APPENDIX B

Command Reference

This appendix provides the format and a brief description of Cisco Prime Performance Manager commands, listed alphabetically. Each command is available on the:

- Server and Solaris or Linux both gateway and unit.
- Server and Solaris or Linux gateway only
- Server and Solaris or Linux unit only

You can run commands from:

- *install_directory*/bin

  where *install_directory* is the directory where Prime Performance Manager server is installed (by default, /opt/CSCOppm-gw or /opt/CSCOppm-unit)
- Alternatively, if you have the *install_directory*/bin in your path, you can run commands from your path.

This appendix contains:

General Commands

General commands for Prime Performance Manager include:

Prime Performance Manager

Command Description

Displays the command syntax for the Prime Performance Manager command and all of its options. The function of this command is identical to **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm help**.

Prime Performance Manager help is network specific, so only the commands pertaining to each network type appear. If you set all network types, you can see all the commands.

Related Topic

Chapter 3, "Using the Prime Performance Manager Web Interface"

ppm addcreds

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm addcreds -i *ipaddress/hostname* [**-u** *user name* **-n** *enable_username*] [**-r** *protocoltype*] [**-o** *port*] [**-s** *sub_system*]

Command Description

Adds the Telnet and SSH credentials to access the device with the given IP address or host name.

- **-i** *ipaddress*—The device IP address or host name.
- **-u** *username*—The user name to log into the device.
- **-n** *enable_username*—Enables the privileged user name.
- **-r** *protocoltype*—Indicates the protocol type: Telnet, SSHv1, SSHv2, or WSMA over SSHv2.
- [**-o** *port*] —The port number used to access the device.
- [**-s** *sub_system*]**—**The subsystem used by transport protocol if a subsystem is defined on the device

ppm addsnmpcomm

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm addsnmpcomm -i *ipaddress* [**-r** *retry* | **-t** *timeout* | **-p** *poll*] **-c** *community*

Command Description

Adds an SNMP configuration to Prime Performance Manager server.

- **-i** *ipaddress*—The IP address of the device (required)
- **-r** *retry*—The number of times to retry connecting to the device (optional)
- **-t** *timeout*—The timeout value, in seconds (optional)
- **-p** *poll*—The poll interval, in minutes (optional)
- **-c** *community*—The read community string of the device (required)

You do not need to restart Prime Performance Manager server.

Related Topic

- ppm deletesnmpcomm, page B-16
- ppm modifysnmpcomm, page B-31
- ppm showsnmpcomm, page B-44
- ppm snmpsetup, page B-50

ppm addunitconf

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm addunitconf {**-i** *ipaddress* | **-u** *unitname* }

Command Description

Command uses the option -i (*ipaddress*) and -u (*unitname*) to add a unit configuration.

ppm adduser

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm adduser [*username*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access, adds the specified user to the authentication list.

When you add a user, Prime Performance Manager prompts you for this information:

- User's password. When setting the password, follow the rules and considerations in Creating Secure Passwords, page 6-5.
- Whether to force the user to change the password at the next log in. The default is not to force the user to change the password.
- Authentication level for the user. Valid levels are:
  - **1**—Basic User
  - **3**—Network Operator
  - **5**—System Administrator
  - **11**—Custom Level 1
  - **12**—Custom Level 2

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Note If you enable Solaris authentication, you must log in as the root user, to use this command (see Implementing Secure User Access, page 6-2).

Related Topic

- Setting User Access, page 6-1
- Implementing Secure User Access, page 6-2

ppm authtype

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm authtype [**local | solaris | linux**]

Command Description

Configures Prime Performance Manager security authentication:

- **local**—Allows you to create user accounts and passwords that are local to the Prime Performance Manager system. When using this method, you manage usernames, passwords, and access levels by using Prime Performance Manager commands.
- **solaris**—Uses standard Solaris-based user accounts and passwords, as the /etc/nsswitch.conf file specifies. You can provide authentication with the local /etc/passwd file. You can do this:
  - From a distributed Network Information Services (NIS) system

  Or
  - With any other authentication tool, such as RADIUS or TACACS+.
- **linux**—Uses standard Linux-based user accounts and passwords, as the */etc/nsswitch.conf* file specifies. You can provide authentication with the local */etc/passwd* file; from a distributed NIS system; or with any other authentication tool, such as RADIUS or TACACS+.

Note When using the Solaris or Linux options, if you have enabled user access, you must enable SSL (see Managing Prime Performance Manager Users, page 6-14 to ensure secure passwords between Prime Performance Manager client and server.)

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

- Setting User Access, page 6-1
- Implementing Secure User Access, page 6-2

ppm backup

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backup

Command Description

Note Because backups can be large, verify that your file system has enough space to handle the backups.

Backs up Prime Performance Manager data files to Prime Performance Manager installation directory. Prime Performance Manager automatically backs up all data files nightly at 1:30 AM. However, you can use this command to back up the files at any other time. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in:

- The default directory, /opt, then the locations of the backup files are /ppm10-$SERVERTYPE-$SERVERNAME-backup.tar, where $SERVERTYPE = gateway or unit as appropriate and $SERVERNAME = the name of the server as specified during installation.
- A different directory, then the backup files reside in that directory.

To restore Prime Performance Manager data files from the previous night's backup, use **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restore** command. Do not try to extract the backup files manually.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Note Prime Performance Manager performs a database integrity check during the backup. If the check fails, the previous backup is not overwritten. Instead, Prime Performance Manager creates a new failed file (for example: ppm10-gateway-ems-lnx001-backup-failed.tar).

Related Topics

- ppm backupdays, page B-8
- ppm backupdir, page B-9
- ppm restore, page B-40

ppm backupdays

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backupdays [*days*]

Command Description

This command sets the number of days to save backup files on Prime Performance Manager server and client. The default value is one day, but you can configure Prime Performance Manager to save multiple days of backup files.

This command accepts values from 1 to 30 days. If you attempt to set a value outside of this range, Prime Performance Manager responds with this message:

```
Value out of range of 1-30.
```

Prime Performance Manager stores backup files in the backup directory (see ppm backupdir, page B-9). Prime Performance Manager uses this file naming convention when there are multiple backup files:

ppm<*releasenumber*>- [gateway|unit]-backup.tar.[*date*]

For example:

ppm10-gateway-ems-lnx001-backup.tar[*date*]

ppm10-unit-ems-lnx001-backup.tar[*date*]

If the number of backup days is more than one, and you run the **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restore** command, Prime Performance Manager prompts you for a server or client backup file to restore from. This is because there would be more than one backup file to choose from). See ppm restore, page B-40.

The following is an example of setting the number of backup days to five days:

```
# ./ppm backupdays

Current value is: 1

Enter number of days to save backup files <1-30>: [1] 5

Setting number of days to save backup files to 5 days.
```

In this example, Prime Performance Manager saves backup files for the last five days. Prime Performance Manager deletes backup files that are older than five days.

Note If you notice multiple backups, ensure that there is enough free space in the backupdir file system (see ppm backupdir, page B-9).

Related Topic

- Backing Up Prime Performance Manager Data Files, page 18-2
- ppm backupdir, page B-9
- ppm restore, page B-40

ppm backupdir

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backupdir [*directory*]

Command Description

Note You must stop Prime Performance Manager server before performing this command. You are prompted whether you want to continue.

You can change the directory in which Prime Performance Manager stores its nightly backup files. The default backup directory is the directory in which Prime Performance Manager is installed. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in:

- The default directory, /opt, then the default backup directory is also /opt.
- A different directory, then the default backup directory is that directory.

If you specify a new directory that does not exist, Prime Performance Manager does not change the directory and issues an appropriate message.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

- ppm backupdays, page B-8

ppm backuplog

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backuplog [*clear* | *-r*]

Command Description

Uses PAGER to display the contents of the system backup log.

To clear the log, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backuplog clear**.

To display the contents of the log in reverse order, with the most recent commands at the beginning of the log, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backuplog -r**.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm backupstats

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backupstats

Command Description

This command displays statistics on backup process. You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm badloginalarm

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm badloginalarm [*tries* | *clear*]

Command Description

Number of unsuccessful log-in attempts allowed before Prime Performance Manager generates an alarm.

There can be an unlimited number of unsuccessful attempts. The default value is five unsuccessful attempts.

Prime Performance Manager records alarms in the system security log file. The default path and filename for the system security log file is /opt/CSCOppm-gw/logs/sgmSecurityLog.txt. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in a directory other than /opt, then the system security log file resides in that directory.

To view the system security log file, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm seclog**. You can also view the system security log on Prime Performance Manager System Security Log web page (see Displaying the Contents of the System Security Log, page 6-13).

To disable this function (that is, to prevent Prime Performance Manager from automatically generating an alarm after unsuccessful log-in attempts), enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm badloginalarm clear**.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Automatically Disabling Users and Passwords, page 6-7

ppm badlogindisable

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm badlogindisable [*tries* | *clear*]

Command Description

Number of unsuccessful log-in attempts by a user allowed before Prime Performance Manager disables the user's authentication. To re-enable the user's authentication, use **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm enableuser** command.

There can be an unlimited number of unsuccessful attempts. The default value is 10 unsuccessful attempts.

To disable this function (that is, to prevent Prime Performance Manager from automatically disabling a user's authentication after unsuccessful log-in attempts), enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm badlogindisable clear**.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Automatically Disabling Users and Passwords, page 6-7

ppm certtool

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm certtool [**clear** | **delete** *alias* | **export** *alias* [**-file** *filename*] | **import** *alias* [**-file** *filename*] | **list**]

Command Description

If you enable the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) icon your Prime Performance Manager system, you can use this command to manage SSL certificates on Prime Performance Manager web interface from the command line.

Note If you installed Prime Performance Manager server gateway and unit on the same workstation, running this command is not necessary. Instead, when you use the **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm keytool** command to manage SSL certificates on the server, Prime Performance Manager automatically manages the certificates on the web interface.

Use these keywords and arguments with this command:

- **import** *alias* [**-file** *filename*]—Imports a signed SSL certificate in X.509 format. This is the most common use for this command.

  The *alias* argument can be any character string; the hostname of the server from which you are importing the certificate is a good choice.

  To import the certificate from a file, specify the optional **-file** keyword and a filename.

- **export** *alias* [**-file** *filename*]—Exports the specified SSL certificate in X.509 format.

  To export the certificate to a file, specify the optional **-file** keyword and a filename.
- **list**—Lists all SSL certificates on Prime Performance Manager.
- **delete** *alias*—Removes the specified SSL certificate from Prime Performance Manager.
- **clear**—Removes all SSL certificates from Prime Performance Manager.

