

# CEE CLI Guide

Cloud Execution Environment

## COMMAND LIST

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# 1 Introduction

This document describes how to use specific command line interface (CLI) commands in the Cloud Execution Environment (CEE).

## 1.1 Scope

This document provides information on the CEE-specific CLI commands.

The CLI in CEE is based on the OpenStack CLI. For more information on the OpenStack CLI, refer to the [Command-Line Interface Reference](#).

For information on the Atlas CLI, refer to the [Atlas CLI End User Guide](#).

For information on the CSC CLI in CEE with SDN TI, refer to [Using the CLI, Reference \[2\]](#) and [CSC Application Command List, Reference \[1\]](#).

For information on the ScaleIO CLI, refer to the [Dell EMC ScaleIO Version 2.x CLI Reference Guide](#).

## 1.2 Prerequisites

Ensure that the following conditions are met:

- CEE system is installed.
- Access to vFuel and the vCICs is available, refer to the [CEE Connectivity User Guide](#).



## 2 ACDC.py

This section describes the `ACDC.py` command used in CEE to perform the data collection procedure described in the [Data Collection Guideline](#).

This command can be issued on vFuel.

### Syntax

```
ACDC.py [--blades <faulty_nodes>] [-h | --help]
```

### Description

The `ACDC.py` command performs the automated CEE data collection procedure. For more information, refer to the [Data Collection Guideline](#).

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter               | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| -h                      | Displays information about the <code>ACDC.py</code> command.   |
| --help                  |  |
| --blades <faulty_nodes> | If this option is used, the script also collects data from the specified compute hosts and ScaleIO servers. Multiple nodes can be added as a comma-separated list. |

### Example

```
ACDC.py --blades compute-0-2,compute-0-3,scaleio-0-5
```



## 3 ceescalein

This section describes the `ceescalein` command used for region scale-in, used in the [Region Scale-in](#) procedure.

### Syntax

```
ceescalein --names <names> [-h] [--help]
```

### Description

The `ceescalein` command enables the removal of one or a set of compute hosts at a time. Refer to [Region Scale-in](#).

This command can be issued on vFuel.

### Mandatory Arguments

| Parameter       | Description  |
|-----------------|--|
| -n <names>      | The names of the nodes to be scaled in, as space-separated list. |
| --names <names> |  |
| --name <names>  |  |

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| -h        | This option displays information about the <code>ceescalein</code> command. |
| --help    |   |

### Example

```
ceescalein --names compute-100-3 compute-100-5
```



## 4 cic-data-backup

This section describes the `cic-data-backup` commands used for CIC domain data backup. For more information on the backup process, refer to [CIC Domain Data Backup](#).

### Syntax

```
cic-data-backup changePolicy <n>
                    clean
                    create [<backup_name>]
                    help
                    list
                    show [<backup_ID_or_name>]
                    showHistory
                    showPolicy
                    showLog <n>
```

These commands can be issued by the `ceebackup` user.

### 4.1 changePolicy

#### Syntax

```
cic-data-backup changePolicy <n>
```

#### Description

The `changePolicy` command changes the number of backups to be retained.

#### Example

```
cic-data-backup changePolicy 8
```

### 4.2 clean

#### Syntax

```
cic-data-backup clean [-q]
```

#### Description

The `clean` command checks if the backups on all vCICs are consistent and synchronized, and removes any temporary files remaining from aborted backups.





### Optional Arguments

| Parameter | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| -q        | If used, <code>cic-data-backup clean</code> resolves inconsistencies without prompting the user. |

### Example

```
cic-data-backup clean
```

## 4.3 create

### Syntax

```
cic-data-backup create [<name>]
```

### Description

The `create` command creates a CIC domain data backup.

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| <name>    | The name of the backup. This value must be a string, and must not contain space. If not specified, the default <code>cic_data_backup</code> name applies. |

### Example

```
cic-data-backup create
```

## 4.4 help

### Syntax

```
cic-data-backup help
```

### Description

The `help` command lists the available parameters of the `cic-data-backup` command.



### Example

```
cic-data-backup help
```

## 4.5 list

### Syntax

```
cic-data-backup list
```

### Description

The `list` command prints a list of all CIC domain data backups.

### Example

```
cic-data-backup list
```

## 4.6 show

### Syntax

```
cic-data-backup show <backup_ID_or_name>
```

### Description

The `show` command shows the contents of the specified backup directory.

### Positional Arguments

| Parameter           | Description                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <backup_ID_or_name> | The name or ID of the backup folder. |

### Example

```
cic-data-backup show 56e5be90b0e4288105b22906491f056a
```

## 4.7 showHistory

### Syntax

```
cic-data-backup showHistory
```

**Description**

The showHistory command prints a list of all backups that have been initiated since deployment.

**Example**

```
cic-data-backup showHistory
```

## 4.8 showLog

**Syntax**

```
cic-data-backup showLog <n>
```

**Description**

The showLog command prints the last n lines of the CIC domain data backup log file.

**Positional Arguments****Parameter**

<n>

**Description**

n is an integer indicating how many lines of the log file are to be printed.

