



APPENDIX **B**

Prime Performance Manager Commands

Prime Performance Manager provides commands that allow you to perform functions from the command line interface. Many command functions can also be performed in the Prime Performance Manager GUI, but many others, particularly administrative or root user functions, can only be performed in the CLI. Commands can be run on Solaris and Linux. Some commands can be performed on both the gateway and unit, others on only the gateway or only the unit. You run commands from:

install_directory/bin

where *install_directory* is the directory where Prime Performance Manager is installed (by default, /opt/CSCOppm-gw or /opt/CSCOppm-unit)

Alternatively, if *install_directory/bin* is in your path, you can run commands from your path.

A quick reference of commands organized in functional groups is available from the Prime Performance Manager GUI. To view them, from the Help menu choose **Readmes and CLI Commands > PPM Commands**.

Prime Performance Manager commands in alphabetical order are described in the following topics:

- [Prime Performance Manager, page B-5](#)
- [ppm addcreds, page B-5](#)
- [ppm addsnmpcomm, page B-6](#)
- [ppm addunitconf, page B-6](#)
- [ppm adduser, page B-7](#)
- [ppm authtype, page B-7](#)
- [ppm backup, page B-8](#)
- [ppm backupdata, page B-9](#)
- [ppm backupdata, page B-9](#)
- [ppm backupdir, page B-10](#)
- [ppm backuplog, page B-11](#)
- [ppm backupprep, page B-11](#)
- [ppm backupstats, page B-11](#)
- [ppm badloginalarm, page B-12](#)
- [ppm badlogindisable, page B-12](#)
- [ppm bulkstatsage, page B-13](#)
- [ppm bulkstatsage, page B-13](#)

- [ppm changes](#), page B-14
- [ppm checksystem](#), page B-14
- [ppm clitimeout](#), page B-14
- [ppm cmdlog](#), page B-15
- [ppm compilemibs](#), page B-15
- [ppm console](#), page B-16
- [ppm consolelogsize](#), page B-16
- [ppm countnodes](#), page B-16
- [ppm datadir](#), page B-17
- [ppm dbbackupdir](#), page B-18
- [ppm deletecreds](#), page B-19
- [ppm deletesnmpcomm](#), page B-19
- [ppm deleteunitconf](#), page B-19
- [ppm deluser](#), page B-20
- [ppm devcachedir](#), page B-20
- [ppm devcachedir](#), page B-20
- [ppm disablepwdage](#), page B-21
- [ppm discover](#), page B-22
- [ppm diskcheck](#), page B-22
- [ppm diskmonitor](#), page B-22
- [ppm enablepwdage](#), page B-24
- [ppm enablepwdage](#), page B-24
- [ppm eventautolog](#), page B-24
- [ppm eventconfig](#), page B-25
- [ppm eventlimitsconfig](#), page B-25
- [ppm eventsnmppserversconfig](#), page B-26
- [ppm eventlimitsconfig](#), page B-25
- [ppm evilstop](#), page B-28
- [ppm export](#), page B-28
- [ppm exportcustnames](#), page B-28
- [ppm exportusers](#), page B-28
- [ppm gatewayname](#), page B-29
- [ppm help](#), page B-29
- [ppm ifnameformat](#), page B-30
- [ppm ifnameformat](#), page B-30
- [ppm importcw](#), page B-30
- [ppm inactiveuserdays](#), page B-31
- [ppm installlog](#), page B-32

- [ppm inventoryimport](#), page B-32
- [ppm iosreport](#), page B-32
- [ppm ipaccess](#), page B-33
- [ppm ipslaftpfilesize](#), page B-33
- [ppm ipslaftpfilesize](#), page B-33
- [ppm keytool](#), page B-34
- [ppm listusers](#), page B-35
- [ppm localhabackupflag](#), page B-35
- [ppm localhacommands](#), page B-36
- [ppm localhappmtimeout](#), page B-36
- [ppm logdir](#), page B-36
- [ppm logdir](#), page B-36
- [ppm logsize](#), page B-37
- [ppm logtimemode](#), page B-38
- [ppm maxascirows](#), page B-39
- [ppm maxhtmlrows](#), page B-39
- [ppm maxpagesize](#), page B-40
- [ppm maxrepqueries](#), page B-40
- [ppm maxrepqueries](#), page B-40
- [ppm modifiesnmpcomm](#), page B-41
- [ppm modifyunitconf](#), page B-42
- [ppm motd](#), page B-42
- [ppm movenode](#), page B-43
- [ppm movenode](#), page B-43
- [ppm msglogage](#), page B-43
- [ppm msglogdir](#), page B-44
- [ppm netlog](#), page B-44
- [ppm netlogger](#), page B-45
- [ppm newlevel](#), page B-45
- [ppm optimizecapabilitypoll](#), page B-45
- [ppm osinfo](#), page B-46
- [ppm passwordage](#), page B-46
- [ppm patchlog](#), page B-47
- [ppm ping](#), page B-47
- [ppm poll](#), page B-47
- [ppm premotd](#), page B-48
- [ppm primecentralintegration](#), page B-48
- [ppm primeha](#), page B-49

