



vFoglight™ 5.2.4

Command-Line Reference Guide



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Command-Line Reference Guide

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Introduction to this Guide

This chapter provides information about what is contained in the *vFoglight Command Line Reference Guide*. It also provides information about the vFoglight documentation suite and Vizioncore.

This chapter contains the following sections:

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About vFoglight

vFoglight helps IT organizations understand the virtual infrastructure by managing the relationships and interaction between all the components in the environment, including data centers, data stores, clusters, resource pools, hosts and virtual machines. With vFoglight, administrators can quickly determine the root-cause of an incident or problem, track virtual machine (VM) movements and understand their impact, and identify contention for resources between virtual machines.

About this Guide

This Command Line Reference Guide provides information about the vFoglight command-line interface. You can use vFoglight commands to interface with different components of your monitoring environment instead of the browser interface.

This guide is intended for vFoglight System Administrators who want to use the vFoglight commands.

The Command Line Reference Guide is organized as follows:

Chapter 1, About the Command-Line Interface—Explains the command-line syntax, lists vFoglight commands and introduces the command-line interface using a getting started approach. Read this chapter to get an overview of vFoglight commands and how to get started.

Chapter 2, Managing the vFoglight Management Server—Describes the commands that allow you to perform server-related operations through the command-line interface and provides detailed instructions on how to get started with those commands. It provides reference information on server-related commands along with usage examples. Use the server-related commands to perform a variety of tasks such as starting or stopping the vFoglight Management Server, upgrading the database, or managing encryption keys.

Chapter 3, Managing Agents, Cartridges and Metrics—Provides information about the **fglcmd** interface that contains commands for managing common vFoglight entities such as agents, cartridges and metrics. It also explains the **fglcmd** syntax and contains additional getting started instructions that show you how to configure your environment. Use this chapter to find reference information about the **fglcmd** commands and usage examples.

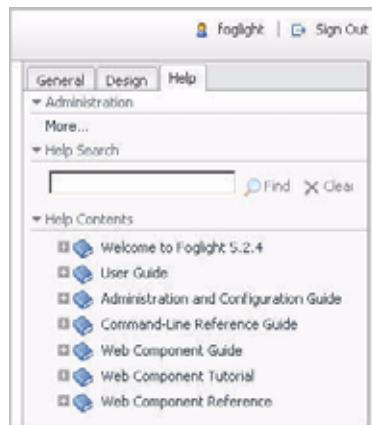
Appendix A, vFoglight Client Commands—Describes the commands that allow you to access the vFoglight Client through the command-line interface along with

instructions on how to configure your environment to obtain access to the commands that allow you to start or stop the vFoglight Client display version information, or manage JVM options. Use this chapter to find reference information on the commands for managing the vFoglight Client along with usage examples.

vFoglight Documentation Suite

The vFoglight documentation suite is made up of the core documentation set, plus the documentation set for each vFoglight cartridge that you deploy. Documentation is provided in a combination of online help, PDF and HTML.

- **Online Help:** You can open the online help by selecting the Help tab from vFoglight's action panel.



- **PDF:** The *Getting Started Guide*, *What's New Guide*, *System Requirements and Platform Support Guide*, *Installation and Setup Guide* set, *Administration and Configuration Guide*, *vFoglight User Guide*, *Command-Line Reference Guide*, *Web Component Guide*, and *Web Component Tutorial*, are provided as PDF files. The PDF guides are included in the zip file downloaded from Vizioncore. Adobe® Reader® is required.
- **HTML:** Release Notes are provided in HTML.

Core Documentation Set

The core documentation set consists of the following files:

- *Release Notes* (HTML)
- *Getting Started Guide* (PDF)
- *What's New Guide* (PDF)
- *System Requirements and Platform Support Guide* (PDF)
- *Installation and Setup Guide* set (all in PDF format):
 - *Installation and Setup Guide—Installing on Windows with an Embedded MySQL Database*
 - *Installation and Setup Guide—Installing on Windows with an External MySQL Database*
 - *Installation and Setup Guide—Installing on Windows with an External Oracle Database*
- *Administration and Configuration Guide* (PDF and online help)
- *vFoglight User Guide* (PDF and online help)
- *Advanced Configuration Guide* set
 - *Command-Line Reference Guide* (PDF and online help)
 - *Web Component Guide* (PDF and online help)
 - *Web Component Tutorial* (PDF and online help)
 - *Web Component Reference* (online help)

Cartridge Documentation Sets

When you deploy a cartridge, the documentation set for the cartridge is installed. The online help for the cartridge is integrated automatically with the core vFoglight help. When you open the help, the name of the cartridge is displayed in a top level entry within the table of contents.

Some cartridges include additional PDF guides, which may be one or more of the following: a *Getting Started Guide*, an *Installation Guide*, a *User Guide*, and a *Reference Guide*.

Feedback on the Documentation

We are interested in receiving feedback from you about our documentation. For example, did you notice any errors in the documentation? Were any features undocumented? Do you have any suggestions on how we can improve the

documentation? All comments are welcome. Please submit your feedback to the following email address:

info@vizioncore.com

Please do not submit Technical Support related issues to this email address.

Text Conventions

The following table summarizes how text styles are used in this guide:

Convention	Description
Code	Monospace text represents code, code objects, and command-line input. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Java language source code and examples of file contents• Classes, objects, methods, properties, constants, and events• HTML documents, tags, and attributes
<i>Variables</i>	Monospace-plus-italic text represents variable code or command-line objects that are replaced by an actual value or parameter.
Interface	Bold text is used for interface options that you select (such as menu items) as well as keyboard commands.
<i>Files, components, and documents</i>	Italic text is used to highlight the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pathnames, file names, and programs• The names of other documents referenced in this guide

About Vizioncore Inc.

Vizioncore was formed in July 2002 as a consulting and software-development company with the mission to create easy-to-use software solutions that performed reliable and repeatable automation of datacenter functions specifically for the Citrix platform. A main corporate goal was to enable business partners to offer solutions that targeted real-world IT issues and provided the best possible installation and automation for their clients' systems.

Vizioncore's solutions have proved successful in organizations from small to mid-sized businesses to large enterprises, in a wide variety of vertical industries, including Financial Services, Government, Healthcare, Manufacturing, and High Tech. Vizioncore, Inc. can be found in offices around the globe and at www.vizioncore.com.

Contacting Dell

Note: If you do not have an active Internet connection, you can find contact information on your purchase invoice, packing slip, bill, or Dell product catalog.

Dell provides several online and telephone-based support and service options. Availability varies by country and product, and some services may not be available in your area. To contact Dell for sales, technical support, or customer service issues:

- 1 Visit <http://support.dell.com>.
- 2 Verify your country or region in the Choose A Country/Region drop-down menu at the bottom of the page.
- 3 Click Contact Us on the left side of the page. Note: Toll-free numbers are for use within the country for which they are listed.
- 4 Select the appropriate service or support link based on your need.
- 5 Choose the method of contacting Dell that is convenient for you.

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Antigua and Barbuda	Web Address E-Mail Address Technical Support., Customer Service, Sales	www.Dell.com.ag la-techsupport@dell.com 1-800-805-5924
Aomen	Technical Support Dell™ Dimension™, Dell Inspiron™, Dell Optiplex™, Dell Latitude™, and Dell Precision™ Servers and Storage	0800-105 0800-105
Argentina (Buenos Aires) International Access Code: 00 Country Code: 54 City Code: 11	Web Address E-Mail Address for Desktop/ Portable Computers E-Mail Address for Servers and EMC® Storage Products Customer Service Technical Support Technical Support Services Sales	www.dell.com.ar la-techsupport@dell.com la_enterprise@dell.com toll-free: 0-800-444-0730 toll-free: 0-800-444-0733 toll-free: 0-800-444-0724 0-800-444-3355
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Australia (Sydney) International Access Code: 0011 Country Code: 61 City Code: 2	Web Address Contact Dell Web Address Technical Support., Customer Service, Sales	support.ap.dell.com support.ap.dell.com/contactus 13DELL-133355

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	Home/Small Business Fax	0820 240 530 49
	Home/Small Business Customer Service	0820 240 530 14
	Home/Small Business Support	0820 240 530 17
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	Service Preferred Accounts/Corporate Customer	0820 240 530 17
	Switchboard	0820 240 530 00
Bahamas	Web Address	www.dell.com/bs
	E-Mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support., Customer Service, Sales	toll-free: 1-866-874-3038
Barbados	Web Address	www.dell.com/bb
	E-Mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support., Customer Service, Sales	1-800-534-3142
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	General Support Fax	02 481 92 95
	Customer Service	02 713 15 65
	Corporate Sales	02 481 91 00
	Fax	02 481 91 99
	Switchboard	02 481 91 00
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	Technical Support Fax	51 2104 5470
	Customer Service Fax	51 2104 5480
	Sales	0800 722 3498
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Brunei	Technical Support (Penang, Malaysia)	604 633 4966
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	Large Corporate Accounts East Government and Education	toll-free: 800 858 2669
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	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	1-800-156-1588
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	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales (Calling from Quito)	toll-free: 999-119-877-655-3355
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales (Calling from Guayaquil)	toll-free: 1800-999-119-877-655-3355
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	Switchboard	0207 533 533
	Sales under 500 employees	0207 533 540
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	Sales	0825 004 700
	Fax	0825 004 701
	Fax (calls from outside of France)	04 99 75 40 01
	Corporate	
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	Customer Service	0825 338 339
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	Preferred Accounts Customer Service	069 9792-7320
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Greece	Switchboard	069 9792-7000
	Web Address	Support.euro.dell.com
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	Gold Service Technical Support	00800-44 14 00 83
	Switchboard	2108129810
	Gold Service Switchboard	2108129811
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	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	toll-free: 1-877-270-4609
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	Global Customer Programs	00852-3416 0908
	Medium Business Division	00852-3416 0912
	Home and Small Business Division	00852-2969 3105
India	Dell Support Website	support.ap.dell.com
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	Desktop Support E-mail Address	india_support_desktop@dell.com
	Portable Support E-mail Address	india_support_notebook@dell.com
	Phone Numbers	080-25068032 or 080-25068034 or your city STD code + 60003355 or toll-free: 1-800-425-8045
Server Support		
	E-mail Address	india_support_Server@dell.com
	Phone Numbers	080-25068032 or 080-25068034 or your city STD code + 60003355 or toll-free: 1-800-425-8045
Gold Support Only		
	E-mail Address	eec_ap@dell.com
	Phone Numbers	080-25068033 or your city STD code + 60003355 or toll-free: 1-800-425-9045
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	Large Corporate Accounts	1600 33 8044
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Country Code: 353	E-mail Address	dell_direct_support@dell.com
City Code: 1	Business computers	1850 543 543
	Home computers	1850 543 543
	At Home Support	1850 200 889
	Sales	
	Home	1850 333 200
	Small Business	1850 664 656
	Medium Business	1850 200 646
	Large Business	1850 200 646
	E-mail Address	Dell_IRL_Outlet@dell.com
	Customer Service	
	Home and Small Business	204 4014
	Business (greater than 200 employees)	1850 200 982
	General	
	Fax/Sales fax	204 0103
	Switchboard	204 4444
	U.K. Customer Service (dealing with U.K. only)	0870 906 0010
	Corporate Customer Service (dial within U.K. only)	0870 907 4499
	U.K. Sales (dial within U.K. only)	0870 907 4000
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Country Code: 39	Technical Support	02 577 826 90
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	Switchboard	02 696 821 12
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International Access Code: 001 Country Code: 81 City Code: 44	Technical Support - Dimension and Inspiron	toll-free: 0120-198-26
	Technical Support outside of Japan - Dimension and Inspiron	81-44-520-1435
	Technical Support - Dell Precision, OptiPlex, and Latitude	toll-free: 0120-198-433
	Technical Support outside of Japan - Dell Precision, OptiPlex, and Latitude	81-44-556-3894
	Technical Support - Dell PowerApp™, Dell PowerEdge™, Dell PowerConnect™, and Dell PowerVault™,	toll-free: 0120-198-498
	Technical Support outside of Japan - PowerApp, PowerEdge, PowerConnect, and PowerVault	81-44-556-4162
	Technical Support - Projectors, PDAs, Printers, Routers	toll-free: 0120-981-690
	Technical Support outside of Japan - Projectors, PDAs, Printers, Routers	81-44-556-3468
	Faxbox Service	044-556-3490
	24-Hour Automated Order Status Service	044-556-3801
	Customer Service	044-556-4240
	Business Sales Division - up to 400 employees	044-556-1465
	Preferred Accounts Division Sales - over 400 employees	044-556-3433
	Public Sales - government agencies, educational institutions, and medical institutions	044-556-5963
Global Segment Japan	044-556-3469	
Individual User	044-556-1657	
Individual User Online Sales	044-556-2203	
Individual User Real Site Sales	044-556-4649	
Switchboard	044-556-4300	
Korea (Seoul)	Web Address	Support.ap.dell.com
International Access Code: 001 Country Code: 82 City Code: 2	Technical Support, Customer Service	toll-free: 080-200-3800
	Technical Support - Dimension, PDA, Electronics, and Accessories	toll-free: 080-200-3801
	Sales	toll-free: 080-200-3600
	Fax	2194-6202
	Switchboard	2194-6000
Latin America	Customer Technical Support (Austin, Texas, U.S.A.)	512 728-4093
	Customer Service (Austin, Texas, U.S.A.)	512 728-3619
	Fax (Technical Support and Customer Service) (Austin, Texas, U.S.A.)	512 728-3883
	Sales (Austin, Texas, U.S.A.)	512 728-4397
	SalesFax (Austin, Texas, U.S.A.)	512 728-4600 or 512 728-3772
Luxemborg	Web Address	Support.euro.dell.com
International Access Code: 00 Country Code: 352	Support	3420808075
	Home/Small Business Sales	+32 (0)2 713 15 96
	Corporate Sales	26 25 77 81
	Customer Service	+32 (0)2 481 91 19
	Fax	26 25 77 82
Macao	Technical Support	toll-free: 0800 105
Country Code: 83	Customer Service (Xiamen, China)	34 160 910
	Transaction Sales (Xiamen, China)	29 693 115

Malaysia (Penang)	Web Address	Support.ap.dell.com
International Access Code: 00	Technical Support - Dell Precision, OptiPlex, and Latitude	toll-free: 1800 880 193
Country Code: 60	Technical Support - Dimension, Inspiron, and Electronics and Accessories	toll-free: 1800 881 306
City Code: 4	Technical Support - PowerApp, PowerEdge, PowerConnect, and PowerVault	toll-free: 1800 881 386
	Customer Service	toll-free: 1800 881 306 (option 6)
	Transaction Sales	toll-free: 1800 888 202
	Corporate Sales	toll-free: 1800 888 213
Mexico	Web Address	www.dell.com/mx
International Access Code: 00	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
Country Code: 52	Customer Technical Support	001-877-384-8979 or 001-877-269-3383
	Sales	50-81-8800 or 01-800-888-3355
	Customer Service	001-877-384-8979 or 001-877-269-3383
	Main	50-81-8800 or 01-800-888-3355
Montserrat	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	Toll-free: 1-866-278-6822
Netherlands	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
Antilles	Web Address	support.euro.dell.com
Netherlands (Amsterdam)	Technical Support	020 674 45 00
International Access Code: 00	Technical Support Fax	020 674 47 66
Country Code: 31	Home/Small Business Customer Service	020 674 42 00
City Code: 20	Relational Customer Service	020 674 43 25
	Home/Small Business Sales	020 674 55 00
	Relational Sales	020 674 50 00
	Home/Small Business Sales Fax	020 674 47 75
	Relational Sales Fax	020 674 47 50
	Switchboard	020 674 50 00
	Switchboard Fax	020 674 47 50
New Zealand	Web Address	Support.ap.dell.com
International Access Code: 00	E-mail Address	Support.ap.dell.com/contactus
Country Code: 64	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	0800 441 567
Nicaragua	Web Address	www.dell.com/ni
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	001-800-220-1377
Norway (Lysaker)	Web Address	Support.euro.dell.com
International Access Code: 00	Technical Support	671 16882
Country Code: 47	Relational Customer Service	671 17575
	Home/Small Business Customer Service	231 62298
	Switchboard	671 16800
	Fax Switchboard	671 16865
Panama	Web Address	www.dell.com/pa
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	011-800-507-1264
Peru	Web Address	www.dell.com/pe
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	0800-50-669

Poland (Warsaw)	Web Address	support.euro.dell.com
International Access Code: 011	E-mail Address	pl_support_tech@dell.com
Country Code: 48	Customer Service Phone	57 95 700
City Code: 22	Customer Service	57 95 999
	Sales	57 95 999
	Customer Service Fax	57 95 806
	Reception Desk Fax	57 95 998
	Switchboard	57 95 999
Portugal	Web Address	Support.euro.dell.com
International Access Code: 00	Technical Support	707200149
Country Code: 351	Customer Service	800 300 413
	Sales	800-300-410 or 800-300 -411 or 800-300-412 or 21-422-07-10
	Fax	21-424-01-12
Puerto Rico	Web Address	www.dell.com/pr
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	1-877-537-3355
St. Kitts and Nevis	Web Address	www.dell.com/kn
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	toll-free: 1-866-540-3355
St. Lucia	Web Address	www.dell.com/lc
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	toll-free: 1-866-464-4352
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Web Address	www.dell.com/vc
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	toll-free: 1-866-464-4353
Singapore	NOTE: The phone numbers in this section should be called from within Singapore or Malaysia only.	
International Access Code: 005	Web Address	support.ap.dell.com
Country Code: 65	Technical Support - Dimension, Inspiron, and Electronics and Accessories	toll-free: 1 800 394 7430
	Technical Support - OptiPlex, Latitude, and Dell Precision	toll-free: 1 800 394 7488
	Technical Support - PowerApp, PowerEdge, PowerConnect, and PowerVault	toll-free: 1 800 394 7478
	Customer Service	toll-free: 1 800 394 7430 (option 6)
	Transaction Sales	toll-free: 1 800 394 7412
	Corporate Sales	toll-free: 1 800 394 7419
Slovakia (Prague)	Web Address	support.euro.dell.com
International Access Code: 00	E-mail Address	czech_dell@dell.com
Country Code: 421	Technical Support	02 5441 5727
	Customer Service	420 22537 2707
	Fax	02 5441 8328
	Tech Fax	02 5441 8328
	Switchboard (Sales)	02 5441 8328 02 5441 7585
South Africa (Johannesburg)	Web Address	support.euro.dell.com
International Access Code: 09/091	E-mail Address	dell_za_suppor@dell.com
Country Code: 27	Gold Queue	011 709 7713
City Code: 11	Technical Support	011 709 7710
	Customer Service	011 709 7707
	Sales	011 709 7700

