an Asset

You can place an asset in maintenance mode or remove an asset from maintenance mode.

- Enter `set_maintenance -g| --gear <asset name> on|off`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

  Use the `on` option to set the asset in maintenance mode.

  Use the `off` option to unset the maintenance mode of an asset.

Deleting an Asset

You can delete discovered assets to remove it from Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

- Enter `delete -g| --gear <asset name>`

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

  Use the `-f| --force` option to force the operation.

Reinstalling an Agent Controller on an Operating System

You can reinstall an agent on one or more managed operating systems.

- Enter `reinstall_agent -g| --gear <comma-separated asset list> -v| --version <Agent version to install> -u| --user <user name> -p| --password <password>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

Rebooting an Operating System

You can reboot a managed operating system.

- Enter `reboot -g| --gear <OS asset name>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

Updating Firmware

You can provision updated firmware on one or more systems using an existing firmware profile.

- Enter `apply_firmware -g| --gear <comma-separated asset list> -p| --profile <firmware profile>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

Checking Firmware Compliance

You can compare the firmware for a list of assets to a firmware profile.

- Enter `fwprofile_compliance -g| --gear <comma-separated asset list> -p| --profile <firmware profile>`.

Provisioning an OS

You can provision a new operating system to a managed system. The `provision_os` command starts a submode with its own set of subcommands.

1. Enter `provision_os -g| --gear <asset name> -p| --profile <profile>`.

   ```
   localhost/gear > provision_os -g targetsystem -p S10
   localhost/gear/provision_os# >
   ```

2. Use the `set` command to set the provisioning properties. The properties are:
   - `profile` – The OS profile to use for the provisioning job. Required.
   - `register` – Specifies whether the new OS will be registered. Values are `true` or `false`.
   - `manualnetboot` – Values are `true` or `false`.
   - `system_type` – The OS that is provisioned. Values are `redhat`, `suse` or `solaris`.
   - `server_name` – The name of the target system. Required.
   - `hostname` – The new host name. Required.
   - `domain`
   - `netmask`
   - `gateway`
   - `nameserver`
   - `ip_address` – The IP address for the OS. Required.
   - `boot_path`
   - `boot_device`
   - `console_baud`
   - `console`
3. (Optional) Use the `show` command to show the values of all provisioning properties. If necessary, use the `unset <property>` command to unset a property or the `reset` command to reset all properties.
4. Use the `commit` command to launch the OS provisioning job.

Changing Locator Lights

You can activate or deactivate locator lights.

- Enter `set -g| --gear <asset name> -l| --locator <on|off>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

Examples:

```
--attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

--attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
```

Enabling or Disabling Notifications

You can enable or disable notifications for a specific OS, server, or chassis.

- Enter `set -g| --gear <asset name> -n| --notifications <on|off>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

Powering Off a Server or Chassis

You can deactivate a managed server or a chassis.

- Enter `poweroff -g| --gear <asset name>`.

  Use the `-U| --UUID <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the `--attributes <attribute list>` option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the `type`, `UUID`, `UFN`, and `ip`. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The `type` attribute must be `os`, `server` or `chassis`, and the `ip` attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

  ```
  --attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

  --attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
  ```

  Use the `-f| --force` option to force the server or chassis to power off.

Powering On a Server or Chassis

You can activate a managed server or a chassis.

- Enter `poweron -g| --gear <asset name>`.

Use the -U| --UUID <UUID> option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

Use the --attributes <attribute list> option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the type, UUID, UFN, and ip. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The type attribute must be os, server or chassis, and the ip attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

Examples:

```
--attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

--attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
```

Resetting a Server or Chassis

You can reset a managed server or chassis.

- Enter reset -g| --gear <server or chassis name>.

  Use the -U| --UUID <UUID> option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the --attributes <attribute list> option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the type, UUID, UFN, and ip. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The type attribute must be os, server or chassis, and the ip attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

```
--attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

--attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
```

  Use -n| --netboot to cause each server to do a netboot instead of booting from disk.

  Use the -f| --force option to force the server or chassis to power off.

Refreshing a Server

You can refresh the data for a server.

- Enter refresh -g| --gear <server name>.

  Use the -U| --UUID <UUID> option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

  Use the --attributes <attribute list> option to give a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name. The asset attributes that can be used are the type, UUID, UFN, and ip. Attributes must be separated by a comma. The type attribute must be os, server or chassis, and the ip attribute must be a valid IPv4 address.

  Examples:

```
--attributes=ip=192.0.2.1,type='server'

--attributes=type='server',UFN='foo'
```

Groups

Groups mode allows you to view and manage groups.

Starting Groups Mode

You must change to groups mode to run these commands.

- Enter `groups` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > groups
localhost/groups >
```

Viewing Groups

You can view the list of existing groups.

- Enter `list`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to view a list showing group details.

  Use the `-b| --brief` option to limit the output to group names.

Viewing Members of a Group

You can view the members of a group.

- Enter `list_members -g| --group <group name>`.

Viewing Group Memberships

You can view the groups to which an asset belongs.

- Enter `list_membership -n| --gear <asset name>`.

  Use the `-U| --uuid <UUID>` option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

Creating a Group

You can create a group.

- Enter `create -g| --group <group> -d| --description <description> -p| --parent <parent group>`.

  The parent group must already exist.

Updating Group Attributes

You can change the name, description, and parent group of a group.

- Enter `update -g| --group <group>`.

  Use the `-n| --name <new name>` option to rename the group.

  Use the `-d| --description <new description>` option to give the group a new description.

  Use the `-p| --parent <new description>` option to give the group a new parent group.

Adding an Asset to a Group

You can add an asset to a group.

- Enter `attach -n| --gear <asset name> -g| --group <group>`.

Use the -U| --uuid <UUID> option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

Removing an Asset From a Group

You can remove an asset from a group.

- Enter detach -n| --gear <asset name> -g| --group <group>.

  Use the -U| --uuid <UUID> option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

Moving an Asset From One Group To Another Group

You can move an asset from one group to another group.

- Enter move -n| --gear <name of gear> -f| --from_group <current group> -g| --group <destination group>.

  Use the -U| --uuid <UUID> option to give the asset public UUID instead of the asset name. This is useful when assets might have the same name.

Deleting a Group

You can delete a group. Deleting a group does not affect the assets within the group.

- Enter delete -g| --group <group>.

  Use the -c| --child option to indicate if sub-groups under the specified group must be also deleted.

Powering on the Assets in a Group

You can power on assets within a group.

- Enter poweron -g| --group <group name>.

  Use the -n| --netboot option to cause each server to do a netboot instead of booting from disk.

  Deactivated hardware within the group is powered on.

Powering off the Assets in a Group

You can power off assets within a group.

- Enter poweroff -g| --group <group name>.

  Use the -f | --force option to force the hardware to power off.

  Activated hardware within the group is powered off.

Resetting Servers in a Group

You can reset servers inside a group.

- Enter reset -g| --group <group>

  Use the -f| --force option to force the operation.

  Use the -n| --netboot option to cause each server to do a netboot instead of booting from disk.

Incidents

Incidents mode allows you to view and manage existing incidents.

Starting Incidents Mode

You must switch to incidents mode to run incidents commands.

- Enter `incidents` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > incidents
localhost/incidents >
```

Viewing Incidents

You can view a list of existing incidents.

- Enter `list`.

  Use the `-e| --emitter` option to add to the display the name and the UUID of the asset that is generating the incident.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to display detailed incidents information.

  Use the `-s| --state <state>` option to filter incidents by `<state>`.

  Use the `-u| --user <owner>` to filter incidents by `<owner>`.

Viewing Incident Details

You can view details of the existing incidents or a specific incident.

- Enter `show -i| --incidents <incident ID or comma-separated incident IDs list>`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to display detailed incidents information.

Viewing Alerts Associated with Incidents

You can view the alerts associated with one or more incidents.

- Enter `show_alerts -i| --incidents <incident ID or comma-separated incident IDs list>`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to display detailed incidents information.

Acknowledging an Incident

You can indicate that you are investigating one or more incidents.

- Enter `acknowledge -i| --incidents <comma-separated incident IDs list>`

  Use the `-n| --note <note>` option to add a note.

Adding an Annotation to one or More Incidents

You can add an annotation to one ore more incidents.

- Enter `annotate -i| --incidents <comma-sepatared incident IDs list>`

  Use the `-t| --type <annotation type>` option to specify an annotation type. Annotation types are `comment` or `suggested_action`.

  Use the `-s| --synopsis <synopsis>` option to specify an annotation synopsis.

  Use the `-n| --note <note>` option to add a note.

Assigning Incidents

You can assign one or more incidents to a user.

- Enter `assign -i| --incidents <comma-separated incident IDs list> -u| --user <user>`.

  Use the `-n| --note <note>` option to add a note.

Closing Incident

You can close one or more incidents.

- Enter `close -i| --incidents <comma-separated incident IDs list>`.

  Use the `-d| --disable-delay <disable delay>` option to disable the incident monitoring conditions, and reactivate the monitors after `<disable delay>` minutes.

  Use the `-n| --note <note>` option to add a note.

Jobs

Use the jobs mode to view existing jobs.

Starting Jobs Mode

You must change to jobs mode to run job commands.

- Enter `jobs` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > jobs
localhost/jobs >
```

Viewing Jobs

You can view a list of jobs.

- Enter `list`.

  The list of current and historical jobs is displayed.

```
localhost/jobs > list
Job ID               Status              Owner          Job Type
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
amritsar.5           SUCCESS             root           UpdateGearJob
amritsar.4           SUCCESS             root           DeleteAssetJob
amritsar.3           SUCCESS             root           AgentProvisioningJob
amritsar.2           SUCCESS             root           AgentProvisioningJob
amritsar.1           PARTIALLYSUCCESSFUL  root          DeleteAssetJob
```

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to view detailed job information.

  Use the `-f| --filter <term>` option to filter the job list.

  Use the `-o| --owner <job_owner>` option to list jobs owned by job_owner.

  Use the `-s| --status <job_status>` option to list jobs with status job_status.

  Use the `-t| --type <job_type>` option to list jobs with job type job_type.

  Use the `-x| --id <job_id>` option to list jobs with job id job_id.

  Use the `-m| --matchAll` option to list jobs that match all of the criteria indicated; default is for any search criteria to match.

Use the -r| --runid <run ID> option to retrieve information of a job with a specific runID.

Use the -C| --limit <limit> option to limit the number of jobs returned.

Use the -A| --ascend option to sort results ascending; default is descending.

Use the -S| --sort <job_attribute> option to sort results on <job_attribute>; default is to sort on job id.

Use the -L| --nologdetails option to not include log details in detailed listing of jobs.

Starting a Job

You can run an existing job using its job ID.

- Enter run -x| --id <Job ID>.

  Use the --simulate option to run the job in simulation mode.

Repeating a Job on Failed Targets

You can re-run a partially successful job on its failed targets.

- Enter rerun_on_failed -x| --id <Job ID>.

Deleting a Job

Deleting a job removes the job information from Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center. You can only delete jobs that are stopped or completed.

- Enter delete -x| --id <Job ID>.

Stopping a Job

Stopping a job ends progress on the job.

- Enter stop -x| --id <Job ID>.

  Use the -f| --force option to force the operation.

Monitoring

Monitoring mode allows you to globally manage asset monitoring services.

Starting Monitoring Mode

You must switch to monitoring mode to run monitoring commands.

- Enter monitoring in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > monitoring
localhost/monitoring >
```

List the monitoring state

You can list the enabled state for the asset monitoring rules.

- Enter list.

  The enabled state is displayed with a value of true or false.

```
Parameters:
   Name   |  Value   |
----------------------
```

```
Enabled  |   True
```

Enabling monitoring

You can globally enable all asset monitoring rules.

- Enter `enable`.

Disabling monitoring

You can globally disable all asset monitoring rules.

- Enter `disable`.

Networks

Networks mode allows you to view the list of managed networks.

Starting Networks Mode

You must switch to networks mode to run networks commands.

- Enter networks in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > networks
localhost/networks >
```

Viewing the List of Managed Networks

You can view the list of managed networks.

- Enter list

  A simplified list of managed networks is displayed.

```
Available networks:
       Name    |       UUID            |    CIDR      |
-------------------------------------------------------
 192.0.2.0/24.1 | 0123-4567-b730-abcdef | 192.0.2.0/24
```

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to display a detailed list.

```
Available networks:
      Name   |         UUID        |   CIDR    |VLAN id|Physical| Default GW |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
192.0.2.0/24.1|0123-4567-b730-abcdef|192.0.2.0/24|   -1  |  True  |192.0.2.1
```

Notifications

Notifications mode allows you to view notifications.

Starting Notifications Mode

You must switch to notifications mode to run notifications commands.

- Enter `notifications` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > notifications
localhost/notifications >
```

Viewing Notifications

You can view all current notifications.

- Enter `list`.

A list of notifications is displayed.

```
localhost/notifications > list
ID   Severity  Type    Message
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1    MEDIUM    INFO    Enterprise Controller registered with Sun. (70002)
2    MEDIUM    INFO    Proxy Controller proxyone (192.0.2.185) has b...
3    MEDIUM    INFO    Proxy Controller proxytwo (192.0.2.218) has b...
```

Use the `-l| --detail` option to display a detailed list.

Use the `-f| --filter <filter term>` option to filter the notifications.

Use the `-s| --severity <severity>` option to display only notifications of given severity [`HIGH|MEDIUM|LOW`].

Use the `-c| --count <max>` option to specify a maximum count of notifications to display.

Use the `-u| --username <user>` option to display only notifications belonging to a user.

Use the `-i| --notification_id <ID>` option to display notifications of a specific ID.

Use the `-r| --status <status>` option to display only notifications according to their status [`READ|UNREAD`]. Default is to display both.

Deleting a Notification

You can delete a notification using its ID number.

- Enter `delete -i| notification_id <notification ID number>`.

```
localhost > delete -i 43
Successfully deleted notification
```

Use the `-u| --username <user>` option to delete notifications belonging to a user.

OSImage

OS image mode allows you to view and manage OS images.

Starting OS Image Mode

You must switch to OS image mode to run OS image commands.

- Enter `osimage` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > osimage
localhost/osimage >
```

Viewing OS Images

You can view OS images.

- Enter `list`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to view a detailed list.

Importing an OS Image

You can import an OS image when it is located to the Enterprise Controller's local file system.

- Enter `import -f| --filename <image file name and location> -d| --description <description> -n| --name <image name>`.

```
localhost/osimage > import -f folder/location/image.iso -d Solaris 10 -n
Solaris 10
JobId = EnterpriseController.47
```

Deleting an OS Image

You can delete OS images.

- Enter `delete -n| --name <image name>`.

OSProfile

OS profile mode allows you to view, import, and export operating system profiles.

Starting OS Profile Mode

You must switch to OS profile mode to run OS profile commands.

- Enter `osprofile` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > osprofile
localhost/osprofile >
```

Viewing OS Profiles

You can view OS profiles.

- Enter `list`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to view a detailed list.

```
localhost/osprofile > list
 Profile Name: sles10Jeff1
   Description: sles10Jeff1
   Distro Name: sles10
   OS Version: SUSE-Linux-Enterprise-Server-SP2-10.2-0
   Platform: x86
```

Importing a JET Template

You can import a JET template.

- Enter `import_jet_template -p| --profile <profile name> -i| --image <OS image> -t| --template_path <local template path>`.

Importing an OS Profile

You can import an OS profile file. If you are importing a profile that you have previously exported, change the 'Name' and 'Payload_Name' fields before importing.

- Enter `import -f| --file <profile name>`

Exporting an OS Profile

You can export an OS profile to a designated file.

- Enter `export -p| --profile <profile name> -f| --file <file name.prof>`.

Copying an OS Profile

You can make a new profile by copying an existing profile.

- Enter `clone -p| --profile <original profile name> -n| --name <new profile name>`.

Deleting an OS Profile

You can delete an existing profile.

- Enter `delete -p| --profile <profile name>`.

Reports

Reports mode allows you to perform actions related to the reporting service such as viewing the collection of samples, called partitions, deleting a partition, applying the rollup and cleanup processes to a partition, and reverting the rollup process.

Starting Reports Mode

You must switch to reports mode to run report commands.

- Enter `reports` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > reports
localhost/reports >
```

Checking the Status of the Reporting Service

You can view the current status of the reporting service.

- Enter `show`.

Starting the Reporting Service

You can start the reporting service without restarting the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter `start`.

Stopping the Reporting Service

You can stop the reporting service without stopping the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter `stop`.

Viewing Partitions

You can view a list of all the partitions managed by the reporting service. A partition is the collection of all samples compiled during one day between 12:00 a.m. and 11:59:59 p.m.

- Enter `list`.

Viewing Detailed Partition Information

You can view detailed information about a partition, including its state, and the number of daily, hourly, weekly, monthly, or stats samples.

- Enter `partition -p| --id <partition ID>`.

  Use the `-s| --state` option to display the partition's state.

  Use the `-k| --hourly` option to display the number of hourly samples.

  Use the `-d| --daily` option to display the number of daily samples.

  Use the `-w| --weekly` option to display the number of weekly samples.

Use the -m| --monthly option to display the number of monthly samples.

Use the -t| --stats option to display the number of stats samples.

Use the -f| --full option to display all the information about a partition.

Viewing Assets Associated to a Partition

You can view a list of assets with at least one sample in a specific partition.

- Enter urns -p| --id <partition ID>

  Use the -u| --urn <urn name> option to specify the asset for which the list of attributes is requested. An urn name is an object name. If no urn name is given, the list of urns that have at least one sample in the partition is shown. This list includes the number of samples for each urn.

  Use the -q| --quiet to avoid displaying warning messages.

Checking Partitions

You can check the partitions to determine if a conversion is necessary.

- Enter check.

Converting Partition Samples to a new Format

You can convert samples of a partition to a new format.

- Enter convert.

Use the -p| --id <partition ID> option to specify a partition.

Use the -n| --n <number of samples> option to specify the number of samples.

Use the -q| --quiet to avoid displaying warning messages.

Purging old Format Partition Samples

You can purge the old format partition samples.

- Enter purge.

  Use the -p| --id <partition ID> option to specify a partition.

  Use the -n| --n <number of samples> option to specify the number of samples.

  Use the -q| --quiet to avoid displaying warning messages.

Enabling Automatic Rollup and Cleanup

You can enable automatic rollup to calculate an average of samples, and cleanup to remove very old samples in a partition.

- Enter enable.

Disabling Automatic Rollup and Cleanup

You can disable automatic rollup and cleanup in a partition.

- Enter disable.

Starting Manual Rollup

You can manually start the rollup process for a specific partition. The rollup process calculates the average of samples in a partition, it is started every hour, and operates

on one partition at a time. To use this command, the automatic rollup should be disabled. For more information about how to disable the automatic rollup process, see Disabling Automatic Rollup and Cleanup.

- Enter `rollup`.

  Use the `-p| --id <partition ID>` option to specify a partition. If no partition is given, the reporting service automatically selects the oldest partition that has not been rolled up.

  Use the `-t| --t <milliseconds>` option to specify a pause time in milliseconds.

  Use the `-q| --quiet` to avoid displaying warning messages.

Starting Manual Cleanup

You can manually start the cleanup process. The cleanup process removes very old samples. This process is started every hour, and it removes only the partitions that are previously rolled-up. For more information about how to roll-up a partition, see Starting Manual Rollup.

- Enter `cleanup`.

  Use the `-t| --t <milliseconds>` option to specify a pause time in milliseconds.

  Use the `-q| --quiet` to avoid displaying warning messages.

Viewing Detailed Rollup and Cleanup Information

You can view detailed information about the rollup and cleanup processes.

- Enter `info`.

Viewing Rollup and Cleanup Statistics

You can view the statistics related to the rollup and cleanup processes. This information includes counters and gauges data.

- Enter `stats`.

Resetting Rollup Statistics

You can reset the statistics related to the rollup and cleanup processes. The counters and gauges are reset.

- Enter `reset_stats`.

Setting the Pause Time

You can set the pause time used for the rollup and cleanup processes. This value is set in milliseconds, and the default value in the reporting service configuration is 1000 milliseconds.

- Enter `pause -t| --t <milliseconds>`.

Resetting a Partition

You can reset a specific partition to revert the effects of a rollup that has been previously applied.

- Enter `reset -p| --id <partition ID>`.

  Use the `-t| --t <milliseconds>` option to specify a pause time in milliseconds.

  Use the `-q| --quiet` to avoid displaying warning messages.

Deleting a Partition

You can delete a specific partition

- Enter `delete -p| --id <partition ID>`.

  Use the `-t| --t <milliseconds>` option to specify a pause time in milliseconds.

  Use the `-q| --quiet` to avoid displaying warning messages.

ServerPools

Serverpools mode allows you to view the existing server pools, and to list and remove a member from a server pool.

Starting Serverpools Mode

You must switch to serverpools mode to run server pool commands.

- Enter `serverpools` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > serverpools
localhost/serverpools >
```

Viewing Server Pools

You can view a list of existing server pools.