**Example**

```
cic-data-backup showLog 5
```

## 4.9 showPolicy

**Syntax**

```
cic-data-backup showPolicy
```

**Description**

The showPolicy command prints the current retention policy configured on all vCICs.

**Example**

```
cic-data-backup showPolicy
```



## 5 pre-cic-data-restore

### Syntax

**pre-cic-data-restore**

### Description

The `pre-cic-data-restore` command sets all vCICs to maintenance mode, as part of the restore procedure described in [CIC Domain Data Restore](#).

### Example

**pre-cic-data-restore**



## 6 cic-data-restore

### Syntax

```
cic-data-restore -f <file> -m <component_name>
```

### Description

The `cic-data-restore` command restores CIC domain data from a backup file, as part of the restore procedure described in [CIC Domain Data Restore](#).

### Mandatory Arguments

| Parameter           | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| -f <file>           | The path of the backup file to be used.   |
| -m <component_name> | The component to restore. The available values are: mysql, ldap, sdn, config, or all. |

### Example

```
cic-data-restore -f /var/lib/glance/backup/cic-data-backup.0/⇒  
cic-data-backup_06032017_071500.tgz -m all
```



## 7

## expandcee

This section describes the `expandcee` command used for region expansion and server repair, used in the [Region Expansion](#) and [Server Replacement](#) procedures.

### Syntax

`expandcee [--repair]`

### Description

The `expandcee` command, if used without any option, installs and verifies any new servers present in the `config.yaml` file on the Fuel node. See [Region Expansion](#).

If the `expandcee --repair` is used to repair a compute host, or a vCIC and its host.

This command can be issued on vFuel.

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter             | Description   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>--repair</code> | If using <code>expandcee</code> with this option, it repairs a failed compute host or a vCIC and its host. <sup>(1)</sup> |

(1) With this command, a vCIC can only be repaired together with the compute host containing the vCIC.



## 8 healthcheck.py

This section describes the `healthcheck.py` command used in CEE to perform the health check procedure described in [Health Check Procedure](#).

This command can be issued on vFuel.

### Syntax

```
healthcheck.py [--node <node_name>]
               [--service <service_name>] [--no-color]
               [--smoke] [-s] [--help] [-h]
```

### Description

The `healthcheck.py` command performs the CEE health check procedure. For more information, refer to [Health Check Procedure](#).

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter                | Description  |
|--------------------------|--|
| -h                       |  |
| --help                   | Displays information about the <code>healthcheck.py</code> command.  |
| --node <node_name>       | If this option is used, the health check displays the verdicts for the services running on a specific node.      |
| --service <service_name> | If this option is used, the health check displays the verdicts for the respective service status in the cluster. |
| --no-color               | Sets the health check to use non-colored terminal output.  |
| -s                       |  |
| --smoke                  | Executes a quick set of checks. <b>This option is intended for internal testing purposes.</b>                    |

### Example

```
healthcheck.py --service nova
```



## 9 neutron

This section describes the CEE-specific Neutron commands.

### 9.1 device

**Note:** The commands in this section only apply to deployments using managed Extreme switches

This section describes the `neutron device` commands used in CEE to manage switches.

#### Syntax

```
neutron device-create
device-delete
device-list
device-reboot
device-recover
device-show
device-update
```

These commands can be issued by an admin user.

#### 9.1.1 device-create

##### Syntax

```
neutron device-create [--tenant-id <tenant_ID>]
                      [--name <name>] [--model <model>]
                      [--firmware-version <firmware>]
                      [--mgmt-ip-address <ip_address>]
                      [--mgmt-port <port>] [--user-name <username>]
                      [--password <password>] =>
[--vr-total <vr_number>]
                      [-h]
```

##### Description

The `device-create` command creates a new device in the topology database.





## Optional Arguments

| Parameter                       | Description   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| -h                              | Displays information about the device-create command.                 |
| --name <name>                   | The name of the device  |
| --device-type <device_type>     | The type of the device, for example: switch, router, hub              |
| --vendor <vendor>               | The vendor of the device, for example: extreme, ericsson              |
| --model <model>                 | The model of the device, for example: BlackDiamond                    |
| --firmware-version              | The firmware version of the device                                    |
| --mgmt-ip-address=><ip_address> | The IP address of the management port                                 |
| --mgmt-port <port>              | The port number of the management port. The value range is 0-255.     |
| --user-name <user_name>         | The username used to log on to the device                             |
| --password <password>           | The password used to log on to the device                             |
| --vr-total <vr_total>           | Sets the total number of virtual routers. The value range is 0-255.   |
| --admin-state-down              | Sets admin state up to false.   |
| --tenant-id <tenant_id>         | The ID of the owner tenant  |
| --request-format {json}         | Sets the format of the request. Deprecated: only {json} is supported. |

## Example

```
neutron device-create --name TOR1 --device_type TOR_SWITCH --vendor extreme =>
--management-ip-address "192.168.2.2" --user-name "extreme_user" =>
--password "extreme_password" --vr_total 63
```

### 9.1.2 device-delete

#### Syntax

```
neutron device-delete [-h] [--request-format {json}] <switch_id>
```

**Description**

The device-delete command removes a device from the topology database.

