CS 2000 Management Tools Configuration Management

Overview

This section contains configuration procedures.

System audit

The table below lists the configuration procedures available for the system audit.

System audit procedures

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QoS Collector Application (QCA)

The table below lists the configuration procedures available for the QCA.

QCA procedures

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Line Maintenance Manager (LMM)

The table below lists the configuration procedures available for the LMM.

LMM procedures

Network Patch Manager (NPM)

The table below lists the the configuration procedures available for the NPM.

NPM procedures

Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS)

The table below lists the configuration procedures available for the SSPFS.

SSPFS procedures

PM Poller

The table below lists the configuration procedures available for the PM Poller.

PM poller procedures

OMPUSH

The table below lists the configuration procedures available for OMPUSH.

OMPUSH procedures

Trunk Maintenance Manager (TMM)

The table below lists the configuration procedures available for the TMM.

TMM procedures

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Client workstation

The table below lists the configuration procedures available for the client workstation.

TMM procedures

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Configuring an audit schedule

Application

Use this procedure to schedule any of the following audits to occur at specified times:

- CS2K data audit
- Line audit
- Trunk audit
- V5.2 audit (only available in the international version of the software and not in the North American)

> ***Note:*** It is recommended to run only one audit at a time. Therefore, schedule multiple audits to run at separate times. Scheduling multiple audits to run at the same time cause the audits to run sequentially (one after the other) and not at their scheduled time (the timestamp in the audit report indicates the actual time the audit started).

To perform an audit, refer to procedure “Performing an audit” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Fault Management document, NN10084-911.

Prerequisites

You must be logged in to the CS2000 Management Tools application GUI. Refer to procedure “Launching the CS2000 Management Tools client application” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Administration and Security document, NN10172-611, if required.

You must be assigned to user group “mgcadm” to configure an audit schedule. Refer to procedure “Setting up users on a Sun server” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Administration and Security document, NN10172-611, if required.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

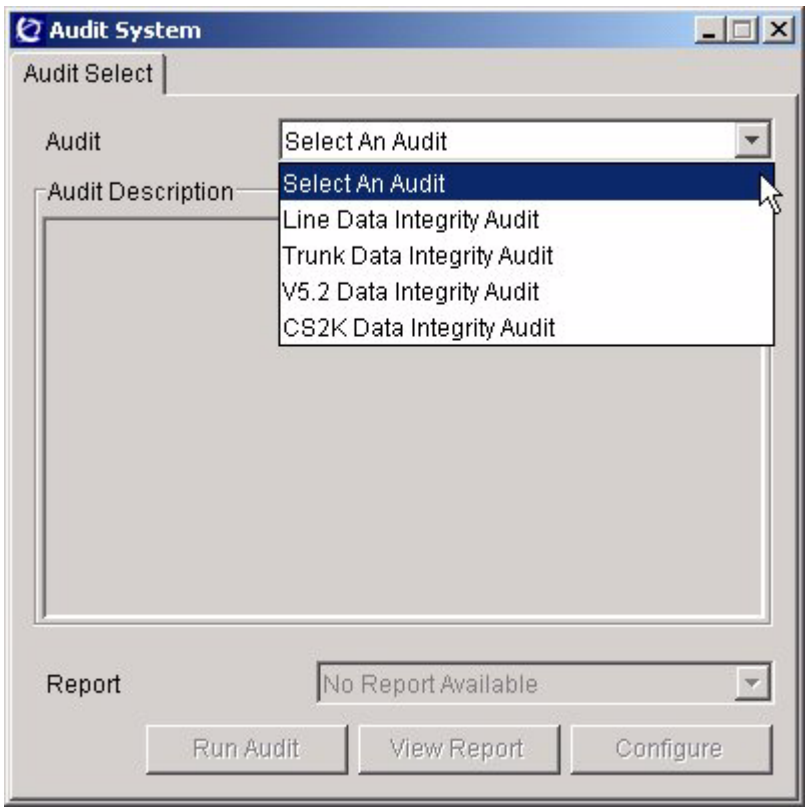
1 Launch the CS2000 Management Tools GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document, if required.

At the CS2000 Management Tools GUI

1 On the **Maintenance** menu, click **Audit System**.

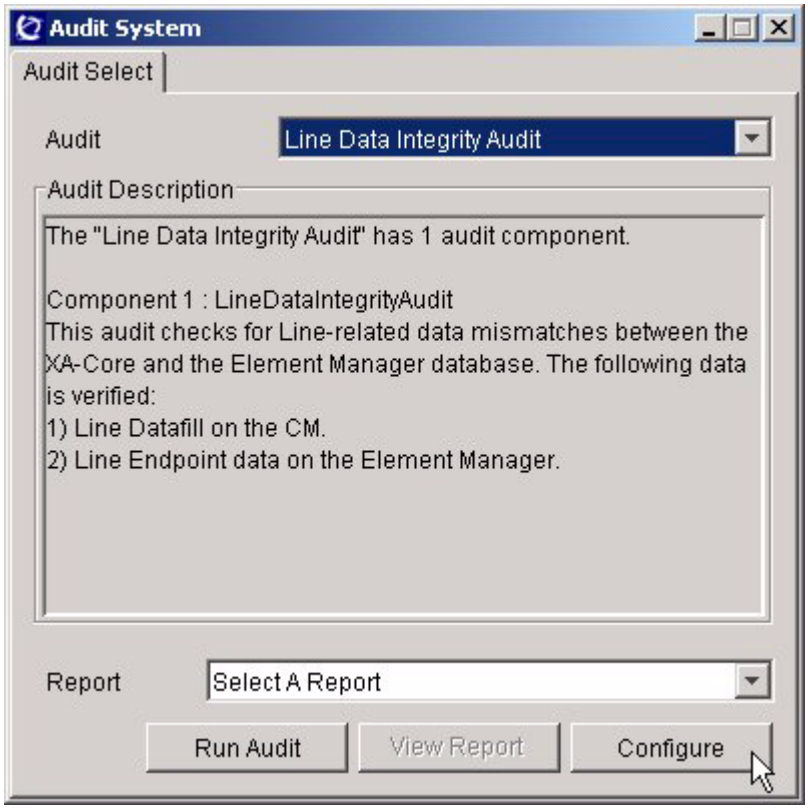
The Audit System window opens.

2 In the **Audit** list, select the audit type of your choice.

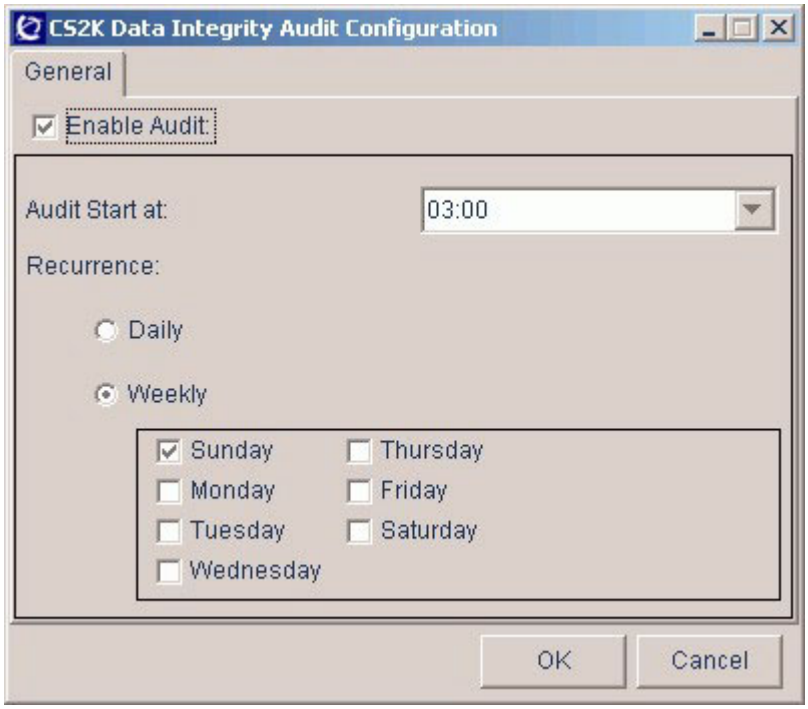


Note: The V5.2 audit is only available in the international version of the software and not in the North American.

3 Click **Configure**.



The Audit Configuration window opens.



4 Click the **Enable Audit** check box, and schedule the start time and recurrence of the audit.

5 Click **OK**.

6 You have completed this procedure.

Modifying the QoS Collector Application

Application

Use this procedure to modify the configuration details for the QoS Collector Application (QCA) on the Sun server.

Prerequisites

You need the root user ID and password to log in to the Sun server where the QCA software resides.

Action

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server where the QCA software resides

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Edit the QCA properties file by typing

 # vi /opt/nortel/qca/properties/qca.properties

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
# QCA Properties file
# The QCA will have to be restarted for changes in the properties
# file to be reflected in the application's operation.

# port name to start application on.
# Default is 20000
portNumber=20001

# The maximum size of a file, in MBytes, before it is closed
# Range is 1 to 100
# Default is 1
MaxFileSize=10

# The maximum time, in minutes, a file can be open before it is
# closed
# Range is 1 to 240
# Default is 15
MaxFileTime=10

# How long, in days, the files are kept before deleting
# Range 1 to 30.
# Default is 5
RetainFileTime=3

# Hour of the day that the directory structure is recycled
# Range 0 (12:00 AM) to 23 (11:00 PM) Do NOT specify minutes.
# Default is 0
recycleToD=14

# File Extension used in the QCA output file name.
# Default is xml
fileExt=xml

# Node name to be used in the QCA output file name.
# Default in QCA.
nodeName=CS2K1

# 'true' or 'false' value indicating whether the output file
# should be compressed when closed. Default is true.
closedFileCompression=true