Solaris Only: You must log in as the root user to use this command in Solaris.

Related Topic

Viewing and Exporting SSL Certificates, page 5-4

ppm crosslaunch

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppmcrosslaunch [*install* | *uninstall*]

Command Description

Manages the cross launch points for Prime Network (Cisco ANA) through Prime Performance Manager.

install—Creates the cross-launch menu items in Prime Network (Cisco ANA) Network Vision , so Prime Performance Manager reports can be launched from Prime Network.

uninstall— Removes the cross-launch menu items from Prime Network (Cisco ANA) Network Vision.

ppm changes

Command Description

Displays the contents of the Prime Performance Manager CHANGES file. The CHANGES file lists all bugs that have been resolved in Prime Performance Manager, sorted by release. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in:

- The default directory, /opt, then Prime Performance Manager CHANGES file resides in the /opt/CSCOppm-gw/install directory.
- A different directory, then the file resides in that directory.

ppm checksystem

Command Description

Checks the system for a server installation and reviews the:

- System requirements
- TCP/IP address and port usage checks
- Disk space usage check
- Server summary
- Error summary

You must log in as the root user to use all features of this command. The logs/troubleshooting folder has limited permissions to read when the user is not a root user.

ppm clitimeout

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm clitimeout [*mins* | *clear*]

Command Description

Specifies how long, in minutes, an Prime Performance Manager client can be inactive before Prime Performance Manager automatically disconnects it.

This function is disabled by default. If you do not specify this command, clients are never disconnected as a result of inactivity.

If you enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm clitimeout** command, the valid range is one minute to an unlimited number of minutes. No default value exists.

If you enable this function and you want to disable it (that is, never disconnect a client as a result of inactivity), enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm clitimeout clear** command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Automatically Disabling Users and Passwords, page 6-7

ppm cmdlog

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm cmdlog [**clear** | **-r**]

Command Description

Uses PAGER to display the contents of the system command log. The system command log lists:

- All **ppm** commands that were entered for the Prime Performance Manager server.
- The time each command was entered.
- The user who entered the command.

To clear the log, enter **ppm cmdlog clear**.

To display the contents of the log in reverse order, with the most recent commands at the beginning of the log, enter **ppm cmdlog -r**.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm compilemibs

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm compilemibs

Command Description

Compiles MIB files in the /opt/CSCOppm-gw/etc/mibs folder and generates a compiled output file. During execution the system reports inconsistencies like duplicate varaibles names, duplicate OIDs and missing dependant MIBs. After it has completed, you are prompted to reload the compiled output to the Prime Performance Manager server.

This command is available only on the gateway.

ppm console

Command Description

Displays the contents of the console log file, sgmConsoleLog.latest.

The console log file contains unexpected error and warning messages from Prime Performance Manager server, such as those that might occur if Prime Performance Manager server cannot start.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm consolelogsize

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm consolelogsize [*megs*]

Command Description

Sets the maximum size (in megabytes) of the console log file.

To view help for this command, include the following parameter: -**h**.

ppm countnodes

Command Description

Displays the number of nodes in the current Prime Performance Manager database.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm datadir

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm datadir [*directory* | *nostart*]

Command Description

Note You must stop Prime Performance Manager server before performing this command. You are prompted whether to continue.

Sets the directory in which Prime Performance Manager stores data files. Use this command when you want to move the data directory to a larger filing system to accommodate the increasing size of the directory.

The default directory for data files resides in the Prime Performance Manager installation directory. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in:

- The default directory, /opt, then the default directory is /opt/CSCOppm-gw/data.
- A different directory, then the default directory resides in that directory.

Use this command if you want to store data files in a different directory; for example, in a Network File System location on another server.

After you change the directory, Prime Performance Manager prompts to confirm whether you want to restart Prime Performance Manager server. The new directory takes effect when you restart Prime Performance Manager server.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm delete

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm delete [**all** | **node** [**all** | *node* [*node*]...] | **sp** [**all** | *point-code*:*net* [*point-code*:*net*]...] | **linkset** [**all** | *node*/*linkset* [*node*/*linkset*]...]

Command Description

Deletes objects from Prime Performance Manager database.

- **all**—Deletes all objects from Prime Performance Manager database.
- **node all**—Deletes all nodes from Prime Performance Manager database.
- **node** *node* [*node*]...—Deletes one or more nodes from Prime Performance Manager database. Use the *node* arguments to specify one or more nodes.
- **sp all**—Deletes all nodes from Prime Performance Manager database.
- **sp** *point-code*:*net* [*point-code*:*net*]...—Deletes one or more signaling points from Prime Performance Manager database. Use the *point-code*:*net* arguments to specify one or more signaling points, which the point code and network name identify; for example, 1.22.0:net0.
- **linkset all**—Deletes all linksets from Prime Performance Manager database.
- **linkset** *node*/*linkset* [*node*/*linkset*]...—Deletes one or more linksets from Prime Performance Manager database. Use the *node*/*linkset* arguments to specify one or more linksets associated with specific nodes.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm deletecreds

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm deletecreds -i [*ipaddress/hostname*] **-a**

Command Description

Deletes the Telnet and SSH device credentials for the specified device or all credentials on the Prime Performance Manager gateway.

-i *ipaddress/hostname*—Deletes the Telnet and SSH device credentials for the specified IP address or host name.

-a—Deletes all Telnet and SSH device credentials on the gateway.

ppm deletesnmpcomm

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm deletesnmpcomm -i *ipaddress*

Command Description

Deletes an SNMP configuration from Prime Performance Manager server.

-i *ipaddress*—The IP address of the device (required)

You do not need to restart Prime Performance Manager server.

Related Topic

- ppm addsnmpcomm, page B-5
- ppm modifysnmpcomm, page B-31
- ppm showsnmpcomm, page B-44
- ppm snmpsetup, page B-50

ppm deluser

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm deluser [*username*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager user-based access, deletes the specified user from the authentication list. To add the user back to the list, use **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm adduser** command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Manually Disabling Users and Passwords, page 6-9

ppm deleteunitconf

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm deleteunitconf [-i (*ipaddress*)**]**

Command Description

This command deletes the existing configuration that specifies the relationship between nodes and their managed units.

ppm disablepass

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm disablepass [*username*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access, and set **ppm authtype** to **local**, disables the specified user's authentication and password. Prime Performance Manager does not delete the user from the authentication list.

Prime Performance Manager only disables the user's authentication and password. To re-enable the user's authentication with:

- The same password as before, use **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm enableuser** command.
- A new password, use **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm userpass** command.

Note The user can re-enable authentication with a new password by attempting to log in by using the old password; Prime Performance Manager then prompts the user for a new password.

If you set **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm authtype** to **Solaris** or **Linux**, you cannot use this command; instead, you must manage passwords on the external authentication servers.

You must log in as the root user to use this command. You must also set **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm authtype** to **local**.

Related Topic

Manually Disabling Users and Passwords, page 6-9

ppm disableuser

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm disableuser [*username*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access, this disables the specified user's authentication. Prime Performance Manager does not delete the user from the authentication list, Prime Performance Manager only disables the user's authentication. To re-enable the user's authentication with:

- The same password as before, use the **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm enableuser** command.
- A new password, use the **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm userpass** command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Manually Disabling Users and Passwords, page 6-9

ppm discover

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm discover [*seed-node*] [*seed-node*]...

Command Description

You use this command to discover the network from the command line. Use the *seed-node* arguments to specify the DNS names or IP addresses of one or more seed nodes.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Managing Network Discovery, page 4-5

ppm diskmonitor

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm diskmonitor [**enable** | **disable** | **status**] | **warning** [*megs]* | **shutdown** [*megs]* | ***stopscript*** *[path]*

Command Description

Monitors the disk space usage of Prime Performance Manager installed directories. When enabled, a script (*diskWatcher.sh*) runs every hour to check two thresholds:

- Warning—Warns Prime Performance Manager operator when the disk space usage exceeds the threshold value. Prime Performance Manager logs the warning in the sgmConsoleLog.txt file. For example:

```
WARNING: The following partition is getting low on free disk space:
                          /opt
                          Space left = 905 MB
```

- Shutdown—Shuts down Prime Performance Manager server when the disk space usage exceeds the threshold value.

The parameters of Prime Performance Manager **diskmonitor** command are:

- **enable**—Enables the hourly check of disk space usage of Prime Performance Manager installed directories.
- **disable**—Disables the hourly check of disk space usage of Prime Performance Manager installed directories.
- **status**—Displays the current status of the disk monitor feature (whether enabled or disabled).
- **warning** [*megs]*—Sets the warning threshold in MBs. The default setting is 1000 MB.

- **shutdown [***megs]*—Sets the shutdown threshold in MBs. The default setting is 100 MB.
- **stopscript** [*path*]—Sets the custom script to call for stop.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm enableuser

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm enableuser [*username*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager user-based access, re-enables the specified user's authentication, which had been disabled either automatically by Prime Performance Manager root user.

The user's authentication is re-enabled with the same password as before.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Enabling and Changing Users and Passwords, page 6-10

ppm eventautolog

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm eventautolog [**clear** | **-r**]

Command Description

Uses PAGER to display the contents of Prime Performance Manager event automation log. The event automation log lists all messages generated by scripts launched by event automation.

To clear the log and restart the server, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm eventautolog clear**.

To display the contents of the log in reverse order, with the most recent events at the beginning of the log, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm eventautolog -r**.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm eventconfig

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm eventconfig [**view** | **edit** |**restore** | **master**]

Command Description

Allows you to manage the event configuration:

- To view the event configuration file, use the **ppm eventconfig view** command.
- To edit the event configuration file in your environment with a text editor, use **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm eventconfig edit** command. (The default text editor is 'vi'.)

- To restore the event configuration file to the last active copy, use the **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm eventconfig restore** command.
- To restore the event configuration file to the master copy (the default copy shipped with Prime Performance Manager), use the **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm eventconfig master** command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm eventtool

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm eventtool {**-a** *actionName*} {*parameters*}

Command Description

Invokes Prime Performance Manager event API operations.