**Positional Arguments****Parameter**

<switch\_id>

**Description**

The ID or name of the device to delete.

**Optional Arguments****Parameter**

-h

**Description**

Displays information about the device-delete command.

--request-format {json}

Sets the format of the request.  
Deprecated: only {json} is supported.

**Example**

```
neutron device-delete RegionOne_TRAFFIC_SWB_X770
```

**9.1.3 device-list****Syntax**

```
neutron device-list
```

**Description**

The device-list command lists the devices in the topology database.

**Example**

```
neutron device-list
```

**9.1.4 device-recover****Syntax**

```
neutron device-recover [-h] [--request-format {json}]  
                        <switch_id>
```



### Description

The `device-recover` command starts the recovery process on the specified device.

### Positional Arguments

| Parameter                      | Description                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;switch_id&gt;</code> | ID or name of device to recover. |

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter                            | Description   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <code>-h</code>                      | Displays information about the <code>device-recover</code> command.                   |
| <code>--request-format {json}</code> | Sets the format of the request.<br>Deprecated: only <code>{json}</code> is supported. |

### Example

```
neutron device-recover RegionOne_TRAFFIC_SWB_X770
```

## 9.1.5 device-show

### Syntax

```
neutron device-show [-h] [-f {json,shell,table,value,yaml}]
                    [-c <column>] [--max-width <integer>]
                    [--noindent] [--prefix <prefix>]
                    [--request-format {json}] [-D] [-F <field>]
                    <switch_id>
```

### Description

The `device-show` command shows the properties of the specified device.

### Positional Arguments

| Parameter                      | Description                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;switch_id&gt;</code> | ID or name of device to look up. |



## Optional Arguments

| Parameter                             | Description  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| -h                                    | Displays information about the device-show command.                      |
| -f {json,shell,table,⇒<br>value,yaml} | Sets the output format.  |
| -c <column>                           | Selects the column to display.   |
| --max-width <integer>                 | Sets the maximum display width of the output.                            |
| --noindent                            | Disables the JSON indentation.   |
| --prefix <prefix>                     | Only list items beginning with the specified prefix.                     |
| --request-format {json}               | Sets the format of the request.<br>Deprecated: only {json} is supported. |
| -D                                    | Show detailed information.   |
| -F <field>                            | Specifies the field(s) to be returned.<br>This option can be repeated.   |

## Example

```
neutron device-show RegionOne_TRAFFIC_SWB_X770
```

### 9.1.6 device-update

#### Syntax

```
neutron device-update [-h] [--request-format {json}]  
                      <switch_id> --status=<status>
```

#### Description

The device-update command updates the given properties of the device.

#### Positional Arguments

| Parameter   | Description                             |
|-------------|---|
| <switch_id> | The ID or name of the device to update. |



## Optional Arguments

| Parameter               | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| -h                      | Displays information about the device-update command.  |
| --request-format {json} | Sets the format of the request.<br>Deprecated: only {json} is supported.                           |
| --status=<status>       | Updates the status of the switch to the given value. Example values are: MAINTENANCE, UNSUPERVISED |

## Example

```
neutron device-update⇒
RegionOne_TRAFFIC_SWB_X770 --status=MAINTENANCE
```

## 9.2 deviceport

**Note:** The commands in this section only apply to deployments using managed Extreme switches

This section describes the `neutron deviceport` commands used in CEE to manage device ports.

### Syntax

```
neutron deviceport-addlink
deviceport-removelink
deviceport-create
deviceport-delete
deviceport-list
deviceport-show
```

These commands can be issued by an admin user.

### 9.2.1 deviceport-addlink

#### Syntax

```
neutron deviceport-addlink [-h] [--request-format {json}]
                             [--port-type <port_type>]
                             <deviceport_id> <interface>
```



### Description

The `deviceport-create` command creates a connection between a CEE host and a device port.

### Positional Arguments

| Parameter                          | Description   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>&lt;deviceport_id&gt;</code> | The ID or name of the device port.                      |
| <code>&lt;interface&gt;</code>     | The interface must be either a device port or a server. |

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter                                  | Description  |
|--|--|
| <code>-h</code>                            | Displays information about the <code>deviceport-create</code> command. |
| <code>--help</code>                        |  |
| <code>--request-format {json}</code>       | Sets the format of the request. Deprecated: only {json} is supported.  |
| <code>--port-type &lt;port_type&gt;</code> |  |

### Example

```
neutron deviceport-addlink TOR1_port1 controller
```

## 9.2.2 deviceport-removelink

### Syntax

```
neutron deviceport-removelink [-h] [--request-format {json}]  
                                <deviceport_id>
```

### Description

The `deviceport-removelink` command removes a connection between a CEE host and a device port.

### Positional Arguments

| Parameter                          | Description                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;deviceport_id&gt;</code> | The ID or name of the device port. |



## Optional Arguments

### Parameter

-h

### Description

Displays information about the deviceport-removelink command.