- Enter `list`.

Viewing Members of a Server Pool

You can view the members of a server pool.

- Enter `list_members -U| --UUID <Server Pool UUID>`.

  Use the `-l|--detail` option to include detailed credential information.

Removing a Member From a Server Pool

You can remove a member or a list of members from a server pool.

- Enter `remove_members -U| --UUID <Server Pool UUID> -M| --members <Server UUID>`.

  Use the `-f|--force` option to force the server removal from the server pool.

Stats

In stats mode, you view statistics about the Enterprise Controller:

- Percentage of memory used
- Free memory (MB)
- Average load (15 minutes)
- CPU utilization percentage

Starting Stats Mode

You must switch to stats mode to run stats commands.

- Enter `stats` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > stats
localhost/stats >
```

Viewing Statistics

You can view statistics about the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter `show`.

```
Name                 Used Mem %   Free Mem (MB)  Avg Load 15min  CPU Util %
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
EnterpriseController  34.28         6646          1.74             75.00
EnterpriseController  34.28         6646          1.74             75.00
EnterpriseController  34.28         6646          1.74             75.00
```

  Use the `-i| --interval <interval>` option to specify a repeat interval in seconds.

Update

Update mode allows you to view and manage policies, profiles, and snapshots for OS updates.

Starting Update Mode

You must change to update mode to run these commands.

- Enter `update` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > update
localhost/update >
```

Viewing OS Update Policies

You can view the available OS update policies.

- Enter `list_policies`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to display a detailed list.

  Use the `-p| --policyname <profile_name>` option to display policies with a specific policy name.

Viewing OS Update Profiles

You can view the available OS update profiles.

- Enter `list_profiles`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to display a detailed list.

  Use the `-p| --profilename <profile name>` option to display profiles with a specific profile name.

Viewing OS Distributions

You can view the available distributions. By default, this command shows only active distributions.

- Enter `list_distros`.

  Use the `-a| --all` option to display inactive and active distributions.

Viewing Snapshots

You can view the snapshots for a specific asset.

- Enter `list_snapshots -g| --gear <asset name>`.

Searching Inventory

You can search an OS asset or all assets for inventory whose name matches a search string. The search string used for this command must be a regular expression. For a summary of regular expression constructs, visit http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html.

- Enter `search_inventory -s| --search_string <search string>`.

  Enter the `-g| --gear <asset name>` option to search a specific asset, or use the `-a| --allgear` option to search all gear. You must use one of these two options.

  Use the `-t| --snapshot <snapshot name>` option to search for a specific snapshot. This option can only be used with the `-g` option.

  Use the `-D| --description` option to search descriptions.

  Use the `-c| --cvs` option to output to comma-separated values (CSV).

  Use the `-f| --filename <filename>` option to specify a filename for CSV output.

  Use the `-d| --delimiter <delimiter>` option to specify a delimiter character. The default is the pipe (|) character.

  Use the `-e| --enclosure <enclosure>` option to specify an enclosure character. The default is the quote (") character.

  Use the `-p| --append` option to append the data to an existing file.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to display detailed data.

Checking Inventory

You can check an OS asset to see if inventory is available for it.

- Enter `check_inventory`.

  Enter the `-g| --gear <asset name>` option to check a specific asset, or use the `-a| --allgear` option to check all assets. You must use one of these two options.

  Use the `-t| --snapshot <snapshot name>` option to check a specific snapshot. This option can only be used with the `-g` option.

  Use the `-c| --cvs` option to output to comma-separated values (CSV).

  Use the `-f| --filename <filename>` option to specify a filename for CSV output.

  Use the `-d| --delimiter <delimiter>` option to specify a delimiter character. The default is the pipe (|) character.

  Use the `-e| --enclosure <enclosure>` option to specify an enclosure character. The default is the quote (") character.

  Use the `-r| --header` option to include a header line.

  Use the `-p| --append` option to append the asset data to an existing file.

Checking Connectivity to the Knowledge Base

You can check the connectivity to the knowledge base.

- Enter `check_guus`.

  Use the `-u| --user <user name>` option to specify a user name.

  Use the `-p| --password <password>` option to specify a password.

  Use the `--proxy <proxy host name>` option to specify a proxy.

Use the `--port <proxy port>` option to specify a proxy port.

Use the `--proxyuser <proxy user name>` option to specify a proxy user name.

Use the `--proxypass <proxy password>` option to specify a proxy password.

Querying Job History

You can view the job history for a specific OS asset.

- Enter `job_history -g| --gear <asset list>`.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to show a detailed listing.

  Use the `-f| --fromdate <from date YYYYMMDD>` option to specify a from date. The default is seven days ago.

  Use the `-t| --todate <to date YYYYMMDD>` option to specify an end date. The default is today.

  Use the `-i| --jobids < job ID>` option to query a specific job or jobs, you must still supply the asset name.

  Use the `-L| --log` option to print logs.

  Use the `--fail` option to query failed status.

  Use the `--ok` option to query ok status.

  Use the `--warning` option to query warning status.

  Use the `--nostatus` option to query nostatus status.

  Use the `--install` option to query **install** action.

  Use the `--upgrade` option to query **upgrade** action.

  Use the `--uninstall` option to query **uninstall** action.

  Use the `--downgrade` option to query **downgrade** action.

Querying Job Status

You can query job status.

- Enter `get_job_status`.

  Enter the `-i| --jobids <job ID>` option to query specific jobs, or use the `-a| --alljobs` option to query all jobs. You must use one of these two options.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to print out detail, including logs if available.

  Use the `-c| --cvs` option to output to comma-separated values (CSV).

  Use the `-f| --filename <filename>` option to specify a filename for CSV output.

  Use the `-d| --delimiter <delimiter>` option to specify a delimiter character. The default is the pipe (`|`) character.

  Use the `-e| --enclosure <enclosure>` option to specify an enclosure character. The default is the quote (") character.

  Use the `-r| --header` option to include a header line.

  Use the `-p| --append` option to append the asset data to an existing file.

Uploading a Knowledge Base Bundle

Knowledge base bundles contain current patch data. A knowledge base bundle must be moved to the system running the Enterprise Controller before it can be uploaded.

- Enter `load_kb_bundle -f| --filename <path to KB bundle>`.

Checking the Connection Mode

You can check the connection mode.

- Enter `check_disconnected`.

Changing to Connected Mode

You can change the Enterprise Controller from disconnected to connected mode.

- Enter `set_connected_mode -c| --connected`.

Changing to Disconnected Mode

You can change the Enterprise Controller from connected to disconnected mode.

- Enter `set_connected_mode -d| --disconnected`

Modifying an OS Asset

You can update a specific OS asset by installing, upgrading, and uninstalling specific packages and patches

- Enter `modify_gear -g| --gear <assetname> -y| --policy <policy name> -a| --actual`.

  Omit the `-a` option to run the job as a simulation.

  Use the `--si <search string>` option to specify a search term to add to the install list.

  Use the `--su <search string>` option to specify a search term to add to the upgrade list.

  Use the `--sr <search string>` option to specify a search term to add to the uninstall list.

  The search strings used for this command must be regular expressions. For a summary of regular expression constructs, visit http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html.

  Use the `--ni <node IDs to install>` option to specify node IDs for install.

  Use the `--nu <node IDs to upgrade>` option to specify node IDs for upgrade.

  Use the `--nr <node IDs to uninstall>` option to specify node IDs for uninstall.

  Use the `-j| --jobname <job name>` option to specify a job name.

  Use the `-e| --jobdesc <job description>` option to specify a job description.

  Use the `-k| --taskname <taskname>` option to specify a task name.

  Use the `-f| --profilename <profile name>` option to specify a profile name.

  Use the `-D| --description <profile description>` option to specify a profile description.

  Use the `-r| --failure_policy <failure policy>` option to specify a failure policy.

Use the -x| --execution_policy <execution policy> option to specify an execution policy.

Use the -o| --seconds <number of seconds> option to wait a specified number of seconds before running the job.

Use the -c| --case option to run a case sensitive search.

Use the -d| --desc option to search the description.

Example:

```
localhost/update > modify_gear -g "foo.example.com" --sr SUNWbzip -y "Yes To
All" -a
```

Applying an Update Profile to an OS Asset

You can apply a profile to an asset, updating all packages and patches to match the profile.

- Enter apply_profile_to_gear -g | --gear <assetname> -y| --policy <policy name> -f| --profilename <profile name> -a| --actual

  Omit the -a option to run the job as a simulation.

  Use the -j| --jobname <job name> option to specify a job name.

  Use the -e| --jobdesc <job description> option to specify a job description.

  Use the -k| --taskname <taskname> option to specify a task name.

  Use the -r| --failure_policy <failure policy> option to specify a failure policy.

  Use the -x| --execution_policy <execution policy> option to specify an execution policy.

  Use the -o| --seconds <number of seconds> option to wait a specified number of seconds before running the job.

  The following is an example of a CLI command to deploy a profile job to one or more hosts:

  ```
  localhost/update > apply_profile_to_gear -g <space separated list of host
  names> -y "Yes To All" -f <profile name>
  ```

Creating a Historical Snapshot

You can create a historical snapshot.

- Enter create_historical_snapshot -g| --gear <asset name> -s| --snapshotname <snapshot name> -D| --description <snapshot description>.

Deleting a Snapshot

You can delete an existing snapshot of an asset.

- Enter delete_snapshots -g| --gear <asset name> -s| --snapshot <snapshot name>.

Creating a Profile

You can create a new profile by specifying packages and patches to install, upgrade, and uninstall.

- Enter `create_profile`.

  You must supply a search string or node id. The search string used for this command must be a regular expression. For a summary of regular expression constructs, visit http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html.

  Use the `--si <search string>` option to specify a search term to add to the install list.

  Use the `--su <search string>` option to specify a search term to add to the upgrade list.

  Use the `-sr <search string>` option to specify a search term to add to the uninstall list.

  Use the `--ni <node IDs to install>` option to specify node IDs for install.

  Use the `--nu <node IDs to upgrade>` option to specify node IDs for upgrade.

  Use the `--nr <node IDs to uninstall>` option to specify node IDs for uninstall.

  Use the `-f| --profilename <distribution name>` option to specify a profile name.

  Use the `-o| --distro <profile name>` option to limit by distro name.

  Use the `-C <channel name>` option to specify the channel name for all subcommands.

  Use the `-D| --description <profile description>` option to specify a profile description.

  Use the `-t| --type <profile description>` option to specify a profile type.

  Use the `-a| --all` option to include all matched packages/patches.

  Use the `-c| --case` option to run a case sensitive search.

  Use the `-r| --replace` option to replace an existing profile if the names are the same.

  Use the `-p| --loop` option to restrict the maximum number of inventory items found in a host.

Creating a Profile From Inventory

You can create a new OS profile based on an existing system.

- Enter `create_profile_from_inventory -g| --gear <gear name>`.

  Use the `-t| --snapshot <snapshot name>` option to search for a specific snapshot. This option can only be used with the `-g` option.

  Use the `-f| --profilename <profile name>` option to specify a profile name.

  Use the `-D| --description <profile description>` option to specify a profile description.

  Use the `-r| --include_removes` option to include removed packages.

Deleting a Profile

You can delete a profile.

- Enter `delete_profiles -p| --profilename <profile name>`.

Adding a File to a Distribution

You can add a file stored on the Enterprise Controller to a distribution.

- Enter `add_file_to_distro -f| --file_path <full path to distribution> -o| --distro_name <distro name> -a| --category_name <category name> -C| --channelname <channel name> -s | --security`.

Uploading Local Software in Bulk From a Directory

You can upload the content from a directory and its subdirectories to the Updates software library.

- Enter `bulk_upload_directory -D| --distribution <distribution name of uploaded files> -d| --directory <full path to the source directory> -C| --channelname <channel name>`.

> **Note:** For more information about how to view the available distributions, see Viewing OS Distributions

Adding a Local Action

You can add a local action.

- Enter `add_local_action -a| --actionname <action name> -f| --filename <file name> -p| --parentname <parent category name> -D| --description <description> -C| --channelname <channel name> -t`.

  The action type must be **macro**, **postaction**, **preaction**, or **probe**.

Adding a Local Category

You can add a local category.

- Enter `add_local_category -c| --category_name <category name> -p| --parent_name <parent name> -D| --description <description> -C| --channelname  <channel name>`.

Deleting a Component

You can delete a component.

- Enter `delete_component -i| --nodeid <node id> -d| --distro <distro> -C | --channelname <channel name>`.

  Use the `-k| --donotcheckforinstall` option to refrain from checking for install.

Adding a Configuration File

You can add a configuration file.

- Enter `add_configuration_file -f| --filename <filename> -p| --pathname <path name to file> -v| --version <version> -c| --categoryname <category name> -D| --description <description> -C| --channelname <channel name>`.

Setting a Component File

You can set a component file.

- Enter `set_component_file -n| --componentname <component name> -C| --channelname <channel name> -f| --filename <file name>`.

Finding Nodes

You can find nodes whose names match a search string. The search string used for this command must be a regular expression. For a summary of regular expression constructs, visit http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html.

- Enter `find_nodes -s| --search_string <search string>`.

  Use the `-a| --all` option to list all nodes.

  Use the `-l| --detail` option to print details.

  Use the `-c| --case` option to specify a case-sensitive search.

  As the following examples shows, when regular expressions are not used correctly, any node is listed as a result:

```
localhost/update > find_nodes -s SMCcurl-7.21* -a
Name                          Node id    Distro          Available  Certified
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

localhost/update > find_nodes -s SMCcurl-7.21.2-0 [1/1/2012] -a
Name                          Node id    Distro          Available  Certified
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

  Correct examples:

```
localhost/update > find_nodes -s SMCcurl-7.21.* -a
Name                          Node id    Distro          Available  Certified
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
SMCcurl-7.21.0-0 [1/1/2012]   41025315   SOLARIS10_SPARC  True       True
SMCcurl-7.21.1-0 [1/1/2012]   41125695   SOLARIS10_SPARC  True       True
SMCcurl-7.21.2-0 [1/1/2012]   42327548   SOLARIS10_SPARC  True       True

EnterpriseContoller/update > find_nodes -s SMCcurl-* -a
Name                          Node id    Distro          Available  Certified
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
SMCcurl                       41002397   SOLARIS10_SPARC False      True
SMCcurl                       46108251   SOLARIS9_SPARC  False      True
SMCcurl                       52104822   SOLARIS10_X86   False      True
```

User

User mode allows you to view and manage local and remote users and their roles.

Starting User Mode

You must switch to user mode to run these commands.

- Enter `user` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > user
localhost/user >
```

Viewing Users

You can view the existing users in the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter `show_local_users`.

  A list of users is shown.

Use the -r| --roles <role name> option to view users with <role name> role. A list of users and their roles are shown.

Viewing Role Types

You can view the available role types in the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter show_all_local_roles.

Viewing User Roles

You can view the roles assigned to a specific user in the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter show_local_user_roles -u| --user <user name>.

Adding a User to the Enterprise Controller

You can add a user to the Enterprise Controller and grant a role to the new user. The user must already exist in the host where the Enterprise Controller is installed.

- Enter add_local_user -u| --user <user name> -r| --role <role or comma-separated roles list>.

  For information about the available role types you can grant to a user, see Viewing Role Types.

Granting Roles to a User

You can grant a user role to a user of the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter grant_local_role -u| --user <user name> -r| --role <role or comma-separated roles list>.

  For information about the available role types you can grant to a user, see Viewing Role Types.

Replicating User Roles

You can replicate the roles from a source user to a recipient user. The current roles and privileges of the recipient users are overwritten with the roles and privileges of the source user.

- Enter replicate_user_roles -u|--user <source user> -r| --role <recipient user>.

Removing Roles From a User

You can remove a role from a user of the Enterprise Controller. For more information about how to see the roles of a user, see Viewing User Roles.

- Enter revoke_local_role -u| --user <user name> -r| --role <role or list of comma-separated roles to remove>.

Adding a Directory Server

You can add a directory server.

1. Enter configureds.

   ```
   localhost/user > configureds
   localhost/user/configureds >
   ```

2. Enter set name=<name> to set the directory server name.

3. Enter `set hostname=<host name>` to set a fully qualified host name.
4. Enter `set use_ssl=<false|true>` if you want to enable or disable SSL. Default is `false`.
5. Enter `set port=<port>` to set a port.
6. Enter `set user=<user name>` to set a user name to connect with.
7. Enter `set password=<password>` to set a password.
8. Enter `set root_suffix=<root suffix>` to set the root suffix.
9. Enter `set user_dn=<user DN>` to set the user search DN.
10. Enter `set user_scope=<user scope>` to set the user search scope.
11. Enter `set search_filter=<search filter>` to set the user search filter.
12. (Optional) Use the `show` command to show the values of all directory server properties. If necessary, use the `unset <property>` command to unset a property or the `reset` command to reset all properties.
13. Use the `commit` command to finish configuring the directory server.

Viewing Directory Servers

You can view a list of directory servers and their IDs.

- Enter `get_directory_servers`.

  Use the `-d| --details` option to show directory server details.

Viewing Remote Users

You can get a list of directory server users and their roles.

- Enter `get_ds_users -d| --directory <directory server name>`.

  Use the `-r| --roles <role>` option to filter users with `<role>` role.

Synchronizing All Remote Users

You can synchronize all directory server users and their roles with the cache on the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter `sync_all_ds_users -d| --directory <directory server name>`.

Synchronizing a Single User

You can synchronize a specific user on the directory server with the cache on the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter `sync_ds_user -d| --directory <directory server name> -u| --user <user>`.

Removing a Directory Server

You can remove a directory server from the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter `remove_directory_service -d| --directory <directory server name>`.

Deleting a User

You can delete a local user in the Enterprise Controller.

- Enter `delete_local_user -u| --user <user name>`.

Virtualization

The virtualization mode manages virtual hosts and virtual machines (Oracle Solaris zones only).

Starting Virtualization Mode

You must switch to virtualization mode to run virtualization commands.

- Enter `virtualization` in the CLI prompt.

```
localhost > virtualization
localhost/virtualization >
```

Viewing Hosts

You can view the list of guest containers (global zones).

- Enter `list_hosts`.

Viewing Guests

You can view the list of non-global zones for a specific global zone.

- Enter `list_guests -C| --container-on <global zone name>`.

Migrating a Non-Global Zone

You can detach a non-global zone from its non-functioning global zone and attach the non-global zone to a different global zone.

- Enter `startup (-z zonename -S ObjectName | -Z ObjectName) -D ObjectName`.

  Use the `-z| --zonename` option to specify a guest (non-global zone). If you select this option you must specify a source global zone object name.

  Use the `-S| --source-on` option if you specify a zonename before. Using this option you specify a source global zone object name.

  Use the `-Z| --zone-on` option in case you did not select the `-z| --zonename` option. Using this option you indicate the host (global zone) object name.

  Use the `-D| --destination` option to indicate the destination (global zone).

Finding the Equivalent Browser User Interface Actions For the Mode Commands

You can use the Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center browser user interface (BUI) instead of using the command-line interface. You can find in the browser user interface many, but not all, equivalent actions for the CLI mode commands.