- ppm printreportstatus, page B-50
- ppm printreportstatus, page B-50
- ppm purgedb, page B-51
- ppm pwdchangeinterval, page B-51
- ppm pwdchangelimit, page B-52
- ppm pwdchangerestrict, page B-52
- ppm readme, page B-53
- ppm reboot, page B-53
- ppm redundancygroups, page B-54
- ppm redistributenodes, page B-53
- ppm reloadbulkstats, page B-55
- ppm repdir, page B-56
- ppm rephelp, page B-56
- ppm restart, page B-56
- ppm restore, page B-57
- ppm restore all, page B-57
- ppm restoreprops, page B-58
- ppm rootvars, page B-58
- ppm sechelp, page B-58
- ppm seclog, page B-59
- ppm servername, page B-59
- ppm setpath, page B-60
- ppm setpctrapdestination, page B-61
- ppm showcreds, page B-61
- ppm showsnmpcomm, page B-61
- ppm showunitconf, page B-62
- ppm singlesess, page B-62
- ppm snmpcomm, page B-63
- ppm snmpconf, page B-63
- ppm snmpget, page B-63
- ppm snmphelp, page B-66
- ppm snmpmaxrows, page B-66
- ppm snmpnext, page B-66
- ppm snmpsetup, page B-68
- ppm snmpwalk, page B-69
- ppm ssl, page B-71
- ppm sslstatus, page B-72
- ppm starbuild, page B-72

- [ppm start](#), page B-73
- [ppm statreps](#), page B-73
- [ppm status](#), page B-75
- [ppm status](#), page B-75
- [ppm smtpport](#), page B-75
- [ppm syncunits](#), page B-76
- [ppm tac](#), page B-77
- [ppm topxxsize](#), page B-77
- [ppm traceroute](#), page B-77
- [ppm uninstall](#), page B-78
- [ppm unknownage](#), page B-78
- [ppm updateuser](#), page B-78
- [ppm useraccess](#), page B-79
- [ppm userpass](#), page B-79
- [ppm version](#), page B-80
- [ppm who](#), page B-80
- [ppm who](#), page B-80
- [ppm xmlpoll](#), page B-81

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.

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

[Chapter 3, “Managing the 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 hostname.

- **-i *ipaddress***—The device IP address or hostname.
- **-u *username***—The username to log into the device.
- **-n *enable_username***—Enables the privileged username.
- **-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

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

- [ppm deletesnmpcomm, page B-19](#)
- [ppm modifiesnmpcomm, page B-41](#)
- [ppm showsnmpcomm, page B-61](#)
- [ppm snmpsetup, page B-68](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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 [Modifying the Password Policy, page 6-9](#).
- 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 [User Authentication, page 6-7](#)).

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

- [Setting Up User Access and Security, page 6-1](#)
- [User Authentication, page 6-7](#)

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 Users and User Security, page 6-12](#) to ensure secure passwords between Prime Performance Manager client and server.)

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

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

- [Setting Up User Access and Security, page 6-1](#)
- [User Authentication, page 6-7](#)

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).

Available in GUI

No

Related Topics

- [Backing Up Prime Performance Manager Data Files, page 14-2](#)
- [ppm restore, page B-57](#)

ppm backupdata

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backupdata [enable | disable | status]`

Command Description

This command enables and disables the backup of the Prime Performance Manager database. You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Available in GUI

No

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-10](#)). Prime Performance Manager uses this file naming convention when there are multiple backup files:

`ppm<releasenum>- [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-57](#).

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-10](#)).

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

- [Backing Up Prime Performance Manager Data Files, page 14-2](#)
- [ppm restore, page B-57](#)

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.

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

- [Backing Up Prime Performance Manager Data Files, page 14-2](#)
- [ppm restore, page B-57](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm backuprep

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm backuprep [enable | disable | status]`

Command Description

This command enables and disables the backup of the Prime Performance Manager reports. You must log in as the root user to use this command.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

No

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 [Display the System Security Log, page 6-21](#)).

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Edit User Security Settings, page 6-16](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic[Edit User Security Settings, page 6-16](#)