--request-format {json}

Sets the format of the request.  
Deprecated: only {json} is supported.

## Example

```
neutron deviceport-removelink TOR1_port1
```

## 9.2.3 deviceport-create

### Syntax

```
neutron deviceport-create [-h] [-f {json,shell,table,value,yaml}]
                           [-c <column>] [--max-width <integer>]
                           [--noindent] [--prefix <prefix>]
                           [--request-format {json}]
                           [--tenant-id <tenant_id>]
                           [--name <name>]
                           [--physical-network <physical network>]
                           [--slot-id <slot_id>]
                           [--port-id <port_id>]
                           [--is-master <master>]
                           [--admin-state-down] <device_id>
```

### Description

The deviceport-create command creates a device port on the specified device.

## Positional Arguments

### Parameter

<device\_id>

### Description

The ID or name of the device where the device port belongs.

## Optional Arguments

### Parameter

-h

### Description

Displays information about the deviceport-create command.



| Parameter   | Description  |
|---|--|
| <code>-f {json,shell,table,⇒<br/>value,yaml}</code>           | Sets the output format.  |
| <code>-c &lt;column&gt;</code>                                | Selects the column to display.   |
| <code>--max-width &lt;integer&gt;</code>                      | Sets the maximum display width of the output.                            |
| <code>--noindent</code>                                       | Disables the JSON indentation.   |
| <code>--prefix &lt;prefix&gt;</code>                          | Only list items beginning with the specified prefix.                     |
| <code>--request-format {json}</code>                          | Sets the format of the request.<br>Deprecated: only {json} is supported. |
| <code>--tenant-id &lt;tenant_id&gt;</code>                    | The ID of the owner tenant   |
| <code>--name &lt;name&gt;</code>                              | The name of the device   |
| <code>--physical-network⇒<br/>&lt;physical_network&gt;</code> | The name of the physical network   |
| <code>--slot-id &lt;slot-id&gt;</code>                        | The slot ID of the device port   |
| <code>--port-id &lt;port_id&gt;</code>                        | The ID of the port (integer value)                                       |
| <code>--is-master &lt;master&gt;</code>                       | Configures whether the port is a master port in a LAG.                   |
| <code>--admin-state-down</code>                               | Sets admin state up to false.  |

### Example

```
neutron deviceport-create TOR1 --name TOR1_port1 --port-id 1 ⇒  
--is-master true --physical-network default
```

## 9.2.4 deviceport-delete

### Syntax

```
neutron deviceport-delete [-h] [--request-format {json}]  
                           <deviceport_id>]
```

### Description

The `deviceport-delete` command removes a device port from the topology database.





### Positional Arguments

#### Parameter

<deviceport\_id>

#### Description

The ID or name of the device port.

### Optional Arguments

#### Parameter

-h

#### Description

Displays information about the deviceport-delete command.

--request-format {json}

Sets the format of the request.  
Deprecated: only {json} is supported.

### Example

```
neutron deviceport-delete TOR1
```

## 9.2.5 deviceport-list

### Syntax

```
neutron deviceport-list
```

### Description

The deviceport-list command lists the device ports created on the specified device.

### Example

```
neutron deviceport-list
```

## 9.2.6 deviceport-show

### Syntax

```
neutron deviceport-show [-h] [-f {json,shell,table,value,yaml}]
                        [-c <column>] [--max-width <integer>]
                        [--noindent] [--prefix <prefix>]
                        [--request-format {json}] [-D] [-F <field>]
                        <deviceport_id>
```



### Description

The `deviceport-show` command shows the properties of the specified device port.

### Positional Arguments

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
|-----------|-------------|

|                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;deviceport_id&gt;</code> | The ID or name of the device port. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
|-----------|-------------|

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <code>-h</code> | Displays information about the <code>deviceport-show</code> command. |
|-----------------|--|

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| <code>-f {json,shell,table,⇒<br/>value,yaml}</code> | Sets the output format. |
|---|-------------------------|

|                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <code>-c &lt;column&gt;</code> | Selects the column to display. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <code>--max-width &lt;integer&gt;</code> | Sets the maximum display width of the output. |
|--|---|

|                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <code>--noindent</code> | Disables the JSON indentation. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>--prefix &lt;prefix&gt;</code> | Only list items beginning with the specified prefix. |
|--------------------------------------|--|

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>--request-format {json}</code> | Sets the format of the request.<br>Deprecated: only {json} is supported. |
|--------------------------------------|--|

|                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <code>-D</code> | Show detailed information. |
|-----------------|----------------------------|

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>-F &lt;field&gt;</code> | Specifies the field(s) to be returned.<br>This option can be repeated. |
|-------------------------------|--|

### Example

```
neutron deviceport-show TOR1
```

## 9.2.7 deviceport-update

### Syntax

```
neutron deviceport-show [-h]
                        [--request-format {json}]
                        <deviceport_id>
```



### Description

The `deviceport-show` command shows the properties of the specified device port.

### Positional Arguments

#### Parameter

<deviceport\_id>

#### Description

The ID or name of the device port.