Spain (Madrid)	Web Address	Support.euro.com
International Access	Home and Small Business	
Code: 00	Technical Support	902 100 130
Country Code: 34	Customer Service	902 118 540
City Code: 91	Sales	902 118 541
	Switchboard	902 118 541
	Fax	902 118 539
	Corporate	
	Technical Support	902 100 130
	Customer Service	902 115 236
	Switchboard	91 722 92 00
	Fax	91 722 95 83
Sweden (Upplands Vasby)	Web Address	support.euro.dell.com
International Access	Technical Support	08 590 05 199
Code: 00	Relational Customer Service	08 590 05 642
Country Code: 46	Home/Small Business Customer Service	08 587 70 527
City Code: 8	Employee Purchase Program (EPP) Support	020 140 14 44
	Technical Support Fax	08 590 05 594
Switzerland (Geneva)	Web Address	Support.euro.dell.com
International Access	E-mail Address	Tech_support_central_Europe@dell.com
Code: 00	Technical Support – Home and Small Business	0844 811 411
Country Code: 41	Technical Support – Corporate	0844 822 844
City Code: 22	Customer Service – Home and Small Business	0848 802 202
	Customer Service – Corporate	0848 821 721
	Fax	022 799 01 90
	Switchboard	022 799 01 01
Taiwan	Web Address	support.ap.dell.com
International Access	E-mail Address	support.dell.com.cn/email
Code: 002	Technical Support - OptiPlex, Latitude, Inspiron, Dimension, and Electronics and Accessories	toll-free: 0080 186 1011
Country Code: 886	Technical Support - Servers and Storage	toll-free: 0080 160 1256
	Customer Service	toll-free: 0080 160 1250 (option 5)
	Transaction Sales	toll-free: 0080 165 1228
	Corporate Sales	toll-free: 0080 165 1227
Thailand	Web Address	Support.ap.dell.com
International Access	Technical Support (OptiPlex, Latitude, and Dell Precision)	toll-free: 1800 0060 07
Code: 001	Technical Support (PowerApp, PowerEdge, PowerConnect, and PowerVault)	toll-free: 1800 0600 09
Country Code: 66	Customer Service	toll-free: 1800 006 007 (option 7)
	Corporate Sales	toll-free: 1800 006 009
	Transaction Sales	toll-free: 1800 006 006
Trinidad/Tobago	Web Address	www.dell.com/ff
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	toll-free: 1-888-799-5908
Turks and Caicos Islands	Web Address	www.dell.com/tc
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	toll-free: 1-877-441-4735

U.K.(Bracknell)	Web Address	upport.euro.dell.com
International Access Code: 00	E-mail Address	dell_direct_support@dell.com
Country Code: 44	Customer Service Website	support.euro.dell.com/uk/en/ECare/form/home.asp
City Code: 1344	Sales	
	Home and Small Business Sales	0870 907 4000
	Corporate/Public Sector Sales	01344 860 456
	Customer Service	
	Home and Small Business	0870 906 0010
	Corporate	01344 373 185
	Preferred Accounts (500-5000 employees)	0870 906 0010
	Global Accounts	01344 373 186
	Central Government	01344 373 196
	Local Government & Education	01344 373 199
	Health	01344 373 194
	Technical Support	
	Corporate/Preferred Accounts/PCA (1000+ employees)	0870 908 0500
	Other Dell Products	0870 353 0800
	General	
	Home and Small Business Fax	0870 907 4006
Uruguay	Web Address	www.dell.com/uy
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	toll-free: 000-413-598-2521
U.S.A. (Austin, Texas)	Automated Order-Status Service	toll-free: 1-800-433-9014
International Access Code: 011	AutoTech (portable and desktop computers)	toll-free: 1-800-247-9362
Country Code: 1	Hardware and Warranty Support (Dell TV, Printers, and Projectors) for Relationship customers	toll-free: 1-877-459-7298
	Consumer (Home and Home Office) Support for Dell products	toll-free: 1-800-624-9896
	Customer Service	toll-free: 1-800-624-9897
	Employee Purchase Program (EPP) Customers	toll-free: 1-800-695-8133
	Financial Services Web Address	www.dellfinancialservices.com
	Financial Services (lease/loans)	toll-free: 1-877-577-3355
	Financial Services (Dell Preferred Accounts [DPA])	toll-free: 1-800-283-2210
	Business	
	Customer Service	toll-free: 1-800-624-9897
	Employee Purchase Program (EPP)	toll-free: 1-800-695-8133
	Customer s Support for printers, projectors, PDAs, and MP3 players	toll-free: 1-877-459-7298
	Public (government, education, and healthcare)	
	Customer Service and Support	toll-free: 1-800-456-3355
	Employee Purchase Program (EPP) Customers	toll-free: 1-800-695-8133
	Dell Sales	toll-free: 1-800-289-3355 or toll-free: 1-800-879-3355
	Dell Outlet Store (Dell refurbished computers)	toll-free: 1-888-798-7561
	Software and Peripherals Sales	toll-free: 1-800-671-3355
	Spare Parts Sales	toll-free: 1-800-357-3355
	Extended Service and Warranty Sales	toll-free: 1-800-247-4618
	Fax	toll-free: 1-800-727-8320
	Dell Services for the Deaf, Hard-of-Hearing, or Speech-Impaired	toll-free: 1-877-DELLTTY (1-877-335-5889)

U.S. Virgin Islands	Web Address	www.dell.com/vi
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	toll-free: 1-877-702-4360
Venezuela	Web Address	www.dell.com/ve
	E-mail Address	la-techsupport@dell.com
	Technical Support, Customer Service, Sales	0800-100-4752

About the Command-Line Interface

This manual describes the commands that come with your vFoglight installation and allow you to access different components in your monitoring environment without having to use the standard graphical interface such as the Administration dashboards. This can be useful in situations when you need to either automate your business logic by writing scripts, or use regular expressions to select multiple entities where applicable.

This chapter contains the following sections:

About Syntax Conventions	28
Looking at vFoglight Commands	28
Getting Started with vFoglight Commands	32

About Syntax Conventions

This manual employs a set of conventions that are used in the command syntax. You should review them before getting started with the manual in order to successfully make use of vFoglight commands in your monitoring environment. The syntax conventions are as follows:

- `<vfoglight_home>` is a placeholder that represents the path to the vFoglight Management Server installation.
- Unless otherwise specified, vFoglight commands are not case-sensitive.

Looking at vFoglight Commands

vFoglight provides a number of commands that you can use to manage different components in your monitoring environment. The commands reside in the following directories of your vFoglight Management Server installation.

vFoglight Management Server

- `<vfoglight_home>/bin`: Contains commands that manage the vFoglight Management Server and administer agents, cartridges, metrics, and other entities. For more information about these commands, see [“Managing the vFoglight Management Server”](#) on page 35 and [“Managing Cartridges and Metrics”](#) on page 53.
- `<vfoglight_home>/tools`: Contains the Remote Monitor utility as well as the administrative commands in ZIP files. For more information about the Remote Monitor, see the vFoglight *Installation and Setup Guide*; for information on the Remote Monitor command syntax, see [“remotemonitor”](#) on page 44.

If required, you can extract these commands to a remote computer in your network and issue them from there. For more information, see [“Getting Started with Server Commands”](#) on page 36 and [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 64.

For more information about the `<vfoglight_home>`, see [“About Syntax Conventions”](#) on page 28.

The following table lists vFoglight commands.

Component	Domain	Command	Description
vFoglight Management Server	Server	fms	Provides command-line interface to the vFoglight Management Server process
		fmsha	Provides command-line interface to the vFoglight Management Server process running in High Availability (HA) mode
	Database	foglight_db_upgrade	Verifies the database version and upgrades it to a higher version if necessary
		runDB	Starts the embedded database
		shutdownDB	Stops the embedded database
	Authentication	keyman	Provides an interface that lets you change, add, or delete encryption keys, or generate application tokens

Component	Domain	Command	Description
Administrative Interface	Agents	activate	Activates one or more vFoglight agent instances
		clients	Shows a list of vFoglight client instances
		clientupgrade	Upgrades one or more remote instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager
		create	Creates one or more vFoglight agent instances
		deactivate	Deactivates one or more vFoglight agents
		delete	Deletes one or more vFoglight agent instances
		deploy	Deploys one or more vFoglight agent packages
		getlog	Retrieves a copy of an agent log file
		list	Shows a list of vFoglight agent instances
		logs	Shows a list of agent log files
		packages	Shows a list of available agent packages
		setschedule	Assigns a blackout schedule to one or more vFoglight agent instances
		showschedule	Shows the blackout schedule assigned to one or more vFoglight agent instances.
		start	Starts the data collection for one or more vFoglight agent instances
		stop	Stops the data collection for one or more vFoglight agent instances
types	Shows a list of vFoglight agent types sorted by client ID		

Component	Domain	Command	Description
Administrative Interface (continued)	Cartridges	disable	Deactivates a vFoglight cartridge
		enable	Activates an installed vFoglight cartridge
		install	Installs a cartridge on the vFoglight Management Server
		list	Lists all installed vFoglight cartridges
		uninstall	Uninstalls a vFoglight cartridge
	Security	assigngroup	Adds or removes a user from a group
		assignrole	Adds or removes a role from a group
		creategroup	Creates a group
		createuser	Creates a user
		deletegroup	Deletes a group
		deleteuser	Deletes a user
	Licenses	import	Installs a vFoglight license
		list	Shows a list of installed vFoglight licenses
		remove	Removes a vFoglight license using the license serial number

Component	Domain	Command	Description
Administrative Interface (continued)	Utility	blackoutobject	Assigns a blackout schedule
		bundle	Generates a support bundle file
		configexport	Exports the monitoring policy to an XML file
		configimport	Imports the monitoring policy
		env	Outputs the values of server configuration parameters
		metricexport	Exports metric observations to a file using a metric query
		list	Shows a list of all vFoglight schedules
		run	Runs a script
		topologyexport	Exports the value of one or more properties of a topology object to an XML file
		uiexport	Exports a UI module into a ZIP file
		uiimport	Imports a UI module from a ZIP file
uilib	Shows a list of deployed UI modules		

Getting Started with vFoglight Commands

To get started with vFoglight commands:

Note These instructions describe a simple configuration in which the vFoglight Management Server and the vFoglight Agent Manager are installed on the same platform.

- 1 Ensure that you have all of the following components installed in your monitoring environment.

A typical setup includes the following components:

- vFoglight Management Server
- vFoglight Cartridge

For complete information on installing the above components, see the *Installation and Setup Guide*.

- 2 Obtain your vFoglight user name and password from the vFoglight Administrator.
- 3 Ensure that your `JAVA_HOME` system variable points to the location of JRE that comes with vFoglight. For information on the JRE version, see the vFoglight *Installation and Setup Guide*.

For example, on most Windows systems, JRE 6 is located under `C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.6.0_02`.

- 4 Start the vFoglight Management Server.

For example, on Windows platforms, you can start the vFoglight Management Server by choosing **Start > Programs > Vizioncore > vFoglight 5.2.4 > Start vFoglight**.

- 5 If you experience problems starting either the vFoglight Management Server, complete the following steps:

- a Check the log files. vFoglight stores the log file in the following locations:

vFoglight Management Server:

`<vfoglight_home>/logs/ManagementServer_date_time_file_ID.log`

Where

- *date* and *time* are the date and time the vFoglight Management Server was started
- *file_ID* identifies the log file

For information about *vfoglight_home*, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 28.

- b If you do not find any indicators as to why the agent is not collecting data, refer to the *Release Notes* and *Administration and Configuration Guide* for more information.
- c If you do not find any relevant information in the documentation, contact Vizioncore Support. See “[Contacting Dell](#)” on page 14.

From here, you can proceed to any of the following procedures as required:

- “[Getting Started with Administrative Commands](#)” on page 64

Managing the vFoglight Management Server

vFoglight offers a set of commands that allow you to perform server-related operations through the command-line interface. You can use these commands to perform a variety of tasks, such as start or stop the vFoglight Management Server, run or upgrade the database, or manage encryption keys.

This chapter contains the following sections:

Getting Started with Server Commands	36
Running the vFoglight Management Server	37
Starting, Stopping, or Upgrading the Database	47
Managing Passwords	49

Getting Started with Server Commands

The majority of server-specific commands access the server directly. As such, you can only issue them on the computer that is running an instance of the vFoglight Management Server. One exception is the Remote Monitor utility that you can use to communicate with multiple instances of the vFoglight Management Server running in High Availability (HA) mode. For more information about running the vFoglight Management Server running in HA mode, see “[fmsha](#)” on page 41.

Your vFoglight installation includes a compressed file, `<vfoglight_home>/tools/remotemonitor.zip`, that contains the Remote Monitor utility. If required, you can extract the contents of that file to a remote computer in your vFoglight network and run the Remote Monitor utility from that computer, as described in “[To get started with vFoglight Management Server commands:](#)” on page 36. For information about the location of `vfoglight_home`, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 28.

To get started, make sure the vFoglight Management Server is running, and, if you are planning to access the server commands remotely, copy and extract the contents of the `remotemonitor.zip` file to your remote computer.

For more information about the Remote Monitor, see “[remotemonitor](#)” on page 44.

Note In vFoglight, the vFoglight Agent Manager is used to manage agent instances and their communication with the vFoglight Management Server. Some monitoring environments use the vFoglight Client, which is an older version of the agent manager component. While the syntax and command-line output are the same regardless of the type of the agent management component (vFoglight Client or vFoglight Agent Manager), the configuration process is different in that you may need to extract the Remote Monitor utility to a different directory.

The following procedure describes the configuration of the Remote Monitor in an environment that uses the vFoglight Agent Manager. For information on how to configure the Remote Monitor utility with the vFoglight Client, see “[Getting Started with Server Commands](#)” on page 172.

To get started with vFoglight Management Server commands:

Note This procedure continues from “[Getting Started with vFoglight Commands](#)” on page 32.

- 1 Copy the `<vfoglight_home>/tools/remotemonitor.zip` file from the computer that has a running instance of the vFoglight Management Server to the remote computer.

Note The following procedure describes the configuration of the Remote Monitor in an environment that uses the vFoglight Agent Manager. For information on how to configure the Remote Monitor utility with the vFoglight Client, see [“Getting Started with Server Commands”](#) on page 172.

- 2 Extract the contents of the `remotemonitor.zip` file to a directory on the remote computer.
- 3 Reference the directory that contains the vFoglight Management Server command `<vfoglight_home>/bin`, by completing one of the following steps:
 - If you want to use the command prompt, open a Command Prompt window and navigate to `<vfoglight_home>/bin` as required.

or

- If you want to use a vFoglight Management Server command in a script, ensure that your script references `<vfoglight_home>/bin`.

For more information about `vfoglight_home`, see [“About Syntax Conventions”](#) on page 28.

From here, you can proceed to any of the following procedures as required:

- [“Running the vFoglight Management Server”](#) on page 37
- [“Starting, Stopping, or Upgrading the Database”](#) on page 47
- [“Managing Passwords”](#) on page 49

Running the vFoglight Management Server

This section describes the following tasks:

- [“Running the Server in Stand-Alone Mode”](#) on page 38
- [“Running the vFoglight Management Server in High Availability Mode”](#) on page 41

Running the Server in Stand-Alone Mode

fms

The `fms` command provides command-line interface to the vFoglight Management Server process. It offers a set of options that allow you to perform any of the following operations as required:

- Start or stop the vFoglight Management Server in stand-alone mode
- Install and start the vFoglight Management Server in stand-alone mode as a Windows service
- Stop and remove a vFoglight Management Server Windows service
- Configure Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options and add entries to the vFoglight classpath
- Assign different names to different vFoglight Management Server process launchers
- Display version information or a list of arguments along with their descriptions

Syntax

```
fms [-s|--start|-Dquest.debug-debug_level] [-q|--stop]
    [-w|--wait] [-n|--name process_name] [-i|--install-service]
    [-r|--remove-service] [-b|--start-service]
    [-j|--jvm-argument JVM_options] [-p|--classpath classpath]
    [-v|--version] [-h|--help] [-t|--thread-dump]
```

Note If you do not specify any options, `fms` uses the default option, `s`, and starts an instance of the vFoglight Management Server.

Options and arguments

Options	Argument	Description
<code>h</code> <code>help</code>	None	Displays a list of arguments and their descriptions.

Options	Argument	Description	
-Dquest.debug- <i>debug_level</i>		<p>Runs the vFoglight Management Server in debug mode. You can set <code>debug_level</code> to one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: No debugging • 2: Minimal debugging • 3: Detailed debugging <p>By default, this option outputs the logs to the standard output. You can redirect the output to a file if required. For example:</p> <pre>fms -Dquest.debug=3 > debug3.log</pre>	
j	jvm-argument	<i>JVM_options</i>	Specifies one or more Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options.
n	name	<i>process_name</i>	Specifies a unique process name for the current instance of the vFoglight Management Server. vFoglight uses process names to distinguish between different instances of the same process launcher.
p	classpath	<i>classpath</i>	Adds entries to the JVM classpath.
q	stop	None	Stops the running vFoglight Management Server process.
s	start	None	Starts the vFoglight Management Server.
t	thread-dump	None	Requests a thread output from the running application. This option writes the output to a separate log file in the application's installation directory.
v	version	None	Displays the version number, copyright, build number, and the installation directory.

Options	Argument	Description
w wait	None	When sending a shutdown command to an existing vFoglight Management Server process, this option instructs the command to wait indefinitely for the process to exit before shutting it down.
b start-service	None	Starts the vFoglight Management Server Windows service.
i install-service	None	Installs the vFoglight Management Server as a Windows service.
r remove-service	None	Stops and removes the vFoglight Management Server Windows service.