ppm bulkstatsage

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm bulkstatsage [days]
```

Command Description

Specifies the number of days bulk statistic files are retained. The default is 14 days. You do not need to restart Prime Performance Manager server. (This command is supported only on the gateway.)

Available in GUI

Yes

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 **ppm keytool** command (see [ppm keytool, page B-34](#)) 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.

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

- [Display SSL Key and Certificate, page 6-6](#)
- [Export SSL Certificates, page 6-5](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm clitimeout

Syntax

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

Command Description

Specifies how long, in minutes, a 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 zero (clears the command) 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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Edit User Security Settings, page 6-16](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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 variables 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.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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**.

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm crosslaunch

Syntax

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

Command Description

Installs or uninstalls cross launch on Prime Network so that Prime Performance Manager can be launched from Prime Network.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm csvdrop

Syntax`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppmcsvdrop [dir]`**Command Description**

Changes the Bulk Statistics Drop directory and updates the CSV_DROP_DIR property in `/opt/CSCOppm-unit/properties/BulkStats.properties`. The default directory location is `/opt/CSCOppm-unit/csvdrop`. This command sets a new directory location.

You do not need to restart Prime Performance Manager server.

The command is only supported on units.

Available in GUI

No

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 where Prime Performance Manager data files are stored. 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.

The default data storage directory is in the Prime Performance Manager installation directory. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in `/opt`, the default directory is `/opt/CSCOppm-gw/data`. If you installed Prime Performance Manager in a different directory, the default directory is in that directory.

The server must be restarted for the directory changes to take effect. This normally occurs after running the command. Enter the **nostart** option if you want to restart server at a later time.

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

Available in GUI

No

ppm dbbackupdir

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppmdbbackupdir` [*directory*] [**nostart**]

Command Description

Sets the directory used for database backup staging. The server must be restarted for the directory changes to take effect. This normally occurs after running the command. Enter the **nostart** option if you want to restart server at a later time.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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 hostname.

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

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

- [ppm addsnmpcomm, page B-6](#)
- [ppm modifiesnmpcomm, page B-41](#)
- [ppm showsnmpcomm, page B-61](#)
- [ppm snmpsetup, page B-68](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Manually Disable Users and Passwords, page 6-17](#)

ppm devcachedir

Syntax**/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppmdevcachedir** *[directory]* **[nostart]****Command Description**

Sets the directory used for device cache files. The server must be restarted for the directory changes to take effect. This normally occurs after running the command. Enter the **nostart** option if you want to restart server at a later time.

Available in GUI

No

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**.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Manually Disable Users and Passwords, page 6-17](#)

ppm disablepwdage

Syntax

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

Command Description

Disables password aging for the specified user.

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

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[ppm enablepwdage, page B-24](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic[Manually Disable Users and Passwords, page 6-17](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic[Running Device Discovery from Prime Performance Manager, page 5-10](#)

ppm diskcheck

Syntax`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm diskcheck`**Command Description**

Manually runs the disk space usage check.

Related Topic[ppm diskmonitor, page B-22](#)

ppm diskmonitor

Syntax`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm diskmonitor [enable | disable | status] | warning {MBs} | critical {MBs} | warnscript {path | clear} | critscript {path | clear}`**Command Description**

Monitors the Prime Performance Manager installed directories disk space usage. When enabled, the diskWatcher.sh script runs every ten minutes to check two thresholds:

- Warning—When the disk space usage passes the threshold defined with the warning option, a disk space warning alarm is created and logged in the sgmConsoleLog.txt file. For example:

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

The script identified with the warnscript option is executed to begin disk cleanup.

- **Critical**—When the disk space usage passes the threshold defined with the critical option, a disk space critical alarm is created and logged in the sgmlConsoleLog.txt file. For example:

```
WARNING: The following partition is getting low on free disk space:
/opt
Space left = 100 MB
```

The script identified with the critscript option is executed to begin disk cleanup.

The ppm diskmonitor parameters include:

- **enable**—Enables the Prime Performance Manager installed directories disk space usage check.
- **disable**—Disables the Prime Performance Manager installed directories disk space usage check.
- **status**—Displays the disk monitor status, either enabled or disabled.
- **warning {MBs}**—Sets the warning threshold. The default is 1000 MB.
- **critical {MBs}**—Sets the critical threshold. The default is 100 MB.
- **warnscript {path | clear}**—Provides the path to the script to call when the warning threshold is crossed. The script should initiate disk cleanup. The clear option clears the diskmonitor warning alarm.
- **critscript {path | clear}**—Provides the path to the script to call when the critical threshold is crossed. The script should initiate disk cleanup. The clear option clears the diskmonitor critical alarm.

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

Available in GUI

- enable, disable, status: Yes
- warnscript, critscript: No

Related Topic

[ppm diskcheck, page B-22](#)

ppm dumpdb

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm dumpdb [directory]
```

Command Description

Dumps the current database, incremental, if it exists, to the provided directory. Allows an external process to trigger a database dump to a staging area that could be used by another backup, restore, or archival system.

Available in GUI

No

ppm enablepwdage

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm enablepwdage [username]`

Command Description

Enables password aging for the specified user.

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

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

- [ppm discover, page B-22](#)
- [Managing Users and User Security, page 6-12](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Enable User Accounts and Passwords Using the CLI, page 6-18](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm eventconfig

Syntax

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

Command Description

Manages the event configuration. Options:

- **view**—Displays the event configuration file.
- **edit**—Allows you to edit the event configuration file in your environment with a text editor. (The default text editor is 'vi'.)
- **restore**—Restore the event configuration file to the last active copy.
- **master**—Stores the event configuration file to the master copy (the default copy shipped with Prime Performance Manager).