# 'true' or 'false' value indicating whether the file should be
# compressed at the first directory recycle
# Note: If closedFileCompression is true the value of the
# oldFileCompression property is negated as the files will have
# already been compressed. Default is true.
oldFileCompression=true
```

6 Modify the desired properties. The properties you can modify are described in the table below.

Name	Description	Range	Default
Port number (see Note 1)	The port number the QCA accepts connections on.	20000 to 20004	20000
MaxFileSize	The maximum size an output file can be before it is closed. ***Note:*** It is recommended to set this value to 10 MBytes. This reduces the number of file rotation during high traffic period.	1 to 100 MBytes	1
MaxFileTime	The maximum time the output file can be open before it is closed.	1 to 240 minutes	15
RetainFileTime	The length of time the output files should be retained.	1 to 30 days	5
RecycleToD	The hour in the day the directories are to be recycled. ***Note:*** It is recommended to set this value to a time of day when the traffic is low, such as 2.	0 to 23 hours	0
FileExt	The output file extension.	string	xml
NodeName	The node name to be used in the output files.	string	QCA
ClosedFileCompression (see Note 2)	The file should be compressed when closed and moved to today.	true or false	true
OldFileCompression (see Note 2 and Note 3)	The files should be compressed at the first directory recycle.	true or false	true

Note 1: A range of port numbers is provided for flexibility. The main use is for upgrade purposes where two QCA instances may be running on a single host. Multiple QCA instances, and therefore port numbers, should not be used to segregate QCA traffic.

Note 2: File compression may be required as there is limited disk space to store QCA IPDRs.

Note 3: If *ClosedFileCompression* is true, the value of the *OldFileCompression* is negated as the files will have already been compressed.

7 Exit the edit session and save the changes by typing

zz

and pressing the Enter key.

8 Stop and restart the QCA for the changes in the QCA properties file to take place. Refer to procedure “Starting and stopping the QoS Collector Application” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Administration and Security document, NN10172-611, if required.

9 You have completed this procedure.

Setting the LMM CLLI name

Application

If there are no communication problems with the CM, the default CLLI should automatically be set during the LMM GUI startup. If the CLLI is not already set during initialization, use this procedure to set the LMM CLLI name.

Prerequisites

None

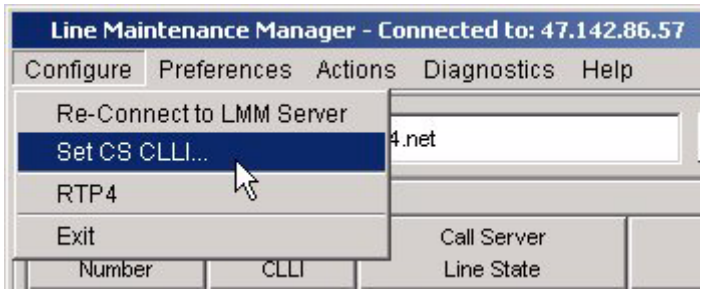
Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

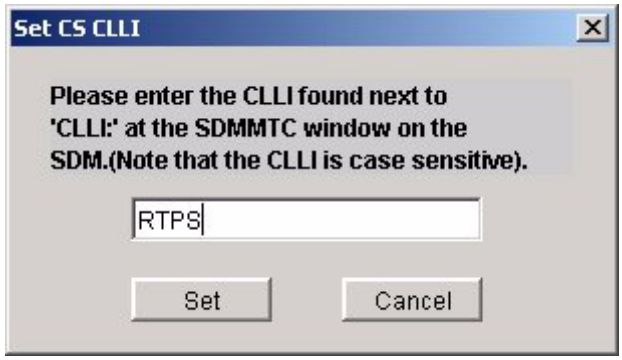
1 Access the LMM GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document, if required.

2 On the **Configure** menu, click **Set CS CLLI**.

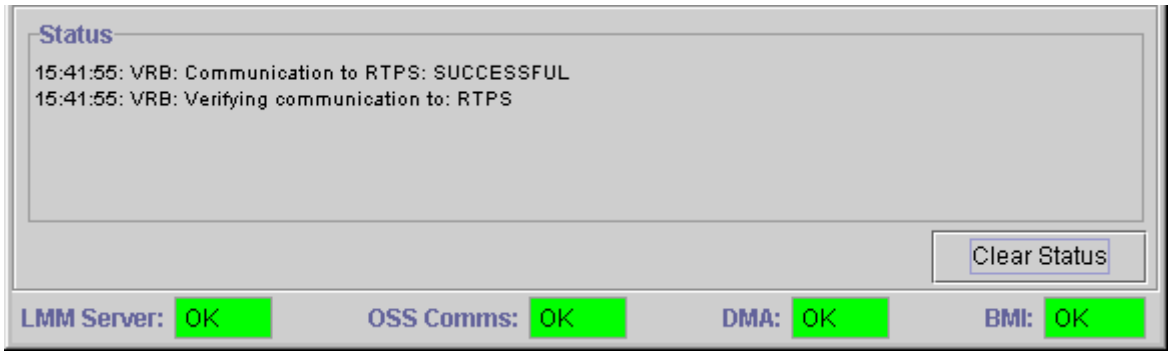


The CS CLLI window opens.

3 Enter the CLLI name for the Communication Server, and click **Set**.



4 Verify that the connection completes by reviewing the messages in the status area, and ensuring the status fields read "**OK**".



Note: If the connection fails, a Set CS CLLI failed window indicates the error.

5 You have completed this procedure.

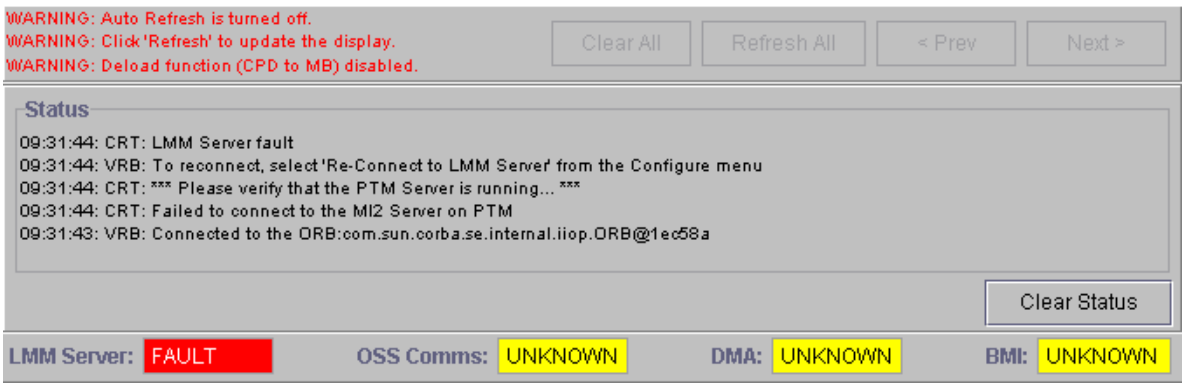
Reconnecting to LMM server

Application

Use this procedure to reconnect to the LMM server.

A lost connection is indicated by a Red LMM status button. If a server fault occurs during GUI startup (a case when the server where the CS 2000 Management Tools reside is down), the CS CLLI will not be set automatically. The CLLI field at the top right corner of the GUI will be blank.

Example of lost connection



Prerequisites

The server where the CS 2000 Management Tools reside must be running and the applications in ready status.

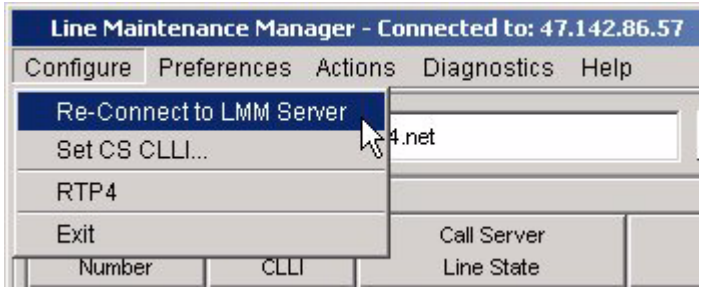
Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

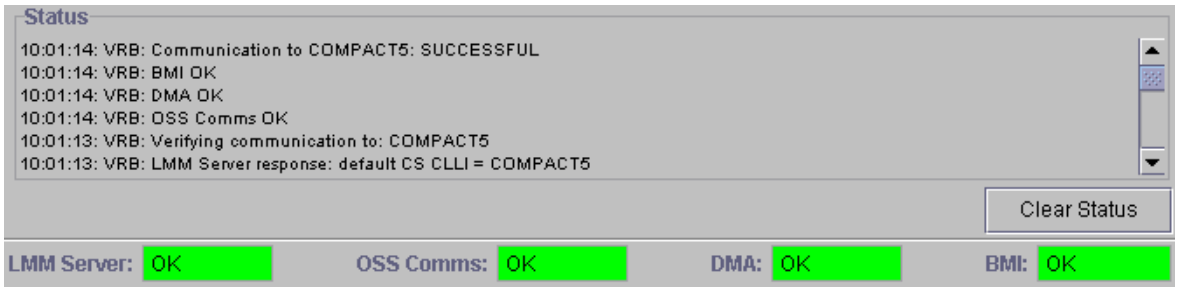
1 Access the LMM GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document, if required.

2 On the **Configure** menu, click **Re-Connect to LMM Server** to establish a connection with the LMM server again.



Note: If the server fault occurred during GUI startup, performing this step will automatically connect to the default CLLI. Once connected, the default CLLI will show up on the top right corner of the GUI.

3 Check the status of the **LMM Server** box, which is green when the connection is re-established, as shown below.



4 You have completed this procedure.

Canceling pending CPD requests with LMM

Application

Use this procedure to cancel pending CPD requests. This option is effective only when the Auto Termination timer runs out.

Prerequisites

Auto Termination must be enabled.

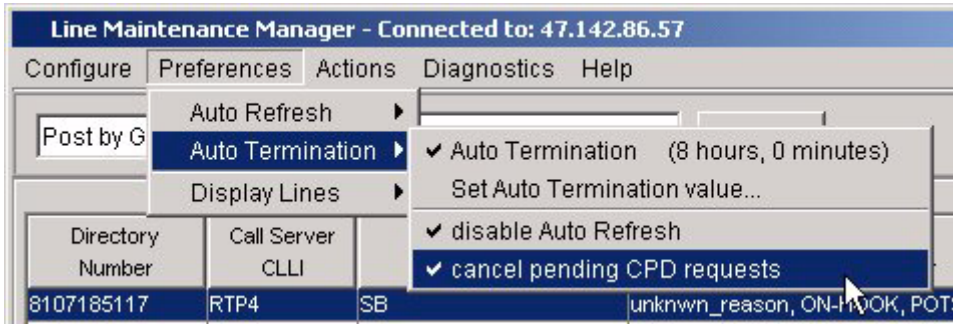
Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Access the LMM GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document, if required.

2 On the **Preferences** menu, click **Auto Termination** then **Cancel pending CPD requests**.



3 You have completed this procedure.

Setting the LMM auto refresh rate

Application

Use this procedure to set the auto refresh rate.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

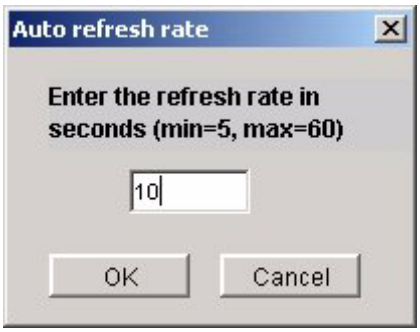
At your workstation

1 Access the LMM GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document, if required.

2 On the **Preferences** menu, click **Auto Refresh** then **Set Auto Refresh value** to open the Auto refresh rate window.

3 Enter the new value and click **OK**.

Note: The minimum is 5 seconds, and the maximum is 60 seconds.



4 You have completed this procedure.

Disabling the LMM auto refresh

Application

Use this procedure to disable the auto refresh.

Prerequisites

None

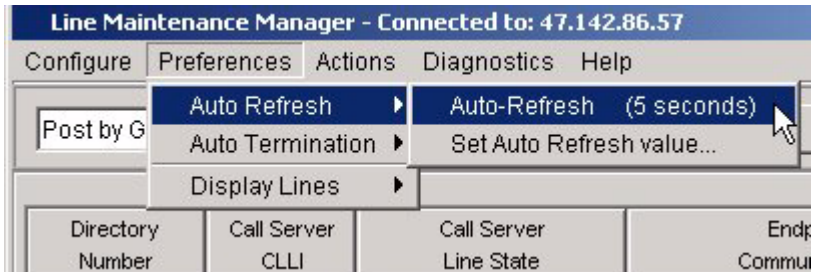
Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

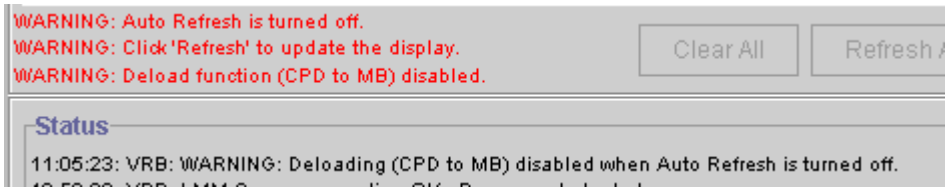
At your workstation

1 Access the LMM GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document, if required.

2 On the **Preferences** menu, click **Auto Refresh** then **Auto-Refresh (value)** to disable automatic refresh of the display.



3 Verify that automatic refresh is disabled by viewing the Status window and the warning messages.



4 You have completed this procedure.

Setting the LMM auto termination value

Application

An auto termination timer is started when there is no activity on the LMM GUI. When the timer expires, lines are no longer refreshed and pending CPD requests are cancelled. Use this procedure to set the auto termination value.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

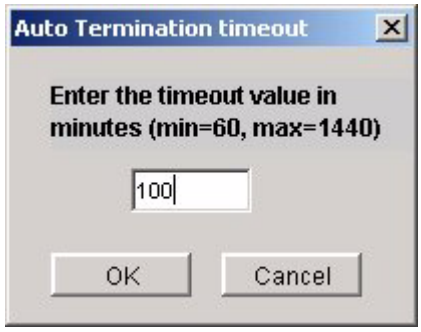
1 Access the LMM GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document, if required.

2 On the **Preferences** menu, click **Auto Termination** then **Set Auto Termination value...**.

The **Auto Termination timeout** window opens.

3 Enter a new value for the timeout and click **OK**.

Note: The minimum is 60 minutes, and the maximum is 1440 minutes.



4 You have completed this procedure.

Controlling the number of lines displayed by the LMM GUI

Application

The LMM allows you to control the number of lines that appear in the LMM GUI. You can choose from 6, 24, or 31 lines. With auto-refresh enabled, only the lines posted and visible at the GUI will be refreshed As the user navigates using the “Next” and “Prev” buttons, the corresponding posted visible set will be refreshed. Use this procedure to modify the number of displayed lines in the LMM GUI.

Prerequisites

None

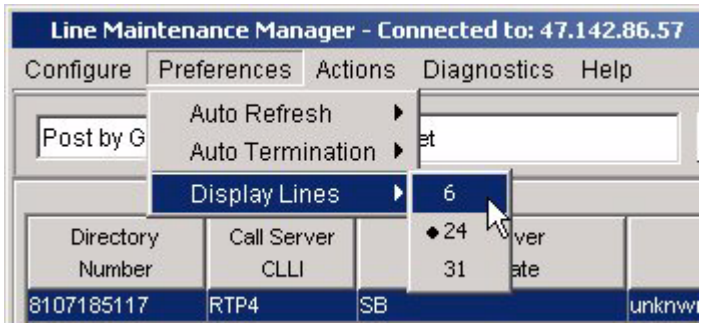
Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Access the LMM GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document, if required.

2 On the **Preferences** menu, click **Display Lines** then select the number of lines to display (6, 24, or 31).



If the number of displayed lines on GUI is larger than the value you chose in the previous step, the “Next” and “Prev” buttons will be automatically enabled, if they are not already enabled. Use the “Next” and “Prev” buttons to verify that the new display settings become effective.

If the number of displayed lines on GUI is less than the value you chose in the previous step, the “Next” and “Prev” buttons will be enabled when the set value is reached.

3 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring a query for line gateways in a trouble state

Application

This procedure describes how to configure a query for line gateways in a trouble state.

Use this procedure to have queries run on a regular basis and generate reports of line gateways in a trouble state. To manually perform a query and view reports, refer to procedure “Performing a query on line gateways in trouble state and viewing reports” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Fault Management document, NN10084-911.

Prerequisites

The LMM Server status field must be Green (OK) in order to configure a query.

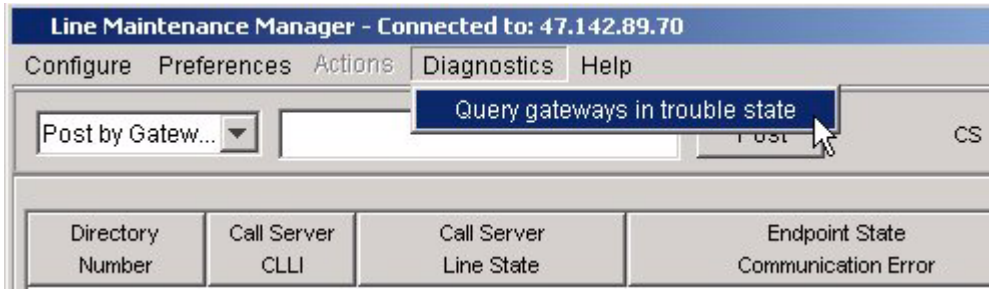
Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

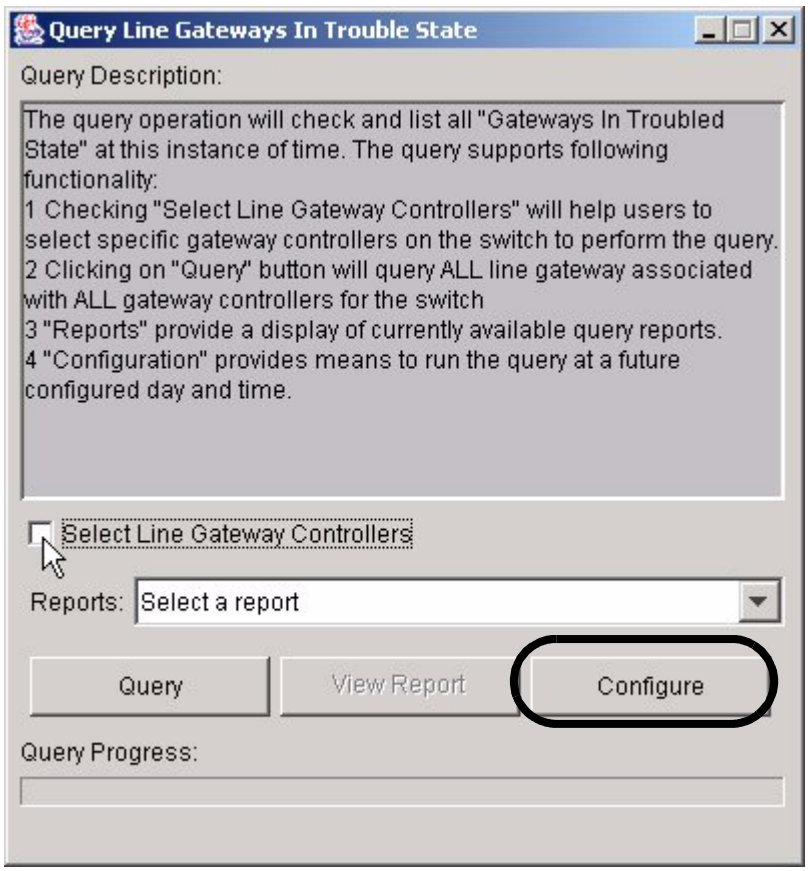
At your workstation

1 Access the LMM GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document, if required.

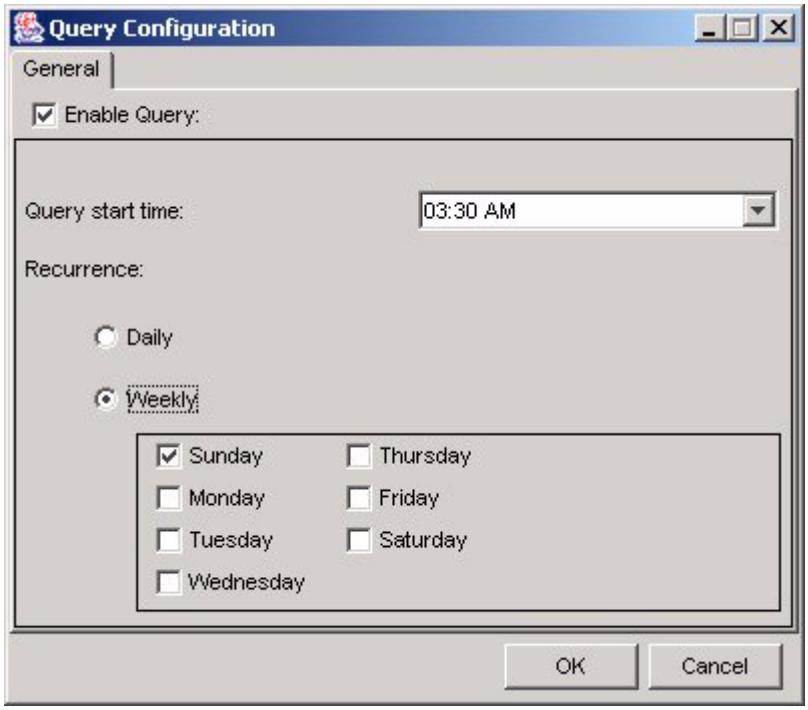
2 On the **Diagnostics** menu, click **Query gateways in trouble state**.



3 Click **Configure**.



4 Click the **Enable Query** check box, then click **Daily**,or **Weekly** with the day of the week, set the time, and click **OK**.



5 You have completed this procedure.

Re-establishing the connection between the NPM GUI and the server

Application

Use this procedure to re-establish the connection between the Network Patch Manager (NPM) GUI and the Sun server where the Network Patch Manager (NPM) software resides. The NPM GUI loses server connectivity when the server goes out of service. Once the server returns to service you need to reconnect.

Prerequisites

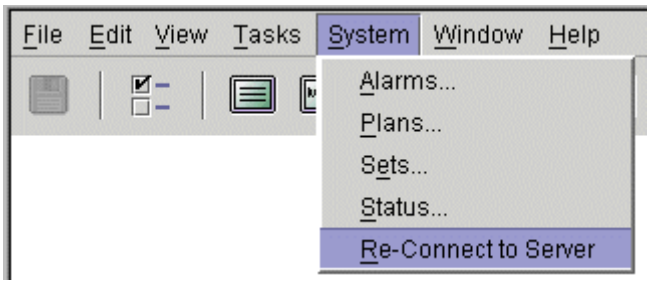
The server where the NPM software resides must be in service.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

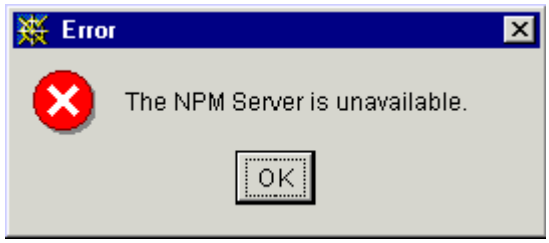
At the NPM GUI

1 On the **System** menu, click **Re-Connect to Server**.



When the connection is successful, a response similar to the one below is displayed.

When the connection fails, a response similar to the one below is displayed.



When the connection fails, try to reconnect at a later time. If the connection failure persists, contact your next level of support.

2 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring the Patching Server Element on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to configure the Patching Server Element (PSE) on a Sun server.

Prerequisites

The SSPFS upgrade is complete.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server where the PSE software resides

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “Succession Element Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 13
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response:

```
Succession Element Configuration
 1 - PSE Application Configuration
 2 - OMPUSH Application Configuration


 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the “PSE Application Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 1
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
PSE Application Configuration
 1 - View_SESM_host_ip <View SESM hostname/ip
     address>
 2 - Update_SESM_host_ip <Update SESM
     hostname/ip address>
 3 - Create_PSE_Database (Initialize or
     re-initalize the PSE database)


 X - exit

select -
```

9 Select the “Update_SESM_host_ip” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

10 When prompted, enter the host name or IP address of the Sun server where PSE resides.

11 When prompted, confirm the hostname or IP address by typing.

```
y
```

and pressing the Enter key.

12 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

13 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring NPM for automatic patch file delivery

Application

Use this procedure to configure the Network Patch Manager (NPM) for automatic patch file delivery, which consists of enabling the Patch File Receipt System (PFRS). When the PFRS is enabled, patches are automatically delivered to the NPM database and retrieved for processing on a daily basis. You can also use this procedure to verify whether the PFRS is already enabled.

Prerequisites

A valid secure ID and password is required to enable PFRS. This secure ID must belong to the primary user group “succssn” and the secondary user group “emsadm”. See “Setting up users on the Sun server” in the Administration and Security document, NN10281-600, if required.

CAUTION

To avoid failure of automatic patch file delivery, the secure id “pfrs” must remain locked (NOT assigned a password) and must use kshell.

For details, see Secure id pfrs restrictions and Query or configure the secure id pfrs.

Secure id pfrs restrictions

Observe the following restrictions to the secure id pfrs to avoid failure of automatic patch file delivery:

- Do not assign a password. Automatic patch delivery will fail when the password expires.
- Do not use other shells. Automatic patch delivery will fail until you reset the shell to kshell.
- Do not delete the pfrs secure id. If the pfrs secure id is deleted, contact your next level of support.

Query or configure the secure id pfrs

Use the secure id superuser to query or restore pfrs account defaults as follows:

- To display pfrs settings, use "logins -x -l pfrs".
- To lock pfrs, use "passwd -l pfrs"
- To set the default shell to kshell use "usermod -s /bin/ksh pfrs".

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server where the NPM software resides

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “Succession Element Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 13
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response:

```
Succession Element Configuration
 1 - NPM Application Configuration
 2 - SAM21EM Application Configuration
 3 - PSE Application Configuration
 4 - OMPUSH Application Configuration


 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the “NPM Application Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 1
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response:

```
NPM Application Configuration
  1 - PFRS (Patch File Receipt System
      Configuration (PFRS))
  2 - CreateDB (Initialize or re-initialize the
      NPM database)

  X - exit

select -
```

9 Select the “PFRS” option by typing

```
select - 1
```

and pressing the Enter key.

If PFRS is	Do
disabled	step 10
enabled	you have completed this procedure

10 When prompted, confirm you want to enable PFRS by typing

y

and pressing the Enter key.