These action names (and any corresponding required parameters) can be specified with the **-a** option:

Option	Action Names	Required Parameters
-a	acknowledgeEvents	**-l** or **-L** **-u** **-n**
	appendNote	**-e** **-n** **-u**
	changeSeverities	**-s** **-l** or **-L** **-u** **-n**
	clearEvents	**-l** or **-L** **-u** **-n**
	deleteEvents	**-l** or **-L** **-u** **-n**
	getAllEventsAsTraps	**-t**
	getFilteredEventsAsTraps	**-t** **-f**
	getNote	**-e**
	setNote	**-e** **-n** **-u**

These parameters can be used:

Parameter	Description
-e	Specifies an event ID parameter.
-f	Specifies a file name for EventFilter, which is an XML element defined in Prime Performance Manager WSDL definitions.
-l	Specifies a file name for EventIDList, which is an XML element defined in Prime Performance Manager WSDL definitions.
-n	Specifies an event note string.
-s	Specifies an event severity.
-t	Specifies a file name for TrapTarget, which is an XML element defined in Prime Performance Manager WSDL definitions.
-u	Specifies a user ID for event operation.
-H	Specifies a hostname to connect to. If unspecified, the default value is obtained from the Prime Performance Manager server System.properties file, SERVER_NAME property.
-p	Specifies a port to connect to. If unspecified, the default value is obtained from the Prime Performance Manager server *System.properties* file, WEB_PORT property.
-L	Specifies a list of event IDs, separated by '|'.
-S	Specifies whether to use SSL (https) for NBAPI access. Default is no SSL.
-h	Prints help information.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Documentation

See http://www.cisco.com/go/performance

ppm evilstop

Command Description

Forcefully stops all Prime Performance Manager servers on the local host.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm export

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm export

Command Description

Exports current Prime Performance Manager data.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm exportcustnames

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm exportcustnames

Command Description

Allows to export custom names for import to another server.

ppm export cw

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm export cw

Command Description

Exports current Prime Performance Manager node names, and read and write SNMP community names, in CiscoWorks v2 import format, with fields separated by commas (,). You can export this data to a file, then use the file to import the nodes into the CiscoWorks database.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm export cwv3

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm export cwv3

Command Description

Exports current Prime Performance Manager node names, and read and write SNMP community names, in CiscoWorks v3 import format, with fields separated by commas (,). You can export this data to a file, then use the file to import the nodes into the CiscoWorks database.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm exportusers

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm exportusers

Command Description

Allows to export users for import to another server.

ppm genkey

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm genkey[**gw**|**unit**|**both**|]

Command Description

Creates SSL keys and certificates. The command provides an easy way to regenerate SSL keys and certificates after the Prime Performance Manager has been running for a while with SSL enabled. This might be needed if a certificate expires or if you have a policy to regenerate the certificates after a period of time. The command is normally used as:

```
ppm genkey both
```

The **both** option generates new keys and certificates, then exchanges them between gateway and unit automatically so you can regenerate the set of keys and certifications at one time. If you use only the gw or unit option, you must import the certificates to the other side.

Note To run this command, you must have Prime Performance Manager 1.1.1 installed.

ppm help

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm help [*keyword*]

Command Description

Displays the command syntax for the Prime Performance Manager command and all of its options. The function of this command is identical to **Prime Performance Manager.**

Prime Performance Manager help is network specific, so only the commands pertaining to each network type appear. If you set all network types, you can see all the commands.

To see the syntax for a specific command, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm help** and that command. For example, if you enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm help restart**, Prime Performance Manager displays:

```
ppm restart     - Restarts all ppm Servers on the local host.
ppm restart web - Restarts Web servers on the local host.
ppm restart jsp - Restarts JSP servers on the local host.
ppm restart pm  - Restarts Process Manager on the local host.
```

Related Topic

Chapter 3, "Using the Prime Performance Manager Web Interface"

ppm importcustnames

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm importcustnames [*inputfile*]

Command Description

Allows to import custom names from another server.

ppm importcw

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm importcw [*cwfile*]

Command Description

Imports node hostname and read-community strings from the CiscoWorks server to Prime Performance Manager.

cwfile—File name of the CiscoWorks export file (export format must be in CSV file format).

You must log in as the root user to use this command. You do not need to restart the server to activate this command. After running this command, Prime Performance Manager discovers the imported nodes.

ppm inactiveuserdays

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm inactiveuserdays [*days* | *clear*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager user-based access, number of days a user can be inactive before disabling that user account.

This function is disabled by default. If you do not specify this command, user accounts are never disabled as a result of inactivity.

If you enter the **ppm inactiveuserdays** command, the valid range is one day to an unlimited number of days. There is no default setting.

If you have enabled this function and you want to disable it (that is, prevent Prime Performance Manager from automatically disabling user accounts as a result of inactivity), enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm inactiveuserdays clear**.

To re-enable the user's authentication, use **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm enableuser** command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topics

- Chapter 6, "Setting Up and Managing Users"
- Automatically Disabling Users and Passwords, page 6-7

ppm installlog

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm installlog [*server* | *client*]

Command Description

Displays the latest install log for the **server** or **client**. If you do not specify **server** or **client**, displays the latest install log for both the server and client.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm inventoryimport

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm inventoryimport [- *strictSync* | - *looseSync*]

Command Description

Imports device information from Prime Network (Cisco ANA) device inventory.

strictSync — In Strict Synchronization mode, only Prime Network type of devices are discovered.

looseSync — In Loose Synchronization mode, beside the devices imported from Prime Network, Prime Performance Manager can manage devices that are not in Prime Network inventory.

ppm iosreport

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm iosreport

Command Description

Lists the IOS versions of all devices that are managed by Prime Performance Manager. The command's CSV output format is:

node name, custom name, node type, IOS version, serial number, system name, system location. IP address

Note To run this command, you must log in as the root user and have Prime Performance Manager 1.1.1 installed.

ppm ipaccess

Syntax

ppm ipaccess [**add** [*ip-addr*] | **clear** | **edit** | **list** | **rem** [*ip-addr*] | **sample**]

Command Description

You use this command to create and manage a list of client IP addresses that can connect to the Prime Performance Manager server.

The list of allowed client IP addresses resides in the ipaccess.conf file. By default, when you first install Prime Performance Manager, the ipaccess.conf file does not exist and all client IP addresses can connect to Prime Performance Manager server.

To create the ipaccess.conf file and specify the list of allowed client IP addresses, use one of these keywords:

- **add**—Add the specified client IP address to the ipaccess.conf file. If the ipaccess.conf file does not already exist, this command creates a file with the first entry.
- **clear**—Remove all client IP addresses from the ipaccess.conf file and allow connections from any Prime Performance Manager client IP address.
- **edit**—Open and edit the ipaccess.conf file directly. If the ipaccess.conf file does not already exist, this command creates an empty file.
- **list**—List all client IP addresses currently in the ipaccess.conf file. If no client IP addresses appear (that is, the list is empty), connections from any Prime Performance Manager client IP address are allowed.
- **rem**—Remove the specified client IP address from the ipaccess.conf file.
- **sample**—Print out a sample ipaccess.conf file.

Any changes you make take effect when you restart Prime Performance Manager server.

See Implementing Secure User Access, page 6-2 for more information about using this command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm ipslaftpfilesize

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm ipslaftpfilesize [*file size in bytes*]

Command Description

When an IP SLA probe sends FTP transfer requests to a remote server, it retrieves a file with a specified size from the FTP server. This command tells Prime Performance Manager the size of the file, so it can compute the transfer rate. Unless you use this command to specify otherwise, Prime Performance Manager assumes the FTP file size is 1 MB.

Note To run this command, you must have Prime Performance Manager 1.1.1 installed.

ppm jspport

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm jspport [*port-number*]

Command Description

Sets a new port number for the JSP server, where *port-number* is the new, numeric port number. Prime Performance Manager verifies that the new port number is not already in use.

This command is needed only if you change the port number after you install Prime Performance Manager. This is because another application must use the current port number.

The new port number must contain only numbers. If you enter a port number that contains nonnumeric characters, such as **ppm13**, an error message appears, and Prime Performance Manager returns to the command prompt without changing the port number.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm keytool

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm keytool [**clear** | **genkey** | **import_cert** *cert_filename* | **import_key** *key_filename cert_filename* | **list** | **print_csr** | **print_crt**]

Command Description

If you implement SSL in your Prime Performance Manager system, manages SSL keys and certificates on Prime Performance Manager server.

Use these keywords and arguments with this command:

- **clear**—Stops Prime Performance Manager server, if necessary, and removes all SSL keys and certificates from the server. Before restarting the server, you must either generate new SSL keys by using the **ppm keytool genkey** command; or, you must completely disable SSL by using the **ppm ssl disable** command.
- **genkey**—Stops Prime Performance Manager server, if necessary, and generates a new self-signed public or private SSL key pair on Prime Performance Manager server. The new keys take effect when you restart the server.
- **import_cert** *cert_filename*—Imports the specified signed SSL certificate in X.509 format.
- **import_key** *key_filename cert_filename*—Imports the specified SSL key in OpenSSL format and the specified signed SSL certificate in X.509 format.
- **list**—Lists all SSL key-certificate pairs on Prime Performance Manager server.
- **print_csr**—Prints a certificate signing request (CSR) in X.509 format.
- **print_crt**—Prints Prime Performance Manager server's SSL certificate in X.509 format.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Managing Prime Performance Manager Users, page 6-14

ppm listusers

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm listusers [*username*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access, lists all currently defined users in the authentication list, including this information for each user:

- Username.
- Last time the user logged in.
- User's authentication access level.
- User's current authentication status, such as Account Enabled or Password Disabled.

To list information for a specific user, use the *username* argument to specify the user.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Listing All Currently Defined Users, page 6-12

ppm logger

Command Description

Displays the system messages *messageLog.txt* file with tail -f.

To stop the display, press **Ctrl-C**.

ppm logsize

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm logsize [*number-of-lines*]

Command Description

Sets the maximum size for truncating and rolling log files.

- Message log files are in *$LOGDIR*/messageLog-archives (typically, /opt/CSCOppm-gw/logs/messageLog-archives).
- Network log files are in *$LOGDIR*/netStatus/archive

If you enter this command without the *number-of-lines* argument, Prime Performance Manager displays the current maximum number of lines. You can change this value.