### Optional Arguments

#### Parameter

-h

#### Description

Displays information about the `deviceport-show` command.

--request-format {json}

Sets the format of the request.  
Deprecated: only {json} is supported.

### Example

```
neutron deviceport-show TOR1
```

## 9.3 host

**Note:** The commands in this section only apply to deployments using managed Extreme switches

This section describes the `neutron host` commands used in CEE to manage hosts.

### Syntax

```
neutron host-create
      host-delete
      host-list
      host-show
      host-update
```

These commands can be issued by an admin user.

### 9.3.1 host-create

#### Syntax

```
neutron host-create --name <hostname> [-h]
                    [-f {json,shell,table,value,yaml}]
```



```
[ -c <column> ] [ --max-width <integer> ]  
[ --noindent ] [ --prefix <prefix> ]  
[ --request-format {json} ]  
[ --tenant-id <tenant_id> ]  
[ --name <name> ] [ --network-host ]  
[ --compute-host ] [ --admin-state-down ]
```

## Description

The `host-create` command creates a host in the topology database with specified role(s). Roles can be assigned to a host in any combination. By default, no roles are assigned to the host.

## Mandatory Arguments

### Parameter

`--name <hostname>`

### Description

The name of the host. The host name must be the same as in the `nova hypervisor-list` command to ensure functioning VM connection.

## Optional Arguments

### Parameter

`-h`

`--request-format {json}`

`--tenant-id <tenant_id>`

`--network-host`

`--compute-host`

`--admin-state-down`

### Description

Displays information about the `host-create` command.

Sets the format of the request. Deprecated: only `{json}` is supported.

The ID of the owner tenant

Creates a network host where networking services (for example, DHCP) are running.

Creates a compute host where VMs can be deployed.

Sets `admin state` up to `false`.

## Example

```
neutron host-create --name controller --network-host --computehost
```



### 9.3.2 host-delete

#### Syntax

```
neutron host-delete [-h] [--request-format {json}]
                    <hostname>
```

#### Description

The `host-delete` command removes a host from the Neutron topology database.

#### Positional Arguments

| Parameter  | Description                       |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| <hostname> | ID or name of the host to delete. |

#### Optional Arguments

| Parameter | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| -h        | Displays information about the <code>host-delete</code> command. |
| --help    |  |

#### Example

```
neutron host-delete compute
```

### 9.3.3 host-list

#### Syntax

```
neutron host-list
```

#### Description

The `host-list` command outputs a list of the registered hosts in the topology database.

#### Example

```
neutron host-list
```



### 9.3.4 host-show

#### Syntax

```
neutron host-show [-h] [-f {json,shell,table,value,yaml}]  
                  [-c <column>] [--max-width <integer>]  
                  [--noindent] [--prefix <prefix>]  
                  [--request-format {json}] [-D]  
                  [-F <field>] <hostname>
```

#### Description

The `host-show` command shows the properties of the specified host.

#### Positional Arguments

| Parameter  | Description                    |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| <hostname> | ID or name of host to look up. |

#### Optional Arguments

| Parameter                             | Description  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| -h                                    | Displays information about the <code>host-show</code> command.           |
| -f {json,shell,table,⇒<br>value,yaml} | Sets the output format.  |
| -c <column>                           | Selects the column to display.   |
| --max-width <integer>                 | Sets the maximum display width of the output.                            |
| --noindent                            | Disables the JSON indentation.   |
| --prefix <prefix>                     | Only list items beginning with the specified prefix.                     |
| --request-format {json}               | Sets the format of the request.<br>Deprecated: only {json} is supported. |
| -D                                    | Show detailed information.   |
| -F <field>                            | Specifies the field(s) to be returned.<br>This option can be repeated.   |

#### Example

```
neutron host-show compute
```



### 9.3.5 host-update

#### Syntax

```
neutron host-update [-h]
                    [--request-format {json}] <hostname>
```

#### Description

The host-update command updates the given properties of the device.

#### Positional Arguments

| Parameter  | Description                   |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| <hostname> | ID or name of host to update. |

#### Optional Arguments

| Parameter | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| -h        | Displays information about the host-update command. |

#### Example

```
neutron host-update compute
```

## 9.4 port-create

The standard OpenStack neutron port-create command is extended with the trunkport option, used to create trunkports and subports. For information on trunkports and subports, refer to the hardware-specific OpenStack Networking API in CEE document.

**Note:** Once a trunkport or subport is created, the standard OpenStack commands apply to them, as to regular ports, refer to the [Command-Line Interface Reference](#). The attributes set by the trunkport options below cannot be updated, and show up in port-list and port-show outputs.

#### Syntax

```
neutron port-create <network_id> [--name <name>]
                             [--trunkport:type <type>]
                             [--trunkport:vid <vlan_id>]
                             [--trunkport:parent_id <trunkport_id>]
```



### Description

The `neutron port-create` command can be used to create trunkports and subports.

Trunkports can be created using the `--trunkport:type trunk` option.