Examples

Displaying version information

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fms -v
vFoglight Management Server 5.2.4
  Copyright (c) 2002-3/20/09 Vizioncore Inc.
  Build Number: 524-3/20/091002-0044
  Installation Directory: C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight
```

Starting the server in stand-alone mode

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fms -s
3/20/09-10-16 11:18:46.807 INFO Starting vFoglight Management
Server.
3/20/09-10-16 11:18:46.901 INFO vFoglight Management Server
starting
  up using database host: localhost
3/20/09-10-16 11:18:46.916 INFO vFoglight Management Server
starting
  up using database port: 13306
3/20/09-10-16 11:18:46.916 INFO vFoglight Management Server
starting
  up using database name: foglight
...
```


Stopping the server running in stand-alone mode

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fms -q
```

Note This command displays a series of messages in the Command Prompt window instance used to start the vFoglight Management Server. These messages indicate that the server is stopping.

See also

- “[fmsha](#)” on page 41
- “[remotemonitor](#)” on page 44

Running the vFoglight Management Server in High Availability Mode

fmsha

The `fmsha` command provides a command-line interface to the vFoglight Management Server process running in High Availability (HA) mode. Running vFoglight in HA mode allows you to manage multiple instances of the vFoglight Management Server in a JBoss partition that supports the HA feature. For more information about the HA mode, see the *Installation and Setup Guide*.

This command offers a set of options that you can use to perform any of the following operations as required:

- Start or stop the vFoglight Management Server in HA mode
- Install and start the vFoglight Management Server in HA mode as a Windows service
- Stop and remove a vFoglight Management Server HA Windows service
- Configure Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options and add entries to the vFoglight classpath
- Assign different names to different vFoglight Management Server process launchers
- Display version information or a list of arguments along with their descriptions

Syntax

```
fmsha [-s|--start] [-q|--stop] [-w|--wait]
      [-n|--name process_name] [-i|--install-service]
      [-r|--remove-service] [-b|--start-service]
      [-j|--jvm-argument JVM_options] [-p|--classpath classpath]
      [-v|--version] [-h|--help] [-t|--thread-dump]
```

Note If you do not specify any options, **fmsha** uses the default option, **s**, and starts an instance of the vFoglight Management Server in HA mode.

Options and arguments

Options	Argument	Description	
h	help	None	Displays a list of arguments and their descriptions.
j	jvm-argument	<i>JVM_options</i>	Specifies one or more Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options.
n	name	<i>process_name</i>	Specifies a unique process name for the current instance of the vFoglight Management Server. vFoglight uses process names to distinguish between different instances of the same process launcher.
p	classpath	<i>classpath</i>	Adds entries to the JVM classpath.
q	stop	None	Stops the running vFoglight Management Server process.
s	start	None	Starts the vFoglight Management Server.
t	thread-dump	None	Requests a thread output from the running application. This option writes the output to a separate log file in the application's installation directory.

Options	Argument	Argument	Description
v	version	None	Displays the version number, copyright, build number, and the installation directory.
w	wait	None	When sending a shutdown command to an existing vFoglight Management Server process, this option instructs the command to wait indefinitely for the process to exit before shutting it down.
b	start-service	None	Starts the vFoglight Management Server Windows service.
i	install-service	None	Installs the vFoglight Management Server as a Windows service.
r	remove-service	None	Stops and removes the vFoglight Management Server Windows service.

Examples

Starting the server in HA mode

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fmsha
3/20/09-10-16 12:06:32.632 INFO Starting vFoglight Management
Server
    with the command bin\fms -Dfoglight.cluster.mode=true...
3/20/09-10-16 12:06:33.398 INFO Starting vFoglight Management
Server.
3/20/09-10-16 12:06:33.538 INFO vFoglight Management Server
starting
    up using database host: localhost
...
```

Installing the server in HA mode as a Windows service

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fmsha -i
3/20/09-10-16 12:08:43.000 INFO [native] vFoglight High
Availability
Management Server (FoglightHA) service installed
```

Removing the server HA Windows service

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fmsha -r
```

```
3/20/09-10-16 12:11:24.000 INFO [native] Removed the vFoglight
High
Availability Management Server (FoglightHA) service installed
from 'C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight'
```

See also

- “[fms](#)” on page 38
- “[remotemonitor](#)” on page 44

remotemonitor

The `remotemonitor` command provides command-line interface to the Remote Monitor application. The Remote Monitor communicates with multiple instances of the vFoglight Management Server running in HA mode. If a server fails to reply, the Remote Monitor logs an event and sends e-mails to the server administrator. The Remote Monitor uses a list of host names or host names and port numbers to identify High Availability servers that it communicates with. This information is stored in the `<vfoglight_home>/config/remote_monitor.config` file under the `server.urls` entry.

For information on how to install and configure the Remote Monitor, see “[Getting Started with Server Commands](#)” on page 36; for additional information about the Remote Monitor application, see the *Installation and Setup Guide*.

The `remotemonitor` command offers a set of options that you can use to perform any of the following operations as required:

- Start or stop the Remote Monitor
- Install and start the Remote Monitor as a Windows service
- Stop and remove the Remote Monitor Windows service
- Configure Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options and add entries to the Remote Monitor classpath
- Assign different names to different Remote Monitor process launchers
- Display version information or a list of arguments along with their descriptions

Syntax

```
remotemonitor [-s|--start] [-q|--stop] [-w|--wait]
[-n|--name process_name] [-i|--install-service]
[-r|--remove-service] [-b|--start-service]
[-j|--jvm-argument JVM_options] [-p|--classpath classpath]
```

[-v|--version] [-h|--help] [-t|--thread-dump]

Note If you do not specify any options, **remotemonitor** uses the default option, **s**, and starts an instance of the Remote Monitor utility.

Options and arguments

Options	Argument	Description	
h	help	None	Displays a list of arguments and their descriptions.
j	jvm-argument	<i>JVM_options</i>	Specifies one or more Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options.
n	name	<i>process_name</i>	Specifies a unique process name for the current instance of the vFoglight Management Server. vFoglight uses process names to distinguish between different instances of the same process launcher.
p	classpath	<i>classpath</i>	Adds entries to the JVM classpath.
q	stop	None	Stops the running vFoglight Management Server process.
s	start	None	Starts the vFoglight Management Server.
t	thread-dump	None	Requests a thread output from the running application. This option writes the output to a separate log file in the application's installation directory.
v	version	None	Displays the version number, copyright, build number, and the installation directory.

Options	Argument	Description
w wait	None	When sending a shutdown command to an existing vFoglight Management Server process, this option instructs the command to wait indefinitely for the process to exit before shutting it down.
b start-service	None	Starts the vFoglight Management Server Windows service.
i install-service	None	Installs the vFoglight Management Server as a Windows service.
r remove-service	None	Stops and removes the vFoglight Management Server Windows service.

Examples

Installing Remote Monitor as a Windows service

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>remotemonitor -i
3/20/09-10-16 12:26:46.000 INFO [native] RemoteMonitor
(RemoteMonitor) service installed
```

Removing the Remote Monitor Windows service

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>remotemonitor -r
3/20/09-10-16 12:28:37.000 INFO [native] Removed the
RemoteMonitor (RemoteMonitor) service installed from
'C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight'
```

Displaying Remote Monitor version information

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>remotemonitor -v
RemoteMonitor 5.2.4
Copyright (c) 2002-3/20/09 Vizioncore Inc.
Build Number: 524-3/20/091002-0044
Installation Directory: C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight
```

See also

- “[fms](#)” on page 38
- “[fmsha](#)” on page 41

Starting, Stopping, or Upgrading the Database

This section describes the following features:

- [“Starting the Embedded Database”](#) on page 47
- [“Stopping the Embedded Database”](#) on page 47
- [“Upgrading the Database”](#) on page 48

Starting the Embedded Database

runDB

The `runDB` command starts the embedded database.

Syntax

`runDB`

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>runDB  
3/20/09-10-16 12:31:27.924 INFO Starting up the embedded  
database...  
3/20/09-10-16 12:31:31.266 INFO Embedded database successfully  
started
```

See also

- [“shutdownDB”](#) on page 47
- [“foglight_db_upgrade”](#) on page 48

Stopping the Embedded Database

shutdownDB

The `shutdownDB` command stops the embedded database.

Syntax

shutdownDB

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>shutdownDB  
3/20/09-10-16 12:32:42.539 INFO Checking if the embedded database  
still running...  
3/20/09-10-16 12:32:46.599 INFO Successfully shutdown the  
embedded  
database
```

See also

- “[runDB](#)” on page 47
- “[foglight_db_upgrade](#)” on page 48

Upgrading the Database

foglight_db_upgrade

The `foglight_db_upgrade` command verifies the database version and upgrades it to a higher version if necessary. This command is useful when you need to migrate data from a vFoglight environment that is running a lower version of the embedded database. This typically happens when the database upgrade that is initiated through the installer fails to complete.

Syntax

foglight_db_upgrade

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>foglight_db_upgrade
```



```
3/20/09-10-16 12:35:47.249 INFO Starting up the embedded
database...
3/20/09-10-16 12:35:50.590 INFO Embedded database successfully
started log4j:WARN No appenders could be found for logger
(org.springframework.beans.factory.xml.
XmlBeanDefinitionReader).log4j:WARN Please initialize the
log4j system properly.
3/20/09-10-16 12:35:51.231 INFO Current database schema version:
5.2.4
3/20/09-10-16 12:35:51.231 INFO The database schema is up-to-
date.
No upgrade is required.
3/20/09-10-16 12:35:51.231 INFO Shutting down the embedded
database...
3/20/09-10-16 12:35:51.293 INFO Checking if the embedded database
still running...
3/20/09-10-16 12:35:55.400 INFO Successfully shutdown the
embedded
database
3/20/09-10-16 12:35:58.039 INFO Upgrade completed successfully.
```

See also

- “[runDB](#)” on page 47
- “[shutdownDB](#)” on page 47

Managing Passwords

Managing Encryption Keys

keyman

The `keyman` command allows you to change, add, or delete encryption keys, or generate application tokens.

vFoglight stores encrypted passwords, with the exception of the database password in the `<vfoglight_home>/config/foglight.keystore` file, and uses application tokens to look up encryption keys in that file. The database password is stored in one of the following entries of the `<vfoglight_home>/config/foglight.config` file, depending on the type of the database:

- `foglight.database.password` stores the password of the external database.
- `foglight.database.embedded.password` stores the password of the embedded database.

By default, the installation process encrypts the database password at installation time using an encryption key. vFoglight stores the value of the encryption key in the `foglight.defaultkey` entry of the `<vfoglight_home>/config/mstkey.properties` file. To change the database password, issue the `keyman` command with the `encpwd` option to encrypt a password string using `foglight.defaultkey`, and then use the output of that command to replace the value of the `foglight.database.password` or `foglight.database.embedded.password` entry in `<vfoglight_home>/config/foglight.config` as required. For example:

- 1 Open a Command Prompt window.
- 2 In the Command Prompt, navigate to the `<vfoglight_home>/bin` directory.
- 3 Issue the `keyman` command with the `encpwd` option to encrypt a password string. For example:

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>keyman encpwd
my_new_password foglight.defaultkey
Encrypted Password: q40799f927b44ba22192f3a4fa2f1cc91
```

- 4 Open the `<vfoglight_home>/config/foglight.config` file for editing.
- 5 In the `foglight.config` file, replace the value of the appropriate entry (`foglight.database.password` for external database or `foglight.database.embedded.password` for embedded database) with the output that you generated in [step 3](#).

Caution You must enclose the generated value in double quotes.

- 6 Save and close the `foglight.config` file.

Syntax

```
keyman [chmstkey old_key new_key]
[addappkey key_name key_text key_pwd] [delappkey key_name]
[encpwd pwd_str key_name] [getapptkn key_name key_pwd]
```

Options

Option	Description
<code>addappkey</code>	Adds an application key
<code>chmstkey</code>	Changes the master key
<code>delappkey</code>	Deletes an application key
<code>encpwd</code>	Encrypts a password string using an encryption key
<code>getapptkn</code>	Generates an application token

Arguments

Argument	Description
<i>key_name</i>	Specifies the name of the application key
<i>key_pwd</i>	Specifies the password that protects the key
<i>key_text</i>	Specifies the key value
<i>new_key</i>	Specifies the new key value
<i>old_key</i>	Specifies the old key value
<i>pwd_str</i>	Specifies the password value that is to be encrypted

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>keyman addappkey my_key
my_key_text my_key_pwd
KeyToken: f3f3d72d81b1959bdf32416357b57e97aa63b199
```


Managing Cartridges and Metrics

In addition to the vFoglight Administration module that allows you to perform administrative tasks using Administration dashboards, vFoglight Management Server offers a command-line interface that you can use to manage agents, cartridges and metrics. For example, you can use the command-line interface to install and activate cartridges, manage licenses, and many other tasks.

The range and type of actions you can perform depends on the set of permissions defined by your vFoglight user account.

This chapter contains the following sections:

Using the Command Line for Administration Tasks	54
Logging In and Setting the Scope	70
Managing Agents	72
Managing Cartridges	128
Managing Security Entities	135
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Using the Command Line for Administration Tasks

This section describes the following concepts:

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 54
- [“About Regular Expressions”](#) on page 56
- [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 64
- [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 65
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 66

Understanding the Command-Line Structure

The command-line expression used to issue administrative commands on the vFoglight Management Server is comprised of two commands that are separated by a colon ‘:’ and appear in the following order:

- *fglcmd*. Logs into the vFoglight Management Server and specifies the scope. The scope defines the type of commands and the target entity they are to be issued against. For example, the *cartridge* scope includes commands for installing and activating cartridges. The scope can be set to one of the following values:

Scope	Description
agent	Manages agents and clients
cartridge	Manages cartridges
license	Manages licenses
schedule	Lists schedules
script	Runs scripts
support	Creates support bundles
topology	Assigns blackout schedules
util	Contains utility commands

Note The *fglcmd* part in the command-line expression that verifies the user and specifies the scope is required each time you issue commands for managing cartridges, agents, and metrics that are described in this chapter.

For complete information about *fglcmd*, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 70.

- *Scope-specific command*. Carries out an administrative task such as a cartridge deployment or license installation, and is compatible with the scope specified with *fglcmd*. For a complete list of vFoglight commands and their respective scope, see “[Looking at Scope-Specific Commands](#)” on page 66.

`fglcmd connection_options -cmd scope:command options`

See also

- “[About Regular Expressions](#)” on page 56
- “[Getting Started with Administrative Commands](#)” on page 64

- [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 65
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 66

About Regular Expressions

A regular expression describes one or more text strings using predefined syntactic elements. Regular expressions allow you to identify a list of text entries with a single text string. A number of `fglcmd` commands support regular expressions. This is useful in situations when you want to issue a single command against multiple objects.

The backslash character `\` escapes a character or construct in order to process them as a literal sequence. For example, `\\` matches a single backslash while `\{` matches a left brace.

The following table lists the constructs that can be used in regular expressions and describes their usage.

Syntax	Description
<code>abc</code>	The literal string contained within the construct. In <code>fglcmd</code> , using a literal string in a regular expression as a command argument and enabling the command to use regular expressions causes the command to return matches that contain that text string. For example, typing <code>mydomain.corp</code> as a regular expression finds matches that contain that text string.
<code>\ </code>	A backslash character in regular expressions can have one of the following roles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Switch (or option)</i>. When it follows a command and is followed by an appropriate character or text string, it can provide additional input to the command. • <i>Escape character</i>. Signifies that the character or text string that follows should be interpreted as a literal character. For example, on the command line, the construct <code>rm *</code> deletes all files in the current directory while <code>rm *</code> deletes only the file whose name is <code>*</code>. In regular expressions, the first backslash in a double-backslash construct acts as an escape character while the second is interpreted as a literal. For example, the construct <code>"\\(hello world\\)"</code> matches <code>"\ (hello world\)"</code>.
<code>\0n</code>	A one-digit number with a value between zero '0' and seven '7'.
<code>\0nn</code>	A two-digit number with each digit having a value between zero '0' and seven '7'.
<code>\0mnn</code>	A three-digit number with the first digit having a value between zero '0' and three '3', and the other two digits with a value between zero '0' and seven '7'.
<code>\xhh</code>	A string containing a hexadecimal value of <code>0xhh</code> where <code>h</code> is a hexadecimal digit.