The message and network log process archives the log file when the maximum number of lines is reached. The filename format of archived log files is:

- messageLog.*YYYY*:*MMDD*:*hhmm*:*y*.txt.Z

or

- networkLog.*YYYY*:*MMDD*:*hhmm*:*y*.txt.Z

where:

- *YYYY* is the year
- *MM* is the month in a two-digit format
- *DD* is the day of the month
- *hh* is the hour of the day in 24-hour notation
- *mm* is the minute within the hour
- *y* is one of these variables:

Variable	Meaning	Example
r	The log file was created because Prime Performance Manager server restarted.	messageLog.2008:0328:1427:r.txt.Z networkLog.2008:0328:1427:r.txt.Z
c	The log file was created because a user ran **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm msglog clear** command.	messageLog.2008:0328:1433:c.txt.Z networkLog.2008:0328:1433:c.txt.Z
o	The log file was created from a pre-existing messageLog-old.txt file (used in previous Prime Performance Manager releases).	messageLog.2008:0328:1413:o.txt.Z networkLog.2008:0328:1413:o.txt.Z
0 (or higher number)	A counter that starts at 0 and increments sequentially. The number resets to 0 when the server restarts.	messageLog.2008:0328:1427:3.txt.Z networkLog.2008:0328:1427:3.txt.Z

When messageLog.txt or networkLog.txt reaches the number of lines specified by **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm logsize** command, Prime Performance Manager creates a new log archive file by using the filename format above.

When the maximum number of lines is reached, the log filename contains a counter value to differentiate itself from other archived files (for example, messageLog.2011:0328:1427:1.txt.Z and messageLog.2011:0328:1427:2.txt.Z).

The default value for *number-of-lines* is 500,000 lines.

The valid range is 1,000 lines to an unlimited number of lines. The default value is 500,000 lines. If you specify a larger file size for the log file, the log file and its copy require proportionally more disk space.

When changing the number of lines to display, remember that every 5,000 lines require approximately 1 MB of disk space. You need to balance your need to refer to old messages against the amount of disk space they occupy.

Note All log files are aged out by a timing mechanism (**/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm msglogage**). You can estimate a size for the *$LOGDIR/*messageLog-archives directory based on the number of lines, the amount of data that is logged (**/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm mldebug**), and the log age.

You must log in as the root user to use this command. If you change the *number-of-lines* value, you must restart the server (**/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restart**).

ppm logtimemode

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm logtimemode [**12** | **24**]

Command Description

Sets the time mode for dates in log files:

- **12**—Use 12-hour time, with AM and PM so that 1:00 in the afternoon is 1:00 PM.
- **24**—Use 24-hour time, also called military time so that 1:00 in the afternoon is 13:00. This is the default setting.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm maxhtmlrows

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm maxhtmlrows [*number-of-rows*]

Command Description

Sets the maximum number of rows for Prime Performance Manager HTML web output; for example, statistics reports, status change messages, or SNMP trap messages.

Note If you have set the Page Size on Prime Performance Manager web interface, this command does not override that setting. When you set the Page Size feature on the Prime Performance Manager web interface, browser cookies store the setting until the cookie expires or Prime Performance Manager deletes it.

If you enter this command without the *number-of-rows* argument, Prime Performance Manager displays the current maximum number of rows. You can then change that value or leave it. The valid range is one row to an unlimited number of rows. The default value is 100 rows.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Chapter 3, “Using the Prime Performance Manager Web Interface”

ppm mldebug

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm mldebug [*mode*]

Command Description

Sets the mode for logging Prime Performance Manager debug messages:

- **normal**—Logs all action, error, and info messages. Use **ppm mldebug normal** to revert to the default settings if you accidentally enter **ppm mldebug** command.
- **list**—Displays the current settings for **ppm mldebug** command.

- **all**—Logs all messages, of any type.
- **none**—Logs no messages at all.
- **minimal**—Logs all error messages.
- **action**—Logs all action messages.
- **debug**—Logs all debug messages.
- **dump**—Logs all dump messages.
- **error**—Logs all error messages.
- **info**—Logs all info messages.
- **NBAPI-SOAP**—Logs all northbound SOAP messages.
- **snmp**—Logs all SNMP messages.
- **trace**—Logs all trace messages.
- **trapsIn**—Logs all incoming trap messages.
- **trapsOut**—Logs all outgoing trap messages.

This command can adversely affect Prime Performance Manager performance. Use this command **only** under guidance from the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC).

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm modifysnmpcomm

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm modifysnmpcomm -i *ipaddress* {**-r** *retry* | **-t** *timeout* | **-p** *poll* **-c** *community*}

Command Description

Modifies an existing SNMP configuration on Prime Performance Manager server.

- **-i** *ipaddress*—the IP address of the device (required)
- At least one of the following:
  - **-r** *retry*—the number of times to retry connecting to the device
  - **-t** *timeout*—the timeout value, in seconds
  - **-p** *poll*—the poll interval, in minutes
  - **-c** *community*—the read community string of the device

You do not need to restart Prime Performance Manager server.

Related Topic

- ppm addsnmpcomm, page B-5
- ppm deletesnmpcomm, page B-16
- ppm showsnmpcomm, page B-44
- ppm snmpsetup, page B-50

ppm modifyunitconf

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm modifyunitconf {**-i** *ipaddress* | **-u** *unitname* }

Command Description

Command uses the option **-i** (*ipaddress*) and -**u** (*unitname*) to modify a unit configuration.

ppm motd

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm motd [**cat** | **disable** | **edit** | **enable**]

Command Description

Manages Prime Performance Manager Message of the Day file, which is a user-specified Prime Performance Manager system notice. You can set the Message of the Day to inform users of important changes or events in Prime Performance Manager system.

The Message of the Day also provides users with the chance to exit Prime Performance Manager or GTT client before launching.

If you enable the Message of the Day, it appears whenever a user attempts to launch an Prime Performance Manager or GTT client. If the user:

- Accepts the message, the client launches.
- Declines the message, the client does not launch.

Use these keywords with this command:

- **enable**—Enables the Message of the Day function. Initially, the message of the day file is blank; use **ppm motd edit** command to specify the message text.
- **edit**—Edits the Message of the Day.
- **cat**—Displays the contents of the Message of the Day file.
- **disable**—Disables this function (that is, stops displaying the Message of the Day whenever a user attempts to launch an Prime Performance Manager or GTT client).

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Displaying a Message of the Day, page 6-11

ppm msglog

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm msglog [**clear** | **-r**]

Command Description

Uses PAGER to display the contents of the system message log.

To save the current contents of the log, clear the log, and restart the server, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm msglog clear**.

To display the contents of the log in reverse order, with the most recent messages at the beginning of the log, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm msglog -r**.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm msglogage

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm msglogage [*number-of-days*]

Command Description

Sets the maximum number of days to archive all types of log files before deleting them from Prime Performance Manager server.

If you enter this command without the *number-of-days* argument, Prime Performance Manager displays the current maximum number of days. You can then change that value or leave it. The valid range is one day to an unlimited number of days. The default value is 31 days.

The start date for aging out and deleting files is always yesterday at 12 AM. For example, say that you set the value to one day and you run the **ppm msglogage** command at 3 PM on January 10th.

To find files that will be deleted by the aging process, count back to 12 AM on January 10th, then add the number of days set in the command. In this example, we added one more day, so any file with an earlier timestamp than January 9th at 12 AM will be removed.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm msglogdir

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm msglogdir [*directory*]

Command Description

Note You must stop Prime Performance Manager server before performing this command. You are prompted whether to continue.

Changes the default location of all Prime Performance Manager system message log files. By default, the system message log files reside on Prime Performance Manager server at /opt/CSCOppm-*xxx*/logs. Where *xxx* denotes a unit or gateway.

Note Do not set the new directory to any of these: */usr*, */var*, */opt*, or */tmp*. Also, do not set the new directory to the same directory in which you are storing GTT files (**ppm gttdir**), report files (**ppm repdir**), route table files (**ppm routedir**), or address table files (**ppm atbldir**).

After you change the directory, Prime Performance Manager asks if you want to restart Prime Performance Manager server. The new directory takes effect when you restart Prime Performance Manager server.

You must log in as the root user to use this command. If you change to a default location outside Prime Performance Manager, you must have appropriate permissions for that location.

ppm netlog

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm netlog [clear | -r]

Command Description

Uses PAGER to display the contents of the network status log. To:

- Save the current contents of the log, clear the log, and restart the server, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm netlog clear**.
- Display the contents of the log in reverse order, with the most recent network status messages at the beginning of the log, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm netlog -r**.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm netlogger

Server Only

Command Description

Displays the current contents of the network status log file with tail -f command.

To stop the display, enter **Ctrl-c**.

ppm newlevel

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm newlevel [*username*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access, changes the authentication level for the specified user. Valid levels are:

- **1**—Basic User
- **3**—Network Operator
- **5**—System Administrator
- **11** & **12** — Custom Level

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Enabling and Changing Users and Passwords, page 6-10

ppm osinfo

Command Description

Depending on the networks that you have set, displays the operating system versions of software that Prime Performance Manager supports.

ppm passwordage

Note You should have already changed your password at least once for this command to properly age the password.

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm passwordage [*days* | *clear*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access and you set **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm authtype** to **local**, number of days allowed before forcing users to change passwords. The number of days start to accrue beginning yesterday at 12 AM.

Note For more details on how this works, see ppm msglogage, page B-33.

This function is disabled by default. If you do not specify this command, users will never need to change their passwords.

If you enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm passwordage** command, the valid range is one day to an unlimited number of days. No default setting exists.

If you enabled this function and you want to disable it (that is, prevent Prime Performance Manager from forcing users to change passwords), enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm passwordage clear**.

Note If **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm authtype** is set to **solaris**, you cannot use this command. Instead, you must manage passwords on the external authentication servers.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Automatically Disabling Users and Passwords, page 6-7

ppm patchlog

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm patchlog

Command Description

Uses PAGER to display the contents of the patch log, which lists the patches that you installed on Prime Performance Manager server.

The default path and filename for the patch log file is /opt/CSCOppm-gw/install/sgmPatch.log. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in a directory other than */opt*, then the patch log file resides in that directory.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm poll

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm poll [*node*] [*node*]...

Command Description

You use this command to poll one or more known nodes from the command line. Use the *node* arguments to specify the DNS names or IP addresses of one or more known nodes.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm print

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm print {**all** | **device** | **snmp** | **task** | **alarmsummary** [*severity*] **[quiet]**}

Command Description

Displays information about device versions, SNMP settings, running tasks, summary of alarms, or all of this information.

Use these keywords with this command:

- **device**—Prints name, state, and system description of all nodes in the network.
- **snmp**—Prints SNMP information such as read and write community strings.
- **task**—Prints a list of task IDs and related information.
- **alarmsummary**—Prints a list of alarms sorted by severity types (critical, major, minor, and so on).
  - *severity*—Prints a list of alarms of a specified severity type. The *severity* takes one of these values: critical, major, minor, warning, informational, or indeterminate.
  - **quiet**—Use this keyword to print only the alarm counts (without the severity label)
- **all**—Prints the information available in all of the keywords of this command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm props

Command Description

Displays the contents of the *System.properties* files for both Prime Performance Manager server and client installs.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm purgedb

Command Description

Permanently deletes all components in Prime Performance Manager database marked for deletion.