Subports can be created using the `--trunkport:type subport` option, followed by `--trunkport:vid <vlan_id>` and `--trunkport:parent_id <trunkport_id>`.

### Positional Arguments

| Parameter                       | Description                                     |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>&lt;network_id&gt;</code> | ID or name of the network this port belongs to. |

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter   | Description  |
|---|--|
| <code>--name &lt;name&gt;</code>                        | Name of this port.   |
| <code>--trunkport:type &lt;type&gt;</code>              | Type of the port. The value must be trunk for trunkport or subport. for subport.       |
| <code>--trunkport:vid &lt;vlan_id&gt;</code>            | Subport only: The segmentation ID used to access the given subport from the trunkport. |
| <code>--trunkport:parent_id &lt;trunkport_id&gt;</code> | Subport only: The ID of the trunkport where the subport belongs.                       |

### Example

Creating trunkport:

```
neutron port-create net0 --name trunkport0 --trunkport:type trunk
```

Creating subport:

```
neutron port-create net1 --name subport1 --trunkport:type subport =>  
--trunkport:vid 101 --trunkport:parent_id 6433edfc-d731-43a6-a8ee-fb5218777506
```

## 9.5 staticroute

**Note:** The commands in this section only apply to deployments using managed Extreme switches





This section describes the `neutron staticroute` commands used in CEE to manage static routes.

### Syntax

```
neutron staticroute-create
        staticroute-delete
        staticroute-list
        staticroute-show
```

These commands can be issued by a tenant user. `staticroute-delete` can also be issued by an admin user.

## 9.5.1

### staticroute-create

#### Syntax

```
neutron staticroute-create [-h]
                           [-f {json,shell,table,value,yaml}]
                           [-c <column>] [--max-width <integer>]
                           [--noindent] [--prefix <prefix>]
                           [--request-format {json}]
                           [--tenant-id <tenant_id>]
                           [--metric <metric>] <router_id>
                           <destination> <nexthop>
```

#### Description

The `staticroute-create` command creates a static route on the given router with the specified destination and nexthop.

#### Positional Arguments

| Parameter     | Description                                |
|---------------|--|
| <router_id>   | ID or name of the router.                  |
| <destination> | The IP address of the routing destination. |
| <nexthop>     | The next hop IP address.                   |

#### Optional Arguments

| Parameter | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| -h        | Displays information about the <code>staticroute-create</code> command. |



| Parameter   | Description  |
|---|--|
| <code>-f {json,shell,table,⇒<br/>value,yaml}</code> | Sets the output format.  |
| <code>-c &lt;column&gt;</code>                      | Selects the column to display.   |
| <code>--max-width &lt;integer&gt;</code>            | Sets the maximum display width of the output.                            |
| <code>--noindent</code>                             | Disables the JSON indentation.   |
| <code>--prefix &lt;prefix&gt;</code>                | Only list items beginning with the specified prefix.                     |
| <code>--request-format {json}</code>                | Sets the format of the request.<br>Deprecated: only {json} is supported. |
| <code>--tenant-id &lt;tenant_id&gt;</code>          | The ID of the owner tenant   |
| <code>--metric &lt;metric&gt;</code>                | The ID of the metric   |

### Example

```
neutron staticroute-create test_router 1.0.0.0/24 10.0.0.5
```

## 9.5.2 staticroute-delete

### Syntax

```
neutron staticroute-delete [-h]  
                           [--request-format {json}]  
                           <staticroute_id>
```

### Description

The staticroute-delete command removes the specified static route.

### Positional Arguments

| Parameter                           | Description                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;staticroute_id&gt;</code> | The ID of the static route to delete. |



### Optional Arguments

#### Parameter

-h

--request-format {json}

#### Description

Displays information about the staticroute-delete command.

Sets the format of the request.  
Deprecated: only {json} is supported.

### Example

```
neutron staticroute-delete test_router
```

## 9.5.3 staticroute-list

### Syntax

```
neutron staticroute-list
```

### Description

The staticroute-list command lists all defined static routes.

### Example

```
neutron staticroute-list
```

## 9.5.4 staticroute-show

### Syntax

```
neutron staticroute-show [-h]
                        [-f {json,shell,table,value,yaml}]
                        [-c <column>] [--max-width <integer>]
                        [--noindent] [--prefix <prefix>]
                        [--request-format {json}] [-D]
                        [-F <field>] <staticroute_id>
```

### Description

The staticroute-show command shows the properties of the given static route.

### Positional Arguments

#### Parameter

<staticroute\_id>

#### Description

ID of the static route to look up.



## Optional Arguments

### Parameter

-h

-f {json,shell,table,⇒  
value,yaml}

-c <column>

--max-width <integer>

--noindent

--prefix <prefix>

--request-format {json}

-D

-F <field>

### Description

Displays information about the `staticroute-show` command.

Sets the output format.

Selects the column to display.

Sets the maximum display width of the output.

Disables the JSON indentation.

Only list items beginning with the specified prefix.

Sets the format of the request.  
Deprecated: only {json} is supported.

Show detailed information.

Specifies the field(s) to be returned.  
This option can be repeated.