11 When prompted, enter a valid NPM Succession login ID.

12 When prompted, enter a valid password associated with the NPM Succession login ID.

13 When prompted, enter the host name or IP address of the interface server where patch files are to be delivered.

14 When prompted, enter the user ID that will be used to log in to the patch-file drop-off server.

Note: The user ID must have read, write, and overwrite privileges in the FTP user’s default directory on this server.

15 When prompted, enter the password associated with the patch-file drop-off server user ID.

16 When prompted, re-enter the password associated with the patch-file drop-off server user ID to confirm the password.

17 When prompted, enter the CLLI ID of the Communication Server 2000 associated with the office.

Note: You can obtain the CLLI ID from table OFCENG on the Communication Server 2000. Use the POS (position) command to locate the OFFICE_CLLI_NAME tuple. The value of this tuple, is the CLLI ID.

18 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

19 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring the Network Time Protocol on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to configure the timing provider for the system on a Sun server where the Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS) is installed. The timing provider for the Network Timing Protocol (NTP) is provided by the customer.

Prerequisites

You must have the IP address of the customer-supplied NTP server.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you want to configure NTP

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the NTP Configuration option by typing

```
select - 1
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
NTP Configuration
 1 - ntp_conf (Configure the NTP daemon)
 2 - ntp_unconf (Unconfigure the NTP daemon)
 3 - ntp_view (View ntp configuration
     information.)

 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the “ntp_conf” option by typing

```
select - 1
```

and pressing the Enter key.

9 When prompted, enter the time server IP address.

The system attempts to verify the IP address. If the IP address verification fails, check the IP address and try again.

Note: You can specify up to three NTP servers.

10 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

11 You have completed this procedure.

Adding IP addresses for FTP proxy and restricted shell access

Application

Use this procedure to set up a list of IP addresses for FTP proxy and restricted shell access on a Sun server.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you are setting up FTP proxy and restricted shell access

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “Restricted Shell Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 12
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Restricted Shell Configuration
 1 - valid_ip_add (Add Entries To The Restricted
     Shell Usage List)
 2 - valid_ip_remove (Remove Entries To The
     Restricted Shell Usage List)
 3 - valid_ip_list (List Entries On The
     Restricted Shell Usage List)


 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the valid_ip_add option by typing

```
select - 1
```

and pressing the Enter key.

9 When prompted, enter the IP address you want to add.

10 When prompted, enter the group name to use for the IP address.

Example response:

```
===”valid_ip_add” completed successfully
```

11 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

12 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring the time zone on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to configure the time zone on a Sun server.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you want to configure the time zone

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the chg_tz option by typing

```
select - 14
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
=== Executing “chg_tz”

WARNING: Changing the timezone will require a
reboot

Current setting:
Timezone:       US/Eastern

Enter the timezone for this host <default:
US/Eastern>:
```

8 When prompted, enter the correct time zone and press the Enter key.

Example response

```
New setting:
Timezone:       US/Eastern

Enter "ok" to commit changes
Enter "quit" to exit
Enter anything else to re-enter settings
```

9 When prompted, confirm the change by typing

ok

and pressing the Enter key.

10 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

`select - x`

and pressing the Enter key.

11 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring redundant Ethernet interfaces on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to configure additional Ethernet interfaces (called multipathing) on a Sun server where the Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS) is installed, or verify whether multipathing is already configured.

Note: If you have DCE configured on the server, you need to unconfigure DCE before you set up multipathing. Once you set up multipathing, re-configure DCE. Refer to procedures Unconfiguring DCE on a Sun server and Configuring DCE on a Sun server in this document.

ATTENTION
This procedure is only applicable to simplex (one-server) configurations of Netra 240 servers and not HA (two-server) configurations.

This procedure is required to support both the Audio Provisioning Server (APS) software package and the CS 2000 Management Components (CS2M) software package, which contains the (Succession Element and Sub-Network Manager (SESM) software package, on the same server.

Prerequisites

This procedure has the following prerequisites:

- the host must be a Netra t1400/1405 or a Netra 240 with a Quad Fast Ethernet (qfe) card
- the primary Ethernet interface must be “hme0” for the Netra t1400/1405 or “bge0” for the Netra 240
- the standby Ethernet interface must be “qfe0” for the Netra t1400/1405 or “bge2” for the Netra 240
- the sever must be functioning correctly on the network using the primary Ethernet interface

- there must be at least two unused IP addresses available on the same subnet as the Netra host
- both the primary and standby Ethernet interfaces must be connected to the Ethernet network

Note: Refer to the Netra t1400/1405 or Netra 240 documentation for information on connecting Ethernet interfaces.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you want to configure multipathing

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the IP Configuration option by typing

```
select - 6
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
IP Configuration
  1 - config_router <Configure Default Router
      and Netmask>
  2 - config_test <Configure IP Multipathing
      Test Addresses>
  3 - config_data <Configure System Data IP
      Addresses>

  X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the “config_test” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

The system response indicates whether multipathing is configured or not.

If multipathing is	Do
configured	you have completed this procedure
not configured	step 9

9 When prompted, enter each of the IP addresses and set the timeout value from 10 to 60 seconds.

10 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

11 You have completed this procedure.

Unconfiguring redundant Ethernet interfaces on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to unconfigure redundant Ethernet interfaces (called multipathing) on the Sun server where the Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS) is installed.

ATTENTION
This procedure is only applicable to simplex (one-server) configurations of Netra 240 servers and not HA (two-server) configurations.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server where SSPFS is installed

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the IP Configuration option by typing

```
select - 6
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
IP Configuration
  1 - config_router <Configure Default Router
      and Netmask>
  2 - config_test <Configure IP Multipathing
      Test Addresses>
  3 - config_data <Configure System Data IP
      Addresses>

  X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the “config_test” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

The system prompts you for the two IP addresses and for a timeout value.

9 When prompted for each of the IP addresses and the timeout value, press the Enter key.

Pressing the Enter key when prompted for the IP addresses removes them, which de-configures the redundant Ethernet interfaces.

10 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

11 Reboot the system by typing

```
# shutdown -i 6 -y
```

and pressing the Enter key.

The changes will take place following the reboot.

12 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring the Domain Name Service on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to turn on Domain Name Service (DNS) capability on a Sun server.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you want to enable DNS

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “DNS Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 7
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
DNS Configuration
 1 - turn_dns_on <Turn on a system's DNS
     capability>
 2 - turn_dns_off <Turn off a system's DNS
     capability>


 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the turn_dns_on option by typing

`select - 1`

and pressing the Enter key.

9 When prompted, confirm the command by typing

`yes`

and pressing the Enter key.

10 When prompted, enter the DNS domain.

Example
us.nortel.com

11 When prompted, enter the IP address of a DNS server.

12 When prompted, enter the IP address of a second DNS server.

13 When prompted, enter the IP address of another DNS server. If there are no other DNS server addresses to enter, press the Enter key.

14 When prompted, enter the name of a search domain.

Example
us.nortel.com

15 When prompted, enter the name of another search domain. If there are no other search domains, press the Enter key.

16 Accept the presented DNS configuration by typing

`ok`

and pressing the Enter key.

17 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

`select - x`

and pressing the Enter key.

18 You have completed this procedure.

Unconfiguring Domain Name Service on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to turn off Domain Name Service (DNS) capability on a Sun server.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the server on which you want to disable DNS

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the DNS Configuration option by typing

```
select - 7
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
DNS Configuration
 1 - turn_dns_on <Turn on a system's DNS
     capability>
 2 - turn_dns_off <Turn off a system's DNS
      capability>


 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the turn_dns_off option by typing

`select - 2`

and pressing the Enter key.

9 When prompted, confirm the command by typing

`yes`

and pressing the Enter key.

10 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

`select - x`

and pressing the Enter key.

11 You have completed this procedure.

Installing an HTTPS certificate on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to install an HTTPS certificate on a Sun Server. An HTTPS certificate enables HTTPS communications.

ATTENTION
An HTTPS certificate is preserved over an SSPFS upgrade. Therefore, you do not need to perform this procedure following an SSPFS upgrade if an HTTPS certificate was already installed on the server.

Prerequisites

This procedure has the following prerequisites:

- Obtain an X.509 certificate. You can purchase a certificate from a third-party Certificate Authority such as VeriSign. Nortel Networks recommends the installation of a unique certificate for each host.

  Note: The name of the certificate should match the host name of the server. A separate file contains the key, and should not have an associated password.

- Make sure all GUI screens are closed before you install the certificate.
- The RSA key for the HTTPS certificate must not have a password.
- The certificate must be created with the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the server on which the certificate will be installed.
- The domain name service (DNS) must be enabled on the Sun server to allow the security certificates to work, and must be enabled prior to the installation of the certificate. Refer to procedure “Configuring Domain Name Service” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Configuration Management document, NN10106-511.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you want to install the HTTPS certificate

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Place the certificate you obtained prior to the procedure, into the following file by typing

```
# /opt/apache/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt
```

and pressing the Enter key.

6 Place the key into the following file by typing

```
# /opt/apache/conf/ssl.key/server.key
```

and pressing the Enter key.

7 Change the certificate's owner and group by typing

```
# chown root:other
/opt/apache/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt
```

and pressing the Enter key.

8 Change the key file's owner and group by typing

```
# chown root:other
/opt/apache/conf/ssl.key/server.key
```

and pressing the Enter key.

9 Set the certificate permissions by typing

```
# chmod 600 /opt/apache/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt
```

and pressing the Enter key.

10 Set the key file permissions by typing

```
# chmod 600 /opt/apache/conf/ssl.key/server.key
```

and pressing the Enter key.

11 Restart the Apache web server by typing

```
# /etc/init.d/apache restart
```

and pressing the Enter key.

12 You have completed this procedure.

If you installed an HTTPS certificate on an existing Sun server that was not previously using a certificate, users need to clear the JWS cache on their workstation. Clearing the cache allows users to properly launch the CS 2000 Management Tools client applications. If required, refer to procedure “Clearing the JWS cache on a client workstation” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Configuration Management document, NN10106-511.

Configuring the Apache Web Server for HTTPS proxy

Application

Use this procedure to configure the Apache Web Server for HTTPS proxy.

Note: You can provision a maximum of 6 IP addresses for use in HTTPS proxy.

ATTENTION
Only perform this procedure if STORage Management (STORM) units are configured in your network.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At the Sun server console

1 Log in to the Sun server through the console (port A) using the root user ID and password.

2 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

3 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

4 Select the “Apache Proxy Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
Apache Proxy Configuration
 1 - add_proxy_conf (Add an IP to the Apache
     Proxy Module configuration)
 2 - del_proxy_conf (Delete an IP from the
     Apache Proxy Module configuration)
 3 - list_proxy_conf (List the Apache Proxy
     Module configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

5 Select the “add_proxy_conf” option by typing

```
select - 1
```

and pressing the Enter key.

6 When prompted, type the proxy IP address, and press the Enter key.

7 When prompted, type the hostname associated with the IP address you just entered, and press the Enter key.

8 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

9 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring automated data backups on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to view or change the configuration settings for an automated data backup on a Sun server. The automated backup backs up Oracle and critical data.

Note: Log SPFS320 is generated when an automated data backup fails, and when the backup failure is cleared and the backup completes successfully. Refer to the Succession Fault Management Logs Reference document, NN10275-909 for log details.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you want to configure automated data backups

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the Database Configuration option by typing

```
select - 9
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Database Configuration
 1 - change_db (Change Database Host)
 2 - change_orabackup (Configure database
     backup)

 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the change_orabackup option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
===Executing "change_orabackup"

Current setting:
Automated Backup Enabled N
Backup Time       6:00 Hours

Enable Automated backup (default: N):
```

9 When prompted, enter **Y** to enable automated backup or press the Enter key to accept the default value (N) to disable automated backup.

Example response

```
Set backup hour to: (default: 22):
```

10 When prompted, enter the time you want the automated backup to occur, or press the Enter key to accept the default value.

Example response

```
New settings:
Automated Backup Enabled   Y
Backup Time               22:00 Hours

Enter "ok" to commit changes
Enter "quit" to exit
Enter anything else to re-enter settings
```

11 Commit the changes by typing

ok

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
===”change_orabackup” completed successfully
```

Note: If enabled, automated backup will start within the first 45 seconds of the backup hour. If the backup hour is set to the current hour, automated backup will occur 24 hours from the current hour.

12 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

`select - x`

and pressing the Enter key.

13 You have completed this procedure.

Setting the threshold for file systems on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to change the default threshold for a file system on a Sun server. The default threshold is 90%. An alarm is raised when the file system exceeds the specified threshold, and log SPFS350 is generated.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you are setting the file system threshold

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Set the threshold by typing

```
# filesys update -m <mount_point> -a <threshold>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Where

mount_point
is the directory of the file system you are setting the threshold for

threshold
is 0 to 99% (default is 90%)

Example

```
filesys update -m /data -a 80
```

The example above sets the threshold for the /data file system to 80%.

6 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring DCE on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to configure the Distributed Computing Environment (DCE) on a Sun server following a Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS) upgrade. Only perform this procedure if DCE is used as an authentication mechanism. As of SN05, DCE is not required for all systems, therefore, if your system does not have DCE, you do not need to perform this procedure.

Prerequisites

This procedure has the following prerequisites:

- unconfigure DCE - refer to procedure Unconfiguring DCE on a Sun server in this document, if required.
- obtain the following information
  - — the DCE cell name for your customer-provided DCE cell

    Note: This should be the same DCE cell that contains the CS 2000 Core Manager.

  - — the host name or IP address of the DCE Master Security Server (MSS)
  - — the host name or IP address of the DCE Cell Directory Server (CDS)
  - — the DCE cell administrator password.
  - — the host name or IP address of the DCE Time Server (DTS)

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that uses DCE as an authentication method

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “DCE Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 3
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
DCE Configuration
 1 - dce_conf <Configure the DCE Client>
 2 - dce_unconf <Unconfigure the DCE Client>

 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the “dce-conf” option by typing

```
select - 1
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
DCE Cell Name(default:)
```

9 Enter the DCE Cell Name.

Example response

```
Master Security Server Name(default:)
```

10 Enter the host name or IP address of the MSS.

Example response

```
Time Server Name(default:)
```

11 Enter the host name or IP address of the DTS.

Example response

```
CDS Server Name(default:)
```

12 Enter the host name or IP address of the CDS

Example response

```
You have selected to configure your DCE
environment as the following:
Host Name                          : znc0s0jx
DCE Cell Name                      :
rtpptm.sdm.nortel.com
Time Server Name                   : wnc0s0j8
Master Security Server Host Name : wnc0s0j8
CDS Server Host Name               : wnc0s0j8
Continue with configuration?(default:Y[Y/N]
```

13 Continue the configuration by typing

y

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
Synchronizing time with wnc0s0j8......
Tue Apr 16 15:00:47 2002
done synchronizing time with wnc0s0j8(0)
Configuring DCE.............................
Default DCE configuration timeout value
successfully changed.
Gathering current configuration information...
Enter password for principal cell_admin:
```

14 Enter the cell administrator password and press the Enter key.

Example response

```
Configuration of DCE Host, znc0s0jx, will now
begin.
Configuring RPC...
Starting RPC...
RPC was started successfully.
RPC configuration is complete.
Configuring the Security client...
Information from the /etc/krb5.conf.backup file
may need to be manually merged into the
/etc/krb5.conf file.
Starting the Security client...
The Security client was started successfully.
Security client configuration is complete.
Configuring the Directory client...
Starting the Directory client...
Waiting up to 10 minutes for the directory
server.
Contacted the directory server.
The Directory client was started successfully.
```

```
Waiting up to 10 minutes for DCED registration
to be functional.
Directory client configuration is complete.
Configuring the DTS client...
Starting the DTS client...
The DTS client was started successfully.
DTS client configuration is complete.
Gathering component state information...

Component Summary for Host: znc0s0jx
Component    Configuration State   Running State
Security client      Configured         Running
RPC                 Configured         Running
Directory client     Configured         Running
DTS client           Configured         Running

The component summary is complete.
Configuration of DCE Host, znc0s0jx, was
successful.
Configuration completed successfully.
done configuring DCE
Gathering current configuration information...
Configuration of DCE Host, znc0s0jx, will now
begin.
There are no components in the request that need
to be configured.
Gathering component state information...

Component Summary for Host: znc0s0jx
Component    Configuration State   Running State
Security client     Configured         Running
RPC                Configured         Running
Directory client    Configured         Running
```

```
DTS client          Configured          Running


The component summary is complete.

Configuration of DCE Host, znc0s0jx, was
successful.

Configuration completed successfully.

=== "dce_conf" completed successfully
```

15 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

16 You have completed this procedure.

Unconfiguring DCE on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to unconfigure the Distributed Computing Environment (DCE) on a Sun server following an SSPFS software upgrade. Only perform this procedure if DCE is used as an authentication mechanism. As of SN05, DCE is not required for all systems, therefore, if your system does not have DCE, you do not need to perform this procedure.

Prerequisites

You need the DCE cell administrator password.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that uses DCE as an authentication method

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “DCE Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 3
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
DCE Configuration
 1 - dce_conf <Configure the DCE Client>
 2 - dce_unconf <Unconfigure the DCE Client>

 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the “dce-unconf” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
=== Executing "dce_unconf"
Gathering current configuration information...
Enter password for principal cell_admin:
```

9 Enter the cell administrator password and press the Enter key.

Example response

```
Start of DCE Host, znc0s0jy, will now begin.
RPC is already running.
The Security client is already running.
The Directory client is already running.

Unconfiguration of DCE Host, znc0s0jy, will now
begin.
Unconfiguring the DTS client...
Stopping the DTS client...
The DTS client was stopped successfully.
The DTS client will be completely unconfigured
when RPC is unconfigured.
Unconfiguration of this component has been
successful so far.
```

```
Unconfiguring the Directory client...

Stopping the Directory client...

The Directory client was stopped successfully.

The Directory client was unconfigured
successfully.

Unconfiguring the Security client...

Stopping the Security client...

The Security client was stopped successfully.

The Security client was unconfigured
successfully.

Unconfiguring RPC...

Stopping RPC...

RPC was stopped successfully.

RPC was unconfigured successfully.

Gathering component state information...


      Component Summary for Host: znc0s0jy
 Component   Configuration State   Running State

No DCE components are configured.

Unconfiguration of DCE Host, znc0s0jy, was
successful.

Unconfiguration completed successfully.

done unconfiguring DCE

=== "dce_unconf" completed successfully
```

10 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

11 You have completed this procedure.

Increasing the size of a file system on a Sun server

Application

Use one of the following procedures to increase the size of a file system:

- Simplex configuration (one server)
- High-availability configuration (two servers)

It is recommended you perform this procedure during off-peak hours.

The Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS) creates file systems to best fit the needs of applications. However, it may be necessary to increase the size of a file system.

Not all file systems can be increased. The table below lists the file systems that cannot be increased, and lists examples of those that can be increased.

SSPFS file systems

Cannot be increased	Can be increased (examples)
/ (root)	/data
/var	/opt/nortel
/opt	/data/oradata
/tmp	/audio_files
	/PROV_data
	/user_audio_files
	/data/qca
	/data/mg9kem/logs

During the time file systems are being increased, writes to the file system are blocked, and the system activity increases. The more size that is added to the file system, the greater the impact on performance.

Prerequisites

Before you perform this procedure, verify that the file system is full or nearly full and that its content is valid application data. Remove any unneeded files or files generated in error that could be taking up disk space.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

Simplex configuration (one server)

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the file system you want to increase

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Determine which file system to increase by checking the current disk capacity utilization as follows:

a Select the “View” option by typing

```
select - 1
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
View
  1 - sspfs_soft (Display Software
      Installation Level Of SSPFS)
  2 - chk_sspfs (Check SSPFS Processes)
  3 - sw_conf (The software configuration of
      the znc0s0jx)
  4 - cpu_util (Overall CPU utilization)
  5 - cpu_util_proc (CPU utilization by
      process)
  6 - port_util (I/O port utilization)
  7 - disk_util (Filesystem utilization)

  X - exit

select -
```

b Select the “disk_util” option by typing

```
select - 7
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
=== Executing "disk_util"

Filesystem            kbytes    used   avail capacity  Mounted on
/dev/md/dsk/d2       4129290 1892027 2195971    47%    /
/proc                      0       0       0     0%    /proc
fd                         0       0       0     0%    /dev/fd
mnttab                     0       0       0     0%    /etc/mnttab
/dev/md/dsk/d8       2053605  155600 1836397     8%    /var
swap                 3505488      40 3505448     1%    /var/run
swap                  524288     448  523840     1%    /tmp
/dev/md/dsk/d11      5161437 1428691 3681132    28%    /opt
/dev/md/dsk/d23      2031999   34313 1936727     2%    /PROV_data
/dev/md/dsk/d24      2031999  169042 1801998     9%    /audio_files
/dev/md/dsk/d20      3080022  294615 2723807    10%    /data
/dev/md/dsk/d25       949455  440344  452144    50%    /user_audio_files
/dev/md/dsk/d21      3080022  275962 2742460    10%    /opt/nortel
/dev/md/dsk/d22      12386331 10337214 1925254   85%    /data/oradata
/dev/md/dsk/d26       122847    1041  109522     1%    /data/qca

=== "disk_util" completed successfully
```

7 Contact support to determine the appropriate size for the file systems based on your specific needs.

8 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

9

ATTENTION
Once you increase the size of a file system, you cannot decrease it.

Increase the size of the file system by typing

```
#  filesys grow -m <mount_point> -s <size>{m,g}
```

Where

mount_point
is the name associated with the file system

- /data
- /opt/nortel
- /data/oradata
- /PROV_data
- /audio_files
- /user_audio_files
- /data/qca
- /data/mg9kem/logs

size
is the size in megabytes (m) or gigabytes (g) you obtained in step 7

Example

```
# filesys grow -m /data -s 512m
```

Note: The example above increases the "/data" file system by 512 megabytes (MB).

10 You have completed this procedure.

High-availability configuration (two servers)

ATTENTION
In an HA configuration, increasing the size of file systems restarts all applications and cluster services causing a failover. An HA cluster takes approximately 5 minutes to failover and bring up the standby unit to Active state.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the active node of the Sun server cluster by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the physical IP address of the active node in the Sun server cluster

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Contact support to determine the appropriate size for the file systems based on your specific needs.

6

ATTENTION
Once you increase the size of a file system, you cannot decrease it.

Increase the size of the file system by typing

```
#  filesys grow -m <mount_point> -s <size>{m,g}
```

Where

mount_point
is the name associated with the file system

- /data
- /opt/nortel
- /data/oradata
- /PROV_data
- /audio_files
- /user_audio_files
- /data/qca
- /data/mg9kem/logs

size
is the size in megabytes (m) or gigabytes (g) you obtained in step 5

Example

```
# filesys grow -m /data -s 512m
```

Note: The example above increases the "/data" file system by 512 megabytes (MB).

During the execution of this command, an automatic failover occurs making this node of the cluster inactive.

7 Repeat steps 1 through 6 on the newly active node.

8 You have completed this procedure.

Setting up the PM poller on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to add a device to a poller profile. Once complete, the PM poller will collect the performance information for the device you specified in this procedure.

The PM poller can gather performance information from the gateway controller (GWC), Universal Audio Server (UAS), SAM21 shelf controller, Media Server 2010 (MS 2010), and the Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS).

For more details on the PM poller, refer to “PM poller” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Basics document, NN10020-111.

If you need to start the poller, refer to procedure “Starting the PM Poller” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Administration and Security document, NN10172-611.

You can configure the SNMP defaults for a poller profile, which will be used by all devices associated with the profile, and you can set the polling interval. Refer to procedure Configuring the SNMP defaults for a poller profile and setting the polling interval in this document.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid PM poller profile to which you can associate the device.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you want to set up the PM poller

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “snmp_poller” option by typing

```
select - 16
```

and pressing the Enter key.

The PM Poller Configuration Menu is displayed.

8 Add a device as follows:

a Select option 3, “Add a device to a selected profile”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

b Enter the device name, and press the Enter key.

The Select Poller Profile Menu is displayed.

9 Select a profile as follows:

a Select a profile using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

Note: The IPOA profile is for the SAM21 shelf controller OM configuration.

An X is placed next to the profile you selected.

b Select option 1, “Accept this setting”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The Select Poller Device Type Menu is displayed.

10 Select the device type as follows:

a Select the device type using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the device type you selected.

b Select option 1, “Accept this setting”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The Add Device Menu is displayed.

11 Select the SNMP attributes as follows:

a Select option 2, “Select SNMP Device Attributes”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The “Device Select SNMP Default Attributes Menu” is displayed.

b Select the required or applicable attributes to include in the device configuration using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key after each. The table titled Managed device SNMP default attributes, provides the default values for the SNMP attributes, and the device-specific SNMP attribute values.

Managed device SNMP default attributes

SNMP attribute [default]	SAM21SC	UAS	GWC	SSPFS	MS 2010
AuthPass [none]	Not Required	Not Required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
AuthProto [MD5]	Not Applicable	Not Required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Community (SNMP community name) [public]	private	Not Applicable	Contact Network Administrator	Contact Network Administrator	Contact Network Administrator

Managed device SNMP default attributes

SNMP attribute [default]	SAM21SC	UAS	GWC	SSPFS	MS 2010
Context [none]	Not Applicable	Not Required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
ContexEngineId [SecEngineID]	Not Applicable	Not Required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
DestHost [none]	Physical IP address of unit 0 or 1 (configure a PM poller for each unit)	Physical IP address of domain 0 and domain 1	Physical IP address of unit 0 and unit 1	IP address of server where the CS 2000 Management Tools reside	IP address of MS 2010
PrivPass [none]	Not Applicable	Not Required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
PrivProto [DES]	Not Applicable	Not Required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
RemotePort [161]	161	161	161	1161	161
Retries [5]					
SecEngineId [none]	Not Applicable	Not Required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
SecLevel [noAuthNoPriv]	Not Applicable	noAuthNoPriv	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
SecName [none]	Not Applicable	v3admin	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Timeout [1000000 micro seconds]					
UseNumeric [0]					
Version (SNMP version) [1]	2	3	2	1	2

An X is placed next to the attributes you selected.

c Select option 1, “(Done with selections)”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The screen displays the attributes you selected and their default value if any.

d Press any key to continue.

The Confirm Change Menu is displayed.

e Confirm the action by pressing the Enter key.

f Press any key to continue, which returns you to the Add Device Menu.

12 Set the SNMP attributes as follows:

Note: The SNMP attributes you specify for a device using this procedure will override the default SNMP attributes specified in the associated poller profile.

a Select option 3, “Modify SNMP Device Attribute Value”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The SNMP Attribute Change Template is displayed.

b Select the attribute you want to change using the up/down arrow key and change the value. When all values are correct, press the Enter key.

The screen displays the attributes and their value.

c Press any key to continue.

The Confirm Change Menu is displayed.

d Confirm the action by pressing the Enter key.

e Press any key to continue, which returns you to the Add Device Menu.

f Select option 1, “Done with configuration”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key, which returns you to the PM Poller Configuration Menu.

If you	Do
want to add another device	step 8
do not want to add another device	step 13

13 Re-sync the poller as follows:

a Select option 6, “Re-Sync the poller with new configuration” using the up/down key, and press the Enter key.

The Confirm Change Menu is displayed.

b Confirm the action by pressing the Enter key.

c Press any key to continue, which returns you to the PM Poller Configuration Menu

14 Exit the PM poller configuration and the command line interface as follows:

a Select option 1, “Exit the Configuration Menu” using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

b Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

15 You have completed this procedure.

At any time you can view the configuration data for a profile or a device. Refer to procedure Viewing the configuration data for a profile or device in this document.

Configuring the SNMP defaults for a poller profile and setting the polling interval

Application

Use this procedure to configure the default SNMP attributes in a selected poller profile, and set the interval for the PM poller to collect data.

The default SNMP attributes you specify for a poller profile, will be used by all devices associated with the profile. You can override the default SNMP attributes specified in a poller profile for a specific device.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the server that has the poller profile you want to configure

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “snmp_poller” option by typing

```
select - 16
```

and pressing the Enter key.

The PM Poller Configuration Menu is displayed.

8 Select option 2, “Configure SNMP defaults for a profile”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The Change Poller Profile Menu is displayed.

9 Select a profile using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the profile you selected.

10 Select option 1, “Accept this setting”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The Modify Profile Defaults Menu is displayed.

11 Select option 2, “Select SNMP attributes to include as default attributes”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The SNMP Profile Select SNMP Default Attributes Menu is displayed.

12 Select the attributes you want to include using the up/down arrow key. Press the Enter key after each selection.

Note: Use the table provided in procedure Setting up the PM poller on a Sun server as a reference to determine the required default SNMP attributes for the profile you are configuring.

An X is placed next to each attribute you select.

13 Select option 1, “Done with configuration”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The screen displays the attributes you selected and their default value if any.

14 Press any key to continue.

The Confirm Change Menu is displayed.

15 Confirm the action by pressing the Enter key.

16 Press any key to continue, which returns you to the Modify Profile Defaults Menu.

If you	Do
want to modify the default attribute values	step 17
do not want to modify the default attribute values	step 22

17 Select option 3, “Modify SNMP default attribute values”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The SNMP Attribute Change Template is displayed.

18 Select the attribute you want to change using the up/down arrow key and change the value. When all values are correct, press the Enter key.

The screen displays the attributes and their value.

19 Press any key to continue.

The Confirm Change Menu is displayed.

20 Confirm the action by pressing the Enter key.

21 Press any key to continue, which returns you to the Modify Profile Defaults Menu.

22 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you	Do
want to modify the polling interval	step 23
do not want to modify the polling interval	step 27

23 Select option 4, “Modify polling interval”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The Change Polling Interval Menu is displayed.

24 When prompted, enter the polling interval time (default is 30 minutes), and press the Enter key.

Note: Setting the polling interval time to a value less than 15 for a profile with a large number of devices, will impact the required disk storage requirements for CSV output files.

The Confirm Change Menu is displayed.

25 Confirm the action by pressing the Enter key.

26 Press any key to continue, which returns you to the Modify Profile Defaults Menu.

27 Select option 1, “Done with configuration”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key, which returns you to the PM Poller Configuration Menu.

28 Select option 1, “Exit the Configuration Menu” using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

29 Exit the command line interface by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Note: Exit each menu level to eventually exit the command line interface.

30 You have completed this procedure.

Viewing the configuration data for a profile or device

Application

Use this procedure to view the configuration data for a specific PM poller profile or device.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the PM poller profile you want to view

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the PM poller directory by typing

```
# cd /opt/nortel/snmp-poller/bin
```

and pressing the Enter key.

6 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you want to view the configuration data for a	Do
profile	step 7
device	step 8

7 Display the configuration data for a profile by typing

```
# ./snmpp_ctl -qprofile <profile name>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

profile name
is one of the following:

- GWC
- MIB-2
- UAS
- SSPFS

8 Display the configuration data for a device by typing

```
# ./snmpp_ctl -qdevice <device name>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

device name
is the name of the device

9 You have completed this procedure.

Deleting a device from a PM poller profile

Application

Use this procedure to delete a device from a PM poller profile.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the PM poller profile from which you want to delete a device

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “snmp_poller” option by typing

```
select - 16
```

and pressing the Enter key.

The PM Poller Configuration Menu is displayed.

8 Select option 4, “Delete a device from a selected profile”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

9 Enter the device name, and press the Enter key.

The Delete Device Menu is displayed.

10 Select the device profile using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the device profile you selected.

11 Select option 1, “(Done with selections)”, using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

12 Press any key to continue.

The Confirm Change Menu is displayed.

13 Confirm the action by pressing the Enter key.

14 Press any key to continue, which returns you to the PM Poller Configuration menu.

15 Select option 1, “Exit the Configuration Menu” using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

16 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

17 You have completed this procedure.

Creating an OMPUSH session

Application

Use this procedure to create an OMPUSH session using one of the following two methods:

- Creating an OMPUSH session in menu mode
- Creating an OMPUSH session from the command line

You can create a maximum of six OMPUSH sessions.

Only one instance of the OMPUSH session configuration tool (ompush_cfg) is supported at one time.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

Creating an OMPUSH session in menu mode

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you want to create the OMPUSH session

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

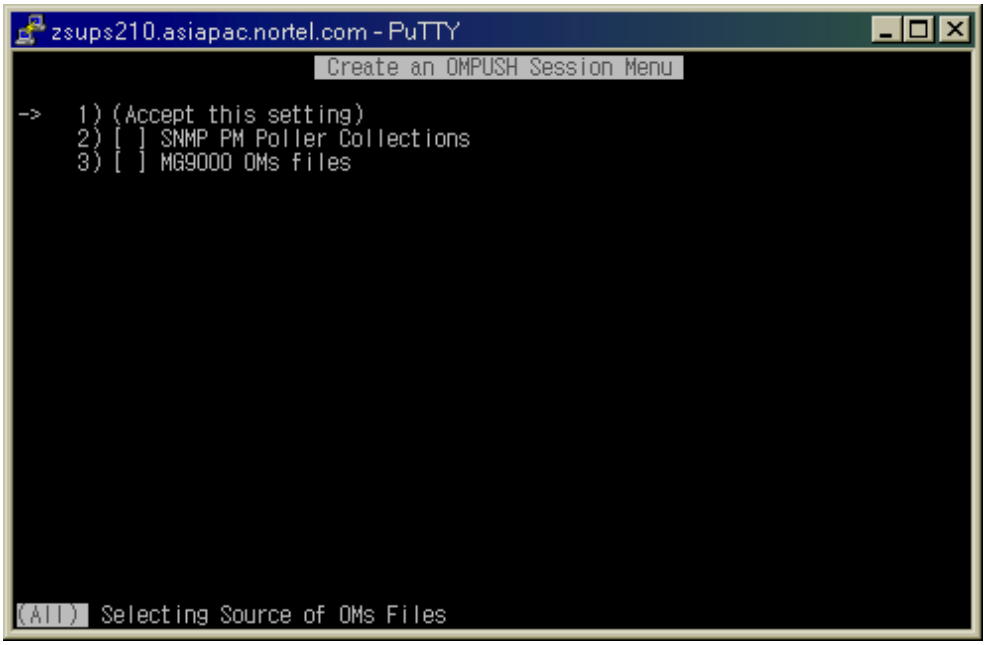
3 Access the OMPUSH configuration menu by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -menu
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 Select option 1, "Create a new OMPUSH session", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

Example response:



5 Select the source of OM files by typing the menu number or using the up/down key , and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the source you selected.

6 Select option 1, "Accept this setting", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

7 When prompted, enter the name of the session, and press the Enter key.

8 Use the following table to determine your next step.

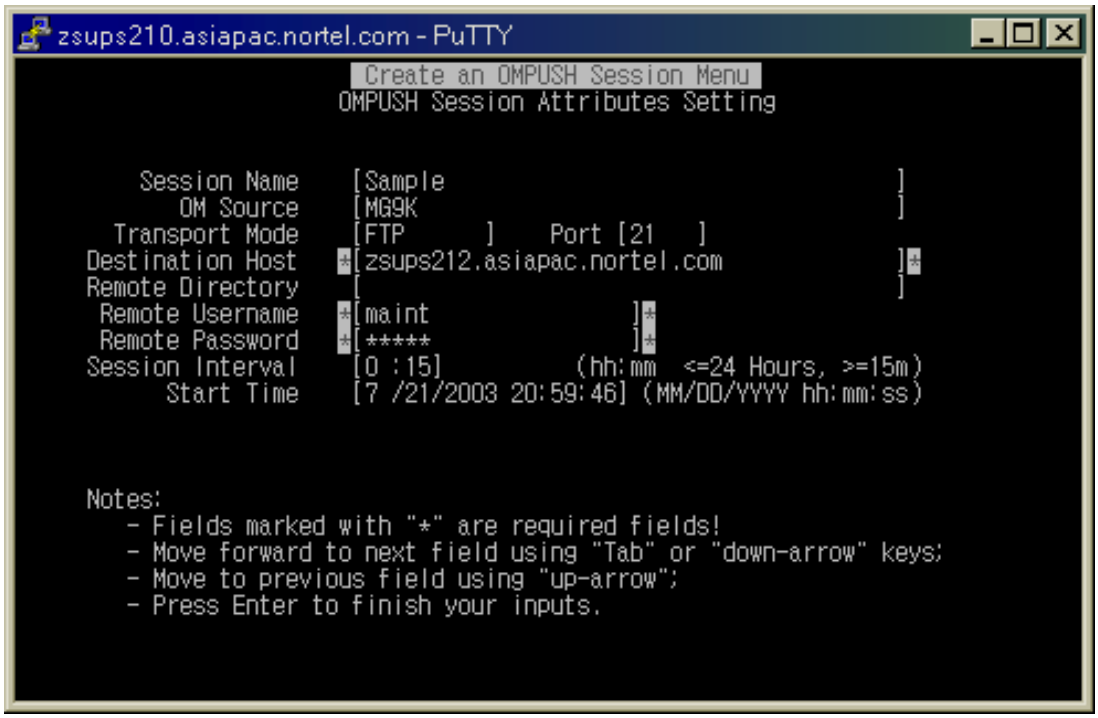
If you	Do
want to modify the default transfer mode (FTP)	step 9
do not want to modify the transfer mode	step 10

9 Select option 3, "SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP)", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the transfer mode you selected.