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

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm eventlimitsconfig

Syntax

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

Command Description

Manages the event limits configuration. Options:

- **view**—Displays the event limits configuration file.
- **edit**—Allows you to edit the event limits configuration file in your environment with a text editor. (The default text editor is 'vi'.)
- **restore**—Restore the event limits configuration file to the last active copy.
- **master**—Stores the event limits configuration file to the master copy (the default copy shipped with Prime Performance Manager).

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

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm eventsnmpserversconfig

Syntax

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

Command Description

Manages the SNMP servers configuration. Options:

- **view**—Displays the SNMP servers configuration file.
- **edit**—Allows you to edit the SNMP servers configuration file in your environment with a text editor. (The default text editor is 'vi'.)
- **restore**—Restore the SNMP servers configuration file to the last active copy.
- **master**—Stores the SNMP servers configuration file to the master copy (the default copy shipped with Prime Performance Manager).

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

Available in GUI

Yes

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

Option	Action Names	Required Parameters
	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 <i>System.properties</i> file, <i>SERVER_NAME</i> property.
-p	Specifies a port to connect to. If unspecified, the default value is obtained from the Prime Performance Manager server <i>System.properties</i> file, <i>WEB_PORT</i> 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.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm exportcustnames

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm exportcustnames`

Command Description

Allows to export custom names for import to another server.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm exportusers

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm exportusers`

Command Description

Allows to export users for import to another server.

Available in GUI

No

ppm gatewayname

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm gatewayname [gatewayname] [nostopstart]`

Command Description

Command resets Prime Performance Manager remote unit's connected gateway name, where *gatewayname* is the connected gateway's hostname or IP address.

- Verify that the new *gatewayname* is connectable. If not, you might not be able to connect to the remote gateway.
- Verify that the unit-side IP protocol is consistent with *gatewayname* used in the gateway side. See [ppm servername](#), page B-59.
- You must log in as root user to run this command.
- `nostopstart` - The server is not stopped and started automatically while running this command.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

No

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, “Managing the Web Interface”](#)

ppm ifnameformat

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm ifnameformat [desc | alias | both]
```

Command Description

Defines the format for displaying interface names in the Prime Performance Manager GUI:

- desc—Only the interface description is displayed.
- alias—Only the interface alias is displayed.
- both—Both the interface description and alias is displayed.

Available in GUI

- Yes

ppm importcustnames

Syntax

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

Command Description

Allows to import custom names from another server.

Available in GUI

No

ppm importcw

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm importcw [cwfile] [force | telnet]
```

Command Description

Imports device hostname and read-community strings from the CiscoWorks v3 server to Prime Performance Manager. SSH is the default import protocol.

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

The following parameters are not required if Prime Performance Manager does not have any communities or credentials.

force—Overrides any preexisting SNMP communities. Instead of adding new communities, the existing communities are modified automatically. This parameter applies to all imported communities.

telnet—Sets the connection protocol to Telnet and the port to 23. SSH v2 is the default import protocol and 22 the default port. This parameter applies to all imported communities.

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.

Available in GUI

No

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 zero (clears the command) 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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topics

- [Chapter 6, “Managing Users and Security”](#)
- [Edit User Security Settings, page 6-16](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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

To run this command, you must log in as the root user.

Available in GUI

Yes

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 [User Authentication, page 6-7](#) for more information about using this command.

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

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

No

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 port number. Only numeric entries can be entered. Prime Performance Manager verifies that the new port number is not already used.

This command can be used to change the port number after you install Prime Performance Manager and, for example, find that another application needs the port.

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



Note

If you enabled Cisco Prime Central cross launching, you must reenable it after you change the JSP server port number. For information, see [Enabling Prime Network Cross-Launching, page 5-4](#).

Available in GUI

No

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_cert]
```

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_cert**—Prints Prime Performance Manager server's SSL certificate in X.509 format.

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

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

[Managing Users and User Security, page 6-12](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[List Currently Defined Users, page 6-20](#)

ppm localhabackupflag

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm localhabackupflag [enable | disable | status]`

Command Description

This command is used when a Prime Performance Manager gateway is installed in the local directory and want to upgrade it to a gateway HA environment. (The SAN storage must be installed.) For information about upgrading a non-HA gateway to an HA environment, see the *Cisco Prime Performance Manager 1.2 Quick Start Guide*.

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

Available in GUI

No

ppm localhacommands

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm localhacommands

Command Description

Prints Prime Performance Manager gateway local HA commands usage information such as how to do switchover, freeze, or unfreeze a gateway in an HA environment. Example:

```
[root@crdc-ucs-109 ~]# /ha/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm hacommands
Usage:
  ppmGatewayHA.sh switchover - Switch the service to another cluster node.
  ppmGatewayHA.sh freeze    - Freeze the service in RHCS.
  ppmGatewayHA.sh unfreeze  - Unfreeze the service in RHCS.
  ppmGatewayHA.sh status    - Show the service status in RHCS.