The following charts show the mode commands that have a corresponding action in the browser user interface:

- Controllers Mode
- Credentials Mode
- Deploy-Setup Mode
- Deploy Mode
- Discover Mode
- FWImage Mode
- FWProfile Mode

- Gear Mode
- Groups Mode
- Incidents Mode
- Jobs Mode
- Notifications Mode
- OSImage Mode
- OSProfile Mode
- ServerPools Mode
- Update Mode
- User Mode
- Virtualization Mode

Controllers Mode

Table 1–7 shows the commands included in the Controllers mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–6 Controllers Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`list`	Open the alert indicating that a Proxy Controller has failed> Migrate Assets> Auto Balance across Proxy Controllers> Migrate
`migrate_assets`	Open the alert indicating that a Proxy Controller has failed> Migrate Assets> Auto Balance across Proxy Controllers> Migrate

Credentials Mode

Table 1–7 shows the commands included in the Credentials mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–7 Credentials Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`list`	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Credentials
`modify`	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Credentials> Edit Credentials

Deploy-Setup Mode

Table 1–8 shows the commands included in the Deploy-Setup mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–8 Deploy-Setup Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`plan`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Deployment Plans
`target`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Deployment Plans> Select a type of plan> Select a plan> Action Pane> Apply Deployment Plan

Deploy Mode

Table 1–9 shows the commands included in the Deploy mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–9 Deploy Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`show plan`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Deployment Plans> Select a type of plan> Select a plan> Center Pane> Details tab
`show`	NA
`show results`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Deployment Plans> Select a type of plan> Select a plan> Center Pane> Results tab
`set`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Deployment Plans> Select a type of plan> Select a plan> Actions Pane> Edit Deployment Plan
`add`	NA
`dryrun`	NA
`apply`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Deployment Plans> Select a type of plan> Select a plan> Actions Pane> Apply Deployment Plan

Discover Mode

Table 1–10 shows the commands included in the Discover mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–10 Discover Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`create`	NA
`list_profiles`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Discovery
`list_ranges`	NA
`list_credentials`	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Credentials
`list_profile_credentials`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Discovery> Select a Discovery Profile> Discovery Credentials table in the Center Pane.
`list_profile_ranges`	NA
`list_networks`	NA
`execute`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Discovery> Select a Discovery Profile> Actions Pane> Add Assets

FWImage Mode

Table 1–11 shows the commands included in the FWImage mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–11 FWImage Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`list`	NA

Table 1–11 (Cont.) FWImage Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
create	NA
update	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Initial EC Library> Actions Pane> Upload Firmware
delete	NA

FWProfile Mode

Table 1–12 shows the commands included in the FWProfile mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–12 FWProfile Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
list	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Firmware
status	NA
create	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Firmware> Actions Pane> Create Profile
update	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Firmware> Center Pane> Edit
delete	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Firmware> Center Pane> Delete

Gear Mode

Table 1–13 shows the commands included in the Gear mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–13 Gear Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
list	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets
update	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an asset> Actions Pane> Edit Attributes or Edit Tags
show_jobs	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Jobs tab
manage	NA
unmanage	NA
set_maintenance	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an asset> Actions Pane> Place in Maintenance Mode or Remove From Maintenance Mode
delete	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an asset> Actions Pane> Delete Assets
reinstall_agent	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an OS> Actions Pane> Switch Management Access
reboot	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an OS> Actions Pane> Reboot
apply_firmware	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an asset> Actions Pane> Update Firmware

Table 1–13 (Cont.) Gear Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
fwprofile_compliance	NA
provision_os	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Deployment Plans> Provision OS> Select a Plan> Actions Pane> Apply Deployment Plan
set (locator lights)	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an asset> Actions Pane> Locator Lights On or Locator Lights Off
set (notifications)	NA
poweroff	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an asset> Actions Pane> Power Off
poweron	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an asset> Actions Pane> Power On
reset	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select a server Actions Pane> Reset Server(s)
refresh	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select a server Actions Pane> Refresh

Groups Mode

Table 1–14 shows the commands included in the Groups mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–14 Groups Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
list (Predefined Groups)	Navigation Pane> Assets> Server, Chassis, Operating Systems or All User Defined Groups
list_members	Navigation Pane> Assets> Server, Chassis, Operating Systems or All User Defined Groups
list_membership	Navigation Pane> Assets> Server, Chassis, Operating Systems or All User Defined Groups
create	Navigation Pane> Assets> All User Defined Groups> Actions Pane> Create Group
update	Navigation Pane> Assets> All User Defined Groups> Actions Pane> Edit Group
attach	Navigation Pane> Assets> All User Defined Groups> Actions Pane> Add Asset to Group
detach	Navigation Pane> Assets> All User Defined Groups> Actions Pane> Remove Asset from Group
move	Navigation Pane> Assets> All User Defined Groups> Actions Pane> Move Asset to Group
delete	Navigation Pane> Assets> All User Defined Groups> Actions Pane> Delete Group
poweron	Navigation Pane> Assets> All User Defined Groups> Actions Pane> Power On
poweroff	Navigation Pane> Assets> All User Defined Groups> Actions Pane> Power Off
reset	Navigation Pane> Assets> All User Defined Groups> Actions Pane> Reset Server (s)

Incidents Mode

Table 1–15 shows the commands included in the Incidents mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–15 Incidents Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`list`	Navigation Pane> Message Center> Unassigned Incidents, My Incidents or Incidents Assigned to Others
`show`	Navigation Pane> Message Center> Unassigned Incidents, My Incidents or Incidents Assigned to Others
`acknowledge`	Navigation Pane> Message Center> Unassigned Incidents, My Incidents or Incidents Assigned to Others> Acknowledge Incident(s)
`annotate`	Navigation Pane> Message Center> Unassigned Incidents, My Incidents or Incidents Assigned to Others> Add Annotation to Incident(s)
`assign`	Navigation Pane> Message Center> Unassigned Incidents, My Incidents or Incidents Assigned to Others> Assign Incident(s)
`close`	Navigation Pane> Message Center> Unassigned Incidents, My Incidents or Incidents Assigned to Others> Close Incident(s)

Jobs Mode

Table 1–16 shows the commands included in the Jobs mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–16 Jobs Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`list`	Jobs Pane
`run`	Jobs Pane> Select a job> Re-Run Selected Jobs
`rerun_on_failed`	Jobs Pane> Select a failed job> Re-Run Selected Jobs
`delete`	Jobs Pane> Select a job> Delete Selected Jobs
`stop`	Jobs Pane> Select a job> Stop Selected Jobs

Notifications Mode

Table 1–17 shows the commands included in the Notifications mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–17 Notifications Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`list`	Navigation Pane> Message Center>
`delete`	Navigation Pane> Message Center> Select a Notification> Delete

OSImage Mode

Table 1–18 shows the commands included in the OSImage mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–18 OSImage Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`list`	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Initial EC Library> Actions Pane> Import Image
`import`	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Initial EC Library> Actions Pane> Import Image
`delete`	NA

OSProfile Mode

Table 1–19 shows the commands included in the OSProfile mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–19 OSProfile Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`list`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> OS Provisioning
`import_jet_template`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> OS Provisioning> Create Profile> Select JET Template in the Subtype
`import`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Update Profiles> Center Pane> Import Profile
`export`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Update Profiles> Center Pane> Export Profile
`clone`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> OS Provisioning> Center Pane> Copy Profile
`delete`	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> OS Provisioning> Center Pane> Delete Profile

Reports Mode

Table 1–19 shows the commands included in the Reports mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–20 Reports Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
`show`	NA
`start`	NA
`stop`	NA
`list`	NA
`partition`	NA
`urns`	NA
`enable`	NA
`disable`	NA
`rollup`	NA
`cleanup`	NA
`info`	NA

Table 1–20 (Cont.) Reports Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
stats	NA
reset_stats	NA
pause	NA
reset	NA
delete	NA

ServerPools Mode

Table 1–24 shows the commands included in the ServerPools mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–21 ServerPools Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
list	Navigation Pane> Assets> Server Pools
list_members	Navigation Pane> Assets> Server Pools> Select a server pool
remove_members	Navigation Pane> Assets> Server Pools> Select a server pool> Select a server> Actions Pane> Remove from Server Pool

Update Mode

Table 1–22 shows the commands included in the Update mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–22 Update Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
list_policies	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Update Policies
list_profiles	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Update Profiles
list_distros	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Linux, Solaris 8-10 Software Update Library> Content tab> Search Criteria Menu> Distribution list
list_snapshots	NA
search_inventory	NA
check_inventory	NA
check_guus	NA
job_history	Navigation Pane> Assets> Select an asset> Jobs tab
get_job_status	Jobs Pane> Status column
load_kb_bundle	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Actions Pane> Setup Connection Mode
check_disconnected	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Actions Pane> Setup Connection Mode
set_connected_mode	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Actions Pane> Setup Connection Mode> Switch to Connected Mode or Switch to Disconnected Mode.

Table 1–22 (Cont.) Update Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
modify_gear	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an asset> Actions Pane> New Update OS Job
apply_profile_to_gear	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select an asset> Actions Pane> New Update OS Job
create_historical_snapshot	NA
delete_snapshots	NA
create_profile	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Update Profiles> Actions Pane> New Profile
create_profile_from_ inventory	NA
delete_profiles	Navigation Pane> Plan Management> Profiles and Policies> Update Profiles> Select a profile> Delete Profile
add_file_to_distro	NA
bulk_upload_directory	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Linux, Solaris 8-10 Software Update Library> Actions Pane> Bulk Upload Packages
add_local_action	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Linux, Solaris 8-10 Software Update Library> Actions Pane> Upload Local Action
add_local_category	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Linux, Solaris 8-10 Software Update Library> Actions Pane> Add Local Category
delete_component	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Linux, Solaris 8-10 Software Update Library> Actions Pane> Delete Local Component
add_configuration_file	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Linux, Solaris 8-10 Software Update Library> Actions Pane> Upload Local Configuration
set_component_file	Navigation Pane> Libraries> Software Libraries> Linux, Solaris 8-10 Software Update Library> Actions Pane> Edit Local Component File
find_nodes	NA

User Mode

Table 1–23 shows the commands included in the User mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–23 User Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
show_local_users	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Local Users
show_all_local_roles	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Local Users> Role Permission Mapping tab
show_local_user_roles	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Local Users
add_local_user	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Local Users > Actions Pane> Add User

Table 1–23 (Cont.) User Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
grant_local_role	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Local Users> Manage User Roles icon
replicate_user_roles	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Local Users> Replicate User Roles icon
revoke_local_role	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Local Users> Manage User Roles icon
configureds	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Directory Serves> Add Directory Server
get_directory_servers	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Directory Serves>
get_ds_users	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Directory Serves> Select a Directory Server from the list> User tab
sync_all_ds_users	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Directory Serves> Select a Directory Server from the list> Actions Pane> Sync all remote users and roles
sync_ds_user	NA
remove_directory_service	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Directory Serves> Select a Directory Server from the list> Delete Directory Server
delete_local_user	Navigation Pane> Administration> Enterprise Controller> Directory Serves> Select a Directory Server from the list> User tab> Select a user> Delete User

Virtualization Mode

Table 1–24 shows the commands included in the Virtualization mode and their equivalent actions in the BUI.

Table 1–24 Virtualization Mode Commands and Their Equivalent Actions in the BUI

CLI Command	BUI Action
list_hosts	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Servers
list_guests	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Servers
startup	Navigation Pane> Assets> All Assets> Select a non-global zone> Actions Pane> Migrate Zone

2

Man Pages for Enterprise Manager Ops Center

This chapter includes the following man commands:

- oc(5)
- certificates(1)
- collisions(1)
- controllers(1)
- credentials(1)
- deploy(1)
- deploy-setup(1)
- discover(1)
- fwimage(1)
- fwprofile(1)
- gear(1)
- groups(1)
- incidents(1)
- jobs(1)
- monitoring(1)
- networks(1)
- notifications(1)
- osimage(1)
- osprofile(1)
- reports(1)
- serverpools(1)
- stats(1)
- update(1)
- user(1)
- virtualization(1)

oc

Command to invoke the Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

Synopsis

```
oc
exit
```

Description

The Enterprise Manager Ops Center provides a set of modes to manage the Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center environment. Each mode has a set of subcommands to manage the objects controlled by the mode.

Type the `oc` command on a server's command-line to invoke the command-line interface. Type `exit` to stop the command-line interface and to return to the server's command-line. The first time that the CLI is started, files are compiled and cached, which causes a delay. Subsequent uses are not delayed.

To customize the command-line interface, use the `setenv` command. You can see the available options using the `printenv` command.

Commands for CLI Execution

connect [-h *hostname*] [-u *username*] [-p *password*|-p *@filename*][-n *port*][-a|--accept-all-certificates]
Authenticates the connection between Enterprise Manager Ops Center and the Enterprise Controller. The host is the system on which the Enterprise Controller is running. Use the `-a| --accept-all-certificcates` option to accept all certificates without receiving any confirmation message.

disconnect
Closes the connection between the Enterprise Manager Ops Center and the Enterprise Controller.

end
Terminates the mode and returns to the default command-line.

help [-l]
Displays usage information about the subcommands. The `-l` option includes detailed usage information.

ping
Checks connectivity to the Enterprise Controller.

printenv
Displays the user configuration.

record *filename*
Copies all console inputs and outputs to the file. Issue the command without a file name to stop the recording.

setenv
Sets the user environment in the following ways:

`log_level`

history_length *integer*
debug
pager
continue_on_error TRUE|FALSE
text_wrap_width *integer*
output_format=text|parsable

source *filename*
Specifies the file as the source of an operation when executing commands. Use this file for information that is shared by more than one script or to keep secure information separate from a script.

version
Displays the version of the CLI, the Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center software, the Java™ SE Runtime Environment, and the Java HotSpot™ Server VM software.

General Commands

The following commands can be used from within any mode at any time or from the main command-line.

history [-n *number*]
Lists the most recent commands. Use the -n option to limit the number of commands. The history includes a command number for the sequence. To repeat a command, enter the ! character with the command number and press the Tab key, as shown in the following example:

```
history -n 5
495 version
496 man history
497 help history
498 help -l history
#!495 <Tab>
#version
```

man *modename*
Displays the man page for the specified mode. The syntax and usage for all mode subcommands are included in the man page. To see a list of man pages, enter the command and press the Tab key.

wait [-i|--jobid *jobID*] [-r|--runid *runID*] [-a|--all] [-n|--maxwait *max_wait*]
Causes the CLI to wait until either the most recent job or the specified job finishes before executing the next command. You can identify a job by its jobID or by its runID. This command is used in scripts. To interrupt a wait operation interactively, press Ctrl+C.

Universal Output Filters

For any main or mode command, you can constrain the output by appending one of the following filters to the command:

- |grep *regexp* to filter by the regular expression.
- |count*integer* to display only the number of output lines.
- |tee*filename* to write the output to a file.

For example, to create a file of jobs:

```
#localhost/jobs> list | tee /var/tmp/todays_jobs.txt
```

Mode Commands

The Enterprise Manager Ops Center provides a set of modes. Each mode operates on a type of object or performs a particular action. Within these modes, subcommands manage and control the actions of the mode. The subcommands of one mode do not operate in another mode.

The Enterprise Manager Ops Center supports the following modes:

- Certificates
- Collisions
- Controllers
- Credentials
- Deploy
- Deploy-setup
- Discover
- Fwimage
- Fwprofile
- Gear
- Groups
- Incidents
- Jobs
- Notifications
- Osimage
- Osprofile
- Stats
- Update
- User
- Virtualization

Command Scripts

For operations that are performed frequently, you can write scripts that enter modes, perform operations, and then exit modes. The following example shows a script named `update.xvm` that writes the inventory of the Finance server to a file. The command uses a password file, `/tmp/p`, which is identified by the its leading character, `@`.

```
connect finance_svr -u zz3282134 -p @tmp/p
update
csv_inventory -h finance_svr  -f ~/inventory_latest.csv
wait
end
```

To execute the file at any time, issue the following command:

```
oc < update.xvm
```

or

```
oc --cmdfile update.xvm
```

Within a script, you can use the `source` command to run another script that is external to your script.

To execute a subcommand of another mode, use its full command-line path:

```
notifications
cli.jobs.list
```

See Also

certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1)osimage(1) osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

certificates

Command to initiate the Certificates mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
list [-a| --alias alias[,alias2,...,aliasn]] [-d|--detail]
add -h| --hostname EChostname -u| --username username [-p| --pass password] [-f|
--force] [-n| --port portnumber]
remove -a|--alias alias[,alias2,...,aliasn]
```

Description

Certificates mode allows you to view and manage the list of trusted certificates for known remote EC servers. The CLI doesn't check for certificates in local connections.

Certificates are stored in a truststore file in the user directory. When connecting to an EC remotely, the CLI verifies if the certificate chain of the EC server is part of the trusted list. If the certificate chain is not in the trusted list, then the CLI request to accept the new certificate to add it to the list. If the certificate chain is not accepted, then the connection fails.

Additionally, you can set your user environment to silently accept all certificates by setting the `accept_all_certificates` variable to true, see the Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Command Line Interface guide for more information in changing the value of the variable. You can also set your connection to silently accept all certificates by using the `-a or --accept_all_certificates` option with the connect command. This is especially useful for non-interactive sessions where it is not possible to interactively accept the certificate.

To enable your scripts to connect to a remote server, you can choose from the following options:

If you reinstall your EC and CLI often, modify your scripts to add the `-a or --accept_all_certificates` option to the connect command to make them pass-through.

If you reinstall your EC often but not the CLI, you might prefer to change the new CLI preference `accept_all_certificates` to automatically accept certificates at all times for all servers to which it connects. You can also add the following line at the beginning of each script to add the certificate, although this command connects to the EC and then disconnects: `certificates.add -h hostname -u username [-n port] -p password -f`.

If you do not reinstall your EC often, then you can connect to the EC interactively to accept the certificate at the user level which adds it to the user's truststore. In this case you will need to connect interactively to it after each reinstall of your EC to accept its new certificates.

SubCommands

`list [-a|--alias alias[,alias2, ... , aliasN]] [-d|--detail]`
Displays the alias, issuer, subject, and serial number. Use the `-a|--alias` option to display specific aliases. Use the `-d|--detail` option to include attributes for each alias.

`add -h|--hostname hostname -u|--username username [-p|--pass password]`

[-f|--force] [-n|--port *port_number*]
Adds a certificate to the trusted list. User the `-p|--pass` option to execute the command without entering the user password interactively. Use the `-f|--force` option to execute the command without receiving any confirmation message, useful for scripts where no interaction is possible. Use the `-n|--port` option to specify a port number to use.

remove -a|--alias *alias*
Deletes a certificate from the trusted list.

Options

-a|--alias
Specifies that the subcomand acts on a specific alias.

-d|--detail
Includes certificates's attributes in the display.

-f|--force
Option to add a certificate to the trusted list without receiving any confirmation message, useful for scripts where no interaction is possible.

-h|--hostname
Option to specify the host name of the remote Enterprise Controller server.

-n|--port
Option to add a port number to use.

-p|--pass
Option to add a password to use.

-u|--username
Option to add the user name to use.

Operands

alias
The alias of the certificate.

password
Password of the user name to establish the connection to the remote Enterprise Controller server.

port_number
Port number to establish the connection to the remote Enterprise Controller server.

username
User name to establish the connection to the remote Enterprise Controller server.

Examples

Example 1 List the current accepted certificates

```
xvmSh/certificates > list
       Alias        |            Issuer            |           Subject
| Serial Number |
```

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----------------
root@sm-36:11172|    CN=sm-36_oem-ec_ca    |    CN=sm-36_oem-ec_ca    |
385822055
root@sm-36:11172|    CN=sm-36_oem-ec_ca    | CN=sm-36_oem-ec_agent    |
1497938285
```

Example 2 To add a certificate for a server interactively

```
xvmSh/certificates > add -h sm-37 -u root
Enter password for authentication > ********
Untrusted certificate encountered. Create an exception to accept it at each
connection? [Display/Yes/No] y
Certificate chain added for root@sm-37:11172
```

Example 3 Delete an accepted certificate

```
xvmSh/certificates > remove -a root@sm-37:11172
xvmSh/certificates>
```

See Also

oc(5), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

collisions

Command to detect and prevent collisions of MAC addresses or host IDs used by logical domains managed by Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

Synopsis

```
list -t|--type all|hostid|macaddress [-f|--file filename]
check -t|--type  -v|--values value[,value2,...,valueN]
allocate -n|--size number -r|--range manual|auto
```

Description

This module is about detecting collisions of host IDs and MAC addresses used by logical domains managed by Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center. A collision is an occurrence of a duplicated host ID or MAC address used by two or more logical domains.

You can run this command to detect host ID or MAC address collisions of logical domains existing in the Enterprise Controller.

This command also allows you to detect if specific host IDs or MAC addresses collide with host IDs or MAC addresses used by logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller. This functionality is specially useful to prevent collisions before adding logical domains created outside of Enterprise Manager Ops Center. You can either provide a file containing data of the logical domains or provide the host IDs or MAC addresses as part of the command.

Additionally, you can reserve a number of MAC addresses from a specified range. You can use the reserved MAC addresses to assign them to a future logical domain to guarantee it will not collide with other MAC address used inside the Enterprise Controller.

SubCommands

`list -t|--type collision_type [-f|--file filename]`
Lists all detected host ID or MAC address collisions of logical domains existing in the Enterprise Controller. Use the `-f|--file` option to provide data of logical domains to check them for possible collisions against host IDs or MAC addresses used by logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller.

You can run the script `/opt/sun/n1gc/bin/read_mac` on Oracle VM for SPARC control domains to collect their logical domains data. You can send the output of the script to a file and then use that file as part of the `-f|--file` option.

`check -t|--type collision_type -v|--values value[value2,..valueN]`
Verifies if the specified host IDs or MAC addresses collide with a host ID or MAC address used by logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller. This command identifies different level of collisions:

- Severe – For host ID collisions between two or more logical domains.
- Warning – For MAC address collisions between two or more vnets of logical domains, including alternate MAC addresses of the vnets.
- Info – For MAC address collisions between vnets of logical domains and logical domain MAC addresses.

allocate -n|--size *number* -r|--range *manual|auto*
Reserves a number MAC addresses from a MAC address network range. You can reserve MAC addressed from the manual or automatic range.