Prime Performance Manager retains information about older objects in its database even after they have been deleted. This is considered a logically deleted state.

Prime Performance Manager retains this information to maintain any user customized data associated with an object (for instance, a customized name) in case the object is rediscovered in the future. Logically deleted data is physically deleted after seven days if it is not reused by then.

You can use the **ppm purgedb** command to immediately remove this logically deleted data from Prime Performance Manager database.

Unfortunately, this benefit may have a side effect. In certain cases, rediscovery of a deleted object may cause Prime Performance Manager to use obsolete information in the database, rather than the new information. Ultimately, some configuration changes are not detected, and the viewable data from the client application is incorrect.

Note **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm purgedb** command does not cause the loss of any collected statistical data.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm readme

Command Description

Displays the contents of the README file for Prime Performance Manager.

Related Topic

Chapter 3, “Using the Prime Performance Manager Web Interface”

ppm reboot

Command Description

Reboots the Solaris Prime Performance Manager system.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm redundancygroup

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm redundancygroups [**list | detail | create | add | remove | delete | redundant | delay | enable | disable | failover | failback | import | export**]

Command Description

Creates and manages unit protection groups. Use the following keywords with this command:

- **list**—Lists the redundancy groups defined on the gateway, similar to the following:

```
ppm redundancygroups list
groupA, Enabled, Number of Units: 2
groupB, Enabled, Number of Units: 4
```

- **detail** [*group name*]—Lists the redundancy group details, similar to the following:

```
ppm redundancygroups detail groupA
ID: 54001
Name: groupA
Enabled
Created: Wed Sep 21 11:44:36 EDT 2011
Create User: localhost
Last Modified: Wed Sep 21 11:44:36 EDT 2011
Last Modified User: localhost
Enabled
Fail over delay: 60
Units: [
       unit1,     Primary,
        unit2,  Redundant
       unit3,  Primary
       unit4,  Primary
```

- **create** [*group name* | *delay* | *unit(s)...*]—Creates a redundancy group with the provided group name, switchover delay (in seconds), and unit(s).
- **add** [*group name* | *unit(s)* ...]—Adds unit(s) to a redundancy group.
- **remove** [*group name* | *unit(s)* ...]—Removes a unit(s) from a redundancy group.

  Note A redundant unit cannot be removed from a redundancy group. To remove a redundant unit, you must change the redundant unit for the group, then you can remove the old redundant unit. Another option is to delete and recreate the redundance group.

- **delete** [*group name*]—Deletes a redundancy group. The unit redundancy mode is not checked.
- **redundant** [*group name* | *unit*]—Changes the redundant unit of a redundancy group. No devices can be attached to the new redundant node.
- **delay** [*group name* | *delay*]—Changes the failover delay of a redundancy group. The delay, specified in seconds, is the amount of time the gateway waits after detecting a unit is unavailable before initiating a failover to the redundant unit
- **enable** [*group name*]—Enables a redundancy group.
- **disable** [*group name*]—Disables a redundancy group. When a group is disabled automatic failovers will not occur. However, you can perform manual failovers and failbacks.
- **failover** [*unit*]—Forces the failover of a unit to the redundant unit of the redundancy group. The

- **failback** [*unit*]—Initiates a return of control from the redundant unit to the specified unit.
- **import** [*/directory/filename*]—Imports a redundancy group definitions from the provided file name.
- **export** [*/directory/filename*]—Exports redundancy group definitions to the provided file name.

Related Topic

Creating Unit Protection Groups, page 13-4

ppm reloadmibs

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm reloadmibs

Command Description

Command to reload the snmpinfo.dat file

ppm repdir

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm repdir [*dir*] [nostart]

Command Description

Command to set directory used for reports. You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm rephelp

Command Description

Displays Help for all commands that are related to Prime Performance Manager reports.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm restart

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restart [**jsp** | **pm** | **web**]

Command Description

Restarts Prime Performance Manager servers on the local host:

- **jsp**—Restarts Prime Performance Manager JSP Server.
- **pm**—Restarts Prime Performance Manager Application Server and all managed processes.
- **web**—Restarts Prime Performance Manager web Server.

If you do not specify a keyword, **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restart** restarts all Prime Performance Manager servers.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm restore

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restore [**logs** | **reports** | **security**]

Command Description

Restores Prime Performance Manager data files from a previous backup, stored in Prime Performance Manager installation directory. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in:

- The default directory, /opt, then the locations of the backup files are /opt/ppm10-Unit-ems-lnx001-backup.tar and /opt/ppm10-gateway-ems-lnx001-backup.tar.
- A different directory, then the backup files reside in that directory.

You can restore data files on the same Solaris or Linux server; or, on a different Solaris or Linux server that is running Prime Performance Manager 1.*x*.

To restore only specific parts of Prime Performance Manager data files, use these keywords:

- **logs**—Restores only Prime Performance Manager log files, such as the message log files.
- **reports**—Restores only Prime Performance Manager report files, such as the statistics report files.
- **security**—Restores only the security-related parts of Prime Performance Manager data files. This command is useful if you inadvertently delete your user accounts or make other unwanted changes to your Prime Performance Manager security information.

Note If **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backupdays** was previously used to set the number of backup days to more than one day, **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restore** command prompts you for a server or client backup file to restore from. This is because there would be more than one backup file to choose from).

To change the directory in which Prime Performance Manager stores these backup files, use **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backupdir** command.

The server is restarted automatically after running **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restore** command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

- Backing Up Prime Performance Manager Data Files, page 18-2
- ppm backupdays, page B-8
- ppm backupdir, page B-9

ppm restore all

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restore all [**nostart**]

Command Description

Restores all system files.

The server is restarted automatically after running **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restore all** command.

The server is not restarted automatically after running **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm restore all nostart** command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm restoreprops

Command Description

Restores Prime Performance Manager server and client *System.properties* files and other important configuration files to the backup versions of the files.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm rootvars

Command Description

Displays the contents of the */etc/CSCOppm.sh* file, which determines the root location of Prime Performance Manager server and client installation.

ppm sechelp

Command Description

Displays help for all commands that are related to Prime Performance Manager security.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Chapter 6, “Setting Up and Managing Users”

ppm seclog

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm seclog [**clear** | **-r**]

Command Description

Uses PAGER to display the contents of the system security log.

These security events are recorded in the log:

- All changes to system security, including adding users.
- Log-in attempts, whether successful or unsuccessful, and logoffs.
- Attempts to switch to another user's account, whether successful or unsuccessful.
- Attempts to access files or resources of higher authentication level.
- Access to all privileged files and processes.
- Operating system configuration changes and program changes, at the Solaris level.
- Prime Performance Manager restarts.

- Failures of computers, programs, communications, and operations, at the Solaris level.

To clear the log, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm seclog clear**.

To display the contents of the log in reverse order, with the most recent security events at the beginning of the log, enter **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm seclog -r**.

The default path and filename for the system security log file is */opt/CSCOppm-gw/logs/sgmSecurityLog.txt*. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in a directory other than */opt*, then the system security log file resides in that directory.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Displaying the Contents of the System Security Log, page 6-13

ppm serverlist delete

Syntax

ppm serverlist delete [*servername* | *all*]

Command Description

Deletes Prime Performance Manager server from the list, where *servername* is the name of the server deleted.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm serverlist list

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm serverlist list

Command Description

Lists all Prime Performance Manager servers configured.

- Add—Adds new Prime Performance Manager server to the list, where ***servername* is the name of the new server added and *port number* is the port number of the corresponding client.**
- Delete—Deletes Prime Performance Manager server from the list, where *servername* is the name of the server deleted.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm servername

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm servername [*hostname*] [nostopstart]

Command Description

Command resets Prime Performance Manager server default hostname, where hostname is the new default hostname.

- Ensure that the new default hostname is valid and defined in your /etc/hosts file. If not, you might not be able to start Prime Performance Manager server.
- User should be logged in as root user to run this command.
- nostopstart - The server is not stopped and started automatically while running this command.

Related Topic

- Chapter 2, "Managing Gateways and Units Using the Command Line Interface"

ppm setpath

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm setpath [*username*]

Command Description

Appends binary (*bin*) directories to the path for a user. Users can then append the proper Prime Performance Manager binary directories to their paths without manually editing the *.profile* and *.cshrc* files.

This command appends lines such as these to the user's *.profile* file:

PATH=$PATH:/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin:/opt/CSCOppm-gw Client/bin # CiscoPPM

and appends lines such as these to the user's *.cshrc* file:

set path=($path /opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin /opt/CSCOppm-gw Client/bin) # CiscoPPM

Thereafter, you can enter Prime Performance Manager commands as:

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm help

When entering this command, remember that:

- If you enter this command and you do not specify a *username*, Prime Performance Manager appends the *bin* directories to your path (that is, to the path for the user who is currently logged in and entering **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm setpath** command).
- If you enter this command and you specify a *username*, Prime Performance Manager appends the *bin* directories to the path for the specified user. To specify a *username*, follow these conditions:
  - You must log in as the root user.
  - The specified *username* must exist in the local */etc/passwd* file.
  - You cannot specify a *username* that is defined in a distributed Network Information Services (NIS) system or in an Network File System-mounted (NFS-mounted) home directory.
- If you enter this command more than once for the same user, each command overwrites the previous command. Prime Performance Manager does not append multiple *bin* directories to the same path.

ppm showcreds

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm showcreds -i *ipaddress/hostname*

Command Description

Displays the Telnet and SSH device credentials on the Prime Performance Manager gateway.

-i *ipaddress/hostname*—The IP address or host name of the device (required)

ppm showsnmpcomm

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm showsnmpcomm [**-i** *ipaddress*]

Command Description

Shows the specified SNMP configuration, or all SNMP configurations, on Prime Performance Manager server.

-i *ipaddress*—the IP address of the device (optional). If not specified, displays all SNMP configurations on the server.

Related Topic

- ppm addsnmpcomm, page B-5
- ppm deletesnmpcomm, page B-16
- ppm modifysnmpcomm, page B-31
- ppm snmpsetup, page B-50

ppm showunitconf

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm showunitconf [-i (*ipaddress*)**]**

Command Description

Shows the configuration that specifies the relationship between nodes and their managed units.