Syntax	Description
<code>\uhhhh</code>	A string containing a hexadecimal value of <code>0xhhhh</code> where <code>h</code> is a hexadecimal digit.
<code>\t</code>	The TAB character (<code>\u0009</code>).
<code>\n</code>	The line feed character (<code>\u000A</code>).
<code>\r</code>	The carriage return character (<code>\u000D</code>).
<code>\f</code>	The form feed character (<code>\u000C</code>).
<code>\a</code>	The alert (bell) character (<code>\u0007</code>).
<code>\e</code>	The ESC character (<code>\u001B</code>).
<code>\cx</code>	The CTRL character followed by a literal.
<code>[...]</code>	An OR expression. Brackets can be nested. Matches one of the characters within the brackets. For example, <code>[xyz]</code> matches <code>x</code> , <code>y</code> , or <code>z</code> .
<code>[^...]</code>	A negative OR expression. Matches any character that is not contained within the brackets. For example, <code>[xyz]</code> matches any character other than <code>x</code> , <code>y</code> , or <code>z</code> .
<code>-</code>	A range. For example, <code>[a-d]</code> matches <code>a</code> , <code>b</code> , <code>c</code> , and <code>d</code> .
<code>&&</code>	A logical AND operator. For example, <code>[a-d]&&[m-p]</code> matches <code>a</code> , <code>b</code> , <code>c</code> , <code>d</code> , <code>m</code> , <code>n</code> , <code>o</code> , and <code>p</code> .
Tip	The precedence of constructs used for combining the operators escape <code>\</code> , grouping “[]”, range <code>-</code> , union “[] ”, or intersections “&&” (for example, in <code>[a-z&&[aeiou]]</code>) is done in the following order: escape, grouping, range, union, and intersection.
<code>.</code>	Any character
<code>\d</code>	Any decimal digit.
<code>\D</code>	Any character other than a decimal digit

Syntax	Description
\s	A white space character such as a tab, line feed, blank space, or carriage return.
\S	Any character other than tab, line feed, blank space, or carriage return.
\w	Any lowercase or uppercase alphabetic, or a numeric character.
\W	Any character other than lowercase or uppercase alphabetic, or a numeric character.
?, ??, or ?+	<p>When following a character, the construct implies that the preceding character can appear one or zero times. For example, each of the following constructs mean that the character x can appear once or not at all in the result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X? • X?? • X?+
*, *?, or *+	<p>When following a character, the construct implies that the preceding character can appear zero or more times. For example, each of the following constructs mean that the character x can appear zero or more times in the result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X* • X*? • X*+
+, +?, or ++	<p>When following a character, the construct implies that the preceding character can appear one or more times. For example, each of the following constructs mean that the character x can appear one or more times in the result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X+ • X+? • X++

Syntax	Description
$\{n\}$, $\{n\}?$, or $\{n\}+$	<p>When following a character, the construct implies that the preceding character can appear exactly n times.</p> <p>For example, each of the following constructs mean that the character x can appear exactly three times in the result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $x\{3\}$ • $x\{3\}?$ • $x\{3\}+$
$\{n,\}$, $\{n,\}?$, or $\{n,\}+$	<p>When following a character, the construct implies that the preceding character can appear at least n times.</p> <p>For example, each of the following constructs mean that the character x can appear at least five times in the result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $x\{5,\}$ • $x\{5,\}?$ • $x\{5,\}+$
$\{n,m\}$, $\{n,m\}?$, or $\{n,m\}+$	<p>When following a character, the construct implies that the preceding character can appear at least n, but no more than m times.</p> <p>For example, each of the following constructs mean that the character x can appear at least four, but no more than eight times in the result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $x\{4,8\}$ • $x\{4,8\}?$ • $x\{4,8\}+$
MM	<p>The construct implies that both characters appear in the given order: the first one (N) is followed by the second character (M) in the result, treating the two-character construct as a literal expression. For example, the expression XY returns XY as a match.</p>
$ $	<p>The logical OR operator. For example, the construct $x y$ mean that either x or y can appear in the result.</p>
$\backslash Q$	<p>Quotes all characters in the expression until it reaches $\backslash E$. For example, the construct $\backslash Qabc\backslash E$ has the same meaning as "abc".</p>
$\backslash E$	<p>Ends the quoting started by $\backslash Q$.</p>

Syntax	Description
Groups	
()	<p>Parentheses are used to create capturing groups. A capturing group in a text pattern is used to match substrings in expressions. For example, in the construct $X(Y^*)Z$, the capturing group (Y^*) matches both Y and YY from the input, returning both XYZ and $XYYZ$ as the result of the expression.</p> <p>Capturing groups can be nested and numbered using their opening parentheses from left to right. For example, in the construct $(X(Y))(Z)$, the groups are numbered as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $((X(Y))(Z))$: group 1 • $(X(Y))$: group 2 • (Y): group 3 • (Z): group 4
\n	<p>Following a series of capturing groups, it acts as a back reference to match of the nth group.</p> <p>For example, the expression $([a-d])X\1X\1$ has only one capturing group whose number is one '1'. It returns the following matches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $aXaXa$ • $bXbXb$ • $cXcXc$ • $cXcXc$
(?:N)	<p>Indicates that N is a non-capturing group in a construct. For example, in the construct $(X(?:Y))(Z)$, the group $(?:Y)$ is not considered as a capturing group. The groups in the above construct are numbered as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $(X(?:Y))(Z)$: group 1 • $(X(?:Y))$: group 2 • (Z): group 3 <p>For information about capturing groups and their syntax, see “()” on page 61.</p>

Syntax	Description
<code>(?=X)</code>	Checks if the preceding character is followed by <i>X</i> in a text string, without making <i>X</i> a part of the search result. For example, when the construct <code>H(?!e)</code> is matched against <code>Hello world</code> , it returns the <code>H</code> in the string without making the <code>e</code> that follows it a part of the result.
<code>(?!X)</code>	Checks if the preceding character is preceded by <i>X</i> in a text string, without making <i>X</i> a part of the search result. For example, when the construct <code>e(?!H)</code> is matched against <code>Hello world</code> , it returns the <code>e</code> in the string without making the <code>H</code> that precedes it a part of the result.
<code>(?<=X)</code>	Checks if the following character is followed by <i>X</i> in a text string, without making <i>X</i> a part of the search result. For example, when the construct <code>(?<=w)o</code> is matched against <code>Hello world</code> , it returns the <code>o</code> in <code>world</code> , without making the <code>w</code> a part of the result, but not the <code>o</code> in <code>Hello</code> . Returns <code>A</code> via zero-width positive look behind.
<code>(?<!X)</code>	Checks if the following character is preceded by <i>X</i> , without making <i>X</i> a part of the search result. For example, when the construct <code>(?<!o)w</code> is matched against <code>Hello world</code> , it returns the <code>w</code> in <code>world</code> , without making the <code>w</code> a part of the result.
Boundary matching	
<code>^</code>	The beginning of a line.
<code>\$</code>	The end of a line.
<code>\b</code>	A word boundary. Used as a delimiter, it implies that the construct between the delimiters should be matched only in those text strings that contain alpha-numeric characters and are delimited by non-word character such as spaces or punctuation marks. For example, the construct <code>\bdog\b</code> finds one match of <code>dog</code> in the string <code>My dog is black</code> , and no matches in <code>My dogs are black</code> .

Syntax	Description
<code>\B</code>	A non-word boundary. Used as a delimiter, <code>\B</code> is the negated version of <code>\b</code> . For example, the construct <code>\Bdog\b</code> finds a match of <code>dog</code> in the string <code>My dog is black</code> , and one in <code>My dogs are black</code> .
<code>\A</code>	The beginning of the input. It has the same functionality as <code>^</code> , with the exception that it ignores any new line characters.
<code>\G</code>	The end of the previous match.
<code>\Z</code>	The end of the input string. It has the same functionality as <code>\$</code> , with the exception that it ignores any final terminators.
<code>\z</code>	The end of the input string. It has the same functionality as <code>\$</code> , with the exception that it ignores any line terminators.
Unicode blocks	
<code>\p{Lu}</code>	Any uppercase alphanumeric character.
<code>\p{L}&&[^\p{Lu}]</code>	Any lowercase alphanumeric character.

Note Regular expressions in vFoglight follow the Java guidelines for regular expressions. For complete information, you can refer to JDK documentation.

See also

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 54
- [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 64
- [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 65
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 66

Getting Started with Administrative Commands

You can issue the administrative commands on the computer running the vFoglight Management Server, or on a remote computer in your network. Your vFoglight installation includes a compressed file, *fglcmd.zip*, that contains all of the administrative commands. To get started, make sure you have the vFoglight Management Server running, and, if you are planning to access the administrative interface remotely, copy and extract the contents of the compressed file to your remote computer.

To get started with administrative commands:

Note This procedure continues from [“Getting Started with vFoglight Commands”](#) on page 32.

- 1 If you want to use the *fglcmd* interface on a remote computer in your monitoring network, complete the following steps:
 - a Copy the `<vfoglight_home>/tools/fglcmd.zip` file from the computer that has a running instance of the vFoglight Management Server to the remote computer, where *vfoglight_home* refers to the installation directory of the vFoglight Management Server.
 - b Extract the contents of the *fglcmd.zip* file to the remote computer.
- 2 Specify the directory that contains the vFoglight Management Server commands, either `<vfoglight_home>/bin` or the directory on the remote computer (see [step 1](#)), by completing one of the following steps.
 - If you want to use the command prompt, open a Command Prompt window and navigate to the appropriate directory.

or

- If you want to use a vFoglight Management Server command in a script, ensure that your script references the appropriate directory.

For more information about *vfoglight_home*, see [“About Syntax Conventions”](#) on page 28.

- 3 Issue one or more administrative commands using command prompt or a script. From here, you can proceed to any of the following procedures as required:
 - [“Logging In and Setting the Scope”](#) on page 70
 - [“Managing Agents”](#) on page 72
 - [“Managing Cartridges”](#) on page 128
 - [“Managing vFoglight Licenses”](#) on page 142

- [“Running Utility Commands”](#) on page 145

See also

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 54
- [“About Regular Expressions”](#) on page 56
- [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 65
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 66
- [“Listing Administrative Commands”](#) on page 69

Running Administrative Commands: Example

In this example, you will issue an administrative command that lists the agent packages that can be deployed to the vFoglight Agent Manager using the `packages` command. The syntax of the `packages` command is as follows:

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:packages options
```

For more information about the command syntax, see [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 54.

In this example, you will issue the `packages` administrative command (see page 78) to list all vFoglight Agent Manager instances and the agent packages that can be deployed to each Agent Manager instance.

To list agent packages:

Note This procedure continues from [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 64.

- In the Command Prompt window type the following command:

```
fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight -cmd agent:packages  
-allclients
```

A list of all available agent packages appears in the Command Prompt or terminal window. A sample of that output is similar to the following listing:

```
Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#32b1c51d-6208-435c-  
-bdad-2a8916ef3a89  
Installer ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#32b1c51d-6208-  
435c-bdad-2a8916ef3a89#FglAM:tor012991.prod.quest.corp/  
32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-2a8916ef3a89/installer
```

```
Agent Package ID: OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5.2.4-OSCartridge-  
Agent-WindowsXP-windows-/5\1.*/-ia32,x86_64  
Agent Package Cartridge Name: OSCartridge-WindowsXP  
Agent Package Cartridge Version: 5.2.4  
Agent Package OS: windows  
Agent Package OS Version: /5\1.*/  
Agent Package OS Architecture: ia32,x86_64
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Client, see [“packages”](#) on page 175.

See also

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 54
- [“About Regular Expressions”](#) on page 56
- [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 64
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 66

Looking at Scope-Specific Commands

vFoglight includes a selection of commands that allow one to perform administrative tasks using a command-line interface, such as installing and deploying agents, adding or removing licenses, assigning schedules, or exporting various types of metrics. The table below lists vFoglight commands in alphabetical order and identifies their scope. For more information about command scope, see [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 54.

Scope		Command	
Name	Description	Name	Description
agent	Manages agents and clients	activate	Activates one or more vFoglight agent instances
		clients	Shows a list of vFoglight client instances
		clientupgrade	Upgrades one or more remote instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager
		create	Creates one or more vFoglight agent instances
		deactivate	Deactivates one or more vFoglight agents
		delete	Deletes one or more vFoglight agent instances
		deploy	Deploys one or more vFoglight agent packages
		getlog	Retrieves a copy of an agent log file
		list	Shows a list of vFoglight agent instances
		logs	Shows a list of agent log files
		packages	Shows a list of available agent packages
		setschedule	Assigns a blackout schedule to one or more vFoglight agent instances
		showschedule	Shows the blackout schedule assigned to one or more vFoglight agent instances.
		start	Starts the data collection for one or more vFoglight agent instances
stop	Stops the data collection for one or more vFoglight agent instances		
types	Shows a list of vFoglight agent types sorted by client ID		

Scope		Command	
Name	Description	Name	Description
cartridge	Manages cartridges	disable	Deactivates a vFoglight cartridge
		enable	Activates an installed vFoglight cartridge
		install	Installs a cartridge on the vFoglight Management Server
		list	Lists all installed vFoglight cartridges
		uninstall	Uninstalls a vFoglight cartridge
license	Manages licenses	import	Installs a vFoglight license
		list	Shows a list of installed vFoglight licenses
		remove	Removes a vFoglight license using the license serial number
schedule	Lists schedules	list	Shows a list of all vFoglight schedules
script	Runs scripts	run	Runs a script
security	Manages users and groups	assigngroup	Adds or removes a user from a group
		assignrole	Adds or removes a role from a group
		creategroup	Creates a group
		createuser	Creates a user
		deletegroup	Deletes a group
		deleteuser	Deletes a user
support	Creates support bundles	bundle	Generates a support bundle file

Scope		Command	
Name	Description	Name	Description
topology	Assigns blackout schedules	blackoutobject	Assigns a blackout schedule
util	Contains utility commands	configexport	Exports the monitoring policy to an XML file
		configimport	Imports the monitoring policy
		env	Outputs the values of server configuration parameters
		metricexport	Exports metric observations to a file using a metric query
		topologyexport	Exports the value of one or more properties of a topology object to an XML file
		uiexport	Exports a UI module into a ZIP file
		uiimport	Imports a UI module from a ZIP file
		uulist	Shows a list of deployed UI modules

Listing Administrative Commands

The *fglcmd* command includes an option that you can use to list all of the administrative commands and their descriptions, grouped by their respective scope.

To list administrative commands:

Note This procedure continues from “[Getting Started with Administrative Commands](#)” on page 64.

- At the command prompt, use the following syntax to list vFoglight commands:

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd commands
```

For complete information about the *fglcmd* command syntax, see [Syntax](#) in “[fglcmd](#)” on page 70.

For example:

```
fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight -cmd commands
```

A list of vFoglight commands appears in the Command Prompt window, grouped by the scope. Here is a portion of that output:

```
agent:  
  activate           Activates an agent.  
  clients           Shows a list of known clients.  
  clientupgrade     Upgrades a remote client.  
  create            Creates an instance of an agent.  
  deactivate        Deactivates an agent.
```

For complete information about **fglcmd**, see [“Logging In and Setting the Scope”](#) on page 70.

See also

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 54
- [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 64
- [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 65

Logging In and Setting the Scope

fglcmd

The `fglcmd` command connects to the vFoglight Management Server and sets the scope for the administrative command.

Syntax

```
fglcmd -usr user_name -pwd password [-debug] [-port server_port]  
  [-srv {server_name|server_IP_address}] [-ssl]  
  -cmd {scope:command command_options|commands}
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description	
cmd	<i>scope</i>	agent	Manages agents and clients.
		cartridge	Manages cartridges.
		commands	Lists administrative commands.
		license	Manages licenses.
		schedule	Lists schedules.
		script	Runs scripts.
		security	Manages security entities.
		support	Creates support bundles.
		topology	Assigns blackout schedules.
	util	Contains utility commands.	
debug	None	Turns the debugging on.	
port	<i>server_port</i>	Specifies the server's port number. The default port number is 8080 (HTTP) or 8443 (HTTPS). For more information on default port assignments, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Guide</i> .	
pwd	<i>password</i>	Specifies the vFoglight password.	
srv	<i>server_name</i>	Specifies the server's name.	
	<i>server_IP_address</i>	Specifies the server's IP address.	

Option	Argument	Description
ssl	None	Connects to the vFoglight Management Server through a secure HTTP connection (HTTPS). Unless this option is specified, fglcmd uses an HTTP connection. For information about default port numbers, see “ port ” on page 71.
usr	<i>user_name</i>	Specifies the user name for logging into vFoglight.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd agent:clients -host *.*.corp -regex
Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-
2a8916ef3a89
Client Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Adapter ID: FglAM
Client Version: 5.2.4 (524-20080811-0230)
Host Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
OS: windows 5.1 (ia32)
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Client, see “[clients](#)” on page 173.

See also

- “[Understanding the Command-Line Structure](#)” on page 54
- “[Looking at Scope-Specific Commands](#)” on page 66
- “[Running Administrative Commands: Example](#)” on page 65

Managing Agents

This section describes the following tasks:

- “[Listing Agent and Agent Manager Instances](#)” on page 73
- “[Deploying Agent Packages](#)” on page 86
- “[Creating or Deleting Agent Instances](#)” on page 91

- “[Activating or Deactivating Agent Instances](#)” on page 99
- “[Starting or Stopping Data Collection](#)” on page 108
- “[Listing and Retrieving Log Files](#)” on page 116
- “[Listing and Setting Blackout Schedules](#)” on page 120

Listing Agent and Agent Manager Instances

This section describes the following commands:

- “[clients](#)” on page 73
- “[list](#)” on page 75
- “[packages](#)” on page 78
- “[types](#)” on page 82

clients

The `clients` command shows a list of vFoglight Agent Manager instances.

Scope

[agent](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:clients [-regex]  
  [-host host_name] [-clientname display_name]  
  [-clientid client_ID] [-clientbuild build_ID]  
  [-clientversion version] [-allclients]  
  [-upgradable {true|false}]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>allclients</code>	None	Indicates that all instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be listed.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>clientbuild</code>	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
<code>clientid</code>	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
<code>clientname</code>	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
<code>clientversion</code>	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more hosts that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
<code>regex</code>	None	Interprets the <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.
<code>upgradable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd agent:clients -host *.*corp -regex
Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-
2a8916ef3a89
Client Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Adapter ID: FglAM
Client Version: 5.2.4 (524-20080811-0230)
Host Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
```

OS: windows 5.1 (ia32)

For complete information about the regular expression syntax, see “[About Regular Expressions](#)” on page 56.

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Client, see “[clients](#)” on page 173.

See also

- “[list](#)” on page 75
- “[packages](#)” on page 78
- “[types](#)” on page 82

list

The `list` command shows a list of vFoglight agent instances.

Scope

[agent](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:list [-agentid agent_ID]
[-regex] [-adapter adapter_ID] [-host host_name]
[-deletable {true|false}] [-name agent_name]
[-namespace agent_namespace] [-datacollection {true|false}]
[-all] [-type agent_type] [-activatable {true|false}]
[-active {true|false}]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to list agent instances that can (true) or cannot be activated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to list agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).

Option	Argument	Description
<code>adapter</code>	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more vFoglight adapters.
<code>agentid</code>	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a vFoglight agent that is to be listed.
<code>all</code>	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be listed.
<code>datacollection</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to list vFoglight agent instances for which the data collection is (true) or is not enabled (false).
<code>deletable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to list vFoglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more hosts that are running an instance of a vFoglight agent.
<code>name</code>	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agent instances that are to be listed.
<code>namespace</code>	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agent instances in the specified name space.
<code>regex</code>	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic vFoglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCartridge/ApacheSvr • OSCartridge/AppMonitor • OSCartridge/LogFilter • OSCartridge/NetMonitor • OSCartridge/SNMP • OSCartridge/WebMonitor • OSCartridge/Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Cartridge for Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Always use the fully qualified name of the agent type. For example, the agent types that come with the OS Cartridge agent are named using the following syntax: OSCartridge/agent_name For example, the fully qualified name of the AppMonitor agent type is OSCartridge/AppMonitor. Any attempts to use a partial type name, without the OSCartridge/ prefix, for example, AppMonitor instead of OSCartridge/AppMonitor result in an error.</p>

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```

    -cmd agent:list -host tor012991.prod.quest.corp -active false
Host: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
ID: 3
Name: OSCartridge/AppMonitor_on_tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Type: AppMonitor
Version: 5.2.4 (Build: 524-20080811-0500)
Namespace: SPI
Adapter ID: FglAM
Status: Not active
-----
Host: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
ID: 4
Name: OSCartridge/LogFilter_on_tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Type: LogFilter
Version: 5.2.4 (Build: 524-20080811-0500)
Namespace: SPI
Adapter ID: FglAM
Status: Not active
-----

```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Client, see [“list”](#) on page 174.