### Example

```
neutron staticroute-show test_router
```



## 10 nova

This section describes the CEE-specific nova commands. For information on the Compute API, refer to the [OpenStack Compute API in CEE document](#).

### 10.1 forcemove

#### Syntax

```
nova forcemove <server> [--ignore-hints]
                        [--ignore-broken-dependencies]
                        [--block-migrate]
                        [--disk-over-commit]
```

#### Description

Forcefully migrates or evacuates the given instance, depending on whether the compute host where the VM is located is online. If the compute host is up, forcemove migrates the VM, otherwise it uses evacuation. For more information on this function, refer to the [OpenStack Compute API in CEE](#).

**Note:** Successful forcemove operations need to be verified on the target host, and confirmed with the command `nova resize-confirm <server>` or reverted with the `nova resize-revert <server>`

#### Positional Arguments

| Parameter | Description              |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| <server>  | The name or ID of the VM |

#### Optional Arguments

| Parameter                    | Description  |
|------------------------------|--|
| --ignore-hints               | Ignore the persistent scheduling hints. The default value is False.                        |
| --ignore-broken-dependencies | Ignore broken dependencies in the persistent scheduling hints. The default value is False. |
| --block-migrate              | Add in case of block migration. The default value is False.                                |
| --disk-over-commit           | Allow overcommitment. The default value is False.  |



### Example

```
nova forcemove vm1
```

## 10.2 redefine

### Syntax

```
nova redefine [--password <password>] <server>
```

### Description

`nova redefine` defines the properties of VMs on the compute host from the Nova database, if the libvirt XML or the file system image is missing. For more information on this function, refer to the [OpenStack Compute API in CEE](#).

### Positional Arguments

| Parameter | Description              |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| <server>  | The name or ID of the VM |

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter             | Description   |
|-----------------------|---|
| --password <password> | Sets the provided admin password on the redefined server. |

### Example

```
nova redefine vm1
```



# 11 watchmen-client

This section describes the command `watchmen-client` and its subcommands.

## Syntax

```
watchmen-client [--os-username <OS_Username>]
                [--os-password <OS_Password>]
                [--os-tenant-name <OS_Tenant_Name>]
                [--os-auth-url <OS_Auth_URL>]
                active-alarm-list

watchmen-client [-h]
watchmen-client [--help]
```

## Description

The `watchmen-client` command with subcommands is used for the following:

- Fault management
  - Fetching the active alarm list
  - Fetching the alarm and alert history
  - Adding an SNMP trap endpoint.
  - Listing SNMP Trap Endpoints
  - Removing an SNMP Trap Endpoint
- Configuring SNMP

## Optional Arguments

| Parameter                     | Description  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>-h, --help</code>       | Displays information about the <code>watchmen-client</code> command    |
| <code>--os-username</code>    | Specifies the OS user name. It can be any user that has watchmen role. |
| <code>--os-password</code>    | Specifies the OS password.   |
| <code>--os-tenant-name</code> | Specifies the OS tenant name.  |
| <code>--os-auth-url</code>    | Specifies the OS authentication URL.                                   |



The `--os-username`, `--os-password`, `--os-tenant-name`, and `--os-auth-url` must be specified in the command each time they are required by a subcommand.

These commands can be issued from `root`.

**Note:** Watchmen CLI also supports the `OS_USERNAME`, `OS_PASSWORD`, `OS_TENANT_NAME`, and `OS_AUTH_URL` OpenStack environment variables.

## 11.1 active-alarm-list

### Syntax

```
watchmen-client active-alarm-list [-h] [-tz "<time-zone>"]
watchmen-client active-alarm-list [--help]
                                [--time-zone
                                "<time-zone>"]
```

### Description

The active alarm list can be fetched by using the `watchmen-client` command with the `active-alarm-list` subcommand. The active alarm list is filtered by the ID of the tenant that executes the `watchmen-client` command. No filtering is applied if the command is executed by the admin tenant.

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter                                   | Description  |
|---|--|
| <code>-h</code> , <code>--help</code>       | Displays information about the <code>active-alarm-list</code> subcommand |
| <code>-tz</code> , <code>--time-zone</code> | Displays events with specified time-zone.<br>Default time-zone: UTC      |

### Example

```
root@cic-2:~# watchmen-client --os-username admin --os-passw
ord admin --os-tenant-name =>
admin --os-auth-url http://192.168.2.31:5000/v2.0 active-alarm-list =>
--time-zone "Europe/Stockholm"
```

## 11.2 alarm-history

### Syntax

```
watchmen-client alarm-history [-h] [-f <time>] [-t <time>]
                                [-s] [-o {asc,desc}]
                                [-e {alarm,alert}] [-tz "<time-zone>"]
```





```
watchmen-client alarm-history [--help] [--from <time>]
                             [--to <time>] [--sort-by]
                             [<field_name>]
                             [--sort-order {asc,desc}]
                             [--event-type {alarm,alert}]
                             [--time-zone "<time-zone>"]
```

, where:

- <time> has the following format: YYYY-MM-DD [[ -hh] -mm] -ss]
- The date and time values used in the --from and --to (-f and -t) sections of the command, define a half-open interval. The --from date and time is included in the interval. The --to date and time is excluded.