-**i** *ipaddress* - IP address of the node is optional. If not specified, displays all configured entries on the server.

Note If a node is not specified in the configuration, it means the node will be managed by the default unit. The default unit is the unit which connects to the gateway first.

ppm singlesess

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm singlesess [*enable* | *disable* | *status***]**

Command Description

This command manages single session per user..

- **enable**—Enables the single session per user.

  Logging into a web interface as a user ends all the existing web interface sessions for that user.
- **disable**—Disables the single session per user.

  This command allows logging in as the same user from multiple web interfaces.
- **status**—Shows the status of the single session per user.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm snmpcomm

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm snmpcomm [*name*]

Command Description

You use this command to set a new default SNMP read community name. Prime Performance Manager automatically updates the name in the SNMP parameters file. The default path and filename for the SNMP parameters file is /opt/CSCOppm-gw/etc/communities.conf.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm snmpconf

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm snmpconf [*filename*]

Command Description

Sets the file used for SNMP parameters, such as community names, timeouts, and retries.

The default path and filename for the SNMP parameters file is /opt/CSCOppm-gw/etc/communities.conf. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in a directory other than /opt, then the file resides in that directory.

When you specify a new path or filename, Prime Performance Manager restarts the servers.

Note The SNMP parameters file uses the HP OpenView format; therefore, you can set this path and filename to point to the HP OpenView *ovsnmp.conf* file in an existing OpenView system. For information about exporting SNMP community names from CiscoWorks Resource Manager Essentials (RME).

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm snmpget

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm snmpget [**-J***JVM_ARG1* [**-J***JVM_ARG2*]...] [**-v** *snmp_version*] [**-c** *community_string*] [**-r** *retry*] [**-t** *timeout*] [**-d** *output_delimiter*] [**--header**|**--no-header**] [**--raw-octets**|**--no-raw-octets**] [**--str-octets**|**--no-str-octets**] [**--raw-timeticks**|**--no-raw-timeticks**] [**--resolve-integer**|**--no-resolve-integer**] [**--resolve-bits**|**--no-resolve-bits**] [**--get-sysuptime**|**--no-get-sysuptime**] [**--detect-mib-error**] [**--instance** *oids*] [**--int-instance** *integer*] [**--str-instance** *string*] [*hostname*] [*oid*] [*oid*]...

Command Description

Queries the specified *hostname* by using SNMP **GetRequests**. Use these optional keywords and arguments with this command:

- **-J***JVM_ARG1*—JVM options. You must specify the **-J** keyword and arguments before any other keywords and arguments.

  For example, by default JVM uses a maximum of 64 MB of memory. However, if you are working in a large table, JVM might require more memory. To enable JVM to use a maximum of 256 MB of memory, use this syntax:

  -J-Xmx256m

- **-v** *snmp_version*—SNMP protocol version. Valid versions are **1** or **2c**. The default version is **2c**.
- **-c** *community_string*—SNMP community string. You specify the default community string in the SNMP parameters file, *communities.conf*.
- **-r** *retry*—SNMP retry count. You specify the default retry count in the SNMP parameters file, *communities.conf*.
- **-t** *timeout*—SNMP timeout, in seconds. You specify the default timeout in the SNMP parameters file, *communities.conf*.
- **-d** *output_delimiter*—Output delimiter. The default output delimiter is a colon (**:**).
- **--header**|**--no-header**—Specifies whether to display variable names as table headers:
  - Specify **--header** to display variable names as table headers for tabular output, or to display MIB variable OIDs with the value for nontabular output. This is the default setting.
  - Specify **--no-header** if you do not want to display variable names as table headers for tabular output, or MIB variable OIDs with the value for nontabular output.
- **--raw-octets**|**--no-raw-octets**—Specifies whether to display octets as raw octets:
  - Specify **--raw-octets** to display raw octets, such as **6c 69 6e 6b**, for octet strings.
  - Specify **--no-raw-octets** if you do not want to display raw octets for octet strings. This is the default setting.

  The other option for displaying octets is **--str-octets**|**--no-str-octets**.
- **--str-octets**|**--no-str-octets**—Specifies whether to display octets as strings:
  - Specify **--str-octets** to display octets as strings, such as **link**. This is the default setting.
  - Specify **--no-str-octets** if you do not want to display octets as strings.

  The other option for displaying octets is **--raw-octets**|**--no-raw-octets**.
- **--raw-timeticks**|**--no-raw-timeticks**—Specifies the time format:

  - Specify **--raw-timeticks** to specify raw timeticks, such as **2313894**.
  - Specify **--no-raw-timeticks** to specify formatted timeticks, such as **6 Hours 26 Mins 12 Secs**. This is the default setting.
- **--resolve-integer|--no-resolve-integer**—Specifies the time format. Use:
  - **--resolve-integer** to display integers using the string description in the MIB, such as **available** or **unavailable**.
  - **--no-resolve-integer** to display integers as numbers. This is the default setting.
- **--resolve-bits|--no-resolve-bits**—Specifies the time format. Use:
  - **--resolve-bits** to display bits using the string description in the MIB, such as **continue** or **ruleset**.
  - **--no-resolve-bits** to display bits as numbers, such as **1** or **14**. This is the default setting.
- **--get-sysuptime|--no-get-sysuptime**—Specifies whether to retrieve the **sysuptime**. Use:
  - **--get-sysuptime** to retrieve the sysuptime in the same packet as each SNMP operation.
  - **--no-get-sysuptime** if you do not want to retrieve the sysuptime in the same packet. This s the default setting.
- **--detect-mib-error**—Detects errors in returned MIB variables, such as **noSuchInstance**, **noSuchObject**, and **endOfMibView**. If the system detects any such errors, an error message and error code appear.

  Sometimes multiple MIB variables are returned at the same time, some of which are in error; others are not. If this occurs and you:
  - Specified **--detect-mib-error**, none of the correct values appear, only the error message, and it returns an error code.
  - Did not specify **--detect-mib-error**, a return code of 0 is returned and all MIB variables appear. (Even noSuchInstance appears as a returned value.) This is the default setting, with **--detect-mib-error** not specified.
- **--instance** *oids*—Appends instance OIDs to each polling MIB variable. For example, these commands perform the same function:

  ppm snmpget --instance 172.18.16.10 node_1 ipAdEntIfIndex ipAdEntNetMask

  ppm snmpget node_1 ipAdEntIfIndex.172.18.16.10 ipAdEntNetMask.172.18.16.10
- **--int-instance** *integer*—Appends the specified integer instance OID to each polling MIB variable.
- **--str-instance** *string*—Appends string instance OIDs to each polling MIB variable; for example, these commands perform the same function:

  ppm snmpget --str-instance link_1 node_1 cItpSpLinksetState

  ppm snmpget node_1 cItpSpLinksetState.6.108.115.110.97.109.101
- *hostname*—Name of the host to query.
- *oid*—One or more OIDs or variable names.

The default path for the SNMP parameters file, communities.conf, is /opt/CSCOppm-gw/etc/communities.conf. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in a directory other than /opt, then the file resides in that directory. You can edit the file manually or using Prime Performance Manager web interface.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm snmphelp

Command Description

Displays help for all commands that are related to SNMP queries.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm snmpmaxrows

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm snmpmaxrows [*number-of-rows*]

Command Description

Sets the value of maximum rows for SNMP walk.

Prime Performance Manager collects network information from device MIBs using SNMP protocol. In certain ITP networks, some MIB tables can be very large (such as GTT tables, MTP3 accounting statistics tables, etc.)

The default value of 100,000 rows is usually sufficient even for large networks. However, for very large networks, if the limit needs to be increased, you can customize the this parameter. It is not recommended to exceed 300,000 rows.

If you enter this command without the *number-of-rows* argument, Prime Performance Manager displays the current maximum number of rows. You can then change that value or leave it. The valid range is 1 row to an unlimited number of rows. However, it is not recommended to set this number at less than 10,000. The default value is 100,000 rows.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm snmpnext

Syntax

ppm snmpnext [**-J***JVM_ARG1* [**-J***JVM_ARG2*]...] [**-v** *snmp_version*] [**-c** *community_string*] [**-r** *retry*] [**-t** *timeout*] [**-d** *output_delimiter*] [**--header**|**--no-header**] [**--raw-octets**|**--no-raw-octets**] [**--str-octets**|**--no-str-octets**] [**--raw-timeticks**|**--no-raw-timeticks**] [**--resolve-integer**|**--no-resolve-integer**] [**--resolve-bits**|**--no-resolve-bits**] [**--get-sysuptime**|**--no-get-sysuptime**] [**--detect-mib-error**] [**--instance** *oids*] [**--int-instance** *integer*] [**--str-instance** *string*] [*hostname*] [*oid*] [*oid*]...

Command Description

Queries the specified *hostname* by using SNMP **GetNextRequests**. Use these optional keywords and arguments with this command:

- **-J***JVM_ARG1*—JVM options. You must specify the **-J** keyword and arguments before any other keywords and arguments.

For example, by default JVM uses a maximum of 64 MB of memory; however, if you explore a large table, JVM might require more memory. To enable JVM to use a maximum of 256 MB of memory, use this option:

-J-Xmx256m

- **-v** *snmp_version*—SNMP protocol version. Valid versions are **1** or **2c**. The default version is **2c**.
- **-c** *community_string*—SNMP community string. You specify the default community string in the SNMP parameters file, communities.conf.
- **-r** *retry*—SNMP retry count. You specify the default retry count in the SNMP parameters file, *communities.conf*.
- **-t** *timeout*—SNMP timeout, in seconds. You specify the default timeout in the SNMP parameters file, *communities.conf*.
- **-d** *output_delimiter*—Output delimiter. The default output delimiter is a colon (**:**).
- **--header|--no-header**—Specifies whether to display variable names as table headers:
  - Specify **--header** to display variable names as table headers for tabular output or MIB variable OIDs with the value for nontabular output. This is the default setting.
  - Specify **--no-header** if you do not want to display variable names as table headers for tabular output or MIB variable OIDs with the value for nontabular output.
- **--raw-octets|--no-raw-octets**—Specifies whether to display octets as raw octets. Use:
  - **--raw-octets** to display raw octets, such as **6c 69 6e 6b**, for octet strings.
  - **--no-raw-octets** if you do not want to display raw octets for octet strings. This is the default setting.

  The other option for displaying octets is **--str-octets|--no-str-octets**.
- **--str-octets|--no-str-octets**—Specifies whether to display octets as strings. Use:
  - **--str-octets** to display octets as strings, such as **link**. This is the default setting.
  - **--no-str-octets** if you do not want to display octets as strings.