See also

- [“clients”](#) on page 73
- [“packages”](#) on page 78
- [“types”](#) on page 82

packages

The `packages` command shows a list of available agent packages.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```

fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:packages
[-packageosversion OS_version] [-regex] [-host host_name]
[-clientname display_name] [-packageversion version]
[-arch architecture] [-packageid pkg_ID] [-allclients]

```

```

[-allpackages] [-allinstallers] [-osversion OS_version]
[-packagearch OS_architecture] [-clientid client_ID]
[-clientbuild build_ID] [-clientversion client_version]
[-packageos OS_name] [-osname OS_name] [-installername name]
[-upgradable {true|false}] [-disable_platform_check]
    
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
allclients	None	Indicates that all instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be selected.
allinstallers	None	Indicates that all agent installers should be selected.
allpackages	None	Indicates that all agent packages should be listed.
arch	<i>architecture</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the platform architecture.
clientbuild	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
clientid	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientname	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.

Option	Argument	Description
clientversion	<i>client_version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
disable_platform_check	None	Disables automatic filtering of agent packages, based on platform information provided by agent installers.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
installername	<i>name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more agent installers based on the specified name.
osname	<i>OS_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more operating systems with which the agent packages are compatible.
osversion	<i>OS_version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the version of one or more operating systems with which the agent packages are compatible.
packagearch	<i>OS_architecture</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system architectures with which the agent packages are compatible.
packageid	<i>pkg_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more packages.

Option	Argument	Description
packages	<i>pkg_OS_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more operating systems of the agent packages that are to be selected.
packagesversion	<i>pkg_OS_version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system versions of the agent packages that are to be selected.
packageversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more package versions.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>architecture</i> , <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>client_version</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>name</i> , <i>OS_architecture</i> , <i>OS_name</i> , <i>OS_version</i> , <i>pkg_ID</i> , <i>pkg_OS_name</i> , <i>pkg_OS_version</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression, see “ Example ” on page 74.
upgradable	true or false	Indicates whether one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd agent:packages -allclients
```

```
Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-
          b88bb7d4ff55
```

```
Installer ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#cf238d96-3a56-45d6-
```

```

a33e-b88bb7d4ff55#FglAM:tor012991.prod.quest.corp/
cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55/installer
Agent Package ID: OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5.2.4-OSCartridge-
Agent-WindowsXP-windows-/5\1.*/-ia32,x86_64
Agent Package Cartridge Name: OSCartridge-WindowsXP
Agent Package Cartridge Version: 5.2.4
Agent Package OS: windows
Agent Package OS Version: /5\1.*/
Agent Package OS Architecture: ia32,x86_64
-----

```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Client, see [“packages”](#) on page 175.

See also

- [“clients”](#) on page 73
- [“list”](#) on page 75
- [“types”](#) on page 82

types

The **types** command shows a list of vFoglight agent types sorted by the Agent Manager ID.

Scope

[agent](#)

Syntax

```

fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:types [-regex]
[-host host_name] [-clientname display_name]
[-clientid client_ID] [-clientbuild build_ID]
[-clientversion version] [-allclients]
[-upgradable {true|false}]

```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>allclients</code>	None	Indicates that all instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be selected.
<code>clientbuild</code>	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
<code>clientid</code>	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
<code>clientname</code>	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
<code>clientversion</code>	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
<code>regex</code>	None	Interprets the <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.
<code>upgradable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd agent:types -clientname tor012991.prod.quest.corp
```

```
Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-
b88bb7d4ff55
Client Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Agent Types:
  OSCartridge/NetMonitor
  OSCartridge/LogFilter
  OSCartridge/WebMonitor
  OSCartridge/ApacheSvr
  OSCartridge/SNMP
  OSCartridge/AppMonitor
  OSCartridge/Windows_System
-----
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Client, see [“types”](#) on page 176.

See also

- [“clients”](#) on page 73
- [“list”](#) on page 75
- [“packages”](#) on page 78

Upgrading the vFoglight Agent Manager

clientupgrade

The `clientupgrade` command can be used to upgrade one or more remote instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:clientupgrade
  {-clientname display_name|-clientid client_ID|
  -clientbuild build_ID|-clientversion version|-allclients}
  [-host host_name] {{-to version [-tobuild build_id] [-regex]
  [-timeout seconds] [-force]}|-list}
  [-upgradable {true|false}]]|
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
allclients	None	Indicates that all instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be selected.
clientbuild	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
clientid	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientname	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that the command should be performed against all selected agent installers and packages.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
list	None	Lists available upgrade versions.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>architecture</i> , <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>name</i> , <i>OS_architecture</i> , <i>OS_name</i> , <i>OS_version</i> , <i>package_ID</i> , <i>pkg_OS_name</i> , <i>pkg_OS_version</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>timeout</code>	<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the maximum time in seconds for the timeout period. If the timeout is not specified or is set to zero '0', the command waits for the upgrade to complete.
<code>tobuild</code>	<i>build_ID</i>	Specifies the build number to which the selected instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be upgraded.
<code>toversion</code>	<i>version</i>	Specifies the version to which the selected instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be upgraded.
<code>upgradable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
    -cmd agent:clientupgrade -list -allclients -upgradable true
Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-
2a8916ef3a89
Client Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Client Version: 5.2.4 (524-20080811-0230)
Upgradable: true
No upgrades are available for this client at this moment
```

Deploying Agent Packages

deploy

The `deploy` command deploys one or more vFoglight agent packages.

In most cases, vFoglight cartridges include one or more agent packages that are used to collect metrics from monitored hosts. You can deploy an agent package after installing the cartridge that includes that agent package on the vFoglight Management Server. For information on how to install a cartridge using the `fglcmd` interface, see [“install”](#) on

page 128; to find out how to list available agent packages using `fglcmd`, see “[packages](#)” on page 78.

Scope

[agent](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:deploy
{-packageversion version|-packageid package_ID|-allpackages |
-allinstallers} {-host host_name|-clientname display_name |
-clientid client_ID|-clientbuild build_ID |
-clientversion version|-allclients} [-packageos pkg_OS_name]
[-packageosversion pkg_OS_version]
[-packagearch OS_architecture] [-osversion OS_version]
[-osname OS_name] [-arch architecture]
[-installerid agent_installer_ID]
[-installername agent_installer_name] [-regex] [-test]
[-disable_platform_check] [-force] [-upgradable {true|false}]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>allclients</code>	None	Indicates that all instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be selected.
<code>allinstallers</code>	None	Indicates that all agent installers should be selected.
<code>allpackages</code>	None	Indicates that all agent packages should be deployed.
<code>arch</code>	<i>architecture</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more platform architectures.

Option	Argument	Description
clientbuild	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
clientid	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientname	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
disable_platform_check	None	Disables automatic filtering of agent packages based on platform information provided by agent installers.
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that the command should be performed against all selected agent installers and packages.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.

Option	Argument	Description
installerid	<i>agent_installer_ID</i>	Selects the agent installer with the specified ID.
installername	<i>name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more agent installers based on the specified name.
osname	<i>OS_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more operating systems with which the agent packages are compatible
osversion	<i>OS_version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system versions the agent packages are compatible with.
packagearch	<i>OS_architecture</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system architectures the agent packages are compatible with.
packageid	<i>package_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more agent packages that are to be deployed.
packageos	<i>pkg_OS_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more operating systems of the agent packages that are to be deployed.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>packageosversion</code>	<i>pkg_OS_version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system versions of the agent packages that are to be deployed.
<code>packageversion</code>	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more versions of the agent packages that are to be deployed.
<code>regex</code>	None	Interprets the <i>architecture</i> , <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>name</i> , <i>OS_architecture</i> , <i>OS_name</i> , <i>OS_version</i> , <i>package_ID</i> , <i>pkg_OS_name</i> , <i>pkg_OS_version</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable arguments</i> as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “Example” on page 74.
<code>test</code>	None	Issues the command in test mode without deploying any agents.
<code>upgradable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
  -cmd agent:deploy -host tor012991.prod.quest.corp -clientid
  tor012991.prod.quest.corp#cf238d96
  -3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55 -packageid OSCartridge-
  WindowsXP-5.2.4-OSCartridge-Agent-WindowsXP-windows-/5\1.*/*-
  ia32,x86_64
```

Successfully installed package OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5.2.4-

```
OSCartridge-Agent-WindowsXP-windows-/5\.*/-ia32,x86_64 on  
tor012991.prod.quest.corp#cf238d96-3a56-4  
5d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55#FglAM:tor012991.prod.quest.corp/  
cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55/installer
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Client, see [“deploy”](#) on page 173.

See also

- [“create”](#) on page 91
- [“delete”](#) on page 95
- [“activate”](#) on page 99
- [“deactivate”](#) on page 104
- [“start”](#) on page 108
- [“stop”](#) on page 112

Creating or Deleting Agent Instances

This section describes the following commands:

- [“create”](#) on page 91
- [“delete”](#) on page 95

create

The `create` command produces one or more vFoglight agent instances.

You can create an agent instance after deploying the agent package on the vFoglight Management Server. To create an agent instance that collects data, you first create the agent instance, activate it, and then start the data collection for that agent instance. Similarly, when you want to remove an agent instance, use a reverse order of actions: first stop the agent instance, deactivate it, and then delete it.

For information on how to deploy an agent package using the `fglcmd` interface, see [“deploy”](#) on page 86; for information on how to delete agent instances, see [“delete”](#) on page 95.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:create -name name
      -type agent_type {-clientname display_name |
      -clientid client_ID|-clientbuild build_ID|
      -clientversion version/-allclients} [-host host_name]
      [-force] [-regex] [-upgradable {true|false}]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
allclients	None	Indicates that all instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be selected.
clientbuild	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
clientid	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientname	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be created.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.

Option	Argument	Description
name	<i>name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more agent names.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>build_ID</i> ., <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>type</code>	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agent types. The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic vFoglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCartridge/ApacheSvr • OSCartridge/AppMonitor • OSCartridge/LogFilter • OSCartridge/NetMonitor • OSCartridge/SNMP • OSCartridge/WebMonitor • OSCartridge/Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Cartridge for Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Always use the fully qualified name of the agent type. For example, the agent types that come with the OS Cartridge agent are named using the following syntax: OSCartridge/<i>agent_name</i> For example, the fully qualified name of the AppMonitor agent type is OSCartridge/AppMonitor. Any attempts to use a partial type name, without the OSCartridge/ prefix, for example, AppMonitor instead of OSCartridge/AppMonitor result in an error.</p>
<code>upgradable</code>	true or false	<p>Indicates whether one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.</p>

Example

Using a regular expression to select hosts

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
  -cmd agent:create -type OSCartridge/Windows_System
  -host .*corp -name MyAgentX -regex -force
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

Using a literal value to select a vFoglight Agent Manager instance

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
  -cmd agent:create -type OSCartridge/Windows_System
  -name Agent5 -clientname tor012991.prod.quest.corp
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- [“deploy”](#) on page 86
- [“delete”](#) on page 95
- [“activate”](#) on page 99
- [“deactivate”](#) on page 104
- [“start”](#) on page 108
- [“stop”](#) on page 112

delete

The **delete** command removes one or more vFoglight agent instances.

To delete an agent instance, a typical flow of actions requires you to first stop the agent’s data collection, deactivate it, and then delete the instance. However, the `delete` command includes options and arguments, such as `-active true` and `-datacollection true`, that let you override that flow and delete active agent instances that are collecting data.

For information on how to deactivate an agent instance using the `fglcmd` interface, see [“deactivate”](#) on page 104.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:delete {-agentid agent_ID/
-name agent_name/-namespace agent_namespace/-all}
[-type agent_type] [-host host_name] [-adapter adapter_ID]
[-deletable {true|false}] [-datacollection {true|false}]
[-activatable {true|false}] [-active {true|false}] [-regex]
[-force] [-nowait]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to delete agent instances that can (true) or cannot be activated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to delete agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more vFoglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a vFoglight agent that is to be deleted.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be deleted.
datacollection	true or false	Indicates whether to delete vFoglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
deletable	true or false	Indicates whether to delete vFoglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be deleted.

Option	Argument	Description
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agents that are to be deleted.
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agent instances in the specified name space.
nowait	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before deleting the selected vFoglight agent instances.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic vFoglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCartridge/ApacheSvr • OSCartridge/AppMonitor • OSCartridge/LogFilter • OSCartridge/NetMonitor • OSCartridge/SNMP • OSCartridge/WebMonitor • OSCartridge/Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Cartridge for Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Always use the fully qualified name of the agent type. For example, the agent types that come with the OS Cartridge agent are named using the following syntax: OSCartridge/agent_name</p> <p>For example, the fully qualified name of the AppMonitor agent type is OSCartridge/AppMonitor. Any attempts to use a partial type name, without the OSCartridge/ prefix, for example, AppMonitor instead of OSCartridge/AppMonitor result in an error.</p>

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```
-cmd agent:delete -name Agent4
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[deploy](#)” on page 86
- “[create](#)” on page 91
- “[activate](#)” on page 99
- “[deactivate](#)” on page 104
- “[start](#)” on page 108
- “[stop](#)” on page 112

Activating or Deactivating Agent Instances

This section describes the following commands:

- “[activate](#)” on page 99
- “[deactivate](#)” on page 104

activate

The `activate` command enables one or more vFoglight agent instances.

To create an agent instance that collects data, you first create the agent instance, activate it, and then start the data collection for that agent instance. Similarly, when you want to remove an agent instance, use a reverse order of actions: first stop the agent instance, deactivate it, and then delete it.

For information on how to create an agent instance, see “[create](#)” on page 91; to find out how to deactivate an agent, see “[deactivate](#)” on page 104.

Scope

[agent](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:activate  
  {-agentid agent_ID/-name agent_name/  
  -namespace agent_namespace/-all} [-host host_name]
```