Options

-f|--file
Option to specify the name of the file containing the data of logical domains to detect possible collisions with host IDs and MAC addresses used by logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller.

-n|--size
Number of MAC addresses to reserve.

-r|--range
MAC address range from which a MAC addresses are reserved. Valid values are `auto` or `manual`.

-t|--type
Specifies the type of collisions to detect based on host ID, MAC address, or both.

-v|--value
List of host IDs or MAC addresses to check for collisions.

Operands

collision_type
The type of collision to detect. When used with the `list` command, valid values are `all`, `hostid`, and `macaddress`. If used with the `check` command, valid values are `hostid` or `macaddress`.

filename
Name of the file containing the logical domains data for detecting possible collisions with MAC addresses or host IDs used by logical domains inside the Enterprise Controller.

You can run the script `/opt/sun/n1gc/bin/read_mac` on Oracle VM for SPARC control domains to collect their logical domains data and send the output of the script to a file, then use that file as part of the `-f|--file` option of the `list` command.

The following is an example of the file:

```
# cat /tmp/dumpldom.txt
14b2d04d-01e0-cec0-e1ef-85152b04d749.primary.uuid=14b2d04d-01e0-cec0-e1ef-85152b04
d749
14b2d04d-01e0-cec0-e1ef-85152b04d749.primary.domainname=primary
14b2d04d-01e0-cec0-e1ef-85152b04d749.primary.hostid=0x8620d46a
14b2d04d-01e0-cec0-e1ef-85152b04d749.primary.domainmacaddress=00:10:e0:20:d4:6a
14b2d04d-01e0-cec0-e1ef-85152b04d749.primary.macaddresses=00:14:4f:f9:65:c9,00:14:
4f:fa:3d:bf,00:14:4f:f8:02:15,00:14:4f:f8:94:9b
14b2d04d-01e0-cec0-e1ef-85152b04d749.primary.server=xvmt-3-n123
1e9b224b-0f8f-cbfb-ce28-dd6601fdb3d2.guest-1.uuid=1e9b224b-0f8f-cbfb-ce28-dd6601fd
b3d2
1e9b224b-0f8f-cbfb-ce28-dd6601fdb3d2.guest-1.domainname=guest-1
1e9b224b-0f8f-cbfb-ce28-dd6601fdb3d2.guest-1.hostid=0x84f9ca04
1e9b224b-0f8f-cbfb-ce28-dd6601fdb3d2.guest-1.domainmacaddress=00:14:4f:f9:ca:04
1e9b224b-0f8f-cbfb-ce28-dd6601fdb3d2.guest-1.macaddresses=00:14:4f:fa:c9:13,00:14:
4f:f9:a1:9b
```

```
1e9b224b-0f8f-cbfb-ce28-dd6601fdb3d2.guest-1.server=xvmt-3-n123
```

number
Number of MAC addresses to reserve.

range_pool
Type of the pool range from which the MAC addresses are reserved. Valid values are `auto` and `manual`.

value
Host IDs or MAC addresses for detecting possible collisions against them.

Examples

Example 1 Verify if collisions exist for the host IDs specified in the file

```
xvmSh/collisions > list -t hostid -f ./dumpldoms.txt
Collision on hostid 84ffb4b4  :
server         |  name     |               UUID                  |        MAC    |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
foo.example.com|ldom_guest |a2478fdd-62f8-c4af-afdd-e2d93cc93abb|00:14:4F:FB:5D:0E
foo.example.com|guest-inte |544fe468-90a8-66ce-990f-bb4b79842fa9|00:14:4F:FA:2D:E1
foo.example.com|ldom_guest1|7db50419-d46d-4351-b7f7-ba7d5f1c76fd|00:14:4F:FF:B4:B4
```

Example 2 Verify if collisions exist for the specific MAC addresses

```
xvmSh/collisions > check -t maccaddress -v 0:14:4F:FB:5D:0E,00:14:4F:FA:2D:E1
Collision Level - INFO :
 server        | name        |                 UUID            |    MAC          |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
foo.example.com|ldom_guest |a2478fdd-62f8-c4af-afdd-e2d93cc93abb|00:14:4F:FB:5D:0E
foo.example.com|ldom_guest2|3c526eeb-f38c-c169-ed1c-88a0825e7a38|00:14:4F:FB:5D:0E
```

Example 3 Reserve two MAC addresses

```
xvmSh/collisions > allocate -n 2 -range manual
Allocated MAC addresses:
       MAC Address       |
--------------------------
    00:14:4F:FD:5C:AD
    00:14:4F:FF:05:E5
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

controllers

Command to initiate the Controllers mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
list
migrate_assets -U|--UUID proxy_uuid
```

Description

The Controllers mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use the Controllers subcommands to migrates the assets managed by a Proxy Controller to another Proxy Controller.

Type the `controllers` command at the command line prompt to enter Controllers mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`list`
Displays a list of the available Proxy Controllers, Enterprise Controllers, and Virtualization Controllers.

`migrate_assets -U|-UUID` ***`proxy_uuid`***
Migrates the assets managed by a Proxy Controller to another available Proxy Controller.

Options

`-U|--UUID`
Specifies a Proxy Controller by its Universal Unique Identifier

Operands

`proxy_uuid`
Universal Unique Identifier, to distinguish a specific Proxy Controller form one with the same asset name.

Examples

Example 1 Displays the available Proxy Controllers

```
localhost/controllers > list
Controller list:
     Name        |                UUID                |Status |   Version   |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
192.0.2.95-PC     | h4fm76fd-28be-4892-8uae-4i8b20b780e1 |UNKNOWN| 12.1.4.2311 |
192.0.2.97-PC     | 6485cdab-7654-ac6b-a781-4fg796791054 |   OK  | 12.1.4.2311 |
192.0.2.97-EC     | abcd2f30-ef67-4564-ab12-bc989b6ab671 |   OK  | 12.1.4.2311 |
x44-sa1-VC        | 987me955-1edt-4678-adi5-192ggg1e74e6 |   OK  | 12.1.4.2311 |
```

Example 2 Migrates the assets from a Proxy Controller to another Proxy Controller

```
localhost/controllers > migrate_assets -U h4fm76fd-28be-4892-8uae-4i8b20b780e1
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

credentials

Command to initiate the Credentials mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
list [-i|--ids credentialID[,credentialID2,...,credentialIDn]] [-l|--detail]
modify -i|--id credentialID
```

Description

The Credentials mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use the Credential subcommands to view and change the credentials used to discover and manage an asset. Credentials also establish trust relationships between components of the product.

Type the `credentials` command at the command line prompt to enter Credentials mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`list [-i|--ids credentialID[,credentialID2, ... , credentialIDn]] [-l|--detail]`
Displays the credential ID, the name of the credential, its type, and a description. Use the `-l|--detail` option to include attributes for each credential such as role, port, and timeout value. You can limit the number of displayed credentials by using the `-i|--ids` option to specify one or more credential IDs.

```
EnterpriseController/credentials> list
ID |        Name      |  Type        |  Description
-----------------------------------------------------
2213 | CERTIF_cred     | CERTIFICATE   | text entered at creation
2210 | CISCO_cred      | CISCO_IOS     | Location3 switch
2215 | CHAP_cred       | CHAP          | text
2206 | HTTP_name       | HTTP          | text
2204 | IPMI_cred       | IPMI          | text
2209 | JMX_cred        | JMX           | text
2211 | OVM_manage_cred | OVM           | text
2212 | OVM_serv_cred   | OVM           | text
2205 | SNMP_           | SNMP          | text
2201 | SSH_cred        | SSH           | text
2214 | STORAGE_cred    | STORAGE_ADMIN | text
```

`modify -i|--id credentialID`
Starts a submode with its own set of commands to view and change the attributes of a specific credential.

```
EnterpriseController/credentials> modify -i 2210
EnterpriseController/credentials/modify>
```

`show`
Displays a list of all properties and their current values. Any property that starts with an asterisk character is mandatory and cannot have a value of None.

```
description=Location3 switch
admin=*****
username=CISCO_user
```

```
login=*****
community=*****
```

reset
Changes the value of all properties to their default values or, for properties with no default value, to None.

unset *property*
Changes the value of the specified property to its default value or, if there is no default value, to None.

set *property=value*
Provides a new value for the specified property.

commit
Submits a job to change the attributes of the credential.

Options

-i

- With the `list` command, this option can also be invoked as `--ids`.
- With the `modify` command, this option can also be invoked as `--id`.

-l|--detail
Includes credential's attributes in the display.

Operands

credentialID
The numeric identifier for a specific credential.

property
The characteristic of a credential that, together with the property's value, comprise an attribute of a credential for an asset, as displayed by the `modify> show` command.

value
The specification of a credential's property.

Examples

Example 1 To change the port used by Credential 6850 to Port 23:

```
EnterpriseController/credentials > modify -i 6850
EnterpriseController/credentials/modify > set port=23
EnterpriseController/credentials/modify > commit
EnterpriseController/credentials/modify > end
EnterpriseController/credentials >
Credential data for 6850 has been modified
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

deploy

Command to initiate the Deploy mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
add "attribute={string|integer|true|false}[, attribute2...attributen]"
apply
dryrun
set "attribute={string|integer|true|false}[, attribute2...attributen]"
show [plan|results]
```

Description

The Deploy mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Deploy subcommands to specify the attributes of a deployment plan and then to deploy the plan on target assets. You can modify the plan before you apply it; however, your changes are not saved and no new version of the plan is created.

The Deploy mode requires that you first specify a plan and at least one target in Deploy_setup mode. To enter Deploy mode, type `deploy` command. The command line prompt indicates that you are in Deploy_setup mode. After you specify a plan and a target, the command line prompt changes to Deploy mode. Type the `end` to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

add "*attribute={string|integer|true|false}*"
add "*attribute={list of subattributes}*"
add "*@assetname1:attribute1={string|integer|true|false}*"
Includes a new attribute in the deployment plan as a key-value pair. Attributes depend on the type of deployment plan.

apply
Executes the deployment plan on the target assets. Some types of deployment plans or targets require that you set an attribute before you can apply the plan.

- Configure M-Series Hardware, Create and Install Domain- None.
- Configure RAID - None.
- Configure Server Hardware and Install OS - None.
- Configure Service Processor - None.
- Configure and Install Dynamic System Domain - None.
- Configure and Install Logical Domains - None.
- Configure and Install Virtual Machines - None.
- Create Boot Environment - None.
- Create Dynamic System Domain - None.
- Create Logical Domains - For each logical domain: set and add prime, set and add guestName.

- Create Zones - For each zone: set and add prime, set and add IP mode, set and add IP address if mode is static, set and add ifName to identify the NIC, set and add hostname.
- Configure and Install Solaris Zones - For each zone: set and add prime, set and add IP mode, set and add IP address if mode is static, set and add ifName to identify the NIC, set and add hostname.
- Create Virtual Machines - None.
- Provision Network - None.
- Provision OS - Set the IP address, set dataIp if IPMP option is selected in the OS provision profile.
- Install Server - Set the IP address, set dataIp if IPMP option is selected in the OS provision profile.
- Software Deployment / Update - None.
- Update Oracle Solaris 11 OS - None.
- Update BIOS - None.
- Update Firmware – None.
- Update Firmware and Install Oracle VM Server for SPARC - None.

dryrun
Simulates the deployment. Creates the tasks of the job but does not submit the job.

set "*attribute={string|integer|true|false}[,attribute2,...attributen]*"
set "*attribute={list of subattributes}*"
set "*@assetname1:attribute1={string|integer|true|false}*"
Changes the value of every occurrence of an attribute in the plan. A simple attribute is a key-value pair. To see the current attributes, use `show plan` subcommand.

show [plan|results]
Displays information about the current plan. With no options, the command lists the structure of the deployment plan. With the `plan` option, the subcommand displays the attributes of the deployment plan. With the `results` option, the subcommand reports the result of the plan.

Options

plan
Displays the attributes of the deployment plan. Adds an asset or a list of assets to the current targets of the plan.

results
Displays the result of the deployment plan.

Operands

attribute
A simple attribute is a key-value pair. An attribute that is backed by other objects is represented as a list of key-value pairs. To see the current attributes, use `show plan` subcommand. If you prefer, you can set a new value for an attribute as a JSON string.

Examples

Example 1 Execute the firmware deployment plan on two servers: the selected target and a new target, with a forced reinstallation on the second target.

```
EnterpriseController/deploy > show plan
Target: foo.example.com
-------------------------------------------------   Step: Update Firmware
-------------------------------------------------     Associated Profile:
{ firmwarePackages: [ ILOM-3_0_3_31_a-Sun_Fire_X4600M2 ] dryRun: False subType:
Server resetSP: False profileDescription: Updates ILOM firmware forceDowngrade:
False forceReinstall: False profileName: fwp network: None ip:None }
EnterpriseController/deploy_setup > target -a foo2.example.com
EnterpriseController/deploy > add "foo2.example.com:forceReinstall=true"
EnterpriseController/deploy > dryrun
xxx example xxx
EnterpriseController/deploy > apply
```

Example 2 Provisions an OS for the target foo.example.com

```
EnterpriseController/deploy > show plan
Target: foo.example.com
-------------------------------------------------   Step: Provision OS
-------------------------------------------------     Associated Profile:
{ OSPackages: [ <examples> ] dryRun: False subType: Server resetSP: False
profileDescription: Updates ILOM firmware forceDowngrade: False forceReinstall:
False profileName: osp network: None ip:None }
EnterpriseController/deploy > set "ip=192.0.2.10"
EnterpriseController/deploy > show plan"
Target: foo.example.com
-------------------------------------------------   Step: Provision OS
-------------------------------------------------     Associated Profile:
{ OSPackages: [ <xxxxexamples> ] dryRun: False subType: Server resetSP: False
profileDescription: Updates ILOM firmware forceDowngrade: False forceReinstall:
False profileName: osp network: xxx ip:192.0.2.10 }
EnterpriseController/deploy > apply
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

deploy-setup

Command to initiate the Deploy-setup mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
plan [-v|--version version] plan_name
target [-a|--add] [-d|--delete] [-g|--gear] [-U|--UUID]
assetname1[,assetname2...assetnamen]
```

Description

The Deploy-setup mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Deploy-setup subcommands to identify the deployment plan and target assets.

Type the `deploy-setup` command at the command line prompt to enter the mode. When you have completed the requirements of the Deploy-Setup mode, the mode changes to the Deploy mode so that you can test or apply the plan. Type the `end` to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

plan [-v|--version *version*] *plan_name*
Identifies the plan you want to view, modify, or apply. The plan must be created through the browser interface. If more than one version of the plan exists, you can specify the version.

target [-a|--add] [-d|--delete] [-g|--gear] [-U|--UUID] *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]*
Identifies the managed assets for the plan. After you use this subcommand, you can change the current list of targets by adding or deleting assets.

Options

-a|--add
Adds an asset or a list of assets to the current targets of the plan.

-d|--delete
Removes an asset or a list of assets from the current targets of the plan.

-g|--gear
Identifies the assets by their User Friendly Name.

-U|--UUID
Identifies the assets by their public Unique Universal ID.

-v|--version
Identifies an earlier version of the current deployment plan.

Operands

plan_name
The name of an existing deployment plan. By default, the most recent version of the plan is used. To see a list of plans, use the browser interface.

assetname
The UUID or UFN (User Friendly Name) of the target asset or a comma-separated list of assets. To obtain an asset's UUID, use the gear mode's list subcommand or use the browser interface's Dashboard Summary for the asset.

version
Integer

Examples

Example 1 Specify the deployment plan and the targets of the plan.

```
EnterpriseController/deploy-setup> plan ospS10_dplan
Plan "ospS10_dplan" selected: version 1, description "Install Oracle Solaris 10"
EnterpriseController/deploy-setup> target foo.example.com
EnterpriseController/deploy>
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), discover(1), fwimage(1). fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

discover

Command to initiate the Discover mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
create
end
execute -i|--id profile_ID -t|--targets UFN[,UFN2,...UFNn] [-n|--networkuuid UUID]
[-c|--credentials credentialID[,credentialID2,...,credentialIDn]] [-r|--ranges
discovery_ranges_ID[,discovery_ranges_ID2,...,discovery_ranges_IDn]]
[-m|--management management_credential_ID] [-s|--serviceTag servicetag_credential_
ID] [-a|--agentLess]
list_credentials [-i|--ids credentialID]
list_networks
list_profiles [-i|--ids profile_ID]
list_profile_credentials -i|--id profile_ID
list_profile_ranges -i|--id profile_ID
list_ranges [-i|--ids ipaddress_spec]
```

Description

The Discover mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use the Discover subcommands to create jobs that retrieve information about the following types of assets.

- Oracle Solaris or Linux operating system (OS)
- Microsoft Windows OS
- ILOM server processor
- ALOM service processor
- ELOM service processor
- IPMI service processor
- RSC service processor
- Oracle Solaris Cluster node
- Sun ZFS Storage Appliance
- V20z and V40z service processor
- XSCF service processor
- All types

Type the `discover` command at the command line prompt to enter Discover mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt. You can discover assets by using either the `create` subcommand or, if you have discovery profiles, the `execute` subcommand.

Use the `create` subcommand begin a discovery job. A discover job consists of specifications for the search and credentials for access to the assets. The specifications needed for a discovery job depend on the type of asset to be discovered. Before you create a discovery job, use the `show --type` command to see the list of supported asset types. Use the `show --type` command again with an asset type to see the list of requirements to discover that type of asset. Then use the `set` subcommands to define

the attributes and actions of the discovery job. Submit the discover job with the `commit` command.

As an alternative, you can use existing discovery profiles to locate and identify assets that match the attributes of a discovery profile. In this case, the `execute` starts a job that uses the discovery profile.

Subcommands

`create`
Starts the process of defining a new discover job. This command starts a submode with its own subcommands for specifying the attributes and actions of the job and to manage the job. Issue the `set type` subcommand to specify the type of asset. The type determines the other `set` subcommands needed to complete the specifications for the discovery job.

`set type=`*`type`*
Specifies the requirements for the discovery job. Issue this subcommand first and then issue the `show` subcommand to see the required subcommands for that type of asset.

`set ssh_user=`*`username`*
Specifies the name for an account to the `ssh` utility.

`set ssh_password=`*`password`*
Provides the password for the `ssh` account.

`set ssh_root_user=`*`username`*
(Optional) Specifies the name of a user account with root access to the `ssh` utility.

`set ssh_root_password=`*`password`*
(Optional) Provides the password for the root account for the `ssh` utility.

`set ipaddrs=`*`ipaddress`*
(Optional) Specifies the target IP address or addresses.

`set ssh_port=`*`portnumber`*
Specifies the port used by the `ssh` utility.

`set use_default=`*`true`*`|`*`false`*
Specifies that the factory default credentials are used for the discovery job.

`set ipmi_user=`*`username`*
Specifies the name of an Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) account, required for ILOM and ALOM discovery jobs.

`set ipmi_password=`*`password`*
Provides the password for the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) account, required for ILOM and ALOM discovery jobs.

`set telnet_user=`*`username`*
Specifies the name for an account to the `telnet` utility, required to discover assets with ALOM service processors.

`set telnet_password=`*`password`*
Provides the password for the `telnet` account.

set jmx_user=*username*
Specifies the name of an JMX account

set jmx_password=*password*
Provides the password for the JMX account.

set snmp_user=*username*
Specifies the name of the account for the SNMP utility.

set snmp_community_string=*string*
Provides a non-private password for early versions of the SNMP

set snmpv3_user=*username*
Specifies the name of the account for the SNMP Version 3 utility.

set snmpv3_password=*password*
Provides the password for the SNMP Version 3 account.

set wmi_user=*username*
Specifies the name of the account for the Microsoft Windows Management Interface utility.

set wmi_password=*password*
Provides the password for the Microsoft Windows Management Interface account.

show [-t|--types]
Before a type of asset is specified, this command lists the supported types. After the `set type` subcommand has been issued, this command lists the required subcommands for the specified asset type.

clear
Cancels the settings you have entered for the discovery job before you submit it.

unset
Uses the same properties as the `set` subcommand to cancel the definition.

commit
Submits the discover job. Issue this command after you have specified the discovery job.

end
Stops the submode and returns to the Discover mode.

execute -i|--id *profile_ID* -t|--targets *UFN[,UFN2,...UFNn]* [-n|--networkuuid *UUID*] [-c|--credentials *credentialID[,credentialID2,...,credentialIDn]*] [-r|--ranges *discovery_ranges_ID[,discovery_ranges_ID2,...,discovery_ranges_IDn]*] [-m|--management *management_credential_ID*] [-s|--serviceTag *servicetag_credential_ID*] [-a|--agentLess]
Specifies a new discover job, using a discovery profile. The discovery profile must already exist. In addition to the profile, this command uses information you provide such as target names, network identifiers, credentials for access, service tags, or ranges of IP addresses.

list_credentials [-i|--ids *credentialID*]
Displays a list of credential identifiers to be used to get access to assets to complete their discovery. The account and password credential are not displayed. To see detailed information about a credential, add the `-i` option.

list_networks
Displays a list of networks that include a Proxy Controller. You can probe these networks for targets to discover.

list_profiles [-i|--ids *profile_ID*]
Displays a list of existing discovery profiles. To see detailed information about one profile, add the `-i` option with the name of the discovery profile.

list_profile_credentials -i|--id *profile_ID*
Displays the credential identifiers included in the discovery profile you specify.

list_profile_ranges -i|--id *profile_ID*
Displays the ranges included in the discovery profile you specify.

list_ranges [-i|--ids *ipaddress_spec*]
Displays a list of IP ranges to be probed. To see detailed information about one network range, add the `-i` option with the name of the range.