  The other option for displaying octets is **--raw-octets|--no-raw-octets**.
- **--raw-timeticks|--no-raw-timeticks**—Specifies the time format:
  - Specify **--raw-timeticks** to specify raw timeticks, such as **2313894**.
  - Specify **--no-raw-timeticks** to specify formatted timeticks, such as **6 Hours 26 Mins 12 Secs**. This is the default setting.
- **--resolve-integer|--no-resolve-integer**—Specifies the time format. Use:
  - **--resolve-integer** to display integers using the string description in the MIB, such as **available** or **unavailable**.
  - **--no-resolve-integer** to display integers as numbers. This is the default setting.
- **--resolve-bits|--no-resolve-bits**—Specifies the time format:
  - Specify **--resolve-bits** to display bits using the string description in the MIB, such as **continue** or **ruleset**.
  - Specify **--no-resolve-bits** to display bits as numbers, such as **1** or **14**. This is the default setting.
- **--get-sysuptime|--no-get-sysuptime**—Specifies whether to retrieve the **sysuptime**. Use:
  - **--get-sysuptime** to retrieve the sysuptime in the same packet as each SNMP operation.

  - **--no-get-sysuptime** if you do not want to retrieve the sysuptime in the same packet. This is the default setting.

- **--detect-mib-error**—Detects errors in returned MIB variables, such as **noSuchInstance**, **noSuchObject**, and **endOfMibView**. If the system detects any such errors, an error message appears and an error code is returned.

  Sometimes multiple MIB variables are returned at the same time, some of which are in error; others are not. If this occurs and you:

  - Specified **--detect-mib-error**, none of the correct values appear, only the error message and it returns an error code.
  - Did not specify **--detect-mib-error**, a return code of 0 is returned and all MIB variables appear (even noSuchInstance appears as a returned value). This is the default setting, with **--detect-mib-error** not specified.

- **--instance** *oids*—Appends instance OIDs to each polling MIB variable. For example, these commands perform the same function:

  ppm snmpget --instance 172.18.16.10 node_1 ipAdEntIfIndex ipAdEntNetMask

  ppm snmpget node_1 ipAdEntIfIndex.172.18.16.10 ipAdEntNetMask.172.18.16.10

- **--int-instance** *integer*—Appends the specified integer instance OID to each polling MIB variable.
- **--str-instance** *string*—Appends string instance OIDs to each polling MIB variable. For example, these commands perform the same function:

  ppm snmpget --str-instance link_1 node_1 cItpSpLinksetState

  ppm snmpget node_1 cItpSpLinksetState.6.108.115.110.97.109.101

- *hostname*—Name of the host to be queried.
- *oid*—One or more OIDs or variable names.

The default path for the SNMP parameters file, *c*ommunities.conf, is /opt/CSCOppm-gw/etc/communities.conf. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in a directory other than /opt, then the file resides in that directory. You can edit the file manually or by using Prime Performance Manager client.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm snmpsetup

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm snmpsetup

Command Description

Set SNMP community strings for multiple devices and discover. You do not need to restart the server when using this command.

Related Topic

- ppm addsnmpcomm, page B-5
- ppm deletesnmpcomm, page B-16

- ppm modifysnmpcomm, page B-31
- ppm showsnmpcomm, page B-44

ppm snmpwalk

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm snmpwalk [**-J***JVM_ARG1* [**-J***JVM_ARG2*]...] [**-v** *snmp_version*] [**-c** *community_string*] [**-r** *retry*] [**-t** *timeout*] [**-x** *maximum_rows*] [**-d** *output_delimiter*] [**--tabular**|**--no-tabular**] [**--getbulk**|**--no-getbulk**] [**--header**|**--no-header**] [**--raw-octets**|**--no-raw-octets**] [**--str-octets**|**--no-str-octets**] [**--raw-timeticks**|**--no-raw-timeticks**] [**--resolve-integer**|**--no-resolve-integer**] [**--resolve-bits**|**--no-resolve-bits**] [**--get-sysuptime**|**--no-get-sysuptime**] [**--detect-mib-error**] [**--instance** *oids*] [**--int-instance** *integer*] [**--str-instance** *string*] [*hostname*] [*oid*] [*oid*]...

Command Description

Queries the specified *hostname* by using SNMP **GetNextRequests** to go through the MIB. Use these optional keywords and arguments with this command:

- **-J***JVM_ARG1*—JVM options. You must specify the **-J** keyword and arguments before any other keywords and arguments.

  For example, by default JVM uses a maximum of 64 MB of memory; however, if you are going through a large table, JVM might require more memory. To enable JVM to use a maximum of 256 MB of memory, use this option:

  -J-Xmx256m

- **-v** *snmp_version*—SNMP protocol version. Valid versions are **1** or **2c**. The default version is **2c**.
- **-c** *community_string*—SNMP community string. You specify the default community string in the SNMP parameters file, *communities.conf*.
- **-r** *retry*—SNMP retry count. You specify the default retry count in the SNMP parameters file, *communities.conf*.
- **-t** *timeout*—SNMP timeout, in seconds. You specify the default timeout in the SNMP parameters file, *communities.conf*.
- **-x** *maximum_rows*—Maximum number of rows to go through. If a table has more than the maximum number of rows, ppm **snmpwalk** command fails. You can use the **-m** keyword and argument to increase the maximum number of rows to go through. The default setting is 10,000 rows.

  However, for every 10,000 rows gone through, JVM requires an additional 10 MB of memory. You can use the **-J** keyword and argument to increase the memory available to JVM.
- **-d** *output_delimiter*—Output delimiter. The default output delimiter is a colon (**:**).
- **--tabular**|**--no-tabular**—Specifies whether to print the result of the query in tabular format. Use:
  - **--tabular** to print the result in tabular format. This is the default setting.
  - **--no-tabular** if you do not want to print the result in tabular format.
- **--getbulk**|**--no-getbulk**—(SNMP version 2c only) Specifies whether to use the **getbulk** command to go through the table. Use:
  - **--getbulk** to use the **getbulk** command. This is the default setting.
  - **--no-getbulk** if you do not want to use the **getbulk** command.

- **--header|--no-header**—Specifies whether to display variable names as table headers. Use:
  - **--header** to display variable names as table headers for tabular output or to display MIB variable OIDs with the value for nontabular output. This is the default setting.
  - **--no-header** if you do not want to display variable names as table headers for tabular output or MIB variable OIDs with the value for nontabular output.
- **--raw-octets|--no-raw-octets**—Specifies whether to display octets as raw octets. Use:
  - **--raw-octets** to display raw octets, such as **6c 69 6e 6b**, for octet strings.
  - **--no-raw-octets** if you do not want to display raw octets for octet strings. This is the default setting.

  The other option for displaying octets is **--str-octets|--no-str-octets**.
- **--str-octets|--no-str-octets**—Specifies whether to display octets as strings. Use:
  - **--str-octets** to display octets as strings, such as **link**. This is the default setting.
  - **--no-str-octets** if you do not want to display octets as strings.

  The other option for displaying octets is **--raw-octets|--no-raw-octets**.
- **--raw-timeticks|--no-raw-timeticks**—Specifies the time format. Use:
  - **--raw-timeticks** to specify raw timeticks, such as **2313894**.
  - **--no-raw-timeticks** to specify formatted timeticks, such as **6 Hours 26 Mins 12 Secs**. This is the default setting.
- **--resolve-integer|--no-resolve-integer**—Specifies the time format. Use:
  - **--resolve-integer** to display integers using the string description in the MIB, such as **available** or **unavailable**.
  - **--no-resolve-integer** to display integers as numbers. This is the default setting.
- **--resolve-bits|--no-resolve-bits**—Specifies the time format. Use:
  - **--resolve-bits** to display bits using the string description in the MIB, such as **continue** or **ruleset**.
  - **--no-resolve-bits** to display bits as numbers, such as **1** or **14**. This is the default setting.
- **--get-sysuptime|--no-get-sysuptime**—Specifies whether to retrieve the sysuptime. Use:
  - **--get-sysuptime** to retrieve the sysuptime in the same packet as each SNMP operation.
  - **--no-get-sysuptime** if you do not want to retrieve the **sysuptime** in the same packet. This is the default setting.
- **--detect-mib-error**—Detects errors in returned MIB variables, such as **noSuchInstance**, **noSuchObject**, and **endOfMibView**. If the system detects any such errors, an error message and error code appear.

  Sometimes multiple MIB variables are returned at the same time, some of which are in error; others are not. If this occurs and you:
  - Specified **--detect-mib-error**, none of the correct values appear, only the error message and an error code is returned.
  - Did not specify **--detect-mib-error**, a return code of 0 and all MIB variables appear; even noSuchInstance appears as a returned value. This is the default setting, with **--detect-mib-error** not specified.
- **--instance** *oids*—Appends instance OIDs to each polling MIB variable. For example, these commands perform the same function:

ppm snmpget --instance 172.18.16.10 node_1 ipAdEntIfIndex ipAdEntNetMask

ppm snmpget node_1 ipAdEntIfIndex.172.18.16.10 ipAdEntNetMask.172.18.16.10

- **--int-instance** *integer*—Appends the specified integer instance OID to each polling MIB variable.
- **--str-instance** *string*—Appends string instance OIDs to each polling MIB variable. For example, these commands perform the same function:

  ppm snmpget --str-instance link_1 node_1 cItpSpLinksetState

  ppm snmpget node_1 cItpSpLinksetState.6.108.115.110.97.109.101

- *hostname*—Name of the host to query.
- *oid*—One or more OIDs or variable names.

The default path for the SNMP parameters file, communities.conf, is /opt/CSCOppm-gw/etc/communities.conf. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in a directory other than */opt*, then the file resides in that directory. You can edit the file manually or using Prime Performance Manager client.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm ssl

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm ssl [**enable** | **disable** | **status**]

Command Description

If you enable the SSL on Prime Performance Manager and you have an SSL key-certificate pair on Prime Performance Manager, you can use this command to manage SSL support in Prime Performance Manager:

- **enable**—Enables SSL support.
- **disable**—Disables SSL support.
- **status**—Displays the current status of SSL support in Prime Performance Manager, including whether you enabled or disabled SSL support, and which SSL keys and certificates exist.