```

[-adapter adapter_ID] [-type agent_type]
[-deletable {true|false}] [-datacollection {true|false}]
[-activatable {true|false}] [-active {true|false}] [-regex]
[-force] [-nowait]

```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to activate agent instances that can (true) or cannot be activated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to activate agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more vFoglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a vFoglight agent that is to be activated.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be activated.
datacollection	true or false	Indicates whether to activate vFoglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
deletable	true or false	Indicates whether to activate vFoglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be activated.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agents that are to be activated.

Option	Argument	Description
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agent instances in the specified name space.
nowait	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before activating the selected vFoglight agent instances.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic vFoglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCartridge/ApacheSvr • OSCartridge/AppMonitor • OSCartridge/LogFilter • OSCartridge/NetMonitor • OSCartridge/SNMP • OSCartridge/WebMonitor • OSCartridge/Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Cartridge for Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Always use the fully qualified name of the agent type. For example, the agent types that come with the OS Cartridge agent are named using the following syntax: OSCartridge/<i>agent_name</i></p> <p>For example, the fully qualified name of the AppMonitor agent type is OSCartridge/AppMonitor. Any attempts to use a partial type name, without the OSCartridge/ prefix, for example, AppMonitor instead of OSCartridge/AppMonitor result in an error.</p>

Example

The first command in this example, shown in “[Listing agents](#)” on page 103, lists agent IDs using the `agent:list` command with the `all` option set. For more information on how to list agent instances, see “[list](#)” on page 75.

The second command, shown in “[Activating an agent instance](#)” on page 104, uses an ID of an inactive agent from the output of the first command to activate an agent.

Listing agents

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd agent:list -all
```

```
Host: tor012991.prod.quest.corp  
ID: 9  
Name: My_Agent_A  
Type: Windows_System  
Version: 5.2.4 (Build: 524-3/20/090625-0500)  
Namespace: SPI  
Adapter ID: FglAM  
Status: Not active  
-----  
Host: tor012991.prod.quest.corp  
ID: 10  
Name: My_Agent_B  
Type: Windows_System  
Version: 5.2.4 (Build: 524-3/20/090625-0500)  
Namespace: SPI  
Adapter ID: FglAM  
Status: Not active  
-----  
Host: tor012991.prod.quest.corp  
ID: 12  
Name: Agent1  
Type: Windows_System  
Version: 5.2.4 (Build: 524-3/20/090625-0500)  
Namespace: SPI  
Adapter ID: FglAM  
Status: Not active  
-----  
Host: tor012991.prod.quest.corp  
ID: 13  
Name: Agent2  
Type: NetMonitor  
Version: 5.2.4 (Build: 524-3/20/090625-0500)
```

```
Namespace: SPI
Adapter ID: FglAM
Status: Not active
-----
Host: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
ID: 16
Name: Agent3
Type: ApacheSvr
Version: 5.2.4 (Build: 524-3/20/090625-0500)
Namespace: SPI
Adapter ID: FglAM
Status: Not active
-----
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Client, see [“list”](#) on page 174.

Activating an agent instance

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
    -cmd agent:activate -agentid 9
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- [“deploy”](#) on page 86
- [“create”](#) on page 91
- [“delete”](#) on page 95
- [“deactivate”](#) on page 104
- [“start”](#) on page 108
- [“stop”](#) on page 112

deactivate

The `deactivate` command disables one or more vFoglight agent instances.

If you want to delete an agent instance, you first stop the agent’s data collection, deactivate it, and then delete the instance.

To delete an agent instance, a typical flow of actions requires you to first stop the agent's data collection, deactivate it, and then delete the instance. However, the `deactivate` command includes options and arguments, such as `-datacollection true`, that allow you to override that flow and agent instances that are collecting data.

For information on how to activate an agent instance using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[activate](#)” on page 99.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:deactivate
    {-agentid agent_ID/-name agent_name/
    -namespace agent_namespace/-all} [-host host_name]
    [-adapter adapter_ID] [-type agent_type]
    [-deletable {true|false}] [-datacollection {true|false}]
    [-activatable {true|false}] [-active {true|false}] [-regex]
    [-force] [-nowait]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to deactivate agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deactivated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to deactivate agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more vFoglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a vFoglight agent that is to be deactivated.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be deactivated.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>datacollection</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to deactivate vFoglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
<code>deletable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to deactivate vFoglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
<code>force</code>	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be deactivated.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
<code>name</code>	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agents that are to be deactivated.
<code>namespace</code>	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agent instances in the specified name space.
<code>nowait</code>	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before deactivating the selected vFoglight agent instances.
<code>regex</code>	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic vFoglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCartridge/ApacheSvr • OSCartridge/AppMonitor • OSCartridge/LogFilter • OSCartridge/NetMonitor • OSCartridge/SNMP • OSCartridge/WebMonitor • OSCartridge/Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Cartridge for Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Always use the fully qualified name of the agent type. For example, the agent types that come with the OS Cartridge agent are named using the following syntax: OSCartridge/agent_name</p> <p>For example, the fully qualified name of the AppMonitor agent type is OSCartridge/AppMonitor. Any attempts to use a partial type name, without the OSCartridge/ prefix, for example, AppMonitor instead of OSCartridge/AppMonitor result in an error.</p>

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```
-cmd agent:deactivate -agentid 14
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[deploy](#)” on page 86
- “[create](#)” on page 91
- “[delete](#)” on page 95
- “[activate](#)” on page 99
- “[start](#)” on page 108
- “[stop](#)” on page 112

Starting or Stopping Data Collection

This section describes the following commands:

- “[start](#)” on page 108
- “[stop](#)” on page 112

start

The `start` command initiates data collection for one or more vFoglight agent instances.

To create an agent instance that collects data, you first create the agent instance, activate it, and then start the data collection for that agent instance. Similarly, when you want to remove an agent instance, use a reverse order of actions: first stop the agent instance, deactivate it, and then delete it.

You should issue this command after creating and/or activating an agent instance. For information on how to activate agent instances using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[activate](#)” on page 99.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:start {-agentid agent_ID/  
-name agent_name/-namespace agent_namespace/-all}  
[-host host_name] [-adapter adapter_ID] [-type agent_type]  
[-deletable {true|false}] [-datacollection {true|false}]  
[-activatable {true|false}] [-active {true|false}] [-regex]  
[-force] [-nowait]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to start agent instances that can (true) or cannot be activated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to start agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more vFoglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a vFoglight agent that is to be started.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be started.
datacollection	true or false	Indicates whether to start vFoglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
deletable	true or false	Indicates whether to start vFoglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be started.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.

Option	Argument	Description
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more agent instances that are to be started.
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agent instances in the specified name space.
nowait	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before starting the selected vFoglight agent instances.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic vFoglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCartridge/ApacheSvr • OSCartridge/AppMonitor • OSCartridge/LogFilter • OSCartridge/NetMonitor • OSCartridge/SNMP • OSCartridge/WebMonitor • OSCartridge/Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Cartridge for Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Always use the fully qualified name of the agent type. For example, the agent types that come with the OS Cartridge agent are named using the following syntax: OSCartridge/agent_name</p> <p>For example, the fully qualified name of the AppMonitor agent type is OSCartridge/AppMonitor. Any attempts to use a partial type name, without the OSCartridge/ prefix, for example, AppMonitor instead of OSCartridge/AppMonitor result in an error.</p>

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```
-cmd agent:start -host tor012991.prod.quest.corp -active true
-force
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[deploy](#)” on page 86
- “[create](#)” on page 91
- “[delete](#)” on page 95
- “[activate](#)” on page 99
- “[deactivate](#)” on page 104
- “[stop](#)” on page 112

stop

The `stop` command terminates the data collection for one or more vFoglight agent instances.

If you want to delete an agent instance, you first stop the agent’s data collection, deactivate it, and then delete the instance.

To delete an agent instance, a typical flow of actions requires you to first stop the agent’s data collection, deactivate it, and then delete the instance. However, the [deactivate](#) (see page 104) and [delete](#) (see page 95) commands that allow you to deactivate and delete agent instances, include options and arguments that let you override that flow and delete active agent instances that are collecting data without first stopping their data collection.

For information on how to start an agent’s data collection using the command line, see “[start](#)” on page 108.

Scope

[agent](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:stop {-agentid agent_ID/
-name agent_name/-namespace agent_namespace/-all}
[-host host_name] [-adapter adapter_ID] [-type agent_type]
[-deletable {true|false}] [-datacollection {true|false}]
```



```
[-activatable {true|false}] [-active {true|false}] [-regex]
[-force] [-nowait]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to stop agent instances that can (true) or cannot be activated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to stop agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more vFoglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a vFoglight agent that is to be stopped.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be stopped.
datacollection	true or false	Indicates whether to stop vFoglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
deletable	true or false	Indicates whether to stop vFoglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be stopped.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more agent instances that are to be stopped.

Option	Argument	Description
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agent instances in the specified name space.
nowait	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before stopping the selected vFoglight agent instances.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic vFoglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCartridge/ApacheSvr • OSCartridge/AppMonitor • OSCartridge/LogFilter • OSCartridge/NetMonitor • OSCartridge/SNMP • OSCartridge/WebMonitor • OSCartridge/Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Cartridge for Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Always use the fully qualified name of the agent type. For example, the agent types that come with the OS Cartridge agent are named using the following syntax: OSCartridge/agent_name</p> <p>For example, the fully qualified name of the AppMonitor agent type is OSCartridge/AppMonitor. Any attempts to use a partial type name, without the OSCartridge/ prefix, for example, AppMonitor instead of OSCartridge/AppMonitor result in an error.</p>

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```
-cmd agent:stop -agentid 15
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[deploy](#)” on page 86
- “[create](#)” on page 91
- “[delete](#)” on page 95
- “[activate](#)” on page 99
- “[deactivate](#)” on page 104
- “[start](#)” on page 108

Listing and Retrieving Log Files

This section describes the following commands:

- “[logs](#)” on page 116
- “[getlog](#)” on page 118

logs

The `logs` command shows a list of agent log files.

For information on how to retrieve a log file using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[getlog](#)” on page 118.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:logs  
  {-clientname display_name|-clientid client_ID|-  
  -clientbuild build_ID|-clientversion version|-allclients}  
  [-host host_name] [-regex] [-force] [-upgradable {true|false}]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
allclients	None	Indicates that all instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be selected.
clientbuild	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
clientid	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientname	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
force	None	In cases where multiple client instances are selected, it indicates that all selected instances should be stopped.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.
upgradable	true or false	Indicates whether one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
    -cmd agent:logs -clientid tor012991.prod.quest.corp#
    cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55
Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-
2a8916ef3a89
Client Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Host Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
    2 log files found.
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_Agent_Manager\state\.\logs\OSCartridge
\5.2.4\Windows_System\My_Agent_A_3/20/09-07-09_110837_001.log
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_Agent_Manager\state\.\logs\OSCartridge
\5.2.4\Windows_System\My_Agent_A_3/20/09-07-08_120923_001.log
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Client, see “logs” on page 174.

See also

- “getlog” on page 118

getlog

The `getlog` command retrieves a copy of an agent’s log file. This command is useful in situations when you do not have access to the installation directory of the vFoglight Management Server.

For information on how to get a list of log files using the `fglcmd` interface, see “logs” on page 116.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:getlog -log log_file_name
    -f file_path [-host host_name] [-clientname display_name]
    [-clientid client_ID] [-clientbuild build_ID]
    [-clientversion version] [-allclients] [-regex]
    [-upgradable {true|false}]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
allclients	None	Indicates that all instances of the vFoglight Agent Manager should be selected.
clientbuild	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
clientid	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientname	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the vFoglight Agent Manager.
clientversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the destination file.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
log	<i>log_file_name</i>	Specifies the path and name of the log file that is to be retrieved.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
upgradable	true or false	Indicates whether one or more vFoglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
  -cmd agent:getlog -clientid tor012991.prod.quest.corp#cf238d96
  -3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55 -log ..\..\glue\state\logs\
  OSCartridge\5.2.4\Windows_System\
  My_Agent_A_3/20/09-07-09_110837_001.log -f AgentA.log
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- [“logs”](#) on page 116

Listing and Setting Blackout Schedules

This section describes the following commands:

- [“showschedule”](#) on page 120
- [“setschedule”](#) on page 124

showschedule

The `showschedule` command shows the blackout schedule assigned to one or more vFoglight agent instances.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:showschedule
  {-agentid agent_ID|-name agent_name|
  -namespace agent_namespace|-all}
```



```

[-host host_name] [-adapter adapter_ID] [-type agent_type]
[-deletable {true|false}] [-datacollection {true|false}]
[-activatable {true|false}] [-active {true|false}] [-regex]
    
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to select agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deactivated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to select agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more vFoglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a vFoglight agent whose blackout schedule is to be set.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be selected.
datacollection	true or false	Indicates whether to select vFoglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
deletable	true or false	Indicates whether to select vFoglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agents whose blackout schedule is to be set.
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agent instances in the specified name space.

Option	Argument	Description
regex	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.

Option	Argument	Description
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic vFoglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCartridge/ApacheSvr • OSCartridge/AppMonitor • OSCartridge/LogFilter • OSCartridge/NetMonitor • OSCartridge/SNMP • OSCartridge/WebMonitor • OSCartridge/Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Cartridge for Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Always use the fully qualified name of the agent type. For example, the agent types that come with the OS Cartridge agent are named using the following syntax: OSCartridge/agent_name For example, the fully qualified name of the AppMonitor agent type is OSCartridge/AppMonitor. Any attempts to use a partial type name, without the OSCartridge/ prefix, for example, AppMonitor instead of OSCartridge/AppMonitor result in an error.</p>

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```

    -cmd agent:showschedule -active true
ID: 2
Host: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Name: OSCartridge/Windows_System_on_tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Type: Windows_System
Status: Active/Collecting data
Blackout Schedule: First day of week (id: 013f57d1-1e7e-4098-
a7a5-2b2763364cb5)
-----
ID: 4
Host: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
Name: test
Type: Windows_System
Status: Active/Collecting data
Blackout Schedule: First day of month (id: 3e3e1877-7b55-4c7a-
9a40-975bdc96f8e2)
-----

```

See also

- [“setschedule”](#) on page 124

setschedule

The `setschedule` command assigns a blackout schedule to one or more vFoglight agent instances.

For information on how to get a list of blackout schedules assigned to agent instances files using the `fglcmd` interface, see [“showschedule”](#) on page 120.

Scope

[agent](#)

Syntax

```

fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:setschedule
{-agentid agent_ID|-name agent_name/
-namespace agent_namespace|-all}
{-schedulingname schedule_name|-scheduleid schedule_ID-none}
[-host host_name] [-adapter adapter_ID] [-type agent_type]
[-deletable {true|false}] [-datacollection {true|false}]
[-activatable {true|false}] [-active {true|false}] [-regex]
[-force]

```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to select agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deactivated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to select agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more vFoglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a vFoglight agent whose blackout schedule is to be set.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be selected.
datacollection	true or false	Indicates whether to select vFoglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
deletable	true or false	Indicates whether to select vFoglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that the command should be performed against all selected agent instances.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agents whose blackout schedule is to be set.
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more vFoglight agent instances in the specified name space.

Option	Argument	Description
none	None	Dissociates all schedules from one more selected agent instances.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 74.
scheduleid	<i>schedule_ID</i>	Identifies a schedule that is to be assigned to one or more vFoglight agent instances.
schedulename	<i>schedule_name</i>	Specifies a schedule name. You can use any of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Daily Off Values</i>• <i>End of Day</i>• <i>Hourly</i>• <i>Monthly Off Hours</i>• <i>Start of Day</i>• <i>Quarterly Off Hours</i>• <i>Weekly Off Hours</i> <p>Note If you choose a schedule name that contains spaces, such as <i>Start Of Day</i>, enclose it in quotation marks.</p>

Option	Argument	Description
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more vFoglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic vFoglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSCartridge/ApacheSvr • OSCartridge/AppMonitor • OSCartridge/LogFilter • OSCartridge/NetMonitor • OSCartridge/SNMP • OSCartridge/WebMonitor • OSCartridge/Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Cartridge for Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Always use the fully qualified name of the agent type. For example, the agent types that come with the OS Cartridge agent are named using the following syntax: OSCartridge/agent_name For example, the fully qualified name of the AppMonitor agent type is OSCartridge/AppMonitor. Any attempts to use a partial type name, without the OSCartridge/ prefix, for example, AppMonitor instead of OSCartridge/AppMonitor result in an error.</p>

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```
-cmd agent:setschedule -agentid 10 -schedulename "Start of Day"
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- [“showschedule”](#) on page 120

Managing Cartridges

This section describes the following features:

- [“Installing or Uninstalling Cartridges”](#) on page 128
- [“Enabling or Disabling Cartridges”](#) on page 130
- [“Listing Cartridges”](#) on page 133

Installing or Uninstalling Cartridges

This section describes the following commands:

- [“install”](#) on page 128
- [“uninstall”](#) on page 129

install

The `install` command installs a cartridge on the vFoglight Management Server.

Scope

`cartridge`

Syntax

```
foglcmd connection_options -cmd cartridge:install [-passive]  
[-f file_path]
```


Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
passive	None	Indicates that the cartridge should be installed, but not activated.
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and file name of the cartridge file that is to be installed.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd cartridge:install -f C:\Vizioncore\carts\  
OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5_2_3.car
```

Cartridges installed:

Name: OSCartridge-WindowsXP version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-Common version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-ApacheSvr version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-AppMonitor version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-LogFilter version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-NetMonitor version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-SNMP version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-WebMonitor version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-Windows_System version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-OnlineHelp version: 5.2.4

Name: OS-HostModel-Windows version: 5.2.4

All cartridges are activated.

See also

- “[uninstall](#)” on page 129
- “[disable](#)” on page 131
- “[enable](#)” on page 132
- “[list](#)” on page 133

uninstall

The `uninstall` command uninstalls a vFoglight cartridge.

You can only uninstall a disabled cartridge. For information on how to disable a cartridge using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[disable](#)” on page 131.

Scope

[cartridge](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd cartridge:uninstall [-n name]  
          [-v version]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>n</code>	<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of the cartridge that is to be uninstalled.
<code>v</code>	<i>version</i>	Specifies the version of the cartridge that is to be uninstalled.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
          -cmd cartridge:uninstall -n OSCartridge-WindowsXP -v 5.2.4
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[install](#)” on page 128
- “[disable](#)” on page 131
- “[enable](#)” on page 132
- “[list](#)” on page 133

Enabling or Disabling Cartridges

This section describes the following commands:

- “[disable](#)” on page 131
- “[enable](#)” on page 132

disable

The `disable` command deactivates a vFoglight cartridge.

When you install a cartridge on the vFoglight Management Server using default options either through the `fglcmd` interface or the Administration dashboards, vFoglight activates that cartridge upon creation. For information on how to install a cartridge using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[install](#)” on page 128; to find out how to activate an inactive cartridge using `fglcmd`, see “[enable](#)” on page 132.

Scope

[cartridge](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd cartridge:disable [-n name]  
[-v version]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>n</code>	<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of the cartridge that is to be disabled.
<code>v</code>	<i>version</i>	Specifies the version of the cartridge that is to be disabled.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd cartridge:disable -n OSCartridge-WindowsXP -v 5.2.4
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[install](#)” on page 128

- “[uninstall](#)” on page 129
- “[enable](#)” on page 132
- “[list](#)” on page 133

enable

The `enable` command activates an installed vFoglight cartridge.

When you install a cartridge on the vFoglight Management Server using default options either through the `fglcmd` interface or the Administration dashboards, vFoglight activates that cartridge upon creation. For information on how to install a cartridge using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[install](#)” on page 128; to find out how to deactivate an active cartridge using `fglcmd`, see “[enable](#)” on page 132.

Scope

[cartridge](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd cartridge:enable [-n name]
      [-v version]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>n</code>	<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of the cartridge that is to be enabled.
<code>v</code>	<i>version</i>	Specifies the version of the cartridge that is to be enabled.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd cartridge:enable -n OSCartridge-WindowsXP -v 5.2.4
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[install](#)” on page 128
- “[uninstall](#)” on page 129
- “[disable](#)” on page 131
- “[list](#)” on page 133

Listing Cartridges

list

The `list` command generates a list of all installed vFoglight cartridges.

For information on how to install a vFoglight cartridge using the `foglcmd` interface, see “[install](#)” on page 128.

Scope

cartridge

Syntax

```
foglcmd connection_options -cmd cartridge:list
```

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>foglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd cartridge:list
```

```
Name: BSM-Integration  
Version: 5.2.4  
Build: 524-3/20/090811-1655  
Status: ACTIVATED
```

```
-----  
Name: Core-AppMonitor-Application  
Version: 5.2.4  
Build: 524-3/20/090811-1655  
Status: ACTIVATED
```

```
Name: Core-ApplicationTopologyModel
Version: 5.2.4
Build: 524-3/20/090811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
```

```
-----
Name: Core-BusinessServiceModel
Version: 5.2.4
Build: 524-3/20/090811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
```

```
-----
Name: Core-CustomModel
Version: 5.2.4
Build: 524-3/20/090811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
```

```
-----
Name: Core-DB2-Transformations
Version: 5.2.4
Build: 524-3/20/090811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
```

```
-----
Name: Core-Dashboards
Version: 5.2.4
Build: 524-3/20/090811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
```

```
-----
Name: Core-DeploymentHandler
Version: 5.2.4
Build: 524-3/20/090811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
```

```
-----
...
```

See also

- [“install”](#) on page 128
- [“uninstall”](#) on page 129
- [“disable”](#) on page 131
- [“enable”](#) on page 132

Managing Security Entities

This section describes the following tasks:

- “[Managing Users](#)” on page 135
- “[Managing Groups](#)” on page 139

This section contains reference information on commands that can be used to manage security entities in vFoglight. For complete information about security principles in vFoglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Managing Users

This section describes the following commands:

- “[assigngroup](#)” on page 135
- “[createuser](#)” on page 137
- “[deleteuser](#)” on page 138

assigngroup

The `assigngroup` command adds or removes a vFoglight user account from a group. A user can belong to one or more groups.