***** Do NOT run these commands in ppm install directory. *****
***** Please go to /var/CSCOppm-ha/ppm-ha-bin directory to run these commands. *****
```

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

Available in GUI

No

ppm localhappmtimeout

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm localhappmtimeout [start | stop | info] [minutes]

Specify or show ppm start/stop timeout minutes.

Command Description

Specifies or shows the Prime Performance Manager start and stop timeout in minutes for Prime Performance Manager gateways in an HA environment.

The default start timeout value is 3 minutes. The default stop timeout value is 2 minutes. You can use these commands to adjust the timeout values.

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

ppm logdir

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm logdir [directory] [nostart]

Command Description

Sets the directory used for log files. The server must be restarted for the directory changes to take effect. This normally occurs after running the command. Enter the **nostart** option if you want to restart server at a later time.

Available in GUI

No

ppm logger

Command Description

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

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

Available in GUI

Yes

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**).

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

No

ppm maxascirows

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm maxascirows [number-of-rows]`

Command Description

Sets the maximum browser rows for ASCII web log output.

Available in GUI

No

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 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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Chapter 3, “Managing the Web Interface”](#)

ppm maxpagesize

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm maxpagesize [number-of-rows]`

Command Description

Sets the maximum browser page size for table reports. 800 rows is the default.

Available in GUI

No

ppm maxrepqueries

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm maxrepqueries [number]`

Command Description

Sets the maximum number of report sessions that can be open at one time.

Available in GUI

No



Note

After changing this setting, you must restart the Prime Performance Manager server. See [ppm restart](#), page B-56.

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.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

- [ppm addsnmpcomm](#), page B-6
- [ppm deletesnmpcomm](#), page B-19
- [ppm showsnmpcomm](#), page B-61
- [ppm snmpsetup](#), page B-68

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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 before launching.

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

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

[ppm premotd, page B-48](#)

[Launching the Web Interface, page 3-1](#)

ppm movenode

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm movenode [node1 unit1] [node2 unit2...]`

Command Description

Moves devices from one unit to another.

Available in GUI

Yes.

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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 gttmdir**), 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.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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**.

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Enable User Accounts and Passwords Using the CLI, page 6-18](#)

ppm optimizecapabilitypoll

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm optimizecapabilitypoll {enable | disable | status}
```

Command Description

Enables or disables capability poll optimization. If enabled, Prime Performance Manager capability polling polls devices for capabilities based on network-level or device-level enabled reports. If disabled, Prime Performance Manager polls devices for all the device capabilities regardless of whether reports are enabled at the network or device levels. Use these keywords and arguments with this command:

- **enable**—Enables capability poll optimization.
- **disable**—Disables capability poll optimization.

- **status**—Displays the capability poll optimization status.

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

[Capability Polling, page 7-18](#)

ppm osinfo

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm osinfo

Command Description

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

Available in GUI

Yes

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-43](#).

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Edit User Security Settings, page 6-16](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm ping

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm ping [hostname]
```

Command Description

You use this command to ping a device from the command line.

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

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm premotd

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm premotd [cat | disable | edit | enable]
```

Command Description

Manages the message that appears at the bottom of the Prime Performance Manager login window (see [Figure 3-1 on page 3-2](#)).

Use these keywords with this command:

- **enable**—Enables the message at the bottom of the login window.
- **edit**—Edits the message at the bottom of the login window.
- **cat**—Displays the message at the bottom of the login window.
- **disable**—Disables the login window message.

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

Available in GUI

No

Related Topics

[ppm motd, page B-42](#)

[Launching the Web Interface, page 3-1](#)

ppm primecentralintegration

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm primecentralintegration
```

Command Description

Use this command to integration Prime Performance Manager with Cisco Prime Central. After you enter the command, you will be prompted for the following information:

- Enter Prime Central Server—Enter the Prime Central database server IP address or hostname.
- Enter SID [primedb]—Enter the Prime Central database service name, which is primedb by default.
- Enter DB User [primedba]—Enter the Prime Central database username, which is primedba by default.

- Enter DB Password [*****]—Enter the Prime Central database user password; for example, Test456!
- Enter DB Port [1521]—Enter the Prime Central database port number, which is 1521 by default.
- Restart Prime Central Integration Layer [Yes]—Enter **Y** to restart the integration layer server.

You must log in as the root user to use this command. For additional information, see [Chapter 4, “Prime Central Integration.”](#)

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm primeha

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm primeha [status | switch | configure {peergatewayname |
peergatewayrmiport | healthcheckinterval | maxfailnum | synccsv | ageout | cachelimit} | backupdb
(path)| freeze | unfreeze | backup | restore (file name)]
```

Command Description

Manages Prime Performance Manager geographical HA implementation.