Options

-a|--agentLess
Manages the discovered target, without installing an agent.

-c|--credentials
Specifies the identifier for the set of credentials needed to get access to target assets.

-i

- With the `execute`, `list_profiles`, and `list_profile_ranges` commands, this option identifies one or more discovery profiles. This option can also be invoked as `--ids` with the `execute` command, and as `--id` with the `list_profiles` and `list_profiles_ranges` commands.
- With the `list_credentials` command, this option identifies one or more driver credentials. This option can also be invoked as `--ids`.
- With the `list_ranges` command, this option identifies one or more network ranges. This option can also be invoked as `--ids`.

-m|--management
Specifies the identifier for the set of management credentials needed to get access to target assets.

-n|--networkuuid
Identifies one or more networks.

-r|--ranges
Identifies the range of networks to be probed for targets that comply with the discovery profile.

-s|--serviceTag
Identifies service credentials needed to get access to targets to complete the discovery of the targets.

-t

- With the `execute` command, this option specifies one or more targets to be probed for discovery. This option can also be invoked as `--targets`.

- With other commands, this option lists the required settings for the type of asset that has been set.

Operands

The following operands are supported:

credentialID
Numeric string that retrieves the public and private credential for systems to be discovered.

discovery_ranges_ID
Numeric string that identifies a network range.

ipaddress_spec
For `list_ranges` subcommand, a range of IP addresses.

For `set ipaddrs` subcommand, a name of a host, a single IP address in CIDR subnet notation, a comma-separated list of IP addresses enclosed with parentheses, a range of IP addresses, or a group of IP addresses included by a mask

- *hostname*
- *ipaddress*
- (*ipaddress1,ipaddress2,...ipaddressn*)
- *low_ipaddress-high_ipaddress*
- *low_ipaddress/high_ipaddress*
- *ipaddress1/n*

management_credential_ID
Numeric string that identifies a management credential.

password
String that acts as the private credential for an account.

profile_ID
String that identifies the profile, not the name of the profile. Use the `list_profiles` subcommand to see a table of profile identifiers and profile names.

servicetag_credential_ID
Numeric string that identifies a service tag credential.

type
Type of asset discovered by the job. Valid values are:

- all to discover every type of asset
- alom to discover ALOM service processors
- elom to discover ELOM service processors
- ilom to discover ILOM service processors
- ipmi to discover IPMI service processors
- os to discover Linux and Oracle Solaris operating systems
- rsc to discover RSC servicce processors
- sc to discover Oracle Solaris Cluster nodes

- ss7k to discover Sun ZFS Storage Appliances
- v2xz to discover V20z or V40z service processors
- windows to discover Microsoft Windows operating systems
- xscf to discover XSCF service processors

UFN
User-Friendly Name of a system.

UUID
Universal Unique Identifier for a network.

username
Public identifier for an account.

Examples

Example 1 Create and start a job that locates operating systems within a range of IP addresses

```
EnterpriseController > discover
EnterpriseController/discover > create
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set type=os
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set ssh_user=pat
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set ssh_password=secret99
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set ipaddrs=192.0.2.0/24
EnterpriseController/discover/create > commit
Discovery job submitted - Job ID = hs-x4100-1.65
```

Example 2 Execute a job that uses the discovery profile geoX to discover and manage servers agentlessly within a range of IP addresses.

```
EnterpriseController > discover
EnterpriseController/discover > execute -i geoX -t occos-o780-06 -a -m 2050
Using Default Driver Credentials set [GeoX]
Management Credentials set [GeoX]
Management Mode: agentless
Job: localhost 7 was created using Discovery Profile ID: GeoX for discovery
```

Example 3 Create and start a job that locates service processors for other types of assets within a range of IP addresses

```
EnterpriseController > discover
EnterpriseController/discover > create
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set type=alom
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set ssh_user=pat
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set ssh_password=secret99
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set ipmi_user=pet
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set ipmi_password=secret01
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set telnet_user=pit
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set telnet_password=secret10
EnterpriseController/discover/create > set ipaddrs=192.0.2.0 - 192.0.2.24
EnterpriseController/discover/create > commit
Discovery job submitted - Job ID = hs-x4100-1.66
```

Example 4 To see a list of discovery profiles

```
EnterpriseController/discover > list_profiles
Discovery Profiles
  ID  |    Name              |       Type
```

```
-------------------------------------------------
GeoX  | Discovery Profile    |  SolarisLinuxOS
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), discover(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

fwimage

Command to initiate the Fwimage mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
create
delete -i|--image imagename
list [-l|--detail]
update -i|--image imagename
```

Description

The Fwimage mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Fwimage subcommands to create and manage firmware image packages.

Type the `fwimage` command at the command line prompt to enter Fwimage mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`list [-l|--detail]`
Displays a list of all firmware images managed by Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use this command to obtain the name for a specific image. Add the `-l|--detail` option to the command to display detailed information about the firmware image packages.

`create`
Starts a submode that uses subcommands to define a new firmware image. Use the following `set` commands to specify a new firmware image.

`set name=`*`imagename`*
`set version=`*`version`*
`set type=`*`type`*
`set make=`*`manufacturer`*
`set url=None|`*`URL`*
(Optional) `set description=None|`*`text`*
(Optional) `set size=0|`*`size`*
(Optional) `set powerOffRequired=True|False`
(Optional) `set dependeeFirmwarePackageName=None|`*`packagename`*
(Optional) `set updateCount=`*`count`*
`show` displays the definition of the create job.
`unset` uses the same properties as the `set` subcommand to cancel the definition.
`reset` cancels all properties defined with the `set` subcommand
`commit` starts the create job.
`add_device -v|--vendor` *`vendor`* `-m|--model` *`model`* `[-V|--validated]`

**`delete -i|--image `*`imagename`*
Removes a firmware image package from Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center management. The package must not be in use by any host.

**`update -i|--image `*`imagename`*
Starts a submode that uses subcommands to update an existing firmware image package. Use the `set` command to change the attributes of the package. Use the `commit` command to run the update job.

Options

-l|--detail
Specifies that the output of the list subcommand includes the additional information.

-m|--model
Specifies the model of a device.

-i|--image
Specifies that the subcommand acts on a specific image.

-v|--vendor
Specifies the vendor of a device.

--V|validated
Specifies that the new firmware image is validated.

Operands

count
The number of times that the firmware image package has been updated.

packagename
Identifies whether the new image package requires other packages and if so, the names of the packages. Valid values are None, the name of a package, or a comma-separated list of packages.

description
Text that identifies the image.

device
Specifies one or more devices supported by the firmware. Use a comma-separated list to include more than one device.

manufacturer
The identifier of the manufacturer of a new image.

model
The model of the device for the firmware image.

imagename
The identifier of a specific image package.

size
The maximum size of the new image package. The default size is 0.

type
The identifier for the category of firmware, for example “disk.”

URL
The Uniform Resource Locator that identifies where the new image package is located.

vendor
The vendor of the device for the firmware image.

version
The identifier of the version of the new image package.

Examples

Example 1 Display a detailed list of images

```
EnterpriseController/fwimage > list -l
```

Example 2 Remove an image.

```
EnterpriseController/fwimage > delete -i SUNWmms
```

Example 3 Create an image package with a new device

```
EnterpriseController/fwimage > create
EnterpriseController/fwimage/create > set name=fwpkg
EnterpriseController/fwimage/create > set url=domain/path/directory
EnterpriseController/fwimage/create > set version=0.1
EnterpriseController/fwimage/create > set make=Sun
EnterpriseController/fwimage/create > add_device -v Sun -m Netra 240 Server
--validated
EnterpriseController/fwimage/create > set device
EnterpriseController/fwimage/create > set type=System-Firmware
EnterpriseController/fwimage/create > commit
Firmware image created successfully
EnterpriseController/fwimage/create > end
```

Example 4 Update an existing image with a new version and type

```
EnterpriseController/fwimage > update -i fwpkg
EnterpriseController/fwimage/update > set version=0.2
EnterpriseController/fwimage/update > set description="New support for Netra 240"
EnterpriseController/fwimage/update > commit
Firmware image created successfully
EnterpriseController/fwimage/update > end
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

fwprofile

Command to initiate the Fwprofile mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
create -p|--profile profilename -i|--images image1[,image2...imagen]
[-d|--description description] [-r|--reinstall] [-g|--downgrade]
delete -p|--profile profilename
list [-l|--detail]
status -p|--profile profilename]
update -p|--profile profilename -i|--images image1[,image2...imagen]
[-d|--description description] [-r|--reinstall] [-g|--downgrade]
```

Description

The Fwprofile mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Fwprofile subcommands to manage the firmware profiles that are used to provision assets with firmware images.

Type the `fwprofile` command at the command line prompt to enter Firmware mode. Type the `end` to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`create -p|--profile profile_name -i|--images image1[,image2...imagen]`
`[-d|--description description] [r|--reinstall] [-g|--downgrade]`
Creates a new firmware profile to provision assets that specifies one or more firmware images. You have the option to force a reboot or a downgrade.

`list [-l|--detail]`
Displays a list of all firmware profiles managed by Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use this command to obtain the name for a specific profile. The `-l|--detail` provides details about the profile.

`delete -p|--profile profile_name`
Removes a profile.

`status -p|--profile profile_name`
Displays the current state of a profile.

`update -p|--profile profile_name -i|--images image1[,image2...imagen]`
`[-d|--description description [-r|--reinstall] [-g|--downgrade]`
Changes an existing firmware profile.

Options

`-d|--description`
Describes the specified profile.

`-g|--downgrade`
Specifies that the image is installed even if current version on the asset is higher that the image in the profile.

`-i|--images`
Specifies one or more firmware images in a comma-separated list.

-l|--detail
Displays detailed information.

-p|--profile
Identifies the firmware profile.

-r|--reinstall
Specifies that an image is installed even if the version is the same.

Operands

image
The identifier of a firmware package. A profile has at least one image. For more than one image, use a comma-separated list.

profilename
The identifier of a specific profile. To obtain a profile name, use the `list` subcommand.

description
A string that specifies the purpose of the profile.

Examples

Example 1 Remove a profile

```
EnterpriseController/fwprofile > delete -p prof_weekly
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

gear

Command to initiate the Gear mode and to use its subcommands. The Gear subcommands view and manage individual operating systems, hardware, and chassis.

Synopsis

```
apply_firmware -g|--gear assetname [-U|--UUID assetuuid] -p|--profile profilename
delete -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist][-f|--force]
fwprofile_compliance -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] -p|--profile
profilename
list [-l|--detail] [-f|--filter search_string]
manage -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist] -u|--user username -p|--password password
[-t|--type=type]
poweroff -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist] [-f|--force]
poweron -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist]
provision_os -g|--gear assetname -p|--profile profilename
reboot -g|--gear assetname [-U|--UUID assetuuid ] [--attributes=attributelist]
refresh -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist]
reinstall_agent -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID
assetuuid] [--attributes=attributelist] -u|--user username [-p|--password
password] -v|--version version
reset -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist] [-n|--netboot] [-f|--force[
set -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist] [-l|--locator on|off] [-n|--notifications on|off]
set_maintenance -g|--gear [-U|--UUID assetuuid] [--attributes=attributelist]
on|off
show_jobs -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist]
unmanage -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist] -u|--user username -p|--password password
[-t|--type=type]
update -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID assetuuid]
[--attributes=attributelist] [-d|--description text] [-n|--name new_assetname]
[-t|--tags text] [-s|--semantictags text]
```

Description

The Gear mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Gear subcommands to view and manage assets including operating systems, hardware, and chassis.

Type the `gear` command at the command line prompt to enter Gear mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

apply_firmware -g|--gear *assetname* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] -p|--profile *profilename*

Provisions assets with the packages described in a firmware profile.

delete -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*] [-f|--force]
Remove the specified asset from Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center's management.

fwprofile_compliance -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* -p|--profile *profilename*
Determines whether the specified assets comply with the images and policies in the specified profile.

list [-l|--detail] [-f|--filter *search_string*]
Displays a list of all operating systems, servers, and chassis that are managed by Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use this command to obtain the name of an asset to use with the other Gear subcommands, either its User Friendly Name or its UUID. Add the `-l` option to include detailed information about the asset. Use the `-f|--filter` option with a regular expression to control the contents of the list.

manage -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*] -u|--user *username* -p|--password *password* [-t|--type=*type*]
Includes the specified asset as one of Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center's managed assets.

poweroff -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*] [-f|--force]
Deactivates a managed server or chassis. Use the `poweron` command to activate the asset.

poweron -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*]
Activates a managed server or chassis.

provision_os -g|--gear *assetname* -p|--profile *profilename*
Maintains an operating system on a single server. The command starts a submode with its own commands for defining the provisioning job. In addition to the `set` subcommand, you can use the same attributes with the `show` subcommand to see the current value and you can use them with the `unset` subcommand to cancel any value you have set. The following submode commands are required:

`set profile=`*`profilename`* identifies the provisioning profile for an operating system.
`set system_type=`*`os_type`* identifies the type of operating system: `solaris`, `redhat`, or `suse`.
`set server_name=`*`servername`* identifies the server running the operating system.
`set hostname=`*`hostname`* identifies the name for the operating system.
`set ip_address=`*`ipaddress`* identifies the IP address of the operating system.
`commit` submits the provisioning job.
The following submode commands are optional:

`set register=True|False` controls whether to add the information to the inventory.
`set manualnetboot=True|False` controls whether to allow the use of `netboot`.
`set domain=` *company.com* defines the route for locating the operating system.
`set netmask=` *ipaddress* defines the route for locating the operating system.
`set gateway=` *ipaddress* defines the route of the operating system.
`set nameserver=` *ipaddress* defines the route for locating the operating system.
`set boot_path=` *path* identifies the path to the device for starting the operating system.
`set boot_device=` *devicename* identifies the device for starting of the operating system
`set console_baud=` *baudrate* identifies the console's baud rate. Default is 9600.

`set console=` *consoletype* identifies the console's type. Default is *ttya*

reboot -g|--gear *assetname* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*]
Reboots an operating system.

refresh -g|--gear *assetname*[,assetname2...assetnamen] [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*]
Updates the asset's information by re-probing the component, including scanning the service tag.

reinstall_agent -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*] -u|--user *username* [-p|--password *password*] -v|--version *version*
Re-installs agent software on the specified asset.

reset -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*] [-n|--netboot] [-f|--force]
Resets hardware, either a server or chassis, by powering it off and then powering it on.

set -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*] [-l|--locator on|off] [-n|--notifications on|off]
Controls the actions of specific asset. Use the subcommand to control the asset's locator lights and whether it uses notifications.

set_maintenance -g|--gear [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*] on|off
Places an asset in maintenance mode or removes an asset from maintenance mode.

show_jobs -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*]
Lists the jobs associated with the specified asset. This subcommand gives the same result as the Jobs mode's `list --filter` *assetname* command.

unmanage -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*] -u|--user *username* -p|--password *password* [-t|--type=*type*]
Releases the specified asset from Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center management and uninstalls the agent software.

update -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2...assetnamen]* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] [--attributes=*attributelist*] [-d|--description *text*] [-n|--name *new_assetname*] [-t|--tags *text*] [-s|--semantictags *text*]
Changes attributes of a specific asset. Use the subcommand to change the name of the asset, add or change a description of the asset, and add or change a tag.

Options

-d|--description
Adds or changes the description of a specific asset.

-f

- With the `list` subcommand, this option accepts a *search_string* and filters the output to match the regular expression.
- With the `delete`, `poweroff` and `reset` subcommand, this option forces the operation.

-g|--gear
Identifies a specific managed server, chassis, or operating system. For the `apply_firmware` and`reinstall_agent` subcommands, this option accepts a list of assets.

-l
- With the `list` subcommand, this option specifies that the output includes additional information about the asset: Status, Lock Info, Zone. This option can also be invoked as `--detail`.
- With the `set` subcommand, this option controls whether the locator lights are on or off. This option can also be invoked as `--locator`.

-n
- With the `set` subcommand, this option enables and disables notifications. You can also represent this option as `--notifications`.
- With the `update` subcommand, this option specifies the new name of the asset. You can also represent this option as `--name`.
- With the `reset` subcommand, this option specifies a netboot operation instead of booting from disk. You can also represent this option as `--netboot`.

-p
- With the `manage`, `unmanage`, and `reinstall_agent` subcommands, this option specifies the password for the administrative account for the server, chassis, or operating system. You can also represent this option as `-password`. Used with the `-u` option.
- With the `apply_firmware`,`fwprofile_compliance`, and `provision_os` subcommands, this option specifies the firmware profile. The asset is provisioned with the images in the profile.

-s|--semantictags
Adds or changes the semantic tags for a specific asset.

-t
- With the `manage` and `unmanage` commands, this option specifies an asset's type. You can also represent this option as `--type`.
- With the `update` command, this option adds or changes the legacy tags for a specific asset. You can also represent this option as `--tags`.

-u|--user
Specifies the account name for the administrative account for the server, chassis, or operating system. Used with the `-p` option.

-v|--version
Specifies the version number of the agent software.

-U|--UUID
Specifies an asset by its Universal Unique Identifier. This is useful when assets have the same user-friendly name.

--attributes=
Constrains the operation of the command to those assets that match the characteristics listed in *attributeslist*. Use this method of specifying assets instead of their user-friendly name or UUID.

Operands

assetname
User-friendly name for a specific server, chassis, or operating system. To obtain a name, use the `list` subcommand.

asset_uuid
Universal Unique Identifier, to distinguish a specific asset from one with the same asset user-friendly name.

attributeslist
A comma-separated list of key-value pairs, used to constrain an operation to assets that match the values.

- For the `type` key, the values are `os`, `server`, or `chassis`.
- For the `UUID` key, the value is a valid UUID.
- For the `UFN` key, the value is an asset's name.
- For the `ip` key, the value is a valid IPv4 network address.

password
String that acts as the credential for the administrative account of the server, chassis or operating system.

profilename
Identifier of a specific provisioning profile.

search_string
Regular expression used to constrain the output.

text
Text string that describes the asset or acts as a tag.

type
Name of the asset type: `os`, `server`, or `chassis`

username
Name of the administrative account of the server, chassis, or operating system.

version
Version number of the agent software to install on an item of gear.

Examples

Example 1 Display a detailed list of assets

```
EnterpriseController/gear > list -l
Registered Gear
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Name: ManagedBox   Description : 192.0.2.10   Managed State : MANAGED   Status :
OK   Lock Info : None   Is a Zone : False   Product UUID :
6f1f1dg9-f8sc-8b1b-9c81-ddaab86a261d   Asset Type : Server
Name: EnterpriseController   Description: 192.0.2.5   Managed State: MANAGED
Status: OK   Lock Info: None   Is a Zone: False   Product UUID :
5f1f1dg9-f8sc-8b1b-9c81-ddaab86a261d   Asset Type : Server
```

Example 2 Display a list of Oracle Solaris assets

```
EnterpriseController/gear > list --filter 6flfl
Registered Gear
UFN         |  State  | Description  | Type   |         UUID
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ManagedBox | MANAGED |192.0.2.10     | Server | abcdedg9-f8sc-8b1b-abcd-b86a261d
```

Example 3 Display a list of jobs associated with the specific asset, cyclops.