10 Select option 1, "Accept this setting", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

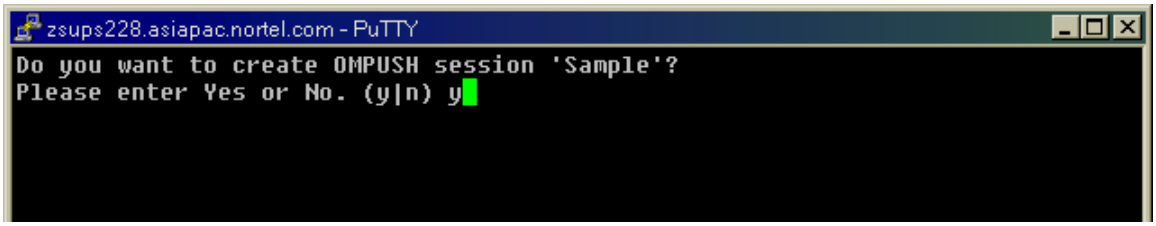
Example response:



11 Enter the session attributes as required, and press the Enter key when finished.

Note: Changing the session name at this point is not supported. If you want to change the name, you need to delete this session and create a new one under the desired name.

Example response:



12 Confirm you want to create this new session by typing

`y`

and pressing the Enter key.

If you	Do
want to create another session	step 4
do not want to create another session	step 13

13 Select option 7, "Exit configuration tool", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

14 You have completed this procedure.

Creating an OMPUSH session from the command line

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

> **`telnet <server>`**

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server where you want to create the OMPUSH session

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Create a new session by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -create <SessionName>
<attribute=value>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Where

SessionName
is the name of the session you want to create

attribute=value
are the following attributes:

- host=destination host (name or IP address)
- user=FTP or SFTP user name
- pwd=FTP or SFTP user password
- src=source of OM files (MG9K or poller)
- mode=transfer mode (FTP or SFTP)
- port=FTP or SFTP service port (21 for FTP, or 22 for SFTP)
- dir=upload directory for OM files on destination host (default is user's login directory)
- interval=session interval (in minutes)
- start=session start day and time (mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss)

Example

```
ompush_cfg -create sample host=47.142.89.70
user=user1 pwd=user1psswd src=poller
interval=20
```

4 You have completed this procedure.

Activating or deactivating an OMPUSH session

Application

Use this procedure to activate or deactivate an OMPUSH session using one of the following two methods:

- Activating or deactivating an OMPUSH session in menu mode
- Activating or deactivating an OMPUSH session from the command line

By default, an OMPUSH session is activated when it is created.

ATTENTION
When a session is deactivated, the session will not transfer any OM files to its destination host.

Only one instance of the OMPUSH session configuration tool (ompush_cfg) is supported at one time.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

Activating or deactivating an OMPUSH session in menu mode

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the OMPUSH session you want to activate or deactivate

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

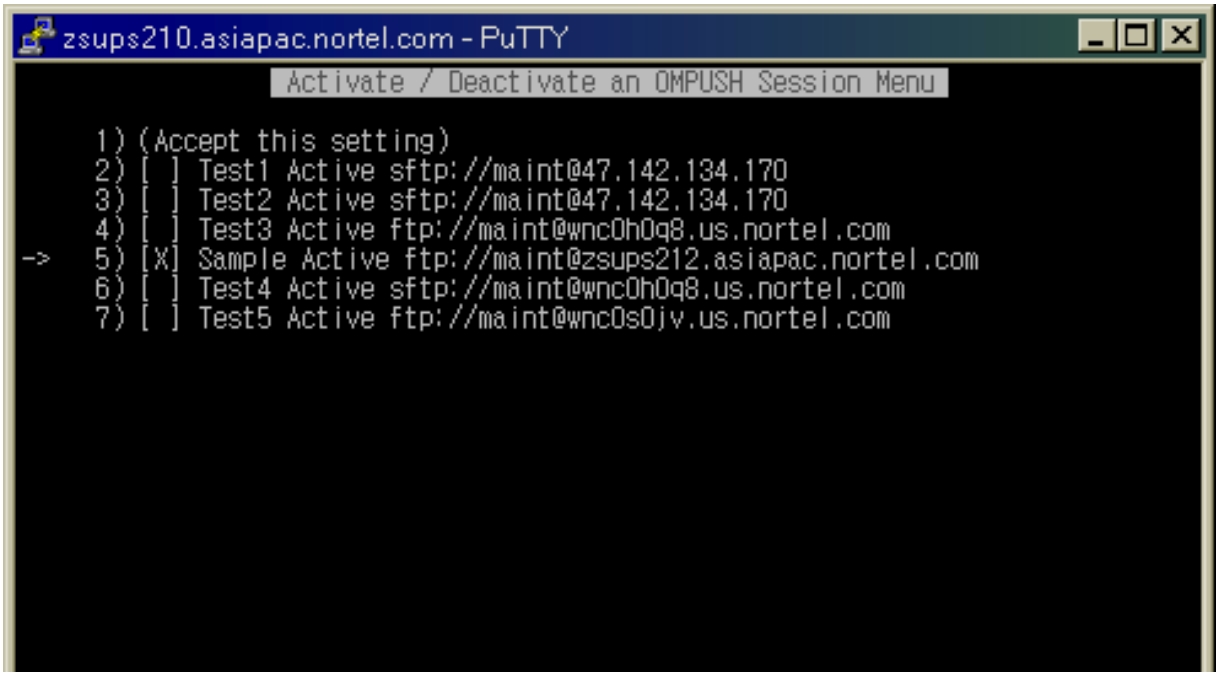
3 Access the OMPUSH configuration menu by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -menu
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 Select option 3, "Activate/Deactivate an OMPUSH session", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

Example response:



All session items are shown in the following format:

<Session_Name> <Active/Inactive> <TransMode>://<RemoteUser>@<Destination_Host>

5 Select the session you want to activate or deactivate by typing the menu number or using the up/down key, and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the session you selected.

6 Select option 1, "Accept this setting", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

7 Confirm you want to make the session Active or Inactive by typing

```
y
```

and pressing the Enter key.

If you	Do
want to activate or deactivate another session	step 4
do not want to activate or deactivate another session	step 8

8 Select option 7, "Exit configuration tool", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

9 You have completed this procedure.

Activating or deactivating an OMPUSH session from the command line

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the OMPUSH session you want to activate or deactivate

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you want to	Do
activate a session	step 4
deactivate a session	step 5

4 Activate a session by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -activate <SessionName>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Where

SessionName
is the name of the session you want to activate

5 Deactivate a session by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -deactivate <SessionName>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Where

SessionName
is the name of the session you want to deactivate

6 You have completed this procedure.

Modifying an OMPUSH session

Application

Use this procedure to modify an OMPUSH session using one of the following two methods:

- Modifying an OMPUSH session in menu mode
- Modifying an OMPUSH session from the command line

Only one instance of the OMPUSH session configuration tool (ompush_cfg) is supported at one time.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

Modifying an OMPUSH session in menu mode

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the OMPUSH session you want to modify

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

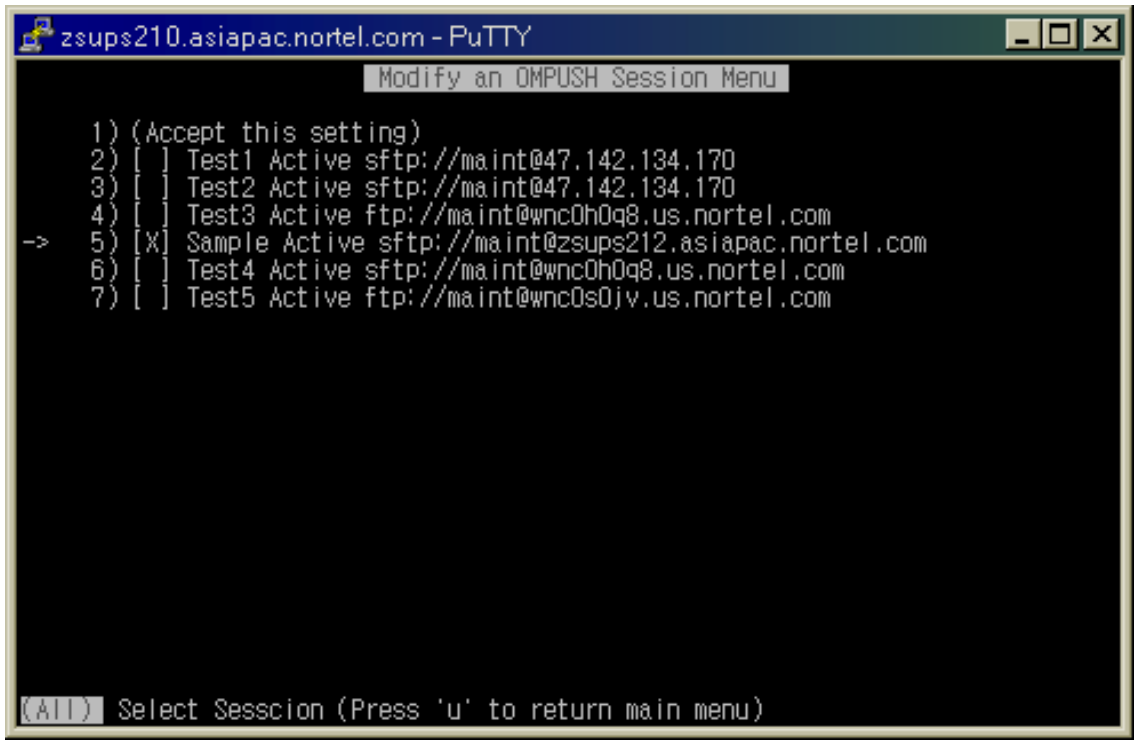
3 Access the OMPUSH configuration menu by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -menu
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 Select option 2, "Modify an OMPUSH session", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

Example response:



All session items are shown in the following format:

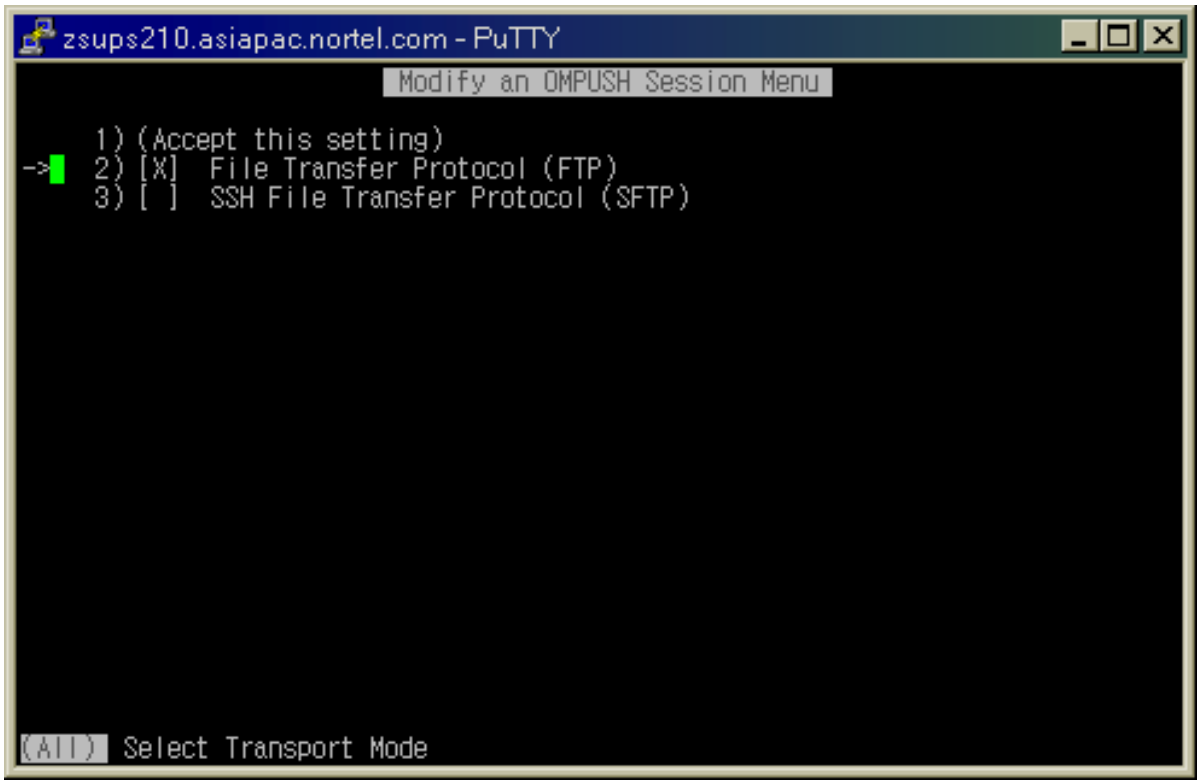
<Session_Name> <Active/Inactive> <TransMode>://<RemoteUser>@<Destination_Host>

5 Select the session you want to modify by typing the menu number or using the up/down key, and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the session you selected.

6 Select option 1, "Accept this setting", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

Example response:



7 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you	Do
want to modify the transfer mode	step 8
do not want to modify the transfer mode	step 9

8 Select the transfer mode you want to use by typing the menu number or using the up/down key, and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the transfer mode you selected.

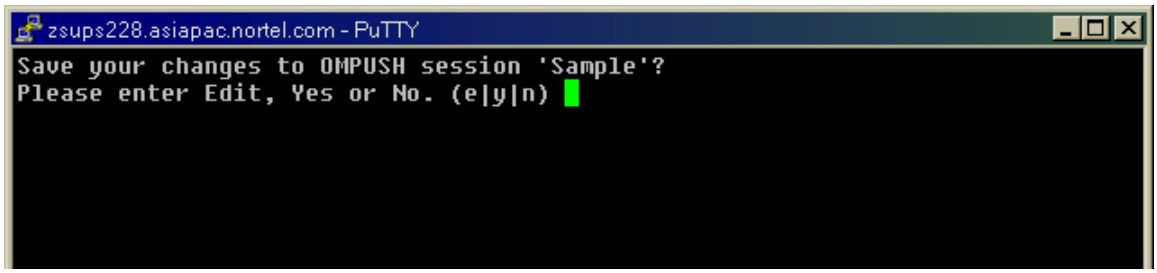
9 Select option 1, "Accept this setting", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

The OMPUSH session attributes are displayed.

10 Modify the session attributes as required, and press the Enter key when finished.

Note: You can modify any of the attributes for a session except the session name.

Example response:



11 Save your modifications by typing

`y`

and pressing the Enter key.