Use these keywords with this command:

- **status**—Shows the geographical HA status.
- **switch**—Immediately moves from the primary HA gateway to secondary gateway.
- **configure**—Configures the following geographical HA parameters
 - **peergatewayname**—The peer gateway IP address or host name.
 - **peergatewayrmiport**—The peer gateway RMI port.
 - **healthcheckinterval**—The health check interval, in seconds.
 - **maxfailnum**—The maximum number of health check failures before a failover is initiated.
 - **synccsv**—Synchronizes the CSV files.
 - **ageout**—Sets the age time out.
 - **cachelimit**—Sets the cache limit.
- **backupdb {path}**—Backs up the primary gateway database. If the primary gateway is out of sync, sets it to in sync.
- **freeze**—Stop the health check of remote Secondary Gateway. Prevent failover during the Primary Gateway restart.
- **unfreeze**—Start the health check of remote Secondary Gateway.
- **backup**—Backs up data files to a backup location.
- **restore {filename}**—Restores gateway system files with specified backup file.

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

Available in GUI

No

Related Topics

[Managing Geographical High Availability, page 12-18](#)

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.

Available in GUI

No

ppm printreportstatus

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm printreportstatus {enable | disable}
```

Command Description

Enables or disables report status printing in the Prime Performance Manager GUI.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm props

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm props
```

Command Description

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

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

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm purgedb

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/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 are 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.

This command immediately removes logically deleted data from the 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. Some configuration changes might not be detected, and the viewable data displayed in the client application is incorrect.

**Note**

This command does not cause the loss of any collected statistical data.

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

Available in GUI

No

ppm pwdchangeinterval

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm pwdchangeinterval [hours]`

Command Description

If password change restriction is enabled, specifies the length of time within which users cannot change their password more than the number of times specified in ppm pwdchangelimit applies in hours. The default is 48 hours. The allowable range is 1 through 745 hours.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

- [ppm pwdchangerestrict](#), page B-52
- [ppm pwdchangelimit](#), page B-52
- [Edit User Security Settings](#), page 6-16

ppm pwdchangelimit

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm pwdchangelimit [limit]`

Command Description

If password change restriction is enabled, specifies the number of times users can change their passwords within length of time specified in ppm pwdchangeinterval. The default is 2. The allowable range is 1 through 10.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

- [ppm pwdchangerestrict](#), page B-52
- [ppm pwdchangeinterval](#), page B-51
- [Edit User Security Settings](#), page 6-16

ppm pwdchangerestrict

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm pwdchangerestrict {enable | disable}`

Command Description

Enables or disables the password change restriction. If enabled, users cannot change their passwords more frequently than the number specified in ppm pwdchangelimit with the time interval specified in ppm pwdchangeinterval.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

- [ppm pwdchangeinterval](#), page B-51
- [ppm pwdchangelimit](#), page B-52
- [Edit User Security Settings](#), page 6-16

ppm readme

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm readme`

Command Description

Displays the Prime Performance Manager README file contents.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Chapter 3, “Managing the Web Interface”](#)

ppm reboot

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm reboot`

Command Description

Reboots the Solaris Prime Performance Manager system.

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

Available in GUI

No

ppm redistributenodes

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm redistributenodes`

Command Description

Redistributes discovered network devices based upon the current unit configuration.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm redundancygroups

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 redundancy 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.

- **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.

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic[Creating Unit Protection Groups, page 12-8](#)

ppm reloadbulkstats

Syntax**/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm reloadbulkstats****Command Description**

Reloads the bulkstatsschema.csv schema file. The bulkstatsschema.csv, located in the /opt/CSCOppm-gw/etc/, gathers bulk statistics from the Cisco ASR 5000 and 5500 Series devices. The bulk statistics include counters that Prime Performance Manager uses for reports. The counters are grouped into schemas, and schemas are grouped into types. For example, card is a type, so card schema 1 might have 20 card counters, card schema 2 might have another 20 card counters, and so on.

To generate reports from ASR 5000 and 5500, the devices must be configured with the schemas and counters, and the schema file must be generated in CSV format and exported at regular intervals to Prime Performance Manager.

Only counter values are exported. The bulkstatsschema.csv file provides the corresponding counter names used by Prime Performance Manager to read the CSV files (bulk statistics) generated from the ASR 5000/5500. If the ASR 5000/5500 devices are configured with a new schema or type or the counter sequence changed, the bulkstatsschema.csv file must be updated. This command updates the Prime Performance Manager in-memory schema counters list with the new counter information from /opt/CSCOppm-gw/etc/bulkstatsschema.csv.

You do not need to restart Prime Performance Manager.

The command supported only on the gateway.

Available in GUI

No

ppm reloadmibs

Syntax**/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm reloadmibs****Command Description**

Reloads the snmpinfo.dat file.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm repdir

Syntax

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

Command Description

Command to set directory used for reports. The server must be restarted for the directory changes to take effect. This normally occurs after running the command. Enter the **nostart** option if you want to restart server at a later time.

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

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

- [Backing Up Prime Performance Manager Data Files, page 14-2](#)
- [ppm backupdata, page B-9](#)
- [ppm backupdir, page B-10](#)

ppm restore all

Syntax

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

Command Description

Restores all system files. The server must be restarted for the directory changes to take effect. This normally occurs after running the command. Enter the **nostart** option if you want to restart server at a later time.