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 70. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in vFoglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Scope

`security`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:assigngroup
      -username username -groupname groupname [-remove]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
groupname	<i>groupname</i>	Specifies the name of the group to which the user account is to be added or removed
remove	None	Indicates that the user should be removed from the group
username	<i>username</i>	Specifies the name of the user account that is to be added or removed from the group

Example

Adding a user to a group

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd security:assigngroup -username Demo -groupname MyGroup
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

Removing a user from a group

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd security:assigngroup -username Demo -groupname MyGroup  
-remove
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- [“createuser”](#) on page 137
- [“deleteuser”](#) on page 138

createuser

The `createuser` command creates a vFoglight user account. When you create a user account, you can add it to a group using the [assigngroup](#) command (see page 135).

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 70. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in vFoglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Scope

[security](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:createuser -username  
username -password password
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>password</code>	<i>password</i>	Specifies the password of the user account that is to be created
<code>username</code>	<i>username</i>	Specifies the name of the user account that is to be created

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd security:createuser -username Demo -password Demo123
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[assigngroup](#)” on page 135
- “[deleteuser](#)” on page 138

deleteuser

The `deleteuser` command removes a vFoglight user account.

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into **fglcmd** has a Security role. For information about **fglcmd** connection options, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 70. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in vFoglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Scope

[security](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:deleteuser  
      -username username
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>username</code>	<i>username</i>	Specifies the user name of the account that is to be deleted

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
      -cmd security:deleteuser -username Demo
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[assigngroup](#)” on page 135
- “[createuser](#)” on page 137

Managing Groups

This section describes the following commands:

- “[assignrole](#)” on page 139
- “[creategroup](#)” on page 140
- “[deletegroup](#)” on page 141

assignrole

The `assignrole` command adds or removes a vFoglight role from a group. A group can have one or more roles.

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 70. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in vFoglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Scope

`security`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:assignrole
    -groupname groupname -rolename rolename [-remove]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>groupname</code>	<i>groupname</i>	Specifies the name of the group to which the role is to be added or removed
<code>remove</code>	None	Indicates that the role should be removed from the group
<code>rolename</code>	<i>rolename</i>	Specifies the name of the role that is to be added or removed from the group

Example

Adding a role to a group

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd security:assignrole -groupname MyGroup -rolename Operator
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

Removing a role from a group

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd security:assignrole -groupname MyGroup -rolename Operator  
-remove
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[creategroup](#)” on page 140
- “[deletegroup](#)” on page 141

creategroup

The `creategroup` command creates a vFoglight group. A group can have one or more users, and can be assigned one or more vFoglight roles. When you create a group, that group has no roles assigned to it. Use the [assignrole](#) command to add a role to a group (see page 139).

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 70. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in vFoglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Scope

`security`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:creategroup  
-groupname groupname
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>groupname</code>	<code>groupname</code>	Specifies the name of the group that is to be created

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd security:creategroup -groupname MyGroup
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- [“assignrole”](#) on page 139
- [“deletegroup”](#) on page 141

deletegroup

The `deletegroup` command removes a vFoglight group.

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see [“Logging In and Setting the Scope”](#) on page 70. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in vFoglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Scope

`security`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:deletegroup  
-groupname groupname
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>groupname</code>	<code>groupname</code>	Specifies the name of the group that is to be deleted

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd security:deletegroup -groupname MyGroup
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[assignrole](#)” on page 139
- “[creategroup](#)” on page 140

Managing vFoglight Licenses

Adding, Removing, or Listing Licenses

This section describes the following commands:

- “[import](#)” on page 142
- “[list](#)” on page 143
- “[remove](#)” on page 144

import

The `import` command installs a vFoglight license. Use it to install a vFoglight license file whose name and location are specified by the argument.

For information on how to remove a license using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[remove](#)” on page 144.

Scope

[license](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd license:import <-f file_path>
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and file name of the license file that is to be installed.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd license:import -f ..\license\foglight.license
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- [“remove”](#) on page 144
- [“list”](#) on page 143

list

The `list` command generates a list of installed vFoglight licenses.

Scope

[license](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd license:list
```

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
  -cmd license:list
License Serial: 123-4567890
License Expiration Date: Fri Aug 01 00:00:00 EDT 3/20/09
Licensed Server Features:
  agents_connection
  ldap_integration
  config_management
  performance_calendars
  request_trace_analysis
  cartridge_installation
  data_archiving
  high_availability
```

```
Agent Licenses:
-----
```

remove

The `remove` command deletes a vFoglight license given a license serial number.

For information on how to add a vFoglight license using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[import](#)” on page 142.

Scope

[license](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd license:remove [-serial
serial_number]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>serial</code>	<i>serial_number</i>	Specifies the serial number of the license file that is to be removed.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd license:remove -serial 123-4567890
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- [“import”](#) on page 142
- [“list”](#) on page 143

Running Utility Commands

This section describes the following tasks:

- [“Exporting or Importing a Monitoring Policy”](#) on page 145
- [“Exporting, Importing, or Listing UI Modules”](#) on page 147
- [“Exporting Metrics and Topology”](#) on page 151
- [“Looking Up Server Parameters”](#) on page 157
- [“Assigning Blackouts”](#) on page 157
- [“Listing Schedules”](#) on page 159
- [“Running Scripts”](#) on page 162
- [“Creating a Server Support Bundle”](#) on page 162

Exporting or Importing a Monitoring Policy

This section describes the following commands:

- [“configexport”](#) on page 145
- [“configimport”](#) on page 146

configexport

The `configexport` command exports the monitoring policy to an XML file. A monitoring policy describes all customizations to rules, derived metrics, registry variables, agent settings and persistence policies. It is useful to export this information

for technical analysis and modification purposes even though that data is not meant to be readable by end-users. The `configexport` command saves the current monitoring policy to an XML file given the file path and its name. If required, you can use the output file to re-import the monitoring policy at a later time using the [configimport](#) command (see page 146)

Scope

[util](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd util:configexport [-f file_path]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and file name of the XML file to which the monitoring policy is to be exported. Note When specifying the file name, use XML as the file extension.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd util:configexport -f policy.xml
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[configimport](#)” on page 146

configimport

The `configimport` command imports a monitoring policy. The source of the import is an XML file that has been previously exported with the [configexport](#) command (see page 145). A monitoring policy describes all customizations to rules, derived metrics, registry variables, agent settings and persistence policies and is useful in technical analysis and modification tasks.

Scope

`util`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd util:configimport [-f file_path]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and file name of the XML file that is to be imported.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd util:configimport -f policy.xml
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[configexport](#)” on page 145

Exporting, Importing, or Listing UI Modules

This section describes the following commands:

- “[uilib](#)” on page 147
- “[uiexport](#)” on page 149
- “[uiimport](#)” on page 150

uilib

The `uilib` command shows a list of deployed UI modules. Each UI module is a collection of vFoglight operational elements such as views, dashboards, and other resources.

Scope

util

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd util:uulist
```

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd util:uulist  
system:schemadatasource_typelist  
system:foglight_transaction  
system:foglight_services_catalystalarmstate  
system:ApacheSvrtypes  
system:core_changes  
system:core_ipmap  
system:fsmreporting  
system:core_mb  
system:SNMP  
system:NetMonitor  
system:WebMonitor  
system:Windows_System  
system:corereporting  
system:fsmcore  
system:core_core  
system:oshostresources  
system:core_log  
system:administration_userssecurity  
system:fsmapplicationtriage  
...
```

See also

- “[uiexport](#)” on page 149
- “[uiimport](#)” on page 150

uiexport

The `uiexport` command exports a UI module into a ZIP file. Use this command to export any modifications to vFoglight operational elements such as views, dashboards, and other resources. Given a valid module name and a file path and name, the `uiexport` command exports the contents of that module into a ZIP file. If required, you can use the output file to re-import that module into the same or a different vFoglight server at a later time using the `uiimport` command (see page 150).

Scope

`util`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd util:uiexport [-m module_name]
      [-f file_path]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>f</code>	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the ZIP file that the UI module is to be exported to. Note When specifying the file name, use ZIP as the file extension.
<code>m</code>	<i>module_name</i>	Specifies the name of the UI module.

Example

The following example shows you how to export a module to a ZIP file using the module name as an argument. To get a list of module names, use the `uilib` command (see page 147), as shown in “Example” on page 148.

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd util:uiexport -m system:fsmagents
-f c:\temp\sys_fsmagents.zip
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[uiimport](#)” on page 150
- “[uilib](#)” on page 147

uiimport

The `uiimport` command imports a UI module from a ZIP file. It uses the ZIP file that has been previously imported with the `uiexport` command (see page 149) as the source of import. A UI module is a collection of vFoglight operational elements such as views, dashboards, and other resources.

Scope

`util`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd util:uiimport [-f file_path]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>f</code>	<code>file_path</code>	Specifies the path and name of the ZIP file containing the UI module that is to be imported.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd util:uiimport -f c:\temp\sys_fsmagents.zip
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

See also

- “[uiexport](#)” on page 149
- “[uilib](#)” on page 147

Exporting Metrics and Topology

This section describes the following commands:

- “[metricexport](#)” on page 151
- “[topologyexport](#)” on page 154

metricexport

The `metricexport` command exports metric observations to a file using a metric query. String and metric observations that exist in vFoglight can be retrieved with this command for automation and analysis. This command writes its output using a CSV or XML format and takes an observation query as a parameter.

Note Query writing requires an understanding of the monitored topology and object naming conventions and depends on data availability for the specified collection period (see “[Example](#)” on page 152). For complete information on topology queries, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Scope

`util`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd util:metricexport
-output_format {xml|csv} -metric_query metric_query
-f file_path
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>f</code>	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the file into which the results of the query are to be exported.
		Note When specifying the file name, use XML or CSV as the file extension, depending on the setting of the <code>output_format</code> option.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>metric_query</code>	<i>metric_query</i>	Contains the metric query. Typically, a metric query specifies topology and object names and collection periods as parameters to retrieve metric observations. For full syntax information, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Guide</i> .
<code>output_format</code>	xml or csv	Defines the output format of the file the query is to be exported into: XML or CSV.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd util:metricexport -output_format csv -metric_query
"CPU_User_Utilization from Windows_System_System_Table for 1
hour" -f my_metric_query.csv
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output in the Command Prompt window.

The above command creates a CSV file showing the value of the `CPU_User_Utilization` metric for all known `Windows_System_System_Table` objects that were collected in the past hour. The content of the generated CSV file will be similar to the information in the following table:

uniqueId	startTime	endTime	samplePeriod	count	min	max	avg	sum	sumSquares	stdDev
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	21:58.0	26:58.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	26:59.0	31:59.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	32:00.0	37:00.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0

uniqueId	startTime	endTime	samplePeriod	count	min	max	avg	sum	sumSquares	stdDev
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	37:00.0	42:00.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	42:01.0	47:01.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	47:02.0	52:02.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	52:02.0	57:02.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	57:03.0	02:03.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	02:03.0	07:03.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	07:04.0	12:04.0	300000	1	4	4	4	4	16	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	12:05.0	17:05.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	17:05.0	22:05.0	300000	1	8	8	8	8	64	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	33:12.0	38:12.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	38:12.0	43:12.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	43:13.0	48:13.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	48:13.0	53:13.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0

uniqueId	startTime	endTime	samplePeriod	count	min	max	avg	sum	sumSquares	stdDev
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	53:14.0	58:14.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	58:15.0	03:15.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	03:15.0	08:15.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	08:16.0	13:16.0	300000	1	4	4	4	4	16	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	13:16.0	18:16.0	300000	1	3	3	3	3	9	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	18:17.0	23:17.0	300000	1	6	6	6	6	36	0

topologyexport

The `topologyexport` command exports the value of one or more properties of a topology object to an XML file. Given a topology query, the property name, and the path and name of the output file, this command generates an XML file containing the value of the specified property. For complete information on how to write a topology query, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Scope

`util`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd util:topologyexport
-property_names property_names -topology_query topology_query
-f file_path
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the file into which the results of the query are to be exported. Note When specifying the file name, use XML as the file extension.
property_names	<i>property_names</i>	Contains one or more property names, separated by commas.
topology_query	<i>topology_query</i>	Contains the topology query. Typically, a topology query specifies topology and object names as parameters to retrieve one or more object instances. For full syntax information, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Guide</i> .

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
    -cmd util:topologyexport -f tor018008_alarm_count.xml -
    topology_query Windows_Host where name=tor018008
    -property_names alarmTotalCount
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output in the Command Prompt window.

The above command generates an XML file showing the value of the alarmTotalCount property for a particular Windows host. The content of the generated CSV file is similar to the following listing:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<top-objects>
<top-obj uniqueId="c380ae79-2d36-45fc-a07f-136509fec207">
<property name="uniqueId" value="c380ae79-2d36-45fc-a07f-
136509fec207"/>
<property name="topologyObjectId" value="175"/>
<property name="topologyObjectVersionId" value="280"/>
<property name="topologyObjectVersion" value="1"/>
```

```
<property name="effectiveStartDate" value="3/20/09-01-02
17:29:14.82"/>
<property name="effectiveEndDate" value="5138-11-16 04:46:40.0"/>
<property name="lastUpdated" value="3/20/09-01-02 17:29:14.929"/>
<property name="name" value="tor013008.prod.quest.corp"/>
<property name="longName" value="tor013008.prod.quest.corp
(Windows_Host)"/>
<property name="scheduleIds" value="[]"/>
<property name="isBlackedOut" value="false"/>
<property name="annotations" value="[]"/>
<property name="alarms" value="[]"/>
<property name="aggregateAlarms" value="[]"/>
<property name="localState" value="0"/>
<property name="aggregateState" value="0"/>
<property name="aggregateAlarmState" value="DataObject of type
'foglight-5:AlarmStateObservation' for datasource: 'foglight-
5:foglight-5':/observations/c380ae79-2d36-45fc-a07f-136509fec207/
aggregateAlarmState"/>
<property name="alarmWarningCount" value="0"/>
<property name="alarmCriticalCount" value="0"/>
<property name="alarmFatalCount" value="0"/>
<property name="alarmTotalCount" value="0"/>
<property name="alarmAggregateWarningCount" value="0"/>
<property name="alarmAggregateCriticalCount" value="0"/>
<property name="alarmAggregateFatalCount" value="0"/>
<property name="alarmAggregateTotalCount" value="0"/>
<property name="changeSummary" value="[]"/>
<property name="changeCount" value="0"/>
<property name="aggregateChangeCount" value="0"/>
<property name="topologyTypeName" value="Windows_Host"/>
<property name="monitoredHost" value="foglight-
5:Windows_Host:c380ae79-2d36-45fc-a07f-136509fec207:1
datasource=foglight-5:foglight-5"/>
<property name="sourceIds" value="[]"/>
<property name="serviceLevelPolicies" value="[]"/>
<property name="ipAddresses" value="[]"/>
<property name="interfaces" value="[]"/>
<property name="running" value="[]"/>
<property name="detail" value="[]"/>
<property name="agents" value="[]"/>
</top-obj>
</top-objects>
```

Looking Up Server Parameters

env

The `env` command shows the values of server configuration parameters. The parameters are specified in `<vfoglight_home>/config/foglight.config`. You can output the values of all configuration parameters, or use an option to specify a single parameter.

Scope

`util`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd util:env [-n parameter_name]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>n</code>	<i>parameter_name</i>	Specifies the name of the parameter whose value is to be retrieved. If you do not provide a parameter name, the command lists all of the configuration parameters.

Example

Displaying the vFoglight database port number

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  

-cmd util:env -n foglight.database.port  

13306
```

Assigning Blackouts

blackoutobject

The `blackoutobject` command assigns a blackout schedule to topology objects. A blackout schedule defines the periods of time during which there is no data collection for a specified object instance. The command uses either the schedule name or its ID to

assign one or more topology objects that are specified either by their IDs or using a topology query. Blacking out a topology object means that no rules analyze that object for the duration of the blackout. This command can make use of topology queries to retrieve one or more object instances which allows you to automate blackouts (for example, cron-driven changes in blackout policies). For complete information on how to write a topology query, see the *Administration and Configuration Guide*.