You must log in as the root user to use this command. See Managing Prime Performance Manager Users, page 6-14 for more information.

ppm sslstatus

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm sslstatus

Command Description

Displays the current status for SSL that Prime Performance Manager supports, including whether you enabled or disabled SSL support; and, which SSL keys and certificates exist.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Managing Prime Performance Manager Users, page 6-14

ppm start

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm start

Command Description

Starts the Prime Performance Manager gateway and unit (if installed on the same machine).

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Note If the database has an exception during start up, the gateway and unit (if installed) will not start.

Related Topic

Managing Gateways and Units Using the Command Line Interface, page 2-1

ppm start jsp

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm startjsp

Command Description

Starts Prime Performance Manager JSP Server on the local host.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm start pm

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm startpm

Command Description

Starts Prime Performance Manager Application Server and all managed processes on the local host.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm start web

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm startweb

Command Description

Starts Prime Performance Manager web server on the local host.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm statreps

Full Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm statreps [**none**] [**default**] [**all**] [*enable* | *disable*] [*noexport* | *export*] **status,** [**status** [*node*]] **status config**, **status reps**, **config**, **reps**, [**setstatus**[*category*] [*enable* | *disable*]], [**setstatus**[*category*] [*enable* | *disable*] [*node*]], [**5min** [*enable*|*disable*]], [**15min** [*enable*|*disable*]], [**hourly** [*enable*|*disable*]], [**hourly** [*enable*|*disable*]], [**daily** [*enable* |*disable*]], [**5mincsvage** [*days*]], [**15mincsvage** [*days*]], [**hourlycsvage** [*days*]], [**dailycsvage** [*days*]], [**5minage** [*days*]], [**15minage** [*days*]], [**hourlyage** [*days*]], [**dailyage** [*days*]] , [*nodiskcheck* | *diskcheck*], [**timemode** [*12* | *24*]], [**csvnames** [*ppm* | *3gpp*]], [**nametype**[*dnsname*] [*customname* | *sysname*]], [**csvtype** [*allnodes* | *pernodeuniq*]], [**zipcsvdelay** [*mins*]]

Optionally, you can specify a hostname or IP address to enable or disable the specified report for a specific device. For example the following command enables CPU reports for the device *name*

```
ppm statreps cpu <ip address>
```

If you specify a command in which the hostname or IP address is not applicable, the host parameter is ignored and does not cause an error.

Command Description

[*enable* | *disable*] - Enable/Disable master report.

[*all*] - Enable all report types.

[*default*] - Enable all default report types.

[*none*] - Disable all report types.

[*noexport* | *export*] - Enable/Disable all csv files.

[*nodiskcheck* | *diskcheck*] - Checks for available disk space.

status - Display network report settings.

status [*node*] - Display node report settings.

status config - Display master report config settings.

status reps - Display individual report enable status.

config - Display master report config settings.

reps - Display individual report enable status.

setstatus [[*category*] [*enable* | *disable*]] - Enable/Disable Network report settings.

setstatus [[*category*] [enable | disable] [node]] - Enable/Disable Node report settings.

5min [*enable* | *disable*] - Enable/Disable 5 minute master report.
15min [*enable* | *disable*] - Enable/Disable 15 minute master report.
hourly [*enable* | *disable*] - Enable/Disable hourly master report.
daily [*enable* | *disable*] - Enable/Disable daily master report.
5mincsvage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep 5 min csv files.
15mincsvage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep 15 min csv files.
hourlycsvage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep hourly csv files.
dailycsvage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep daily csv files.
5minage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep 5min data.
15minage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep 15min data.
hourlyage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep hourly data.
dailyage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep daily data.
timemode [*12* | *24*] - Display in 12 or 24 hour time.
csvnames [*ppm* | *3gpp*] - Specifies the format for csv filenames.
nametype [*dnsname* | *customname* | *sysname*] - Specifies the nodename type for csv files.
csvtype [*allnodes* | *pernodeuniq*] - Specifies the combined or pernode csv Files.
zipcsvdelay [*mins*] - Specifies the minutes to wait before zipping csv Files.

ppm syncunits

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm syncunits [enable | disable| status**]**

Command Description

Command manages file synchronization between the gateway and units.

ppm status

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm status

Command Description

Displays the status of all Prime Performance Manager servers on the local host.

Related Topic

Chapter 3, “Using the Prime Performance Manager Web Interface”

ppm stop

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm stop

Command Description

Stops all Prime Performance Manager servers on the local host.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm stop jsp

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm stopjsp

Command Description

Stops Prime Performance Manager JSP Server on the local host.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm stop pm

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm stoppm

Command Description

Stops Prime Performance Manager Application Server and all managed processes on the local host.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm stop web

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm stopweb

Command Description

Stops Prime Performance Manager web server on the local host.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm tac

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm tac [*short*]

Command Description

Collects important troubleshooting information for the Cisco Technical Assistance Center and writes the information to the /opt/CSCOppm-gw/tmp/cisco_ppm_tshoot.log file.

short—Collects the basic information required for diagnosis of the problem.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm trapratelimit abate

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm trapratelimit abate [*offset*]

Command Description

This option configures the trap abate offset.

By default, a node generating 2,000 or more traps (major limiting count) in the last 30 minutes (limiting interval) is considered to generate too many traps.

Prime Performance Manager raises a TrapRateStatus major alarm and stops trap processing for this node. If the node no longer experiences a trap storm in the next cycle (limiting interval), Prime Performance Manager will automatically reset the ProcessTrap flag and begin processing traps again.

The abate offset is the offset value from the trap major limit count. The abate threshold limit is the limiting count minus the offset value. By default, the offset value is 200.

For example, if a node generates 2,000 traps (major limiting count) minus 200 traps (the default offset value), which equals 1,800 or more traps, it is considered to be faulty and Prime Performance Manager stops trap processing for this node.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm trapratelimit major

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm trapratelimit major [*count*]

Command Decription

This option configures the trap major limiting count or the major threshold limit.

By default, a node generating 2,000 or more traps (major limiting count) in the last 30 minutes (limiting interval) is considered to generate too many traps.

Prime Performance Manager raises a TrapRateStatus major alarm and stops trap processing for this node. If the node no longer experiences a trap storm in the next cycle (limiting interval), Prime Performance Manager will automatically reset the ProcessTrap flag and begin processing traps again.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm trapratelimit interval

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm trapratelimit interval [*min*]

Command Decription

This option configures the interval at which nodes are checked for a trap storm.

By default, a node generating 2,000 or more traps (major limiting count) in the last 30 minutes (limiting interval) is considered to generate too many traps.

Prime Performance Manager raises a TrapRateStatus major alarm and stops trap processing for this node. If the node no longer experiences a trap storm in the next cycle (limiting interval), Prime Performance Manager will automatically reset the ProcessTrap flag and begin processing traps again.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm trapratelimit minor

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm trapratelimit minor [*count*]

Command Description

This option configures the trap minor limiting count or the minor threshold limit.

By default, if a node generates 1,000 or more traps (minor limiting count) in the last 30 minutes (limiting interval) Prime Performance Manager raises a TrapRateStatus minor alarm. Prime Performance Manager will continue to process traps from the node.

- If the node no longer experiences a trap storm in the next cycle (limiting interval), Prime Performance Manager will automatically clear the minor alarm.
- If the node continues to receive 2,000 or more traps (major limiting count) Prime Performance Manager raises TrapRateStatus major alarm and stop trap processing for this node.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm uninstall

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm uninstall

Command Description

Uninstalls Prime Performance Manager.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm unknownage

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm unknownage [*number-of-days*]

Command Description

Sets the maximum number of days to retain **Unknown** objects before deleting them from Prime Performance Manager database.

If you enter this command without the *number-of-days* argument, Prime Performance Manager displays the current maximum number of days. You can then change that value or leave it. The valid range is one day to an unlimited number of days. The default value is seven days. Setting this value to 0 days means that, after one hour, the system deletes **Unknown**.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm updateuser

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm updateuser [*username*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access, changes the authentication level for the specified user. Valid levels are:

- **1**—Basic User
- **3**—Network Operator
- **5**—System Administrator
- **11** & **12** — Custom Level

If you set **ppm authtype** to **local**, you also use this command to change the user's password. When setting the password, follow the rules and considerations in Creating Secure Passwords, page 6-5.

See Enabling and Changing Users and Passwords, page 6-10 for more information on authentication levels and the use of this command.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Note If you have enabled Solaris authentication, you must log in as the root user, to use this command (see Setting User Access, page 6-1).

ppm useraccess

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm useraccess [**disable** | **enable**]

Command Description

Enables or disables Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access. User-Based Access provides multilevel password-protected access to Prime Performance Manager features. Each user can have a unique username and password. You can also assign each user to one of five levels of access, which control the list of Prime Performance Manager features accessible by that user.

Note You must enable Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access to use the associated Prime Performance Manager security commands (see Setting User Access, page 6-1).

The **ppm useraccess** command goes through the following stages, checking the status of:

- **ppm useraccess**—Enabled or disabled.
- **ppm authtype**—If you have not already set Prime Performance Manager authentication type, you must do so now.
- **ppm adduser**—If you have already assigned users, Prime Performance Manager asks if you want to use the same user database, or create a new one. If you have not assigned users, you must do so now.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Setting User Access, page 6-1

ppm userpass

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm userpass [*username*]

Command Description

If you enable Prime Performance Manager User-Based Access and **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm authtype** is set to **local**, changes the specified user's Prime Performance Manager security authentication password.

If Prime Performance Manager automatically disables the user's authentication, this command re-enables the user's authentication with a new password.

If **/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm authtype** is set to Solaris or Linux, you cannot use this command; instead, you must manage passwords on the external authentication servers.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Related Topic

Enabling and Changing Users and Passwords, page 6-10

ppm version

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm version

Command Description

Displays version information for Prime Performance Manager servers and clients on the local host.

Related Topic

Chapter 3, "Using the Prime Performance Manager Web Interface"

ppm webport

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm webport [*port-number*]

Command Description

Sets a new port number for the web server, where *port-number* is the new, numeric port number. Prime Performance Manager verifies that the new port number is not already in use.

The new port number must contain only numbers. If you enter a port number that contains nonnumeric characters, such as **ppm13**, Prime Performance Manager displays an error message and returns to the command prompt without changing the port number.

You must log in as the root user to use this command.

ppm who

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm who

Command Description

Displays a list of all client usernames and processes connected to the server.

ppm xmlpoll

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm xmlpoll -i *ipaddress/hostname* **-p -a** [**-d** *parameters*]

Command Description

Runs the XML poller to get the device XML output.

-i *ipaddress/hostname*—The IP address or host name of the device (required)

-p—Package

-a—Action

-d—Parameters