```
EnterpriseController/gear > show_jobs -g cyclops
Current Jobs     Job ID               Status               Job Type
Owner
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Historical Jobs     Job ID              Status              Job Type
Owner
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
cyclops               SUCCESS              ReinstallAgentJob        root
cyclops               SUCCESS              AgentProvisioningJob     root
```

Example 4 Change the name of an asset from “cyclops” to “gorgon”

```
EnterpriseController/gear > set -g cyclops -n gorgon
```

Example 5 Deactivate the gorgon asset

```
EnterpriseController/gear > poweroff -g gorgon
```

Example 6 Turn off the locator light on the gorgon asset and disable notifications

```
EnterpriseController/gear > set -g gorgon -l off -n off
```

Example 7 Reset the gorgon asset using netboot

```
EnterpriseController/gear > reset -g gorgon -n
```

Example 8 Add a description and some tags to the gorgon asset

```
EnterpriseController/gear > update -g gorgon -d Finance_netbt -t os solaris
```

Example 9 Re-install agent software on the gorgon asset

```
EnterpriseController/gear > reinstall -g gorgon -v 2.1.0.906 -u Weather101 -p
monsoon
```

Example 10 Restart all operating systems with the name s10

```
EnterpriseController/gear > reboot --attributes=type=os,UFN=s10
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

groups

Command to initiate the Groups mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
attach -g|--group  groupname -n|--gear assetname [-U|--uuid assetuuid]
create -g|--group groupname [-d|--description text]  [-p|--parent parentgroup]
delete -g|--group groupname [-c|--child]
detach  -g|--group groupname -n|--gear assetname [-U|--uuid assetuuid]
list [-l|--detail] [-b|--brief]
list_members -g|--group groupname
list_membership -n|--gear assetname [-U|--uuid assetuuid]
move -n|--gear assetname [-U|--UUID assetuuid] -f|--from_group groupname_source
-g|--group groupname_destination
poweroff -g|--group groupname [-f|--force]
poweron -g|--group groupname [-n|--netboot]
reset -g|--group groupname [-f|--force] [-n|--netboot]
update -g|--group groupname [-n|--name new_groupname] [-d|--description text]
[-p|--parent parentgroup]
```

Description

The Groups mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Groups subcommands to create sets and subsets of assets. You can power on and power off all the assets in a group.

Type the `groups` command at the command line prompt to enter Groups mode. Type the `end` to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`attach -g|--group  groupname -n|--gear assetname [-U|--uuid assetuuid]`
Adds a managed asset to an existing group.

`create -g|--group groupname [-d|--description text] [-p|--parent parentgroup]`
Defines a new user-defined group by its name, purpose, and relationship to another group. The parent group does not have to exist; it can be created at a later time. The relationship between a parent group and its child group is arbitrary and for the convenience of administration

`delete -g|--group groupname [-c|--child]`
Removes a group. The assets that are members of the group remain in operation but are no longer defined as members of the group. The `-c` option includes any subgroups of the specified group.

`detach -g|--group groupname -n|--gear assetname [-U|--uuid assetuuid]`
Removes a managed asset from a group.

`list [-l|--detail] [-b|--brief]`
Displays a list of all existing groups of assets in Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use this command to obtain the name for a specific group to use with the other Group subcommands. Add the `-l` option to the command to include detailed information about the group.

list_members -g|--group *groupname*
Displays a list of assets that are in the specified group.

list_membership -n|--gear *assetname* [-U|--uuid *assetuuid*]
Displays a list of groups of which the named asset is a member. If more than one asset has the same name, specify the asset further by adding the asset's UUID.

move -n|--gear *assetname* [-U|--UUID *assetuuid*] -f|--from_group *groupname_source* -g|--group *groupname_destination*
Changes the membership of an asset from one group to another group. This command gives the same result as using the `detach` command and then the `attach` command.

poweroff -g|--group *groupname* [-f|--force]
Deactivates any running asset in the group. The `-f` option, indicating a forced action, deactivates the asset immediately. Use the `poweron` command to activate the members of the group.

poweron -g|--group *groupname* [-n|--netboot]
Activates any deactivated asset in the group by booting from disk. The `-n` option indicates that the asset is started by using `netboot`.

reset -g|--group *groupname* [-f|--force] [-n|--netboot]
Resets the specified servers in the group by booting from disk. The [`-f`] option, indicating a forced action, resets the server immediately. The [`-n`] option indicates that the reset is accomplished by using `netboot`.

update -g|--group *groupname* [-n|--name *new_groupname*] [-d|--description *text*] [-p|--parent *parentgroup*]
Changes the name, description, or parent group of the group.

Options

The following options are supported by some of the subcommands:

-b|--brief
Limits the output to only group names.

-c|--child
Deletes the child groups of the specified group in addition to deleting the group.

-d|--description
Defines a string to identify the contents or purpose of the group.

-f
- For the `reset` and `poweroff` subcommands, this option directs the subcommand to complete immediately. The option can also be invoked as `--force`.
- For the `move` subcommand, this option specifies the name of the group that is being moved. The option can also be invoked as `--from_group`.

-g|--group
A string to identify a specific group.

-l|--detail
Specifies that the output of the list includes the details about the group.

-n
- For the `move` and `detach` subcommands, this option specifies the name of the asset.

- For the `poweron` and `reset` subcommands, this option specifies that each server performs a `netboot` operation and does not boot from disk. The option can also be invoked as `--netboot`.
- For the `update` subcommand, this option specifies the new name of the group.The option can also be invoked as `--name`.

`-p|--parent`
Specifies the name of the parent group associated with the new group.

`-U|--uuid`
Specifies an asset by its Universal Unique Identifier.

`--attributes`
Specifies a list of asset attributes instead of the asset name.

Operands

The following operands are supported:

assetname
Identifies a specific server, chassis, or operating system.

assetuuid
Universal Unique Identifier, to distinguish a specific asset from one with the same asset name.

attibutes
Attributes of an asset, to distinguish a specific asset from one with the same asset name. The attributes that can be used are the type, UUID, UFN, and IP.

groupname
Identifies a specific group.

groupname_source
Identifies a source group.

groupname_destination
Identifies a destination group.

parentgroup
Identifies a specific group which shares members with a subgroup.

text
Text string that describes the group.

Examples

Example 1 Display a detailed list of groups

```
EnterpriseController/groups > list -l
```

Example 2 Create a subgroup of the group nyc_all that contains various types of assets that must remain activated.

```
EnterpriseController/groups > create -g brooklyn -d alltime -t heterogenous -p
nyc_all
```

Example 3 Add the ddgr42 system to the new group.

```
EnterpriseController/groups > attach -n ddgr42 -g brooklyn
```

Example 4 Replace the ddgr42 system with the reese1 system

```
EnterpriseController/groups > detach -n ddgr42 -g brooklyn attach -n reese1 -g
brooklyn
```

Example 5 Deactivate the entire parent group

```
EnterpriseController/groups > poweroff -g nyc_all
```

Example 6 Activate the subgroup.

```
poweron -g brooklyn
```

Example 7 Remove a group

```
EnterpriseController/groups > delete -g leo_d
```

Example 8 Move ddgr42 to another group

```
EnterpriseController/groups > move -n ddgr42 -f brooklyn -g nyc_all
```

Example 9 Update the name and description of the group.

```
EnterpriseController/groups > update -g brooklyn -n laca -d start1955
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

incidents

Command to initiate the Incidents mode and to use its subcommands. The Incidents subcommands manages notices that thresholds have been exceeded and hardware faults.

Synopsis

```
acknowledge -i|--incidents incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]  [-n|--note
text]
annotate -i|--incidents incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]  [-n|--note text]
[-s|--synopsis text] [-t|--type comment|suggested_action]
assign -i|--incidents incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn] -u|--user owner
[-n|--note text]
close -i|--incidents  incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn] [-n|--note text]
[-d|--disable-delay minutes]
list [-e|--emitter] [-l|--detail] [-s|--state state] [-u|--user owner] [-C|--limit
count]
show -i|--incidents incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]  [-l|--detail]
show_alerts -i|--incidents incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]  [-l|--detail]
```

Description

The Incidents mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Incidents subcommands to manage the conditions reported by the monitoring feature.

Type the `incidents` command at the command line prompt to enter Incidents mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

list [-e|emitter] [-l|--details] [-s|--state *state*] [-u|--user *owner*] [-C|--limit *count*]
Displays a list of current incidents, up to the default limit of 100 incidents. You can restrict the list to the specified type of incident (state), the specified emitter, or the specified assigned owner. You can also control the number of incidents in the display, using 0 to see all incidents.

show -i|--incidents *incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]* [-l|--detail]
Displays detailed information about one or more incidents.

show_alerts -i|--incidents *incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]* [-l|--detail]
Displays a list of alert notifications for the specified incident.

acknowledge -i|--incidents *incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]* [-n|--note *text*]
Accepts the assignment of one or more incidents. You can add some text to the detailed information to indicate activity on the incidents such as the type of investigation or status.

annotate -i|--incidents *incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]* [-n|--note

***text*] [-s|--synopsis *text*] [-t|--type comment|suggested_action]**
Adds a synopsis of your new information to the detailed information for one or more incidents. You can combine the synopsis with a longer note or with the type of annotation.

assign -i|--incidents *incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]* -u|--user *owner* [-n|--note *text*]
Attaches one or more incidents to the specified user name. After an incident is assigned, the new owner of the incident uses the `acknowledge` subcommand to accept the assignment.

close -i|--incidents *incidentID[,incidentID2,..,incidentIDn]* [-n|--note *text*] [-d|--disable-delay *minutes*]
Makes the incident inactive, because the investigation by the owner indicates the incident is not an issue or has resulted in the incident being resolved. Use the `-d` option to suspend monitoring for a set number of minutes.

Options

-C|--limit
Specifies the number of incidents in the list of incidents.

-d|--disable-delay
Suspends the monitoring of threshold conditions.

-l|--detail
Includes details in the display of information.

-e|--emitter
Includes the name and UUID of the asset that is generating the incident.

-l|--detail
Includes details in the display of information.

-n|--note
Adds text to the incident to update progress or give resolution.

-s

- With the `annotate` subcommand, this option adds a synopsis that is displayed when the `list` subcommand is used. The option can also be invoked as `--synopsis`.
- With the `list` subcommand, this option restricts the display to those incidents that match the state of the incident. The option can also be invoked as `--state`.

-t|--type
Modifies an annotation to label its type. Type can be either Comment or Suggested Action.

-u|--user
Specifies the name of the account that is responsible for investigating the incident.

Operands

count
An integer to indicate the number of incidents in the list of incidents. The default value is 100. Use a value of 0 to see all incidents.

incidentID
The identifier for an incident or a comma-separated list of identifiers.

minutes
An integer to indicate the number of minutes to suspend monitoring.

owner
The user account that is assigned an incident.

state
Indicates an incident's state filter.

text
Text that describes a synopsis or a note.

See Also

oc(5), credentials(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

jobs

Command to initiate the Jobs mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
delete -x|--id jobID
list [-l --detail] [-x|--id jobID] [-o|--owner job_ownername] [-s|--status job_
status]  [-t|--type job_type] [-f|--filter search_string] [-r|--runid runID]
[-S|--sort jobid|jobname|job_
ownername|createDate|endDate|startDate|endDate|duration] [-A|--ascend]
[-m|--matchAll] [-C|--limit integer] [-L|--nologdetails]
rerun_on_failed -x |--id jobID
run -x|--id jobID [-s|--simulate]
stop -x|--id jobID
```

Description

The Jobs mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Jobs subcommands to view current and historical jobs and to manage current jobs.

Type the `jobs` command at the command line prompt to enter Jobs mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`list [-l|--detail] [-x|--id jobID] [-o|--owner job_ownername] [-s|--status job_status] [-t|--type job_type] [-f|--filter search_string] [-r|--runid runID] [-S|--sort jobid|jobname|job_ownername|createDate|endDate|startDate|endDate|duration] [-A|--ascend] [-m|--matchAll] [-C|--limit integer] [-L|--nologdetails]`
Displays a list of all current jobs and completed jobs. Use this command to obtain the identifier of a specific job to use with other Jobs subcommands. Add the `-l` option to the command to display detailed information about the jobs. Add the `-x` option to the command to display information about a specific job. Use the other options to limit the display to those items that match the criteria and use the `-A` option to change the order of the results.

`delete -x|--id jobID`
Removes a job. The job must be completed or stopped before it can be deleted. Deleted jobs remain in the display of historical jobs.

`rerun_on_failed -x|--id jobID`
Runs the specified job again on failed targets. A job that has a status of PARTIALLYSUCCESSFUL has failed on at least one target.

`run -x|--id jobID [-s|--simulate]`
Runs the specified job. The `--simulate` option performs the actions of the job but does not execute it.

`stop -x|--id jobID`
Stops a job and cancels it. The job must be re-created to be run again.

Options

-A|--ascend
The default order of a list is in descending order. This option changes the output of the command to ascending order.

-C|--limit
Constrains the list of jobs to the specified number of jobs.

-f|--filter
Constrains the output of a subcommand to match the regular expression.

-l|--detail
Specifies that the output of the `list` subcommand includes additional information: creation date, end date, and each task in the job.

-L|--nologdetails
Constrains the details of a job to exclude the log of a job.

-m|--matchAll
The default search reports the all jobs that match any of the search criteria. This option limits the output of the command to jobs that match all of the criteria.

-o|--owner
Specifies that the output of the command lists jobs that match the owner of the job.

-r|--runid
Specifies that the output of the list command includes information for a specific execution of a specific job. The default operation displays information for the most recent run of the job.

-s
- With the `list` command, the output of the command lists jobs that match the status of the job. The option can also be invoked as `--status`.
- With the `run` command, the actions of the job are performed but not executed. THe option can also be invoked as `--simulate`.

-S|--sort
The default order of a list is in descending order of the job identifier. This option changes the output of the command to sort the jobs according to the specified attribute.

-t|--type
The output of the command lists jobs that match the specified type.

-x|--id
Specifies that the subcommand acts on a specific job.

Operands

createDate*, *endDate*, *startDate
Constrains the output to jobs that match the specified dates.

duration
Constrains the output to jobs that match the length of time.

jobID
The identifier of a specific job. To obtain a job identifier, use the `list` subcommand.

job_ownername
Constrains the output to jobs of the specified owner.

job_status
Constrains the output to jobs with the specified status.

job_type
Constrains the output to jobs with the specified type.

runID
The identifier of a specific execution of a job. The run ID is included in the details of a job.

search_string
Regular expression used to constrain the output.

Examples

Example 1 Display a detailed list of jobs

```
EnterpriseController/jobs > list -l -x amritsar.1
Job Id: EnterpriseCo.1   Created By: root   Type: DeleteAssetJob   Status:
PARTIALLYSUCCESSFUL   Creation Date: Mon Jun 22 13:07:59 MDT 2010   End Date: Mon
Jun 22 13:08:17 MDT 2010   Run Id: 1     Task Id: 1     Task Name:
DeleteSvcTagsTask       Target: __
satellite/com.sun.hss.domain:name="urn:st:fc619676",type=ServiceTag
Status: SUCCESS       Cause Code:       Message: Deleted service tag. (86011)
DEBUG :  Service Tag deletion started on             __
satellite/com.sun.hss.domain:name="urn:st:fc61n
(output omitted)
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

monitoring

Command to initiate the Monitoring mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
enable
disable
list
```

Description

The Monitoring mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Monitoring subcommands to view and globally manage the asset monitoring services.

Type the `monitoring` command at the command line prompt to enter Monitoring mode. Type the `end` to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`enable`
Globally enables all monitoring rules.

`disable`
Globally disables all monitoring rules.

`list`
Lists the enabled state for the monitoring rules.

Options

None.

Operands

None.

Examples

Example 1 Display the state of asset monitoring services.

```
EnterpriseController/monitoring > list
```

Example 2 Enable all asset monitoring rules.

```
EnterpriseController/monitoring > enable
```

Example 3 Disable all asset monitoring rules.

```
EnterpriseController/monitoring > disable
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

networks

Command to initiate the Networks mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
list
```

Description

The Networks mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Networks subcommands to view the list of managed networks.

Type the `networks` command at the command line prompt to enter Networks mode. Type the `end` to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`list [-l|--detail]`
Displays the list of managed networks.

Options

The following option is supported by the list subcommand:

`-l|--detail`
Specifies that the output of the list includes the details about the managed networks.

Operands

None.

Examples

Example 1 Display a simplified list of managed networks.

```
EnterpriseController/networks > list
```

Example 2 Display a detailed list of managed networks.

```
EnterpriseController/monitoring > list -l
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

notifications

Command to initiate the Notifications mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
delete -i|--notification_id
notificationID[,notificationID1,notificationID2,...notificationIDn] [-u|--username
username]
list [-l|--detail] [-f|--filter  search_string] [-s|--severity severity_level]
[-c|--count count] [-u|--username username] [-i|--notification_id notificationID]
[-r|--status status]
```

Description

The Notifications mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Notifications subcommands to view and delete notifications.

Type the `notification` command at the command line prompt to enter Notification mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Notifications are created as the result of running jobs, indicating that a job has started or ended, that a task has completed or expired without completing, or that an error has occurred.

Subcommands

`list [-l|--detail] [-f|--filter search_string] [-s|--severity severity_level] [-c|--count count] [-u|--username username] [-i|--notification_id notificationID] [-r|--status status]]`
Displays a list of all notifications. Use the options to constrain the output to notifications that match the criteria.

```
Id: 43
     User: root
     Date: 2010-091-23 14:23:28.052028
     Severity: Low
     Type: Info
     Message:  Error in OS Updates Module. (35057) GUUS is not accessible.
       Check that the SOA username and password is set correctly and that
       networking is properly configured.(35058)
```

`delete -i|--notification_id notificationID[,notificationID1,notificationID2,...notificationIDn] [-u|--username username]`
Removes specific notifications. Use the `list` command to get the identification number of the notification or the owner of the notification.

Options

`-c|--count`
Restricts the output of the command to the specified number of notifications.

-f|--filter
Restricts the output of the command to notifications that match the specified regular expression.

-i|--notification_id
Identifies a specific notification.

-l|--detail
Displays details about the notification.

-r|--status
Restricts the output of the command to notifications of the specified status.

-s|--severity
Restricts the output of the command to notifications of the specified severity level.

-u|--username
Restricts the output of the command to notifications of the owner.

Operands

notificationID
The number of the notification, as shown in the output of the `list` command.

search string
A regular expression that is used to match notifications.

severity_level
The type of notification to include: HIGH, MEDIUM, or LOW.

count
The number of notifications to display. Integer value or MAX.

username
The identifier for the owner of the job that generated the notification.

notificationID
The unique identifier for each notification.

status
READ | UNREAD.

Examples

Example 1 To delete a notification

```
EnterpriseController/notifications > delete -i 43
```

Example 2 To filter the notifications

```
EnterpriseController/notifications > list -- filter High
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

osimage

Command to initiate the Osimage mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
delete -n|--name imagename
import -f|--filename filename -n|--name imagename [-d|--description description]
list [-l|--detail]
```

Description

The Osimage mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Osimage subcommands to view a list of ISO images and to add and delete images.

Type the `osimage` command at the command line prompt to enter Osimage mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`list [-l|--detail]`
Displays a list of all images managed by Ops Center. Use this command to obtain the name for a specific image to use with the other Osimage subcommands. Add the `-l` option to the command to display detailed information about the images.