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

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

No

ppm rootvars

Command Description

Displays the Prime Performance Manager gateway and unit root installation location, which is stored in the */etc/CSCOppm.sh* file.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm sechelp

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/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.

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

[Chapter 6, “Managing Users and Security”](#)

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 log offs.
- 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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Display the System Security Log, page 6-21](#)

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.

- Verify that the new default hostname is valid and defined in your `/etc/hosts` file. If not, you might not be able to start the Prime Performance Manager server.
- Verify that the IP address of the resolved server name is the same to connect the gateway name.
- You must log in as root user to run this command.

- **nostopstart** - The server is not stopped and started automatically while running this command.

**Note**

If you enabled Cisco Prime Central cross launching, you must reenable it after you change the server hostname. For information, see [Enabling Prime Network Cross-Launching, page 5-4](#).

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

- [Chapter 2, “Managing Gateways and Units Using the CLI”](#)

ppm setpath

Syntax

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

Command Description

Appends binary (*bin*) directories to the user path so users can append 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.

Available in GUI

No

ppm setpctrappedestination

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm setpctrappedestination`

Command Description

After you integrate Prime Performance Manager with Prime Central, this command allows you to change the default trap destination. After integration, traps are sent to the Prime Central Fault Management. This command allows you to change the trap destination to Prime Network. When you run the command, output similar to the following is displayed:

```
Trap destinations registered with Prime Central:
1. Prime Fault Management (hostname)
2. Prime Network (hostname)
Enter trap destination: [1, 2] 2
Prime Performance is sending traps to: Prime Network
```

Available in GUI

No

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 hostname of the device (required)

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

- [ppm addsnmpcomm](#), page B-6
- [ppm deletesnmpcomm](#), page B-19
- [ppm modifiesnmpcomm](#), page B-41
- [ppm snmpsetup](#), page B-68

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

**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 | block | status]`

Command Description

Defines whether a user can log into multiple web interface sessions.

- **enable**—Only a single session is allowed per user. If a user logs into a second web interface session, the first session is ended.
- **disable**—Disables the single session per user restriction. The user can log in as the same user from multiple web interfaces.
- **block**—Only a single session is allowed per user. If a user attempts to log into a second web interface session, they are blocked until they close the first session.
- **status**—Shows the status of the single session per user.

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

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm snmpcomm

Syntax

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

Command Description

Sets 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.

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

No

ppm snmpget

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm snmpget [-JJVM_ARG1 [-JJVM_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:

- **-JJVM_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 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 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.

Available in GUI

No

ppm snmphelp

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/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.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

No

ppm snmpnext

Syntax

`ppm snmpnext` [-JJVM_ARG1 [-JJVM_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:

- **-JJVM_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, **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 by using Prime Performance Manager client.

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

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topics

- [ppm addsnmpcomm](#), page B-6
- [ppm deletesnmpcomm](#), page B-19
- [ppm modifiesnmpcomm](#), page B-41
- [ppm showsnmpcomm](#), page B-61

ppm snmpwalk

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm snmpwalk [-JJVM_ARG1 [-JJVM_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:

- **-JJVM_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.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

no

Related Topics

[Managing Users and User Security, page 6-12](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Managing Users and User Security, page 6-12](#)

ppm starbuild

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm starbuild [ppm | no | zero]`

Command Description

Sets up bulk statistics reporting configurations for Cisco ASR 5000 and Cisco ASR 5500 devices.

- **ppm**—Creates the configuration file to enable the Cisco ASR 5000 and Cisco ASR 5500 device to generate bulk statistics in the format expected by Prime Performance Manager.
- **no**—Removes the device configuration.
- **zero**—Sets the configuration to zero.

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

Related Topic

[Setting Up Bulk Statistics Reports, page 7-24](#)

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.

Available in GUI

No



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 CLI, page 2-1](#)

ppm statreps

Full Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm statreps [none] [default] [all] [enable | disable] [noexport | export]
[nogenerate | generate] status, [status [node]] status config, status reps, config, reps,
[setstatus[category] [enable | disable]], [setstatus[category] [enable | disable] [node]], [5min
[enable|disable|enableall]], [15min [enable|disable|enableall]], [hourly [enable|disable|enableall]],
[hourly [enable|disable|enableall]], [daily [enable | disable|enableall]], [weekly [enable
| disable|enableall]], [monthly [enable | disable|enableall]], [5mincsvage [days]], [15mincsvage
[days]], [hourlycsvage [days]], [dailycsvage [days]], [weeklycsvage [days]], [monthlycsvage
[days]] [5minage [days]], [15minage [days]], [hourlyage [days]], [dailyage [days]], [weeklyage [days]],
[monthlyage [days]], [nodiskcheck | diskcheck], [timemode [ 12 | 24 ]], [csvnames [ ppm | 3gpp ]],
[expformat [ xml]], [nametype[dnsname] [customname | sysname]], [csvtype [ allnodes |
pernodeuniq]], [zipcsvdelay [mins]] [zipcsvfiles [internal | script]] [zipcsvnotifscript [path | disable]]
```

This command defines the master report settings. 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 with the IP address specified in *ip address*.