### Description

The alarm and alert history can be fetched by using the watchmen-client command with the alarm-history subcommand.

The alarm and alert history is filtered by the ID of the tenant that executes the watchmen-client command. No filtering is applied if the command is executed by the admin tenant.

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter     | Description   |
|---------------|---|
| -h, --help    | Displays information about the alarm-history subcommand   |
| -f, --from    | Defines the beginning of the time period of the request. This optional argument can be used separately or together with <-t, --to>. If none of them is given, the output shows the event history of the actual day.                                   |
| -t, --to      | Defines the end of the time period of the request. This optional argument can be used separately or together with <-f, --from>. If none of them is given, the output shows the event history of the actual day.                                       |
| -s, --sort-by | Sort by a given column. Supported values: active_severity, additional_info, additional_text, event_type, is_stateful, last_event_time, major_type, minor_type, probable_cause, sequence_no, source, specific_problem. Default value: last_event_time. |



| Parameter        | Description  |
|------------------|--|
| -o, --sort-order | Sort order. Supported values: asc for ascending and desc for descending order. |
| -e, --event-type | Filters events, either for alarms or alerts. Supported values: alarm and alert |
| -tz, --time-zone | Displays events with specified time-zone.<br>Default time-zone: UTC            |

### Example

```
root@cic1:~# watchmen-client --os-username admin --os-password  
admin --os-tenant-name =>  
admin --os-auth-url http://192.168.2.25:5000/v2.0 alarm-history =>  
--from 2016-01-25 --to 2016-02-01 --sort-by active_severity --sort-order desc =>  
--event-type alert -tz "Europe/Stockholm"
```

## 11.3 snmp-trap-config-add

### Syntax

```
watchmen-client snmp-trap-config-add [-h]  
                                -c <command_string>  
                                [-e]  
watchmen-client snmp-trap-config-add [--help] --command  
                                <command_string>  
                                [--enable-append-info]
```

### Description

An SNMP trap endpoint can be added by using the `watchmen-client` command with the `snmp-trap-config-add` subcommand.

The events sent to the configured SNMP trap endpoint are filtered by the ID of the tenant that executes the `watchmen-client` command. No filtering is applied if the command is executed by the admin tenant.

### Required Arguments

| Parameter     | Description   |
|---------------|---|
| -c, --command | SNMP trap command.<br>For more information, refer to the Fault Management Configuration Guide |



### Optional Arguments

| Parameter                | Description   |
|--------------------------|---|
| -h, --help               | Displays information about the alarm-history subcommand |
| -e, --enable-append-info | Enable SNMP Appendinfo Trap                             |

### Example

```
root@cic1:~# watchmen-client --os-username admin --os-password
admin --os-tenant-name admin =>
--os-auth-url http://192.168.2.25:5000/v2.0 snmp-trap-config-add =>
--command <SNMP_TRAP_COMMAND>
```

## 11.4 snmp-trap-config-list

### Syntax

```
watchmen-client snmp-trap-config-list [-h]
watchmen-client snmp-trap-config-list [--help]
```

### Description

The SNMP trap endpoints can be listed by using the watchmen-client command with the snmp-trap-config-list subcommand.

The SNMP trap endpoints are filtered by the ID of the tenant that executes the watchmen-client command. No filtering is applied if the command is executed by the admin tenant.

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter  | Description   |
|------------|---|
| -h, --help | Displays information about the snmp-trap-config-list subcommand |

### Example

```
root@cic1:~# watchmen-client --os-username admin --os-password
admin --os-tenant-name =>
admin --os-auth-url http://192.168.2.25:5000/v2.0 snmp-trap-config-list
```



## 11.5 snmp-trap-config-remove

### Syntax

```
watchmen-client snmp-trap-config-remove [-h]
                                         -id <id_of_endpoint>
watchmen-client snmp-trap-config-remove [--help]
                                         --config-id
                                         <id_of_endpoint>
```

### Description

An SNMP endpoint can be removed by using the `watchmen-client` command with the `snmp-trap-config-remove` subcommand.

The tenant executing the `watchmen-client` command can only remove those SNMP trap endpoints that were added by the same tenant. There is no such a restriction if the command is executed by the admin tenant.

### Required Arguments

| Parameter                     | Description  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>-id, --config-id</code> | ID of the SNMP trap endpoint configuration to be removed |

### Optional Arguments

| Parameter               | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>-h, --help</code> | Displays information about the <code>snmp-trap-config-remove</code> subcommand |

### Example

```
root@cic1:~# watchmen-client --os-username admin --os-password
admin --os-tenant-name admin =>
--os-auth-url http://192.168.2.25:5000/v2.0 snmp-trap-conf
ig-remove --config-id 16
```



## Reference List

- [1] CSC Application Command List, 2/190 77-AXD 101 08/6-V1
- [2] Using the CLI, 1/190 80-AXD 101 08/6-V1