```
Image Name:  SLES-10-sp2
             Image Type:  iso
             Description:  SLES-10-sp2
             Version:  SUSE-Linux-Enterprise-Server-SP2-10.2-0
             OS Type:  suse
             Guest OS Type:  linux
```

`import -f|--filename filename -n|--name image_name [-d|--description description]`
Creates a job that includes an image in Enterprise Manager Ops Center, using an image that resides on the Enterprise Manager Ops Center's system's local file system.

`delete -n|--name image_name`
Removes an image from Enterprise Manager Ops Center management.

Options

`-d|--description`
Describes the image.

`-f|--filename`
Specifies the location of the image file.

`-l|--detail`
Adds the following attributes to the output of the `list` subcommand:

Guest OS Variant
Is HVM Capable
Is PV Capable
Parent ISO Name

Profile Name
Profile Description
Profile DistroName
Profile OSVersion
Profile Platform
Profile Scripts

-n|--name
Identifies a specific image by name.

Operands

description
String that describes the image in the file.

imagename
The identifier of a specific image file.

filename
Specifies an existing image on the local file system, including path and filename.

Examples

Example 1 Display detailed information about images

```
EnterpriseController/osimage > list -l
     Image Name:  SLES-10-sp2
       Image Type:  iso
       Description:  SLES-10-sp2
       Version:  SUSE-Linux-Enterprise-Server-SP2-10.2-0
       OS Type:  suse
       Guest OS Type:  linux
       Guest OS Variant:  sles10
       Is HVM Capable:  True
       Is PV Capable:  True
       Parent ISO Name:  None
           Profile Name:  SLES-10-sp2
           Profile Description:  SLES-10-sp2
           Profile DistroName:  SLES-10-sp2
           Profile OSVersion:  SUSE-Linux-Enterprise-Server-SP2-10.2-0
           Profile Platform:  x86
           Profile Scripts:
```

Example 2 Import a new ISO image, Solaris10U6, from an image that is in the local file system

```
EnterpriseController/osimage > import -f /images/dvd-s10u6-x86.iso -n Solaris10U6
-d "Solaris 10 Update 6"
```

Example 3 Remove an image

```
EnterpriseController/osimage > delete -n Solaris10U6
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

osprofile

Command to initiate the OSProfile mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
clone -p|--profile profilename -n|--name profile_name_new
delete -p|--profile profilename
export -p|--profile profilename  -f|--file file_name
import -f|--file filename
import_jet_template -p|--profile profilename -i|--image os_image -t|--template_
path path
list -l|--detail
```

Description

The OSProfile mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use OSProfile subcommands to view a list of operating system profiles, to import new profiles from a local file system, and to export profiles to files.

Type the `osprofile` command at the command line prompt to enter OSProfile mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`clone -p|--profile` ***`profilename`*** **`-n|--name`** ***`profilename_new`***
Copies an OS profile to one with a different name.

`delete -p|--profile` ***`profilename`***
Removes an OS profile.

`export -p|--profile` ***`profilename`*** **`-f|--file`** ***`filename`***
Moves a profile to a file with the extension *.prof*.

`import -f|--file` ***`filename`***
Adds an operating system profile from a file. The file must have the prof extension. Before you import a profile that was exported previously, change the Name and Payload_Name fields.

`import_jet_template -p|--profile` ***`profilename`*** **`-i|--image`** ***`os_image`***
`-t|--template_path` ***`path`***
Includes a JET template for OS provisioning.

`list -l|--detail`
Displays a list of profiles. Use this command to obtain the name of a specific profile to use with the other OSProfiles subcommands.

Options

`-i|--image`
Specifies an OS ISO image.

`-l|--detail`
Includes details in the list of profiles.

-n|--name
Specifies a new operating system profile.

-p|--name
Specifies an operating system profile.

-f|--file
Specifies a name for the file with the exported profile.

-t|--template_path
Specifies the path to the JET template.

Operands

os_image
Name of ISO file with OS image.

path
Full path for the local location of the OS image file.

profilename
Name of an operating system profile.

filename
Name of the new file that contains exported profile.

Examples

Example 1

```
EnterpriseController/osprofile > list
    Profile Name: sles10Jeff1
        Description: linux enterprise server at Jeff
        DistroName: sles10
        OS Version: SUSE-Linux-Enterprise-Server-SP2-10.2-0
        Platform: x86
```

Example 2 Imports the ddgr profile

```
EnterpriseController/osprofile > import -p ddgr.prof
Successfully import profile from 'ddgr.prof'
```

Example 3 Exports the ddgr profile

```
EnterpriseController/osprofile > export -p ddgr -f la_ddgr.prof
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

reports

Command to initiate the Reports mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
check
cleanup [-t|--t pause_time] [-q|--quiet]
convert [-p partitionID [-n number_of_samples]] [-q|--quiet]
delete -p|--id partitionID [-t|--t pause_time] [-q|--quiet]
disable
enable
info
list
partition -p|--id partitionID [-s|--state] [-k|--hourly] [-d|--daily]
[-w|--weekly] [-m|--monthly] [-t|--stats] [-f|--full]
pause -t|--t pause_time
purge [-p partitionID [-n number_of_samples]] [-q|--quiet]
reset -p|--id partitionID [-t|--t pause_time] [-q|--quiet]
reset_stats
rollup [-p|--id partitionID] [-t|--t pausetime] [-q|--quiet]
show
start
stats
stop
urns -p|--id partitionID [-u|--urn urn_name] [-q|--quiet]
```

Description

The Reports mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Groups subcommands to perform actions related to the reporting service such as viewing the collection of samples, called partitions, deleting a partition, applying the rollup and cleanup processes to a partition, and reverting the rollup process.

Type the `reports` command at the command line prompt to enter Reports mode. Type the `end` to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

check
Checks each partition to determine if a conversion is necessary.

cleanup [-t|--t *pause_time*] [-q|--quiet]
Start the cleanup process, removing very old samples in a partition.

convert [-p|--id *partitionID* [-n *number_of_samples*]] [-q|--quiet]
Converts samples of a partition to a new format.

delete -p|--id *partitionID* [-t|--t *pause_time*] [-q|--quiet]
Deletes a specific partition.

disable
Disables automatic rollup and cleanup in a partition.

enable
Enables automatic rollup and cleanup in a partition.

info
Displays detailed information about the rollup and cleanup processes.

list
Displays a list of all partitions managed by the reporting service.

partition -p|--id *partitionID* [-s|--state] [-k|--hourly] [-d|--daily] [-w|--weekly] [-m|--monthly] [-t|--stats] [-f|--full]
Displays detailed information about a partition, including its state, and the number of daily, hourly, weekly, monthly, or stats samples.

pause -t|--t *pause_time*
Sets the pause time used for the rollup and cleanup processes.

purge [-p|--id *partitionID* [-n *number_of_samples*]] [-q|--quiet]
Purges the old format samples of a partition.

reset -p|--id *partitionID* [-t|--t *pause_time*] [-q|--quiet]
Resets a specific partition to revert the effects of a rollup that has been previously applied.

reset_stats
Resets the statistics related to the rollup and cleanup processes.

rollup [-p|--id *partitionID*] [-t|--t *pause_time*] [-q|--quiet]
Starts the rollup process, calculating the average of samples in a partition. If no partition is given, the reporting service automatically selects the oldest partition that has not been rolled up already.

show
Displays the current status of the reporting service.

start
Starts the reporting service without restarting the Enterprise Controller.

stats
Displays the statistics related to the rollup and cleanup processes.

stop
Stops the reporting service without stopping the Enterprise Controller.

urns -p|--id *partitionID* [-u|--urn *urn_name*] [-q|--quiet]
Displays a list of assets with at least one sample in a specific partition. If no urn name is given, the list of urns that have at least one sample in the partition is shown. This list includes the number of samples for each urn. If a urn name is given, the list of attributes of this urn that have at least one sample is displayed. This list includes the number of samples for each attribute.

Options

The following options are supported by some of the subcommands:

-d|--daily
Display the number of daily samples.

-f|--full
Display all the information about a partition.

-k|--hourly
Display the number of hourly samples.

-m|--monthly
Display the number of monthly samples.

-n|--n
Specifies the number samples.

-p|--id
Specifies a partition by its ID.

-q|--quiet
Avoids displaying warning messages.

-s|--state
Display the state of the partition.

-t

- For the `partition` command, this option displays the number of stats samples.The option can also be invoked as `--stats`.
- For the `cleanup`, `delete`, `pause`, `reset`, and `rollup` command, this option is an integer that specifies the pause time in milliseconds.The option can also be invoked as `--t`.

-u|--urn
Specifies a urn name.

-w|--weekly
Display the number of weekly samples.

Operands

The following operands are supported:

number_of_samples
Integer to specify the samples for the convert or purge subcommands.

partitionID
The identifier of a partition. To obtain a job identifier, use the `list` command.

pause_time
Integer to specify the pause time in milliseconds.

urn_name
Identifies the asset for which the list of attributes is requested. An urn name is an object name.

Examples

Example 1 Display the number of monthly samples in a partition

```
EnterpriseController/reports > partition -p 20120514 -m
```

Example 2 Display a list of assets with at least one sample in a specific partition

```
EnterpriseController/reports > urns -p 20120514
```

Example 3 Start the rollup process

```
EnterpriseController/reports > rollup -p 20120514 -t 10
```

Example 4 Start the cleanup process

```
EnterpriseController/reports > cleanup
```

Example 5 Delete a partition

```
EnterpriseController/reports > delete -p 20120514
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

serverpools

Command to initiate the ServerPools mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
list
list_members -U|--UUID server_pool_uuid [-l|--detail]
remove_members -U|--UUID server_pool_uuid -M|--members server_uuid [-f|--force]
```

Description

The ServerPools mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use ServerPools subcommands to view and manage server pools.

Type the `serverpools` command at the command line prompt to enter ServerPools mode. Type the `end` to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`list`
Displays a list of all existing server pools.

`list_members -U|--UUID server_pool_uuid [-l|--detail]`
Displays a list of members that are part of a server pool. Add the `-l` option to the command to include detailed information about the members of the server pool.

`remove_members -U|--UUID server_pool_uuid -M|--members server_uuid [-f|--force]`
Removes a member or a list of members from a server pool.

Options

The following options are supported by some of the subcommands:

`-f|--force`
Forces the server removal from the server pool.

`-l|--detail`
Specifies that the output of the list includes the details about the members of the server pool.

`-M|--members`
Identifies a member or a list of members from a server pool to be removed from it.

`-U|--UUID`
Specifies an asset by its Universal Unique Identifier.

Operands

The following operands are supported:

server_pool_uuid
Universal Unique Identifier, to distinguish a specific server pool from one with the same asset name.

server_uuid
Universal Unique Identifier, to distinguish a specific server from one with the same asset name.

Examples

Example 1 Display a list of existing server pools,

```
EnterpriseController/serverpools > list
```

Example 2 Display the list of members from a server pool.

```
EnterpriseController/serverpools > list_members --UUID
7e60dcd8-b749-4dd4-ad4e-0525b17181c9 --detail
```

Example 3 Remove a server from a server pool.

```
EnterpriseController/serverpools > remove_members -U
2d602947-596e-4361-8910-8504c03a470d -M a38b1dac-4299-4066-bea0-af87fa1d2a3e
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

stats

Command to initiate the Stats mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
show [-i|--interval interval]
```

Description

The Stats mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use the Stats subcommand to view current information about the host.

Type the `stats` command at the command line prompt to enter Stats mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`show [-i|--interval interval]`
Displays the current values for the name of the host, the percent of memory used, the amount of remaining memory, the average load in the last 15 minutes, and the percent of CPU utilization. Use the `-i` option to repeat the command at the specified number of seconds.

```
Name         Used Mem %    Free Mem (MB)   Avg Load 15min  CPU util %
hs-x4100-1   34.28         6646              1.74           75.00
```

Options

`-i|--interval`
Specifies the time to wait before repeating the command.

Operands

interval
The number of seconds to wait for the next repetition of the command.

Press Ctrl+d or q to cancel the command.

Examples

Example 1 Repeat the command every 5 seconds

```
EnterpriseController/stats > show --interval 5
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), update(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

update

Command to initiate the Update mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
add_configuration_file -f|--filename filename -p|--pathname path -v|--version
version -c|--categoryname category -D|-d|--description description
-C|--channelname channel
add_file_to_distro -f|--file_path path -C|-o|--channelname|--distro_name distro
-a|--category_name category [-s|--security]
add_local_action -a|--actionname action -f|--filename filename -p|--parentname
parent_category  -D|-d|--description description -C|-c|--channelname channel
-t|--actiontype macro|postaction|preaction|probe
add_local_category -c|--category_name category -p|--parent_name parent_category
-D|-d|--description description -C|-o|--channelname|--distro distro
apply_profile_to_gear -g|--gear assetname -y|--policy policyname -f|--profilename
profilename [-r|--failure_policy continue|abort_any] [-x|--execution_policy
sequential|parallel] [-j|--jobname job_name] [-e|--jobdesc job_description]
[-k|--taskname task_name] [-o|--seconds seconds] [-a|--actual]
bulk_upload_directory -C|-D|--channelname|--distribution distribution
-d|--directory directory
check_disconnected
check_guus [-u|--user username] [-p|--password password] [--proxy proxy_hostname]
[--port proxy_port] [--proxyuser proxy_username] [--proxypass  proxy_password]
check_inventory -g|-gear assetname [-a|--allgear] [-t|--snapshot snapshotname]
[-f|--filename filename] [-c|--cvs] [-d|--delimiter delimiter] [-e|--enclosure
enclosure] [-r|--header] [-p|--append]
create_historical_snapshot -g|--gear assetname -s|--snapshotname snapshotname
[-D|--description description]
create_profile [--si search_string] [--su search_string] [--sr search_string]
[--ni nodeID] [--nu nodeID] [--nr nodeID] [-f|--profilename  profilename]
[-C|-o|--channelname|--distro distro] [-D|-l|--description|--profile_desc
description] [-t|--type type] [-a|--all] [-c|--case] [-r|--replace][-p|--loop]
create_profile_from_inventory -g|--gear assetname [-t|--snapshot snapshotname]
[-f|--profilename profilename] [-r|--include_removes]
delete_component -i|--nodeid nodeID -C|d|--channelname|--distro distribution
[-k|--donotcheckforinstall]
delete_profiles -p|--profilename profilename[,profilename2,...,profilenamen]
delete_snapshots [-g|--gear assetname] [-s|--snapshot snapshotname]
find_nodes -s|--search_string search_string [-a|--all] [-l|-detail] [-c|--case]
get_job_status -i|--jobids jobID[,jobID2,...,jobIDn] [-a|--alljobs] [-l|--detail]
[-c|--cvs] [-r|--header] [-f|--filename filename] [-d|--delimiter delimiter]
[-e|--enclosure enclosure] [-p|--append]
job_history -g|--gear assetname[,assetname2,..,assetnamen] [-f|--fromdate from_
date] [-t|--todate to_date] [-i|--jobids jobID[,jobID2,...,jobIDn]] [-l|--detail]
[--fail] [--ok] [--warning] [--nostatus] [--install] [--upgrade] [--uninstall]
[--downgrade] [-L|--log]
list_distros  [-a|--all]
list_policies [-l|--detail] [-p|--policyname policyname]
list_profiles [-l|--detail] [-p|--profilename profilename]
list_snapshots -g|--gear assetname
load_kb_bundle -f|--filename path
modify_gear -g|--gear assetname -y|--policy policyname [--si search_string] [--su
search_string] [--sr search_string] [--ni nodeID] [--nu nodeID] [--nr nodeID]
[-j|--jobname job_name] [-e|--jobdesc  job_description] [-k|--taskname task_name]
[-f|--profilename profilename] [-D|--description description] [-r|--failure_policy
continue|abort_any] [-x|--execution_policy sequential|parallel] [-o|--seconds
```