If you	Do
want to modify another session	step 4
do not want to modify another session	step 12

12 Select option 7, "Exit configuration tool", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

13 You have completed this procedure.

Modifying an OMPUSH session from the command line

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

> **`telnet <server>`**

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the OMPUSH session you want to modify

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Modify a session by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -modify <SessionName>
<attribute=value>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Where

SessionName
is the name of the session you want to modify

attribute=value
is any of the following attributes:

- host=destination host (name or IP address)
- user=FTP or SFTP user name
- pwd=FTP or SFTP user password
- src=source of OM files (MG9K or poller)
- mode=transfer mode (FTP or SFTP)
- port=FTP or SFTP service port (21 for FTP, or 22 for SFTP)
- dir=upload directory for OM files on destination host (default is user's login directory)
- interval=session interval

Example

```
ompush_cfg -modify sample mode=ftp port=21
interval=20
```

4 You have completed this procedure

Deleting an OMPUSH session

Application

Use this procedure to delete an OMPUSH session using one of the following two methods:

- Deleting an OMPUSH session in menu mode
- Deleting an OMPUSH session from the command line

Only one instance of the OMPUSH session configuration tool (ompush_cfg) is supported at one time.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

Deleting an OMPUSH session in menu mode

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the OMPUSH session you want to delete

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

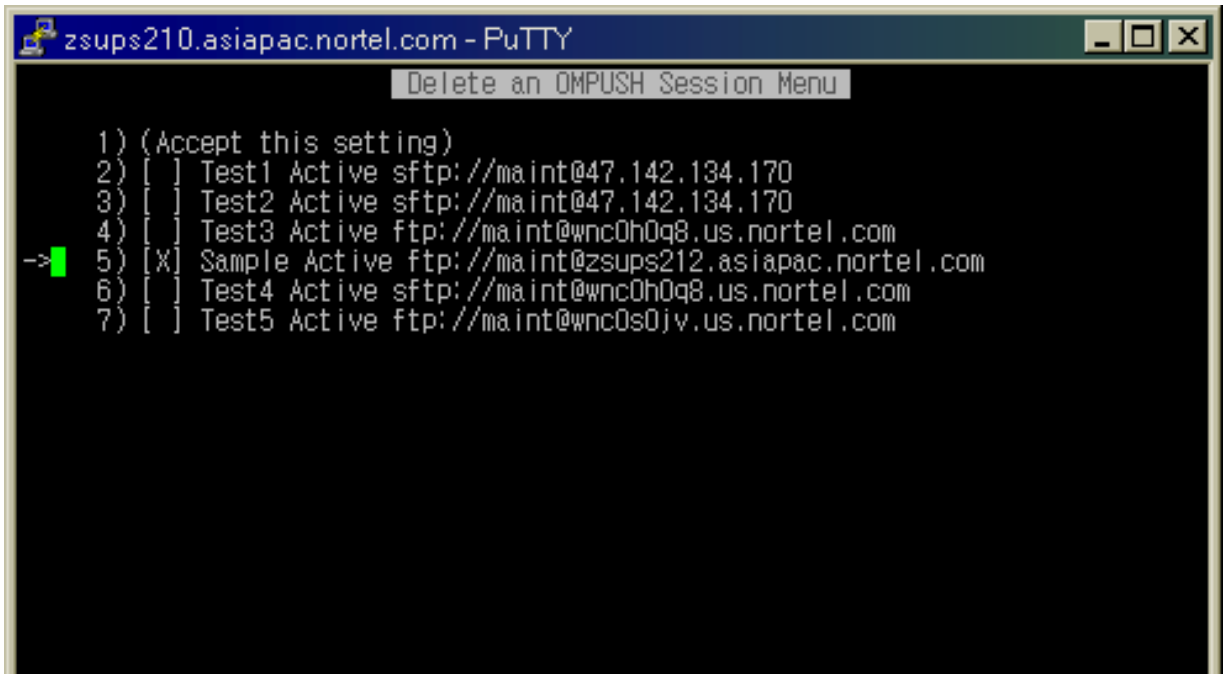
3 Access the OMPUSH configuration menu by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -menu
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 Select option 5, "Delete an OMPUSH session", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

Example response:



All session items are shown in the following format:

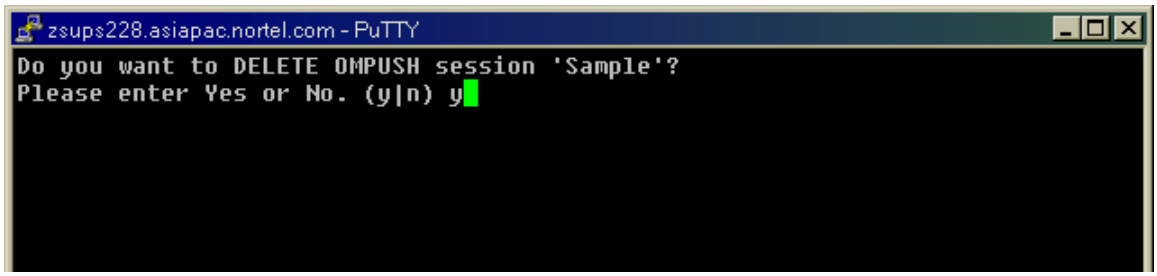
<Session_Name> <Active/Inactive> <TransMode>://<RemoteUser>@<Destination_Host>

5 Select the session you want to delete by typing the menu number or using the up/down key, and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the session you selected.

6 Select option 1, "Accept this setting", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

Example response:



7 Confirm you want to delete the session by typing

y

and pressing the Enter key.

Note: If the session is running, the system will not allow you to delete it.

If you	Do
want to delete another session	step 4
do not want to delete another session	step 8

8 Select option 7, "Exit configuration tool", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

9 You have completed this procedure.

Deleting an OMPUSH session from the command line

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the OMPUSH session you want to delete

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Delete a session by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -delete <SessionName>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Where

SessionName
is the name of the session you want to delete

4 You have completed this procedure.

Querying OMPUSH session attributes

Application

Use this procedure to query the attributes of an OMPUSH session using one of the following two methods:

- Querying OMPUSH session attributes in menu mode
- Querying OMPUSH session attributes from the command line

Only one instance of the OMPUSH session configuration tool (ompush_cfg) is supported at one time.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

Querying OMPUSH session attributes in menu mode

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the OMPUSH sessions you want to query

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

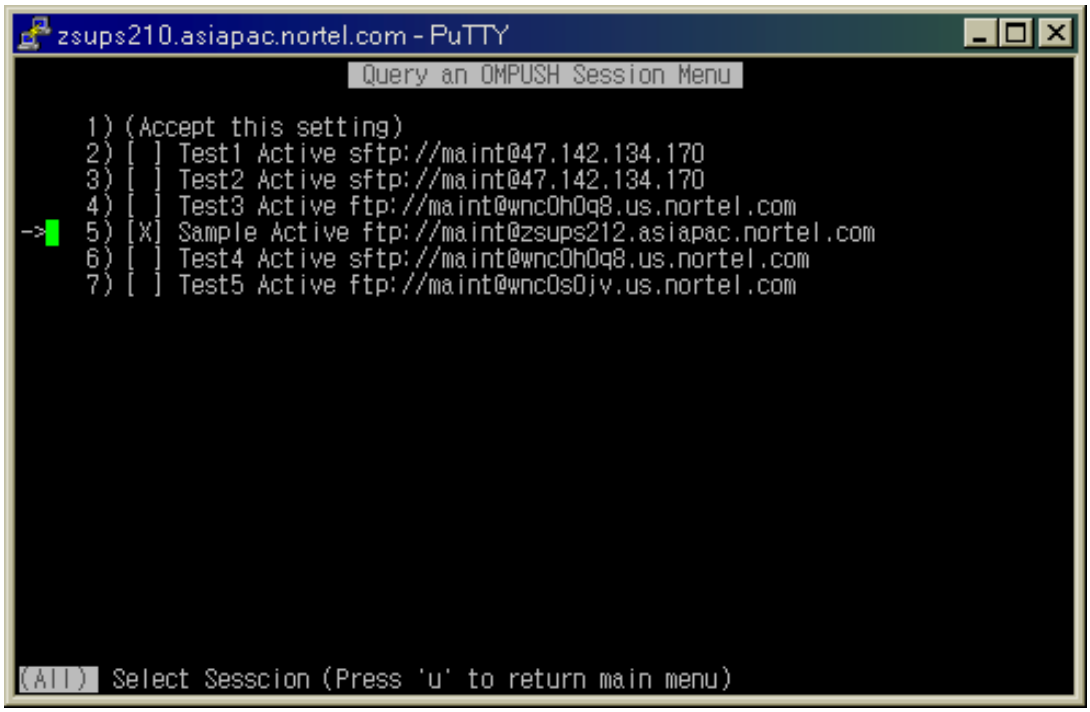
3 Access the OMPUSH configuration menu by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -menu
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 Select option 4, "Query attributes of an OMPUSH session", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

Example response:



All session items are shown in the following format:

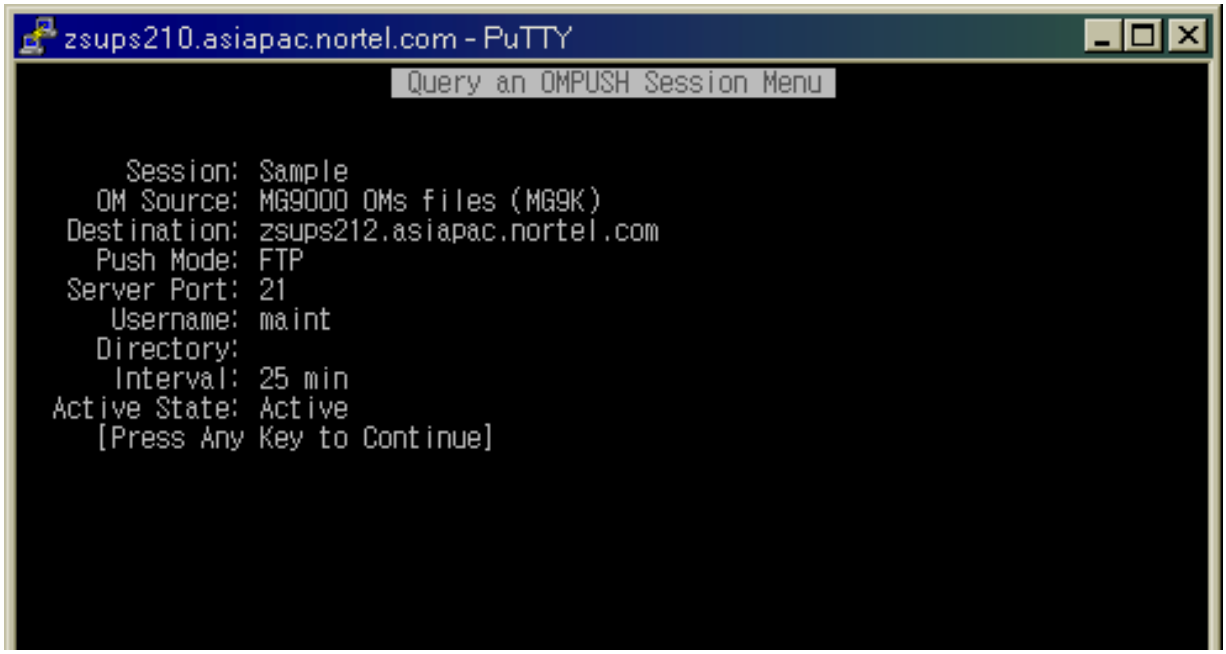
<Session_Name> <Active/Inactive> <TransMode>://<RemoteUser>@<Destination_Host>

5 Select the session you want to query by typing the menu number or using the up/down key, and press the Enter key.

An X is placed next to the session you selected.

6 Select option 1, "Accept this setting", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

Example response:



7 Press any key to return to the main menu.

If you	Do
want to query another session's attributes	step 4
do not want to query another session's attributes	step 8

8 Select option 7, "Exit configuration tool", by typing the menu number or using the up/down arrow key, and press the Enter key.

9 You have completed this procedure.

Querying OMPUSH session attributes from the command line

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server that has the OMPUSH sessions you want to query