Scope

topology

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd topology:blackoutobject
  {-object object_ID/-query query} {-schedule schedule_ID|
  -schedulingname schedule_name} [-remove]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
object	<i>object_ID</i>	Identifies the topology object.
query	<i>query</i>	Contains the topology query that specifies a topology object. Typically, a topology query specifies topology types and object names as parameters to retrieve one or more object instances. For full syntax information, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Guide</i> .
remove	None	Indicates that the specified schedule should be removed from one or more specified objects.
schedule	<i>schedule_ID</i>	Identifies the blackout schedule. To find out the ID for a schedule, use the list command. For more information, see “ list ” on page 159.
schedulingname	<i>schedule_name</i>	Specifies the schedule name.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```
-cmd topology:blackoutobject -query
Windows_System_System_Table where agent.host.name =
'tor12991.prod.quest.corp' -schedule 1e698670-f5e1-449e-94ba-
942a76795602
```

Updated the following topology objects:

```
97eebe55-b04b-4483-a632-7ad0ac96da82:
  Windows_System_System_Table 'System_Table'
d14b986a-c079-429a-9c0b-54fbc9e1ff99:
  Windows_System_System_Table 'System_Table'
f7c4f461-bd1a-404f-ba21-a8418d51100c:
  Windows_System_System_Table 'System_Table'
```

Listing Schedules

list

The `list` command generates a list of all vFoglight schedules.

Scope

[schedule](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd schedule:list
```

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd schedule:list
```

```
ID: 259833b6-d7b0-4b27-a5c4-e2e612cbf77a
```

```
Name: Frequent [Test]
```

```
Description: A schedule that runs very frequently. Primarily
used for testing.This schedule is used to trigger an activity.
As a result it does not have a significant duration.
```

```
-----
```

```
ID: 30afa315-3131-48c2-b0e8-71fea187af4e
```

```
Name: Always
```

```
Description: A schedule that includes all the time
```

ID: 013f57d1-1e7e-4098-a7a5-2b2763364cb5

Name: First day of week

Description: Whole days Monday

ID: 004c98d4-c278-4af2-81f7-4264fd30003f

Name: Daily Database Maintenance

Description: Schedule on which daily operations to rollup and purge information in the database are performed. This schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does not have a significant duration.

ID: d7619930-807e-406e-9e6e-15ec30edc23c

Name: End of Day

Description: A schedule that runs at the end of the day. This schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does not have a significant duration.

ID: 46fc602a-8931-4907-a93b-e1c16c0fd3bb5

Name: Start of Day

Description: A schedule that runs at the start of the day. This schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does not have a significant duration.

ID: eb7e213d-f14d-4d09-ba9d-2a266274d443

Name: Monthly Off Hours

Description: A schedule that runs every month off hours. This schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does not have a significant duration.

ID: 0749990a-c878-4d1d-8002-fc80b9a31bd6

Name: Beginning of the day

Description: 00:00AM of every day

ID: deaf446f-bc2b-4ff5-b351-137baef609ff

Name: Quarterly Off Hours

Description: A schedule that runs at the start of every quarter, off hours. This schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does not have a significant duration.

ID: 3e3e1877-7b55-4c7a-9a40-975bdc96f8e2

Name: First day of month

Description: Whole days the first day of every month

ID: 1e698670-f5e1-449e-94ba-942a76795602

Name: Hourly

Description: A schedule that runs every hour. This schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does not have a significant duration.

ID: a74dc804-4b42-4589-be5f-0aab6ca568d3

Name: Business hours

Description: 9AM to 5PM Monday to Friday

ID: d6bc50e7-0748-4356-909e-404aa7f377ef

Name: Daily Off Hours

Description: A schedule that runs every day off hours. This schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does not have a significant duration.

ID: d601fef9-dd66-4584-af72-e4660138e93e

Name: Beginning of the month

Description: 00:00AM of the first day of every month

ID: ce5bc30-c5d8-4388-89aa-8da82b8c666b

Name: Business week

Description: Whole days Monday to Friday

ID: e6816241-a745-4763-84ab-77766a2b5049

Name: Beginning of the week

Description: 00:00AM of every Monday

ID: 670bb364-7a3a-44ba-80b7-58419c060496

Name: Weekly Off Hours

Description: A schedule that runs every week off hours. This schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does not have a significant duration.

ID: 94e5034b-42f1-448d-8b88-291915234109

Name: Weekends

Description: Whole days Saturday and Sunday

Running Scripts

run

The `run` command runs a script.

Typically, this command is used to run scripts that are deployed with vFoglight cartridges, and is used in maintenance and support tasks when required.

Scope

`script`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd script:run -f file_path
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>f</code>	<code>file_path</code>	Specifies the path and name of the script file that is to be executed

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd script:run -f my.script
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output in the Command Prompt window.

Creating a Server Support Bundle

bundle

The `bundle` command generates a server support bundle file in ZIP format.

Scope

`support`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd support:bundle -f file_path
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the support bundle file that is to be generated. Note When specifying the file name, use ZIP as the file extension.

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  

-cmd support:bundle -f support.bundle
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output.

Appendix: Command-Line Interface to the vFoglight Client

While the new versions of vFoglight use the vFoglight Agent Manager to communicate with vFoglight agents, previous versions used the vFoglight Client. The vFoglight Client comes with a set of commands that you can use to access it from the command line: `spid` and `support_bundle`. Additionally, the `fglcmd` interface supports both agent technologies. Some of the `fglcmd` commands produce a different command output when you use the vFoglight Client.

This appendix contains information about the `spid` and `support_bundle` commands, and `fglcmd` code samples that are generated with the vFoglight Client.

For information about the vFoglight Agent Manager commands, see “[Managing the vFoglight Agent Manager](#)” on page 29. For details about `fglcmd`, see Chapter 0, “Managing Cartridges and Metrics”.

This appendix contains the following sections:

About the Command-Line Interface	166
vFoglight Client Commands	166
Getting Started with Server Commands	172
Administrative Commands	172

About the Command-Line Interface

vFoglight provides a number of commands that you can use to manage different components in your monitoring environment. Some of these commands come with the vFoglight Client while others are included with the vFoglight Management Server and interact with the vFoglight Client.

This section describes three groups of commands whose output and configuration is different in environments that use the vFoglight Client for agent management. They are as follows:

- “[vFoglight Client Commands](#)” on page 166
- “[Getting Started with Server Commands](#)” on page 172
- “[Administrative Commands](#)” on page 172

Note In this appendix, `<vfoglight_client_home>` is a placeholder that represents the path to the vFoglight Client installation.

vFoglight Client Commands

This section describes the following tasks:

- “[Getting Started with vFoglight Client Commands](#)” on page 166
- “[Using vFoglight Client Commands](#)” on page 167

Getting Started with vFoglight Client Commands

The vFoglight Client is an application that manages vFoglight agents that are installed on monitored hosts. vFoglight offers a set of commands that allow you to perform client-related operations through the command-line interface. You can use these commands to perform a variety of tasks, such as start or stop the vFoglight Client, display the version information, manage JVM options, or create a client support bundle.

To get started with vFoglight Client commands:

Note This procedure continues from “[Getting Started with vFoglight Commands](#)” on page 32.

- Navigate to the directory that contains the vFoglight Client commands:
<vfoglight_client_home> (spid) or <vfoglight_client_home>/spid/5.2.4/bin
(support_bundle)

Where *vfoglight_client_home* refers to the installation directory of the vFoglight Client.

To do that, complete one of the following steps.

- If you want to use the command prompt, open a Command Prompt window and navigate to the appropriate directory.

or

- If you want to use a vFoglight Client command in a script, ensure that your script references the appropriate directory.

For more information about *vfoglight_client_home*, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 28.

Using vFoglight Client Commands

This section describes the following commands:

- “[spid](#)” on page 167
- “[support_bundle](#)” on page 170

spid

The `spid` command provides command-line interface to the vFoglight Client process. It offers a set of options that you can use to perform any of the following operations as required:

- Start or stop the vFoglight Client
- Install and start the vFoglight Client as a Windows service
- Stop and remove the vFoglight Client Windows service
- Configure Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options and add entries to the vFoglight classpath
- Assign a names to the vFoglight Client process launcher
- Display version information or a list of arguments along with their descriptions

Syntax

```
spid [-s|--start|-Dquest.debug-debug_level] [-q|--stop]
      [-w|--wait] [-n|--name process_name] [-i|--install-service]
      [-r|--remove-service] [-b|--start-service]
      [-j|--jvm-argument JVM_options] [-p|--classpath classpath]
      [-v|--version] [-h|--help] [-t|--thread-dump]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description	
-Dquest.debug-debug_level		Runs the vFoglight Client in debug mode. You can set <code>debug_level</code> to one of the following values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: No debugging • 2: Minimal debugging • 3: Detailed debugging By default, this option outputs the logs to the standard output. You can redirect the output to a file if required. For example: <pre>spid -Dquest.debug=2 > debug2.log</pre>	
h	help	None	Displays a list of arguments and their descriptions.
j	jvm-argument	<i>JVM_options</i>	Specifies one or more Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options.
n	name	<i>process_name</i>	Specifies a unique process name for the current instance of the vFoglight Client. vFoglight uses process names to distinguish between different instances of the same process launcher.
p	classpath	<i>classpath</i>	Adds entries to the JVM classpath.
q	stop	None	Stops the running vFoglight Client process.
s	start	None	Starts the vFoglight Client.

Option	Argument	Argument	Description
t	thread-dump	None	Requests a thread output from the running application. This option writes the output to a separate log file in the application's installation directory.
v	version	None	Displays the version number, copyright, build number, and the installation directory.
w	wait	None	When sending a shutdown command to an existing vFoglight Client process, this option instructs the command to wait indefinitely for the process to exit before shutting it down.
b	start-service	None	Starts the vFoglight Client Windows service.
i	install-service	None	Installs the vFoglight Client as a Windows service.
r	remove-service	None	Stops and removes the vFoglight Client Windows service.

Examples

Displaying version information

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\bin>spid -v
vFoglight 5 SPID Agent 5.2.4
  Copyright (c) 3/20/09 Vizioncore Inc.
  Build Number: 517-3/20/090822-0031
  Installation Directory:
```

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4
```

Starting the vFoglight Client

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\bin>spid -s
3/20/09-10-19 12:43:15.653 INFO vFoglight SPID 5.2.4 (build 524-
3/20/091001-1706) on Windows XP x86 5.1 using Sun Microsystems
Inc. Java HotSpot(TM) Server VM 1.5.0_11
3/20/09-10-19 12:43:16.278 INFO Deployment watchdog initialized;
scanning: [C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\deploy,
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.1.3\deploy,
```

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.1.1\deploy,
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.1.0\deploy,
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.0.5\deploy,
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.0.0\deploy]
...
```

For information on how to deploy and activate a vFoglight agent using the command-line interface, see “[Deploying Agent Packages](#)” on page 86 and “[Activating or Deactivating Agent Instances](#)” on page 99, respectively.

Stopping the vFoglight Client

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\bin> spid -q
```

Similarly to the previous example, if there are any active agents running on the vFoglight Client, this command stops the agents’ data collection and closes their Command Prompt windows (or terminal window).

support_bundle

The `support_bundle` command generates a client support bundle file. A support bundle is a compressed file that contains diagnostic data, such as vFoglight Client log files as well as agent log files. The command saves the support bundle file in the `<vfoglight_client_home>/spid/5.2.4/support` directory and uses the following syntax when naming the file:

```
support-bundle-date-T-time
```

For more information about `vfoglight_client_home`, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 28.

Syntax

```
support_bundle
```

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\bin>support_bundle
A subdirectory or file
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\support already
exists.
```

```
-----  
Collecting log files in  
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\support\Tue 10-23-  
3/20/09T13-07-36  
.97  
-----  
  
...  
  
. C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\support\Tue 10-23-3/20/  
09T13-07-36.97\spid\5.2.4\logs\spid_3/20/09-10-22_091403_001.log  
3/20/09-10-23 13:07:45.900  
com.quest.common.util.supportbundle.Bundle [INFO] Adding  
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\support\Tue 10-23-3/20/  
09T13-07-36.97\spid\5.2.4\logs\spid_3/20/09-10-23_122931_001.log  
3/20/09-10-23 13:07:45.915  
com.quest.common.util.supportbundle.CmdLine [INFO] Support bundle  
successfully created  
.  
A support bundle has been created in  
"C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight_SPID\spid\5.2.4\support"  
.
```

vFoglight Management Server Commands

This section describes the process of configuring the Remote Monitor utility that can communicate with multiple instances of the vFoglight Management Server running in HA mode. While the syntax and command-line output are the same, regardless of the type of the agent management component (vFoglight Client or vFoglight Agent Manager), the configuration process is different in that you may need to extract the Remote Monitor utility to a different directory.

Note For information on how to configure the Remote Monitor utility with the vFoglight Agent Manager, see [“Getting Started with Server Commands”](#) on page 36.

Getting Started with Server Commands

To get started with vFoglight Management Server commands:

Note This procedure continues from “[Getting Started with vFoglight Commands](#)” on page 32.

- 1 Copy the `<vfoglight_home>/tools/remotemonitor.zip` file from the computer that has a running instance of the vFoglight Management Server to the remote computer.
- 2 Extract the contents of the `remotemonitor.zip` file to a directory on the remote computer. For example, if you want to run the Remote Monitor on a vFoglight Agent Manager computer, extract the `remotemonitor.zip` file to the `<foglight_client_home>/spid/5.2.4` directory.
- 3 Reference the directory that contains the vFoglight Management Server commands, either `<vfoglight_home>/bin` or `<foglight_client_home>/spid/5.2.4`, by completing one of the following steps:
 - If you want to use the command prompt, open a Command Prompt window and navigate to `<vfoglight_home>/bin` or `<foglight_client_home>/spid/5.2.4` as required.or
 - If you want to use a vFoglight Management Server command in a script, ensure that your script references `<vfoglight_home>/bin` or `<foglight_client_home>/spid/5.2.4` as applicable.

For more information about `vfoglight_home`, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 28. For information about the location of `foglight_client_home`, see “[About the Command-Line Interface](#)” on page 166.

Administrative Commands

This section contains **fglcmd** command examples and their output that appears when the agent instances in your monitoring environment use the vFoglight Client for communication with the vFoglight Management Server.

It includes examples for the following commands:

- “[clients](#)” on page 173

- “[deploy](#)” on page 173
- “[list](#)” on page 174
- “[logs](#)” on page 174
- “[packages](#)” on page 175
- “[types](#)” on page 176

For more information about [fglcmd](#) and the command-line output that is generated in environments that use the vFoglight Agent Manager for managing agent instances, see Chapter 0, “Managing Cartridges and Metrics”.

clients

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd agent:clients -host *.corp -regex
Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#SPI://
tor012991.prod.quest.corp:0/MS
Client Name: MS
Host Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp

Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#SPI://
tor012991.prod.quest.corp:0
Client Name: SPI://tor012991.prod.quest.corp:0
Host Name: tor012991.prod.quest.corp
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Agent Manager, see “[clients](#)” on page 73.

deploy

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd agent:deploy -host tor012991.prod.quest.corp -clientid
tor012991.prod.quest.corp#SPI://tor012991.prod.quest.corp:0
      - packageid OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5.2.4-AgentPackage
Successfully installed package OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5.2.4-
AgentPackage on tor012991.prod.quest.corp#SPI://
tor012991.prod.quest.corp:0#SpiInstaller/admin
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Agent Manager, see “[deploy](#)” on page 86.

list

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight
    -pwd foglight -cmd agent:list -host tor014004.prod.quest.corp
    -active false
```

```
Host: tor014004.prod.quest.corp
ID: 10
Name: tor014004.prod.quest.corp/0/NetMonitor/NetMonitor/Agent1
Type: NetMonitor
Adapter ID: SPI
Status: Not active
```

```
-----
Host: tor014004.prod.quest.corp
ID: 16
Name: tor014004.prod.quest.corp/0/ApacheSvr/ApacheSvr/Agent1
Type: ApacheSvr
Adapter ID: SPI
Status: Not active
```

```
-----
Host: tor014004.prod.quest.corp
ID: 17
Name: tor014004.prod.quest.corp/0/SNMP/SNMP/Agent1
Type: SNMP
Adapter ID: SPI
Status: Not active
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Agent Manager, see “list” on page 75.

logs

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight
    -pwd foglight -cmd agent:logs -clientid
    tor014004.prod.quest.corp#SPI://tor014004.prod.quest.corp:0
Client ID: tor014004.prod.quest.corp#SPI://
tor014004.prod.quest.corp:0
Client Name: SPI://tor014004.prod.quest.corp:0
Host Name: tor014004.prod.quest.corp
    12 log files found.
    Foglight_SPID_5.2.4_InstallLog.log
    OSCartridge\5.2.4\logs\ApacheSvr_Agent1_3/20/09-10-
    02_165710_001.log
```

```
OSCartridge\5.2.4\logs\AppMonitor_Agent1_3/20/09-10-02_165515_001.log
OSCartridge\5.2.4\logs\LogFilter_Agent1_3/20/09-10-02_165517_001.log
OSCartridge\5.2.4\logs\NetMonitor_Agent1_3/20/09-10-02_165512_001.log
OSCartridge\5.2.4\logs\SNMP_Agent1_3/20/09-10-02_165736_001.log
OSCartridge\5.2.4\logs\TerminalServer_Agent1_3/20/09-10-02_165518_001.log
OSCartridge\5.2.4\logs\WebMonitor_Agent1_3/20/09-10-02_165524_001.log
OSCartridge\5.2.4\logs\Windows_System_Agent1_3/20/09-10-02_165513_001.log
spid\5.2.4\logs\spid_3/20/09-10-02_164836_001.log
spid\5.2.4\logs\spid_3/20/09-10-02_165922_001.log
spid\5.2.4\logs\spid_3/20/09-10-05_151601_001.log
spid\5.2.4\logs\spid_3/20/09-10-09_100928_001.log
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Agent Manager, see “logs” on page 116.

packages

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight
-pwd foglight -cmd agent:packages -allclients
```

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight -
cmd agent:packages -allclients
```

```
Client ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#SPI://
tor012991.prod.quest.corp:0
Installer ID: tor012991.prod.quest.corp#SPI://
tor012991.prod.quest.corp:0#SpiInstaller/admin
Agent Package ID: OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5.2.4-OSCartridge-
Agent-WindowsXP-windows-/5\.*\/-ia32,x86_64
Agent Package Cartridge Name: OSCartridge-WindowsXP
Agent Package Cartridge Version: 5.2.4
Agent Package OS: windows
Agent Package OS Version: /5\.*\/
Agent Package OS Architecture: ia32,x86_64
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Agent Manager, see [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 65.

types

```
C:\Vizioncore\vFoglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight  
-pwd foglight -cmd agent:types -clientname SPI://  
tor014004.prod.quest.corp:0
```

```
Client ID: tor014004.prod.quest.corp#SPI://  
tor014004.prod.quest.corp:0  
Client Name: SPI://tor014004.prod.quest.corp:0  
Agent Types:  
  NetMonitor  
  Windows_System  
  WebMonitor  
  AppMonitor  
  LogFilter  
  SNMP  
  ApacheSvr  
  TerminalServer
```

Note For a sample output of this command in a monitoring environment that uses the vFoglight Agent Manager, see [“types”](#) on page 82.

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