```
seconds] [-c|--case] [-a|--actual] [-d|--desc] [-p]
search_inventory -s|--search_string search_string [-g|--gear assetname]
[-a|--allgear] [-t|--snapshot snapshotname] [-D|--description description]
[-l|--detail] [-c|--cvs] [-f|--filename filename] [-d|--delimiter delimiter]
[-e|--enclosure enclosure] [-p|--append] [-o nb_loop]
set_component_file -n|--componentname componentname -d|--distro distro
-f|--filename filename
set_connected_mode [-c|--connected]|[-d|--disconnected]
```

Description

The Update mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use Update subcommands to manage the local inventory of a host.

Type the `update` command at the command line prompt to enter Update mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

add_configuration_file -f|--filename *filename* -p|--pathname *path* -v|--version *version* -c|--categoryname *category* -D|-d|--description *description* -C|--chanelname *channel*
Adds a configuration file to a category.

add_local_action -a|--actionname *action* -f|--filename *filename* -p|--parentname *parent_category* -D|-d|--description *description* -C|-c|--channelname *channel* -t|--actiontype macro|postaction|preaction|probe
Adds an action to a category. The action's type can be macro, postaction, preaction, or probe

add_local_category -c|--category_name *category* -p|--parent_name *parent_category* -D|-d|--description *description* -C|-o|--channelname|--distro *distro*
Adds a category into the hierarchy of categories in a distribution. Use the `-r` option to refresh the hierarchy.

check_disconnected
Displays the current connection mode.

job_history -g|--gear *assetname[,assetname2,..,assetnamen]* [-f|--fromdate *from_date*] [-t|--todate *to_date*] [-i|--jobids *jobID[,jobID2,...,jobIDn]*] [-l|--detail] [--fail] [--ok] [--warning] [--nostatus] [--install] [--upgrade] [--uninstall] [--downgrade] [-L|--log]
Displays update jobs for the assets that match the criteria.

get_job_status -i|--jobids *jobID[,jobID2,...,jobIDn]* [-a|--alljobs] [-l|--detail] [-c|--cvs] [-r|--header] [-f|--filename *filename*] [-d|--delimiter *delimiter*] [-e|--enclosure *enclosure*] [-p|--append]
Displays or creates a file of the status of all jobs or the specified job that match the criteria. The format of the results is columnar by default or in detail if you used the `-l` option. To get the results in CSV format, use the `-c` option and then use the `-d`, `-e`, and `-r`options to control the appearance of the CSV format. To append the results to an existing file, use the `-p` option with the `-f` option.

set_connected_mode [-c|--connected]|[-d|--disconnected]
Change the connection mode of the update operation. Use the `-d` option to set the mode to Disconnected and disallow any updates to assets. Use the `-c` option to restore the default mode, Connected.

Displaying information

The following command display information about the inventory.

list_distros [-a|--all]
Displays a list of active distribution packages. Use the -a to see all distributions packages.

list_policies [-l|--detail] [-p|--policyname *policyname*]
Displays a list of all available policies.

list_profiles [-l|--detail] [-p|--profilename *profilename*]
Displays a list of all available profiles.

list_snapshots -g|--gear *assetname*
Displays a list of the snapshots. Use the -g option to display the snapshots for the specified asset.

find_nodes -s|--search_string *search_string* [-a|--all] [-l|-detail] [-c|--case]
Searches for all node identifiers that match the search string. Use the -a option to search for all nodes. Use the -c option to require that the case of the search string match. Use the -l option to include details of the node in the output.

Inventory

The following commands manage inventory updates.

check_guus [-u|--user *username*] [-p|--password *password*] [--proxy *proxy_hostname*] [--port *proxy_port*] [--proxyuser *proxy_username*] [--proxypass *proxy_password*]
Sends a request for new software to Knowledge Base.

check_inventory -g|-gear *assetname* [-a|--allgear] [-t|--snapshot *snapshotname*] [-f|--filename *filename*] [-c|--cvs] [-d|--delimiter *delimiter*] [-e|--enclosure *enclosure*] [-r|--header] [-p|--append]
Determines whether inventory information is available for the specified asset or snapshot. Use the -a option to check all assets. The alternative is to use the -g option to search a specific asset and, optionally, its snapshots by adding the -t option. When you use the -a option, the results are written to a file in comma-separated format (CSV). When you use the -g option, the results are displayed or you can use the -f option to direct the output to a file. The format of the results is columnar by default or in detail if you used the -l option. To get the results in CSV format, use the -c option and then use the -d, -e, and -roptions to control the appearance of the CSV format. To append the results to an existing file, use the -p option with the -f option.

search_inventory -s|--search_string *search_string* [-g|--gear *assetname*] [-a|--allgear] [-t|--snapshot *snapshotname*] [-D|--description *description*] [-l|--detail] [-c|--cvs] [-f|--filename *filename*] [-d|--delimiter *delimiter*] [-e|--enclosure *enclosure*] [-p|--append] [-o nb_loop]
Searches the inventory of the host for assets that match the search string or use the -a option to search for all assets. The alternative is to use the -g option to search for a specific asset and, optionally, its snapshots by adding the -t option. With either type of search, use the -n option to search within descriptions and the -l option to include the detailed information in the results. When you use the -a option, the results are written to a file in comma-separated format (CSV). When you use the -g option, the results are displayed or you can use the -f option to direct the output to a file. The format of the results is columnar by default or in detail if you used the -l option. To get the results in CSV format, use the -c option and then use the -d and -e options to control the

appearance of the CSV format. To append the search results to an existing file, use the `-p` option with the `-f` option.

create_historical_snapshot -g|--gear *assetname* -s|--snapshotname *snapshotname* [-D|--description *description*]
Creates a snapshot file for the specified asset.

delete_snapshots [-g|--gear *assetname*] [-s|--snapshot *snapshotname*]
Removes all snapshots or a specific snapshot for all assets or for a specific asset.

Profiles

The following commands manage profile updates.

apply_profile_to_gear -g|--gear *assetname* -y|--policy *policyname* -f|--profilename *profilename* [-r|--failure_policy continue|abort_any] [-x|--execution_policy sequential|parallel] [-j|--jobname *job_name*] [-e|--jobdesc *job_description*] [-k|--taskname *task_name*] [-o|--seconds *seconds*] [-a|--actual]
Applies a profile to the specified asset, according to the specified policy.

create_profile [--si *search_string*] [--su *search_string*] [--sr *search_string*] [--ni *nodeID*] [--nu *nodeID*] [--nr *nodeID*] [-f|--profilename *profilename*] [-C|-o|--channelname|--distro *distro*] [-D|-d|--description *description*] [-t|--type *type*] [-a|--all] [-c|--case] [-r|--replace][-p|--loop]
Create a profile for packages that match one or more of the criteria: the name of the distribution, profile, description, or creator and that installs, upgrades, or uninstalls the packages.

create_profile_from_inventory -g|--gear *assetname* [-t|--snapshot *snapshotname*] [-f|--profilename *profilename*] [-D|--description *description*] [-r|--include_removes]
Create a profile from packages that match one or more of the criteria: the name of the distribution, profile, description, or creator.

delete_profiles -p|--profilename *profilename[,profilename2,...,profilenamen]*
Removes a profile.

Packages

The following commands manage package updates.

modify_gear -g|--gear *assetname* -y|--policy *policyname* [--si *search_string*] [--su *search_string*] [--sr *search_string*] [--ni *nodeID*] [--nu *nodeID*] [--nr *nodeID*] [-j|--jobname *jobID*] [-e|--jobdesc *job_description*] [-k|--taskname *task_name*] [-f|--profilename *profilename*] [-D|--description *description*] [-r|--failure_policy continue|abort_any] [-x|--execution_policy sequential|parallel] [-o|--seconds *seconds*] [-c|--case] [-a|--actual] [-d|--desc] [-p]
Installs, upgrades, or uninstalls files that match the criteria.

add_file_to_distro -f|--file_path *path* -C|-o|--channelname|--distro_name *distro_name* -a|--category_name *category* [-s|--security]
Adds the file specified in the path on the Enterprise Controller to the distribution in the specified category. Use the `-s` option to mark the file for security.

bulk_upload_directory -D|--distribution *distribution* -d|--directory *directory*
Uploads the contents of the directory and its subdirectories to the Updates software library.

delete_component -i|--nodeid *nodeID* -C|-d|--channelname|--distro *distribution* [-k|--donotcheckforinstall]
Remove a node from a distribution. Use the -k option to prevent checking for an install status.

load_kb_bundle -f|--filename *path*
Uploads current data from the specified location on the Enterprise Controller system.

set_component_file -n|--componentname *componentname* -C|-d|--channelname|--distro *distro* -f|--filename *filename*
Specifies the component file.

Options

-a

- With the list_distros, create_profile, find_nodes, and get_job_status commands, this option specifies that all objects or all matching jobs are included. The option can also be invoked as --all with the list_distros, create_profile, and find_nodes, and as --alljobs with the get_job_status command.
- With the add_files_to_distro commands, this option specifies the name of a category. The option can also be invoked as --category_name.
- With the add_local_action command, this option specifies the name of an action. The option can also be invoked as --actionname.
- With the modify_gear and apply_profile_to_gear commands, this option specifies that the command is not simulated and runs to completion. The option can also be invoked as --actual.
- With the search_inventory and check_inventory commands, this option includes all assets in the inventory. The option can also be invoked as --allgear.

-c

- With the add_local_action command, this option specifies a channel. The option can also be invoked as --channelname.
- With the add_configuration_file and add_local_category commands, this option specifies a category name. The option can also be invoked as --category_name with the add_configuration_file command, and as --categoryname with the add_local_category command.
- With the create_profile, modify_gear, and find_nodes commands, this option specifies that a match is case-sensitive. The option can also be invoked as --case.
- With the search_inventory, check_inventory, and get_job_status commands, this option creates output in comma-separated format, overriding any other output options. The option can also be invoked as --cvs.
- With the set_connected_mode command, this option restores the default mode, connected. The option can also be invoked as --connected.

-d

- With the modify_gear command, this option specifies text that describes the object or that a search includes the description. The option can also be invoked as --desc.
- With the bulk_upload_directory, this option specifies the full path to the source directory, where the files to be uploaded are located. The contents of the directory and its subdirectories are uploaded. The option can also be invoked as --directory.

- With the delete_component and set_component_file commands, this option specifies the name of a distribution package. The option can also be invoked as --distro.
- With the set_connected_mode command, this option changes the update mode to disconnected. In disconnected mode, assets are not updated by the Enterprise Controller. The option can also be invoked as --disconnected.
- With the check_inventory, search_inventory, and get_job_status commands, this option specifies the starting character for CSV output. The default is the pipe (|) character. The option can also be invoked as --delimiter.

-e

- With the apply_profile_to_gear and modify_gear commands, this option specifies text that describes a job. The option can also be invoked as --jobdesc.
- With the search_inventory, check_inventory, and get_job_status commands, this option specifies the enclosing character for CSV output. The default is the quote (“) character. The option can also be invoked as --enclosure.

-f

- With the add_configuration_file, add_file_to_distro, add_local_action, check_inventory, get_job_status, load_kb_bundle, search_inventory, set_component_file commands, this option specifies the name of a file. The option includes the path if there is no path option. The option can also be invoked as --filename with the add_configuration_file, add_local_action, check_inventory, get_job_status, load_kb_bundle, search_inventory, set_component_file commands, and as --file_path with the add_file_to_distro command.
- With the apply_profile_to_gear, modify_gear, create_profile, and create_profile_from_inventory commands, this option specifies a profile name. The option can also be invoked as --profilename.
- With the job_history command, this option specifies the start date. The option can also be invoked as --fromdate.

-g|--gear

Specifies an asset or a list of assets.

-i

- With the delete_component command, this option specifies a node ID. The option can also be invoked as --nodeid.
- With the job_history and get_job_status commands, this option specifies a job ID. The option can also be invoked as --jobids.

-j|--jobname

Specifies a job name.

-k

- With the apply_profile_to_gear and modify_gear commands, this option specifies the name of a task. The option can also be invoked as --taskname
- With the delete_component command, this option sets the command to not check for install status. The option can also be invoked as --donotcheckforinstall.

-l|--detail

Specifies that detailed information is included in the search or output.

-n|--componentname
Specifies a component by name.

-o

- With the `add_local_category`, `create_profile`, and `add_file_to_distro` commands, this option specifies the name of a distribution package. The option can also be invoked as `--distro` with the `add_local_category`, `create_profile` commands, and as `--distro_name` with the `add_file_to_distro command`.
- With the `apply_profile_to_gear` and `modify_gear` commands, this option specifies the time in seconds to wait before running a job. The option can also be invoked as `--seconds`.

-p

- With `add_local_action` and `add_local_category` commands, this option specifies the parent category. The option can also be invoked as `--parentname` with the `add_local_action` command, and as --parent_name with the `add_local_category` command.
- With `check_guus` command, this option specifies a password. The option can also be invoked as `--password`.
- With the `check_inventory`, `get_job_status`, and `search_inventory` commands, this option appends the output to an existing file. The option can also be invoked as `--append`.
- With the `delete_profiles` and `list_profiles` commands, this options specifies a profile name. The option can also be invoked as `--profilename`.
- With the `list_policies` command, this option specifies a policy name. The option can also be invoked as `--policyname`.
- With the `add_configuration_file` command, this option specific a path to a file. The option can also be invoked as `--pathname`.

-r

- With the `create_profile` command, this option replaces an existing profile. The option can also be invoked as `--replace`.
- With the `create_profile_from_inventory` command, this option includes removed packages in the search. The option can also be invoked as `--include_removes`.
- With the `check_inventory` and `get_job_status` commands, this option includes the header line in the CSV output. The option can also be invoked as `--header`.
- With the `modify_gear` and `apply_profile_to_gear` commands, this option specifies the action to take on failure, either to continue or to abort. Default is to continue. The option can also be invoked as `--failure_policy`.

-s

- With `find_nodes` and `search_inventory` commands, this option specifies the string of characters to find in the inventory. The option can also be invoked as `--search_string`.
- With `delete_snapshots` and `create_historical_snapshot` commands, this option specifies a snapshot by its name. The option can also be invoked as `--snapshotname`.
- With `add_file_to_distro` command, this option identifies a file as secure. The option can also be invoked as `--security`.

-t

- With the `check_inventory`, `search_inventory`, and `create_profile_from_inventory` commands, this option specifies a snapshot by name. The option can also be invoked as `--snapshot`.
- With `add_local_action` command, this option specifies the type of action: macro, post-action, pre-action, or probe. The option can also be invoked as `--actiontype`.
- With the `job_history` command, this option specifies the end date of a query. The option can also be invoked as `--todate`.
- With the create_profile command, this option specifies the profile type. The option can also be invoked as `--type`.

-u|--user
Specifies an account name.

-v|--version
Identifies the version of a file

-x|--execution_policy
Specifies the action to take on execution, either in parallel or sequentially. Default is sequential.

-y|--policy
Specifies the name of a policy.

-C|--channelname
Specifies a channel.

-D|--description

- With the `add_configuration_file`, `add_local_action`, `add_local_category`, `create_historical_snapshot`, `create_profile`, `create_profile_from_inventory`, and `modify_gear` commands, this option specifies text that describes the object. The option can also be invoked as `--description`.
- With the `bulk_upload_directory`, this option specifies the distribution name of uploaded files, such as SOLARIS10_SPARC. The option can also be invoked as `--distribution`.
- With the `search_inventory` command, this option includes the description in the search. The option can also be invoked as `--description`.

-L|--log
Records the operation of the job.

--downgrade
Specifies that the output is restricted to jobs of this type.

--fail
Specifies that the output is restricted to jobs of this type.

--install
Specifies that the output is restricted to jobs of this type.

--ni
Specifies the nodes to install.

--nostatus
Specifies that the output is restricted to jobs of this status.

--nr
Specifies the nodes to uninstall.

--nu
Specifies the nodes to upgrade.

--ok
Specifies that the output is restricted to jobs of this status.

--port
Identifies the proxy port of a system.

--proxy
Identifies the proxy system.

--proxypass
Specifies the string that is the credential for the proxy account.

--proxyuser
Specifies the public identifier of the proxy account.

--si
Specifies a search term to add to the install list.

--sr
Specifies a search term to add to the uninstall list.

--su
Specifies a search term to add to the upgrade list.

--upgrade
Specifies that the output is restricted to jobs of this type.

--uninstall
Specifies that the output is restricted to jobs of this type.

--warning
Specifies that the output is restricted to jobs of this status.

Operands

action
Label for the action of a job: install, uninstall, upgrade, downgrade

assetname
Identifier of a asset as displayed in the `gear list` command.

category
Identifier of a category in the hierarchy.

channel
Identifier of a distribution, a distribution name.

componentname
Identifier for a file in a distribution, a file name.

description
Text that describes the job or profile.

delimiter
Character used to separate the columns in an CSV file. Default is (|).

directory
Full path of directory or file system.

distribution
Name of the OS distribution.

distro
Identifier of a distribution package

enclosure
Character used to include all items in a list. Default is (").

filename
File name without a path

from_date
The starting date of a search. Uses the format YYYYMMDD.

gearname
Identifier for a particular item of gear.

hostname
Fully-qualified name of the host.

job_description
Text that identifies a job.

job_name
Identifier for a job, as shown by the `list` command.

jobID
Identifies a job by its job ID.

nodeID
Identifies the location of a distribution package.

parent_category
Identifier for a category in the hierarchy to which a new category belongs.

password
String that acts as the credential for an account.

path
Fully-qualified path to the file. Identifies the directory location of a file.

proxy_hostname
Identifier of a proxy host name.

proxy_password
String that acts as the credential for a proxy account.

proxy_port
Identifier of a proxy port of a system.

proxy_username
Identifier of a proxy account.

policyname
Identifier of a policy, as displayed by the `list_policies` command.

portID
Identifier of a proxy port.

profile_desciption
Text that describes the purpose of the profile.

profilename
Identifier of a profile, as displayed by the `list_profiles` command.

search_string
Characters to search for in the inventory.

seconds
Number of seconds in the interval before repeating the command. Default is 100.

snapshotname
Identifier for a particular snapshot, as shown by the `list_snapshots` command.

task_name
Identifier of a task or the profile name.

to_date
The ending date of a search. Uses the format YYYYMMDD.

type
The type of profile.

username
Identifier or an account.

version
The version of a file.

Examples

Example 1 Start Update mode and list all the profiles

```
#update
EnterpriseController/update > list_profiles
```

Example 2 Find out whether a host has an inventory of assets

```
EnterpriseController/update > check_inventory -g Research_svr
```

Example 3 Search the inventory for assets with “mysql” in the description or tag

```
EnterpriseController/update > search_inventory -g Research_svr -s mysql
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1), osimage(1),

osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), user(1), virtualization(1).

user

Command to initiate the User mode and to use its subcommands. The User subcommands manages user accounts and user roles.

Synopsis

```
add_local_user -u|--user username  -r|--role role[,role2,..,rolen]
configureds
delete_local_user -u|--user username
get_directory_servers [-d|--details]
get_ds_users -d|--directory directory_server  [-r|--roles role[,role2,..,rolen]]
grant_local_role -u|--user username  -r|--role role[,role2,..,rolen]
remove_directory_service -d|--directory directory_server
replicate_user_roles -u|--user username -r|--role username
revoke_local_role -u|--user username -r|--role role[,role2,..,rolen]
show_all_local_roles
show_local_users [-r|--roles role[,role2,..,rolen]]
show_local_user_roles -u|--user username
sync_all_ds_users -d|--directory directory_server
sync_ds_user -d|--directory directory_server -u|--user username
```

Description

The User mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use User subcommands to create a local and remote user accounts, to add, change, or delete the roles for a user account, and to delete a user account. The local user accounts are managed by the Enterprise Controller; remote user accounts are managed by a directory server.

Type the `user` command at the command line prompt to enter User mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`add_local_user -u|--user username -r|--role role[,role2,..,rolen]`
Registers a user account that exists on the Enterprise Controller's host system as an Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center user account with the specified role.

`configureds`
Starts a submode that defines a new directory server or modifies an existing directory server. Use the `commit` subcommand to complete the definition of the directory server and return to User mode.

- `set name=directory_server`.
- `set hostname=hostname`.
- `set use_ssl=[false|true]`. Default is false.
- `set port=portID`.
- `set root_suffix=suffix`.
- `set user=credential`.
- `set password=credential`.
- `set user_dn=user_dn`.

- `set user_scope=`*`scope`* to define the search path through the hierarchy. A scope can be base, one, sub.
- `set search_filter=`*`filter`* to the criteria for the search.
- `unset [name|hostname|use_ssl|port|password|root_suffix|user_dn|user_scope|search_filter].`
- `reset` to restore the values of the properties without changes.
- `show` to show the current values for each property.

`delete_local_user -u|--user `*`username`*
Removes the user account.

`get_directory_servers [-d|--details]`
Displays a list of directory servers and their identifiers.

`get_ds_users -d|--directory `*`directory_server`*` [-r|--roles `*`role[,role2,..,rolen]`*`]`
Displays a list of user accounts managed by the specified directory server. You can restrict the list to user accounts with the specified role. Use the `get_directory_servers` subcommand to see available directory servers.

`grant_local_role -u|--user `*`username`*` -r|--role `*`role[,role2,..,rolen]`*
Adds the specified roles to the specified user account.

`remove_directory_service -d|--directory `*`directory_server`*
Removes the specified directory server's access to the Enterprise Controller's cache. The user accounts in the directory server do not have access to Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

`replicate_user_roles -u|--user `*`username`*` -r|--role `*`username`*
Copies the roles of the specified user account to the target or recipient user account.

`revoke_local_role -u|--user `*`username`*` -r|--role `*`role[,role2,..,rolen]`*
Removes the specified roles from the user account.

`show_all_local_roles`
Displays a list of role types that are available in the Enterprise Controller.

`show_local_users [-r|--roles `*`role[,role2,..,rolen]`*`]`
Displays a list of user accounts that are registered in the Enterprise Controller. You can restrict the list to user accounts with the specified role.

`show_local_user_roles -u|--user `*`username`*
Displays the roles assigned to the specified user account.

`sync_all_ds_users -d|--directory `*`directory_server`*
Synchronizes the information about user accounts on the specified directory server with the cache in the Enterprise Controller.

`sync_ds_user -d|--directory `*`directory_server`*` -u|--user `*`username`*
Synchronizes the information the specified user account on the specified directory server with the cache in the Enterprise Controller.

Options

-d

- With the `get_ds_users`, `remove_directory_service`, `sync_all_ds_users`, and `sync_ds_user` commands, this option specifies the name of a directory server. The option can also be invoked as `--directory`.
- With the `get_directory_servers` command, this option includes detailed information. The option can also be invoked as `--details`.

-r

- With the `add_local_user`, `grant_local_role`, `revoke_local_role`, `get_ds_users`, and `show_local_users` commands, this option specifies the level of access and control that the user account has, according to the following roles:

ASSET_ADMIN
CLOUD_ADMIN
CLOUD_USER
FAULT_ADMIN
NETWORK_ADMIN
OPS_CENTER_ADMIN
PROFILE_PLAN_ADMIN
READ
REPORT_ADMIN
ROLE_ADMIN
SECURITY_ADMIN
SERVER_DEPLOYMENT_ADMIN
STORAGE_ADMIN
SUPERCLUSTER_ADMIN
UPDATE_ADMIN
UPDATE_SIM_ADMIN
USER_ADMIN
VIRT_ADMIN

  The option can also be invoked as `--role` with the `add_local_user`, `grant_local_role`, `revoke_local_role` commands, or as `--roles` with the `get_ds_users`, and `show_local_users` commands.

- With the `replicate_user_roles` command, this option specifies a target or recipient user account. The option can also be invoked as `--role`.

-u|--user
Specifies the account name.

Operands

directory_server
Name of the directory server that provides remote user accounts to Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

role*[,*role2*,...,*rolen
Identifier for a type of access and control.

username
Name of the account.

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1) osimage(1), osprofile(1), reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), virtualization(1).

virtualization

Command to initiate the Virtualization mode and to use its subcommands.

Synopsis

```
list_guests -C|--container-on ObjectName
list_hosts
startup [-z|--zonename zonename -S|--source-on ObjectName | -Z|--zone-on
ObjectName] -D|--destination-on  ObjectName
```

Description

The Virtualization mode is one of a set of modes provided by the Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Use the Virtualization subcommands to manage virtual hosts and virtual machines.

Type the `virtualization` command at the command line prompt to enter Virtualization mode. Type the `end` command to stop the mode and to return to the command line prompt.

Subcommands

`list_guests -C|--container-on ObjectName`
Lists the non-global zones for the global zone specified by *ObjectName* and the following information:

- Name: A user-friendly name. Do not use this name to specify a non-global zone.
- Type: either `zone` or `ZONE`
- State: `RUNNING`
- Migratable: `True` or `False`
- ObjectName: A fully-qualified name for a non-global zone.

`list_hosts`
Lists the global zones and the following information:

- Name: A user-friendly name. Do not use this name to specify a global zone.
- Type: either `zone` or `ZONE`
- Health: `OK`
- Reach: `True` or `False`
- ObjectName: A fully-qualified name for a global zone.

`startup [-z|--zonename zonename -S|--source-on ObjectName | -Z|--zone-on ObjectName] -D|--destination-on ObjectName`
Detaches a non-global zone from its non-functioning global zone and attaches the non-global zone to a different global zone. An administrator uses this subcommand to recover a non-global zone. Because Ops Center cannot check a global zone that is not reachable, the administrator must verify that the destination global zone is compatible with the source global zone: have the same release levels, use the same storage library to store zone metadata, and can both be reached on the network.

Options

-C|--container-on
Non-global zones hosted by the global zone with the name *ObjectName*.

-D|--destination-on
Destination global zone with the name *ObjectName* that will host the recovered non-global zone.

-S|--source-on
Source global zone with the name *ObjectName*. This zone is not functioning so its guests, the non-global zones, need to be recovered.

-Z|--zone-on
Non-global zone with the name *ObjectName* that is moved from the source global zone to the destination global zone.

-z|--zonename
Global zone with name *ObjectName*.

Operands

ObjectName
Name of a global or non-global zone, as shown in output of `list_hosts` command and `list_guests` command.

zonename
User-friendly name

Examples

Example 1 Display all the global zones

```
EnterpriseController/virtualization > list_hosts
   Name       |     Type    |    Health    |  Reachable  |
ObjectName                             |                     UUID       |
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  gzhost36    |      zone     |       OK      |     False     |
com.sun.hss.domain:type=xVMServer,name=NORM-NORM-localhost           |
2b7c71ac-70ab-48a2-a2f2-ac291e580c39
  gzhost44    |      zone     |       OK      |     True     |
com.sun.hss.domain:type=xVMServer,name=NORM-NORM-localhost-4           |
3b6c61ab-50ab-34a1-b2d2-bd253e632c45
```

Example 2 Display all the non-global zones hosted by gz44

```
EnterpriseController/virtualization > list_guests -C
com.sun.hss.domain:type=xVMServer,name=NORM-NORM-localhost
      Name      |       Type      |    State    | Migratable |
ObjectName                                     |
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 test      |          ZONE         |   RUNNING   |     True    |
com.sun.hss.domain:type=Server,name=NORM-07e91405-8313-43ec-9671-dc320989866e
```

Example 3 Move the non- global zone ngz from gz44 to gz36

```
EnterpriseController/virtualization > startup -Z
com.sun.hss.domain:type=Server,name=NORM-07e91405-8313-43ec-9671-dc320989866e -D
```

```
com.sun.hss.domain:type=xVMServer,name=NORM-NORM-localhost
```

See Also

oc(5), certificates(1), collisions(1), controllers(1), credentials(1), deploy(1), deploy-setup(1), discover(1), fwimage(1), fwprofile(1), gear(1), groups(1), incidents(1), jobs(1), monitoring(1), networks(1), notifications(1) osimage(1), osprofile(1),reports(1), serverpools(1), stats(1), update(1), user(1).

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