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Query an OMPUSH session by typing

```
$ ompush_cfg -query <SessionName>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Where

SessionName
is the name of the session you want to query

Note: If you do not specify the session name, the system will display the details for all existing sessions.

4 You have completed this procedure.

Setting the TMM CLLI name

Application

Use this procedure to set the TMM CLLI name.

Prerequisites

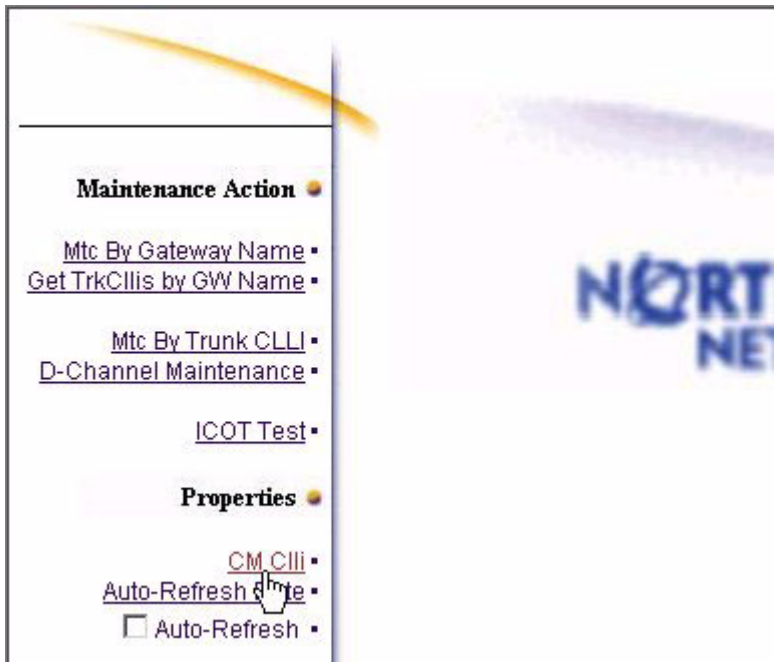
Start the TMM GUI before you begin this procedure. Refer to procedure "Accessing the GUI for the Trunk Maintenance Manager" in the CS 2000 Management Tools Administration and Security document, NN10172-611, if required.

Action

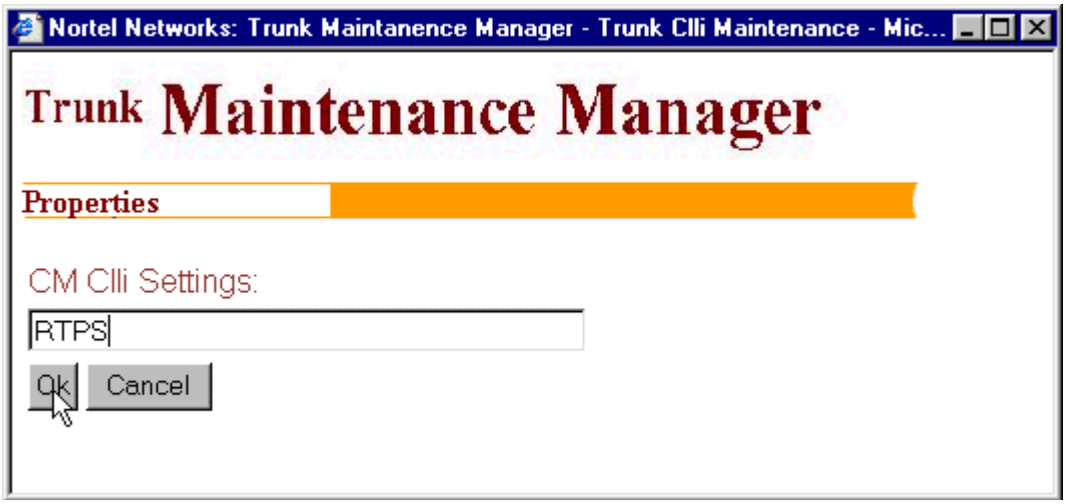
Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At the TMM client window

1 Click the **CM Clli** link on the left side of the page.



2 Enter the CLLI name for the Communication server 2000, and click **Ok**.



3 You have completed this procedure.

Setting the TMM Auto Refresh value

Application

Use this procedure to set the auto refresh value.

Prerequisites

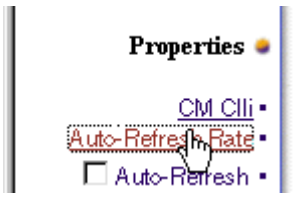
Start the TMM GUI before you begin this procedure. Refer to procedure "Accessing the GUI for the Trunk Maintenance Manager" in the CS 2000 Management Tools Administration and Security document, NN10172-611, if required.

Action

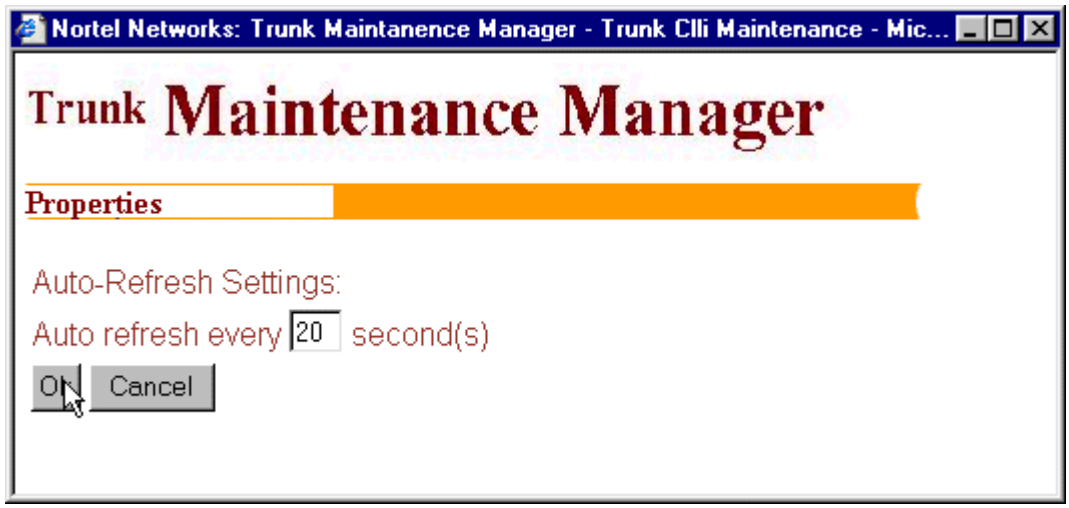
Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At the TMM client window

1 Click the **Auto-Refresh Rate** link on the left side of the window.



2 Enter a new value and click **Ok**.



3 You have completed this procedure.

Turning TMM Auto-Refresh on or off

Application

Use this procedure to toggle auto-fresh.

Prerequisites

Start the TMM GUI before you begin this procedure. Refer to procedure "Accessing the GUI for the Trunk Maintenance Manager" in the CS 2000 Management Tools Administration and Security document, NN10172-611, if required.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At the TMM client window

1 Select the **Auto-Refresh** check box on the left side of the page.

2 You have completed this procedure.

Setting the TMM confirmation for the busy command

Application

Use this procedure to turn confirmation for the busy command on or off. When turned on, the user will be prompted to confirm the busy command when attempting to busy an entire posted set of trunks.

Prerequisites

None

Action

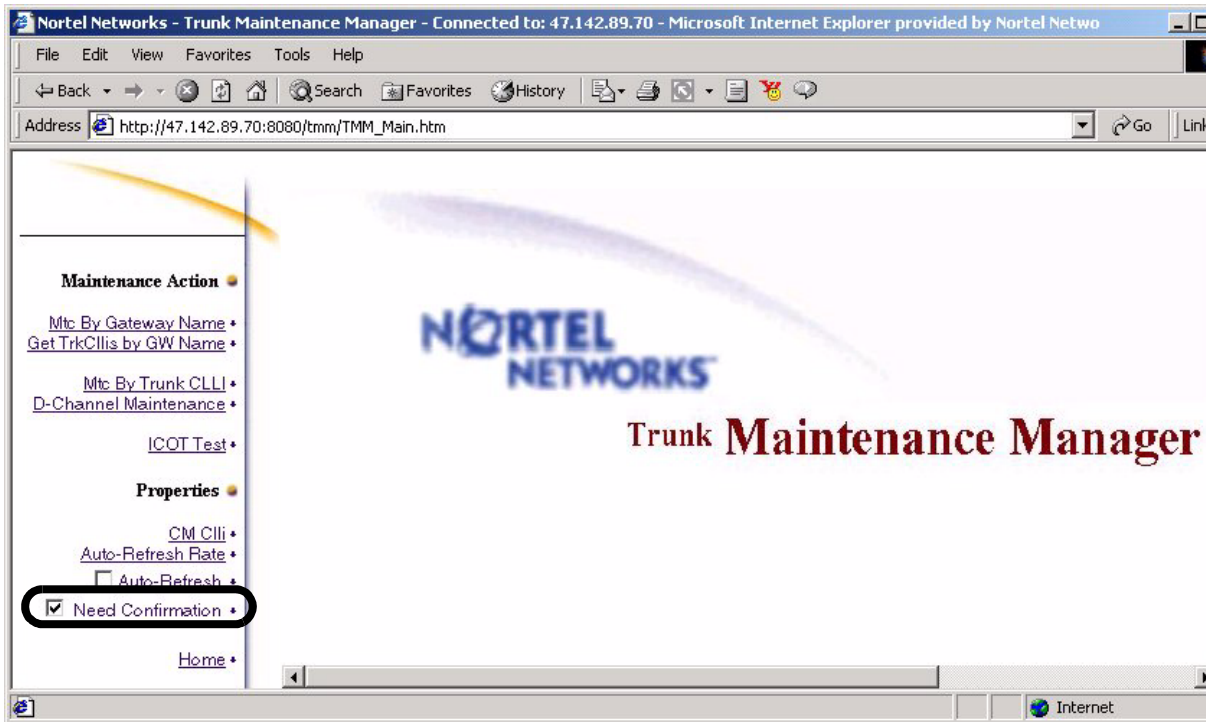
Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Launch the Trunk Maintenance Manager (TMM) GUI. Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications, in this document, if required.

At the TMM GUI

1 Check the **Need Confirmation** checkbox.



2 You have completed this procedure.

Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications

Application

Use this procedure to launch any one of the following CS 2000 Management Tools client application graphical user interfaces (GUIs):

- Trunk Maintenance Manager
- CS2000 Management Tools
- Line Maintenance Manager
- CS2000 SAM21 Manager
- Network Patch Manager

  Note: The Network Patch Manager also has a command line user interface (CLUI). Refer to procedure Accessing the Network Patch Manager CLUI in this document.

- Batch Configuration Monitor

This procedure offers the following four methods to launch a CS 2000 Management Tools client application:

- Launching applications from a web browser. You must use this method when launching an application for the first time.
- Launching applications from the JWS Application Manager.

  Note: You cannot use this method to launch the Trunk Maintenance Manager (TMM) or the Batch Configuration Monitor.

- Launching applications from a desktop icon or Start menu (Windows only).

  Note: You cannot use this method to launch the Trunk Maintenance Manager (TMM) or the Batch Configuration Monitor.

- Launching specific applications using a URL.

Prerequisites

Ensure the client workstation meets the minimum requirements. Refer to section “Client workstation requirements” under "CS 2000 Management Tools" in the CS 2000 Management Tools Basics document, NN10020-111.

ATTENTION

If you have an ATI Raedon 7000 series graphics card installed on your desktop computer, or an ATI Mobility graphics chip installed in your laptop computer, you may experience the “blue screen of death” in your Windows environment. You can obtain information on this issue at the following URL: http://developer.java.sun.com/developer/bugParade/bugs/4713003.html. A workaround for this issue is to download the latest ATI graphics driver from the following web site http://mirror.ati.com/support/driver.html. Contact your IT support team if you need assistance.

You need the IP address or host name of the CS 2000 Management Tools server, and a valid user name and password to launch an application.

Note: Users of the CS 2000 Management Tools client applications must belong to the primary user group “succssn” for login access, and to one or more secondary user groups, which specify the operations a user is authorized to perform. If required, refer to procedure “Setting up users on a Sun server” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Administration and Security document, NN10172-611.

You must have Java™ 2 Runtime Environment (JRE) version 1.4.1_02 and Java™ Web Start (JWS) version 1.2.0_02 installed to launch the following applications:

- CS2000 Management Tools
- Line Maintenance Manager
- CS2000 SAM21 Manager
- Network Patch Manager

Note: JWS 1.2.0_02 is included as part of JRE 1.4.1_02.

Action

Launching applications from a web browser

At your workstation

1 Launch your web browser.

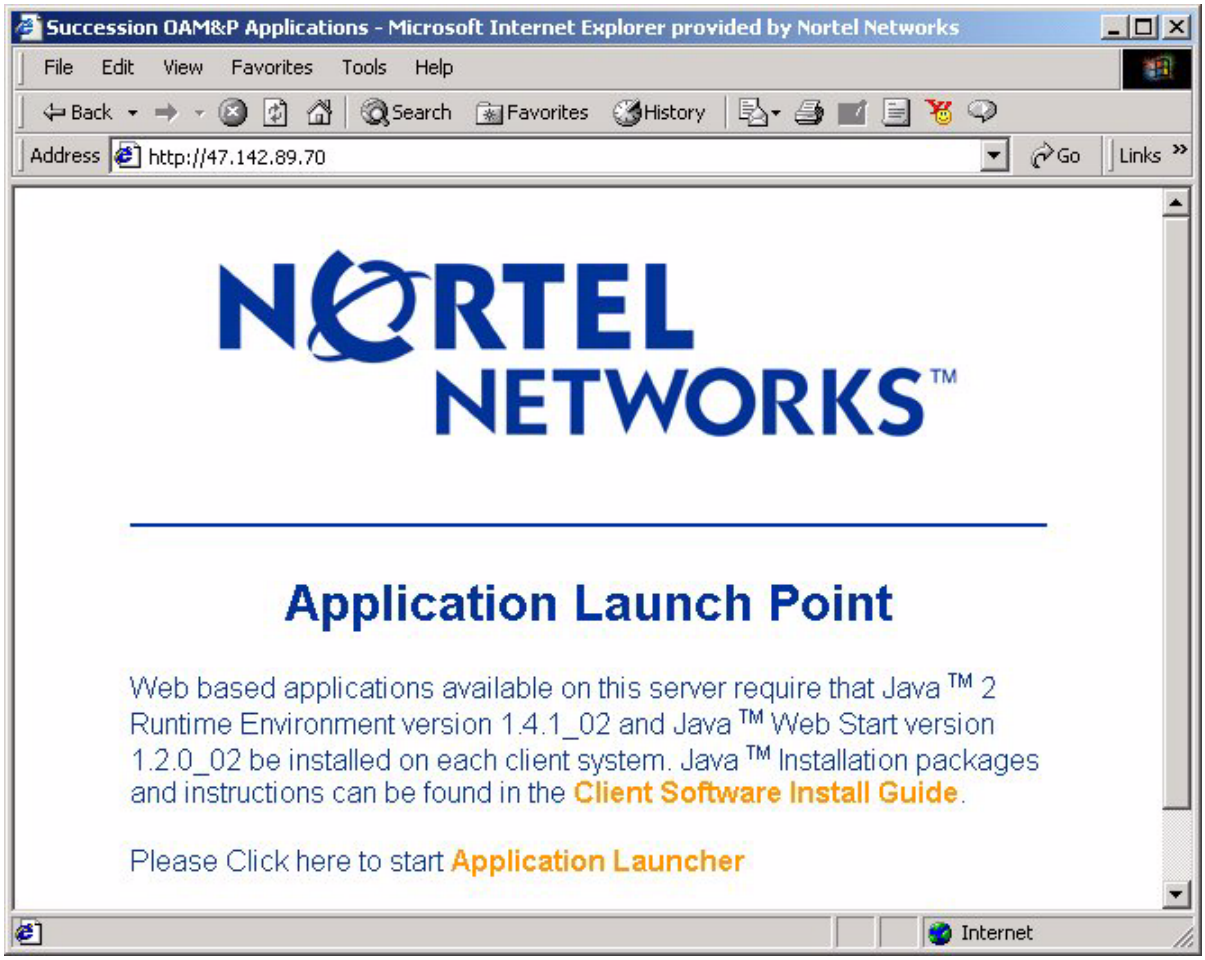
2 Access the CS 2000 Management Tools server by typing

>http://<host>

where

<host>
is the name or IP address of the CS 2000 Management Tools server where the CS2M software package is installed

The “Application Launch Point” page appears.



3 Refer to the following table to determine your next step.

If	Do
you have JRE 1.4.1_02 and JWS 1.2.0_02 installed	step 9
you do not have JRE 1.4.1_02 and JWS 1.2.0_02 installed	step 4
you do not know which version of JRE and JWS you have	step 4

4 Click **Client Software Install Guide** and follow the instructions under “How to check version” to verify your client setup.

If	Do
you have JRE 1.4.1_02 and JWS 1.2.0_02 installed	step 8
you do not have JRE 1.4.1_02 and JWS 1.2.0_02 installed	step 5

5 Click **Java 2 Runtime Environment Install Guide** under “Microsoft Windows” or “Sun Solaris” for system requirements and installation instructions.

6 Once you have read through the “Java 2 Runtime Environment Install Guide”, click the **Back** button to return to the “Client Software Installation” page.

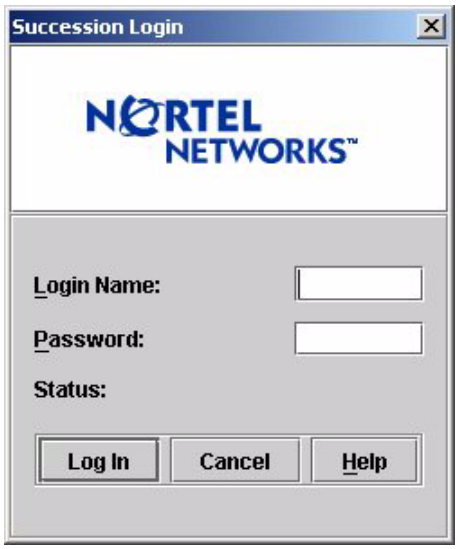
7 Click **Java 2 Runtime Environment Software Download** under “Microsoft Windows” or “Sun Solaris” to download and install the software.

Note: You must have administrative privileges to install the software on the workstation.

8 Click the **Back** button to return to the “Application Launch Point”.

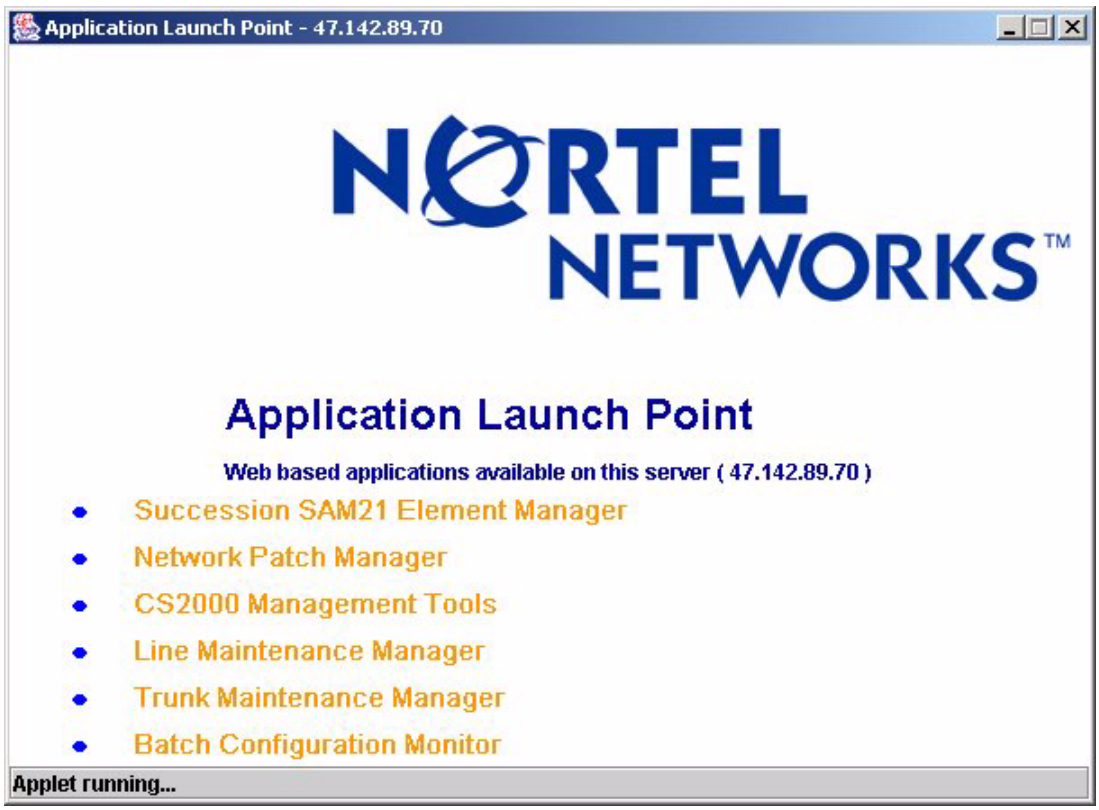
9 Click **Application Launcher**.

The Login window appears.



10 Enter your user name and password, then click **Log In**.

The Application Launch Point, similar to following, appears.



11 Click on the link for the application you want to launch.

The interface for the application you launched, is displayed.

12 You have completed this procedure.

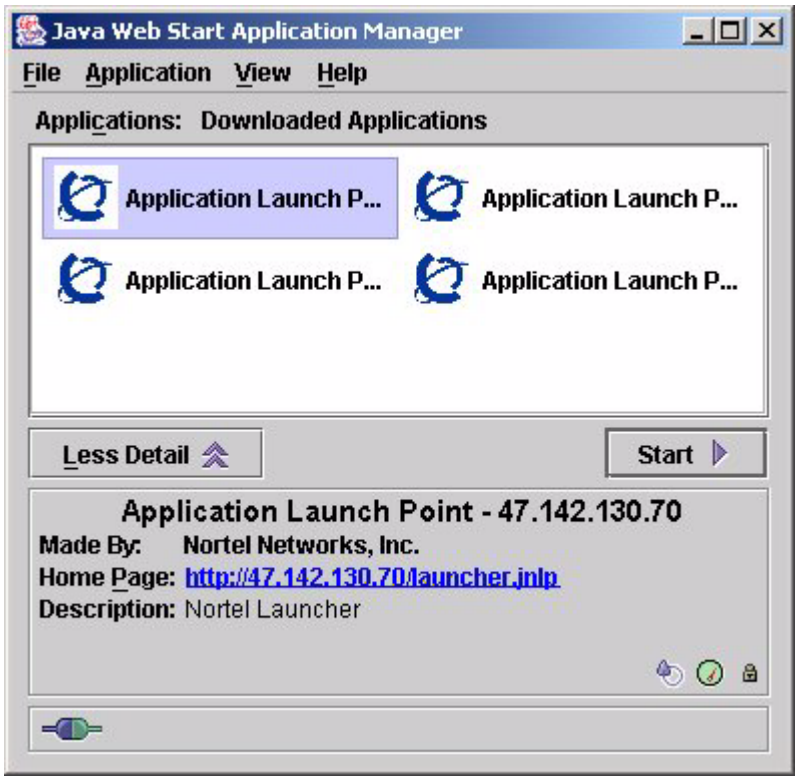
Launching applications from the JWS Application Manager

ATTENTION

You can use this method to launch the CS2000 Management Tools, Line Maintenance Manager (LMM), Network Patch Manager (NPM), and CS2000 SAM21 Manager client applications, but not the Trunk Maintenance Manager (TMM) or Batch Configuration Monitor.

At your workstation

1 Launch the Java Web Start Application Manager.

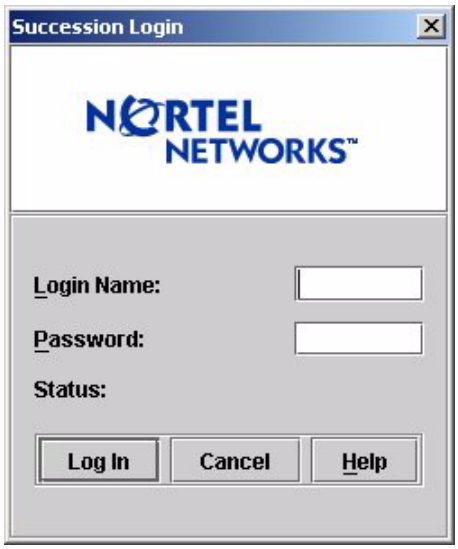


Note: If you do not see the downloaded applications as shown in the example above, on the **View** menu, click **Downloaded Applications**.

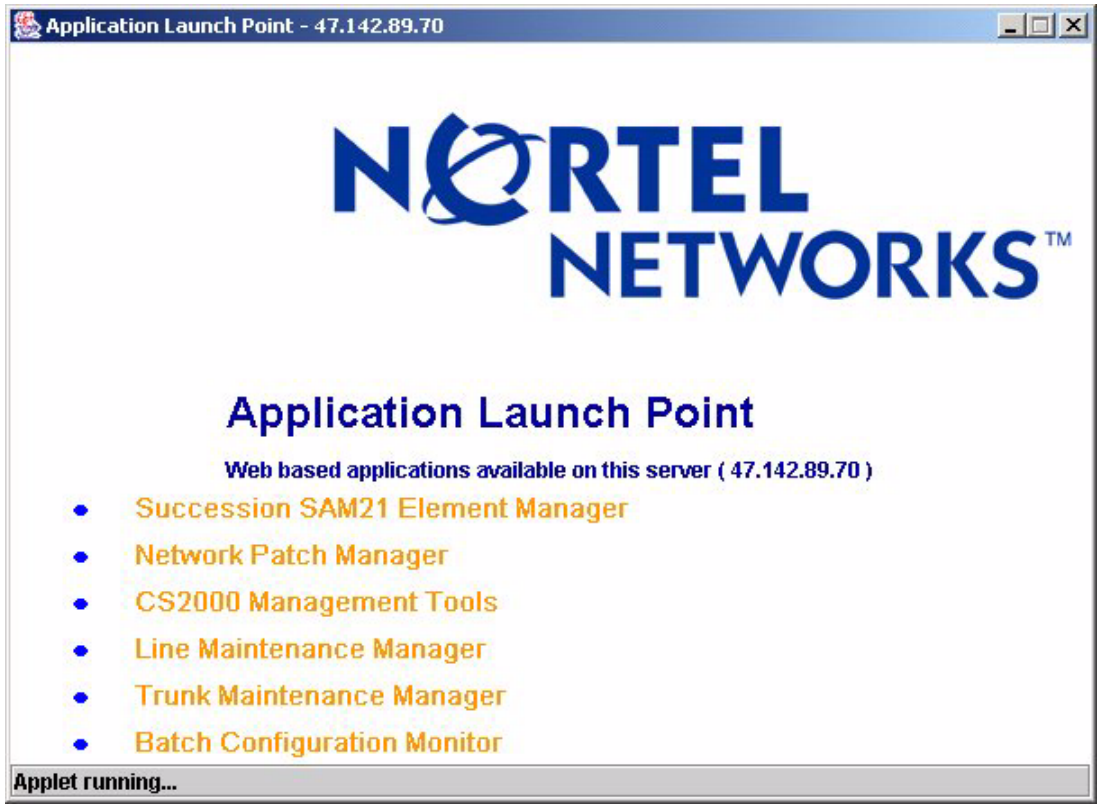
2 Double click on the Application Launch Point you want to access, or select the Application Launch Point and click **Start**.

The Login window appears.

3 Enter your user name and password, then click **Log In**.



The Application Launch Point, similar to following, appears.



4 Click on the link for the application you want to launch.

The interface for the application you launched, is displayed.

5 You have completed this procedure.

Launching applications from a desktop icon or Start menu (Windows only)

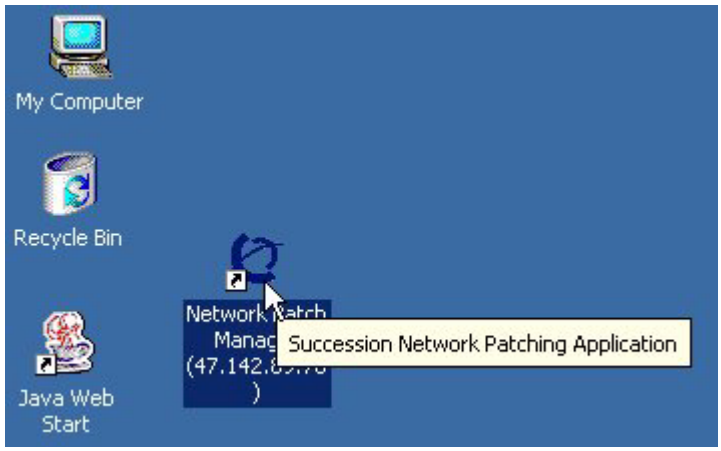
ATTENTION
You can use this method to launch the CS2000 Management Tools, Line Maintenance Manager (LMM), Network Patch Manager (NPM), and CS2000 SAM21 Manager client applications, but not the Trunk Maintenance Manager (TMM) or Batch Configuration Monitor.

At your workstation

1 Perform step a to launch an application from a desktop icon, or b to launch an application from the Start menu.

a Locate the short-cut icon on your desktop, and double click on it to start the application.

Note: For short-cut icons to be present on your desktop, you must have the right settings under the Shortcut Options tab, which is accessed through **File->Preferences** in the JWS Application Manager.

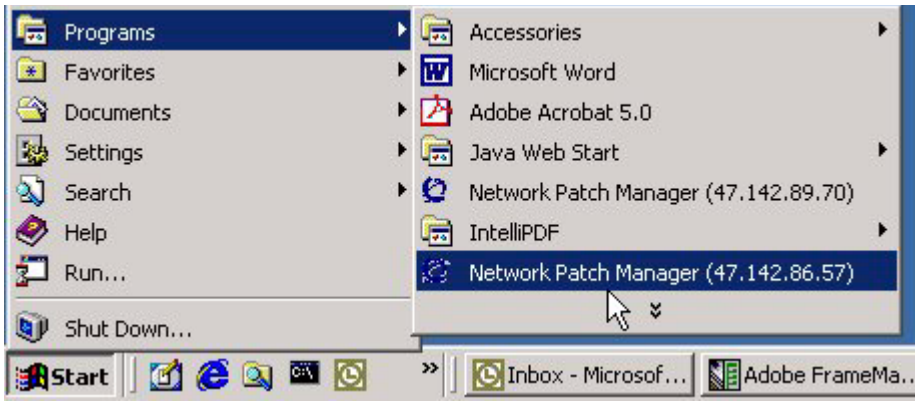


The Login window appears.

Proceed to step 2.

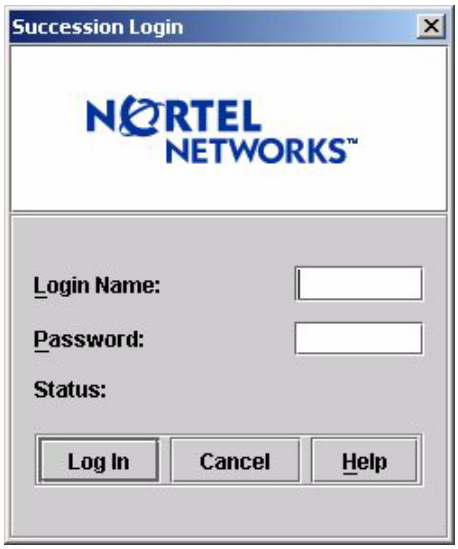
OR

b To launch a CS 2000 Management Tools client application from the Start menu, click **Start->Programs**, then click on the CS 2000 Management Tools client application you want to launch.

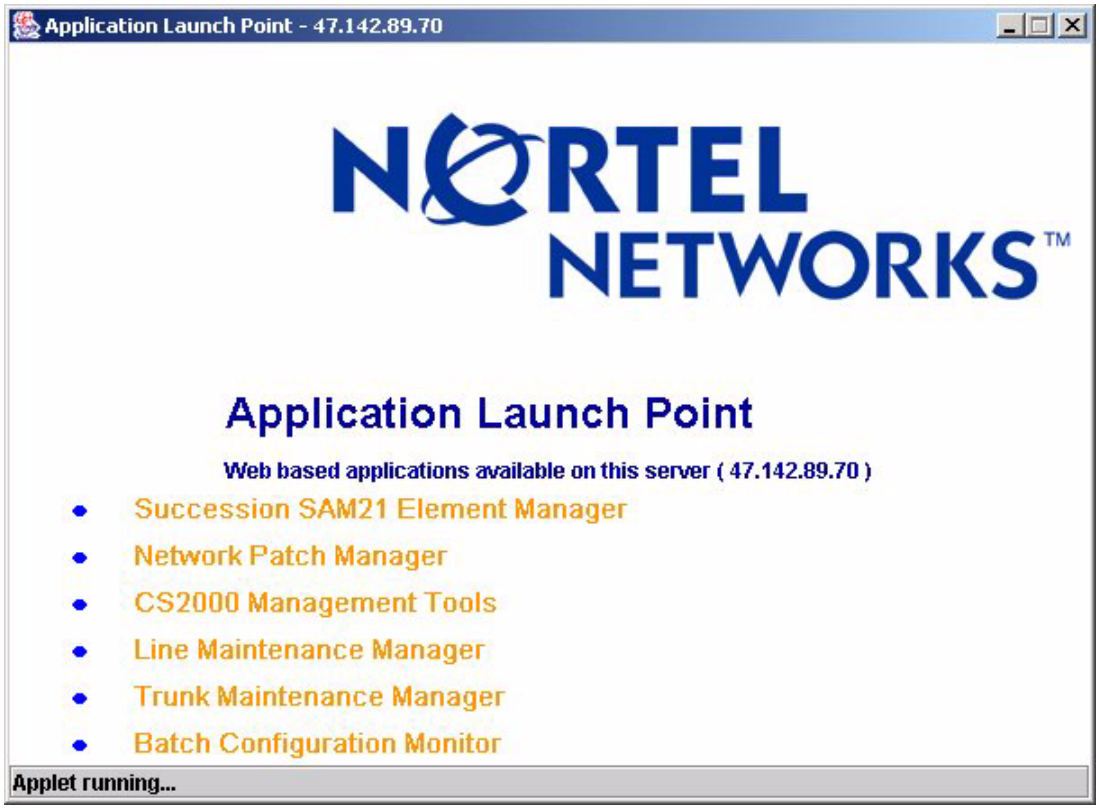


The Login window appears.

2 Enter your user name and password, then click **Log In**.



The Application Launch Point, similar to following, appears.



3 Click on the link for the application you want to launch.

The interface for the application you launched, is displayed.

4 You have completed this procedure.

Launching specific applications using a URL

ATTENTION

You must have Java™ 2 Runtime Environment (JRE) version 1.4.1_02 and Java™ Web Start (JWS) version 1.2.0_02 installed to launch the applications. If this is the first time you are launching an application, use the first method provided in this procedure Launching applications from a web browser.

At your workstation

1 Launch your web browser.

2 In the Address field, enter one of the following URLs for the application you want to launch:

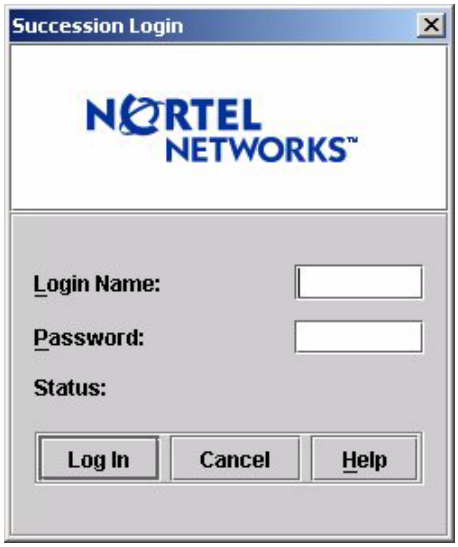
- CS2000 Management Tools - http://<host>/sesm/sesm.jnlp
- Line Maintenance Manager - http://<host>/sesm/lmm.jnlp
- Trunk Maintenance Manager - http://<host>/sesm/tmm.html
- Batch Configuration Monitor - http://<host>/sesm/bpt.html
- CS2000 SAM21 Manager - http://<host>/sam21em/sam21em.jnlp
- Network Patch Manager - http://<host>/npm/npm.jnlp

Where

host
is the host name or IP address of the CS 2000 Management Tools server

The Login window appears.

3 Enter your user name and password, then click **Log In**.



The interface for the application you launched, is displayed.

4 You have completed this procedure.

Accessing the Network Patch Manager CLUI

Application

Use this procedure to access the Network Patch Manager (NPM) command line user interface (CLUI).

Note: The Network Patch Manager also has a graphical user interface (GUI). Refer to procedure Launching CS 2000 Management Tools client applications in this document.

Prerequisites

You must have a valid user ID and password to access the NPM interface. In addition, you must be assigned to user group “emsadm” to perform patching activities using the NPM. If required, refer to procedure “Setting up users on a Sun server” in the CS 2000 Management Tools Administration and Security document, NN10172-611.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server where NPM resides

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Start the NPM CLUI by typing