```
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 or disable the master report.

[all] - Enable all report types.

[default] - Enable all default report types.

[none] - Disable all report types.

[noexport | export] - Enable or disable all csv files.

[*nogenerate* | *generate*] - Generate database reports

status - Display network report settings.

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

status config - Display master report configuration settings.

status reps - Display individual report enable status.

config - Display master report configuration settings.

reps - Display individual report enable status.

setstatus [[*category*] [*enable* | *disable*]] - Enable or disable network report settings.

setstatus [[*category*] [*enable* | *disable*] [*node*]] - Enable or disable node report settings.

1min [*enable* | *disable* | *enableall*] - Enable, disable, or enable all 1 minute master report.

5min [*enable* | *disable* | *enableall*] - Enable, disable, or enable all 5 minute master report.

15min [*enable* | *disable*] | *enableall* - Enable, disable, or enable all 15 minute master report.

hourly [*enable* | *disable* | *enableall*] - Enable, disable, or enable all hourly master report.

daily [*enable* | *disable*] | *enableall* - Enable, disable, or enable all daily master report.

weekly [*enable* | *disable*] | *enableall* - Enable, disable, or enable all weekly master report.

monthly [*enable* | *disable*] | *enableall* - Enable, disable, or enable all monthly 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.

weeklycsvage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep weekly csv files.

monthlycsvage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep monthly csv files.

ppm statreps bulkstatsage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep bulk statistics import 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.

weeklyage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep weekly data.

monthlyage [*days*] - Specifies the days to keep monthly data.

ppm statreps [*nodiskcheck* | *diskcheck*] - Enables or disables disk space monitoring.

timemode [12 | 24] - Display in 12 or 24 hour time.

csvnames [*ppm* | *3gpp*] - Specifies the format for csv file names, either ppm (CSV) or 3rd Generation Partnership Program (3GPP).

expformat [*xml*] - Specifies the export format as XML.

nametype [*dnsname* | *customname* | *sysname*] - Specifies the device name 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.

Available in GUI

- nodiskcheck, diskcheck, and timemode options: Yes
- All other options: No

Related Topic

[Changing the Master Report Settings, page 7-14](#)

ppm status

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm status
```

Command Description

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

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Chapter 3, “Managing the Web Interface”](#)

ppm status

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm status
```

Command Description

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

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Chapter 3, “Managing the Web Interface”](#)

ppm smtpport

Syntax

```
/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm smtpport [port #]
```

Command Description

Changes the STMP mail server port for sending alarm e-mails. The default is 25.

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

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

[Configuring Alarms Sent to E-mail Addresses, page 9-13](#)

ppm syncunits

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm syncunits [enable | disable | status | now | force]`

Command Description

Manages the synchronizations of configuration files between the gateway and units. The gateway is the master of configuration files. A change to the gateway report poller or other configuration file is replicated to the units by default.

Command options:

- `enable`—Enables file synchronization. It is enabled by default.
- `disable`—Disables file synchronization.
- `status`—Displays current status of file synchronization.
- `now`—Starts synchronization of changed or deleted files.
- `force`—Starts synchronization of all files.



Note

Running the ppm syncunits force option can affect system performance. Use this option only for troubleshooting known problems.

Available in GUI

No

ppm traprelay

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm traprelay [enable | disable | status]`

Command Description

Enables or disables trap relays directly to hosts bypassing the Prime Performance Manager alarm processing. Before you enable the trap relay, you must add the host information to `TrapForwarder.properties`. See [Forwarding Traps Directly to Hosts, page 9-14](#).

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

No

ppm topxxsize

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm topxxsize [number]`

Command Description

Sets the number of entries displayed in the Top *nn* reports. By default, Prime Performance Manager displays the top 10 entries. This command can be used to change the default.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm traceroute

Syntax

`/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm traceroute [hostname]`

Command Description

You use this command to run the trace the route from a gateway to a device.

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

Available in GUI

Yes

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.

Available in GUI

No

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.

Available in GUI

No

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 [Modifying the Password Policy, page 6-9](#).

See [Enable User Accounts and Passwords Using the CLI, page 6-18](#) for more information on authentication levels and the use of this command.

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

Available in GUI

Yes



Note

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

The **ppm useraccess** command goes through the following commands:

- **ppm useraccess**—Enabled or disabled.
- **ppm authtype**—If you have not set Prime Performance Manager authentication type, you must do so now.
- **ppm adduser**—If you have created 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.

Available in GUI

No

Related Topic

[Setting Up User Access and Security, 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.

Available in GUI

Yes

Related Topic

[Enable User Accounts and Passwords Using the CLI, page 6-18](#)

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.

Available in GUI

Yes

ppm who

Syntax

/opt/CSCOppm-gw/bin/ppm who

Command Description

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

Available in GUI

Yes

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 hostname of the device (required)
- **-p**—Package
- **-a**—Action
- **-d**—Parameters

Available in GUI

No