```
$ npm
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

Example response:

```
Entering shell mode: Enter ‘npm’ commands, help
or quit to exit.

npm>
```

5 You have completed this procedure.

Clearing the JWS cache on a client workstation

Application

Use this procedure to clear the Java ™ Web Start (JWS) cache on a client workstation.

The JWS cache on a client worksation needs to be cleared after an HTTPS certificate is installed on an existing Sun server that was not previously using a certificate. Clearing the cache allows you to properly launch the CS 2000 Management Tools client applications from your workstation.

Prerequisites

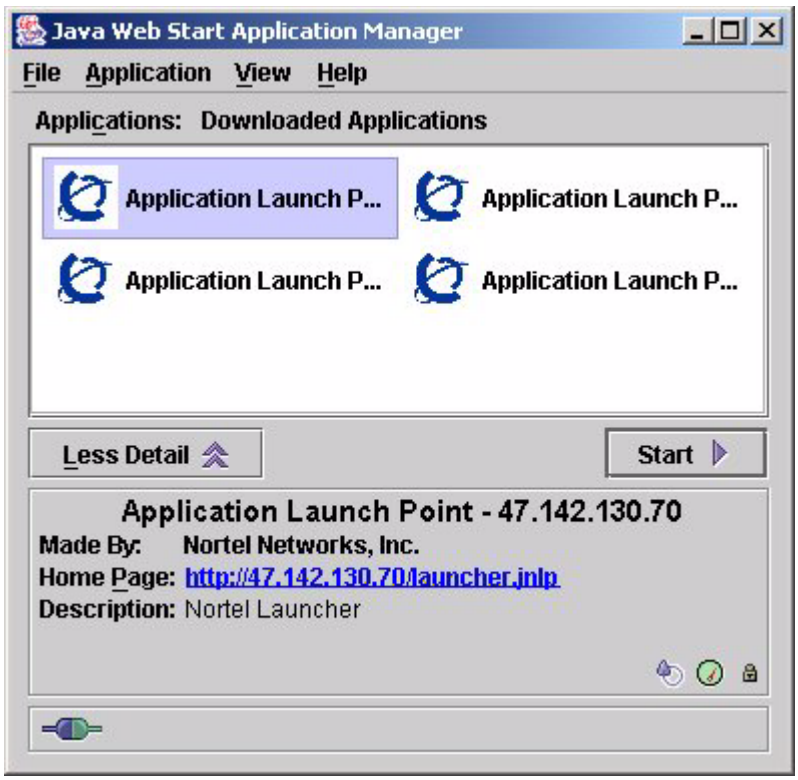
None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

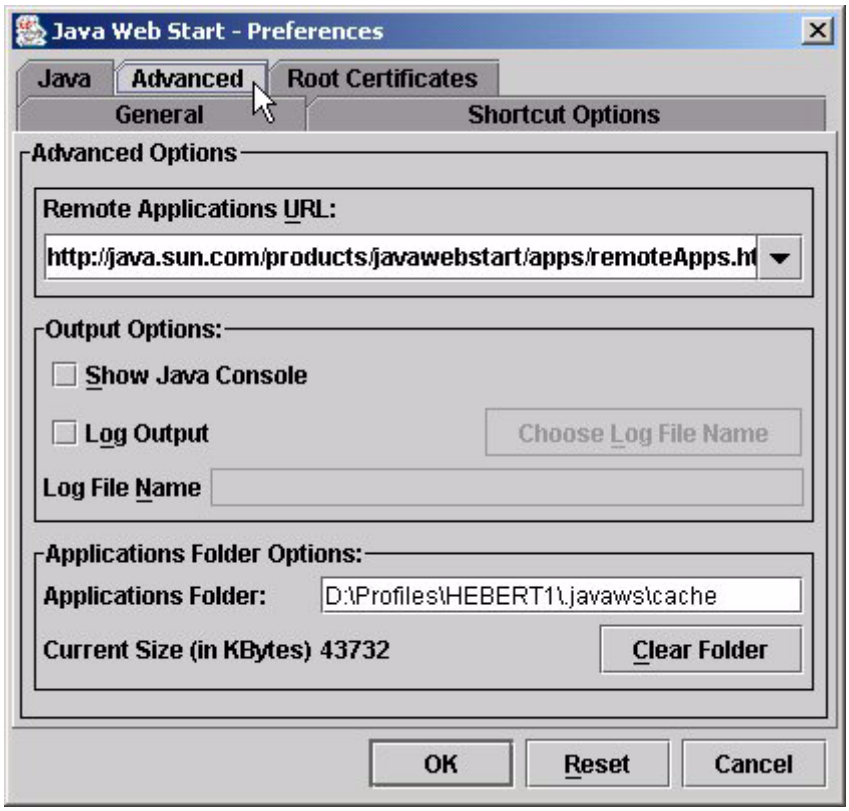
At your workstation

1 Access the Java Web Start Application Manager.

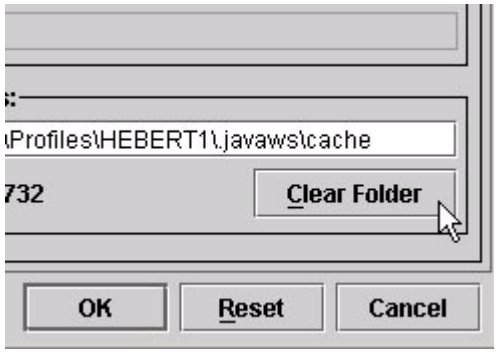


2 Access the Preferences panel by clicking **File->Preferences**.

3 Access the Advanced panel by clicking the **Advanced** tab.



4 Clear the cache by clicking **Clear Folder**.



5 Confirm you want to clear the cache (remove all downloaded resources) by clicking **Yes**.

6 You have completed this procedure.

Setting the CS 2000 CLLI on a Sun server

Application

Use this procedure to set the CLLI of the Communication Server 2000 on a Sun server.

Prerequisites

You must have the CLLI for the CS 2000 that is associated with the Sun server on which you are setting the CLLI. The CS 2000 CLLI is listed in table OFCENG.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

1 Telnet to the Sun server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server
is the IP address or host name of the Sun server on which you are setting the CS 2000 CLLI

2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

4 When prompted, enter the root password.

5 Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

 X - exit

select -
```

6 Select the “Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 2
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
 10 - NFS Configuration
 11 - Bootp Configuration
 12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
 13 - Succession Element Configuration
 14 - chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 15 - login_session_timeout (Login Session
      Timeout Configuration)
 16 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

 X - exit

select -
```

7 Select the “OAMP Application Configuration” option by typing

```
select - 4
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
OAMP Application Configuration
 1 - sdm_conf (Configure SDM IP Address)
 2 - sdm_unconf (Unconfigure SDM IP Address)
 3 - cmClli_conf (Configure CM_CLLI Address)
 4 - cmClli_unconf (Unconfigure CM_CLLI IP
     Address)

 X - exit

select -
```

8 Select the “cmClli_conf” option by typing

```
select - 3
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
===Executing “cmClli_conf”

Enter CM_CLLI:
```

9 When prompted, enter the CLLI for the CS 2000.

Example response

```
CM CLLI:      CLLITEST

Enter “ok” to accept current settings
```

10 When prompted, confirm the setting by typing

ok

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
CM CLLI:      CLLITEST

Enter “ok” to accept current settings
```

11 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

12 You have completed this procedure.