

Foglight® 5.5.8

Command-Line Reference Guide

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Introduction to this Guide

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

This guide is intended for Foglight System. Administrators who are new to Foglight can find information about syntax conventions along with an overview of all Foglight commands in the first chapter of this guide. The following chapters contain reference information about specific commands, such as the Foglight Management Server and Foglight Agent Manager commands. Advanced users can find information about the `fglcmd` interface in the last chapter. The last chapter contains information about the commands that provide administrative-level commands. Read this chapter to find out how to deploy and create agents, install and activate cartridges, manage licenses, and do many other administrative tasks from the command line.

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- Download the latest releases and service packs
- Create, update and review Support cases

View the *Global Support Guide* for a detailed explanation of support programs, online services, contact information, policies and procedures. The guide is available at: <http://support.quest.com>.

About the Command-Line Interface

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

About Syntax Conventions

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

- Generic examples follow the UNIX path structure that uses forward slashes '/' to separate directories.
- Platform-specific examples follow standard platform conventions. For example, UNIX-specific examples use forward slashes '/' as directory delimiters, while Windows examples use backslashes '\'.
- *<foglight_home>* is a placeholder that represents the path to the Foglight Management Server installation.
- *<foglight_agent_mgr_home>* is a placeholder that represents the path to the Foglight Agent Manager installation. This can be the location of the Foglight Agent Manager installation on a monitored host, or the home directory of the Foglight Agent Manager that comes embedded with the Foglight Management Server. For example:

Path to the Foglight Agent Manager installation on a monitored host (Windows):

C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager

Path to the embedded Foglight Agent Manager installation (Windows):

C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\fglam

- Unless otherwise specified, Foglight commands are case-sensitive.

Looking at Foglight Commands

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

Foglight Management Server

- *<foglight_home>/bin*: Contains commands that manage the Foglight Management Server and administer agents, cartridges, metrics, and other entities. For more information about these commands, see “[Managing the Foglight Management Server](#)” on page 17 and “[Managing Agents, Cartridges, and Metrics](#)” on page 49.
- *<foglight_home>/tools*: Contains the Remote Monitor utility as well as the administrative commands in ZIP files. For more information about the Remote Monitor, see the *Foglight Installation and Setup Guide*; for information on the Remote Monitor command syntax, see “[remotemonitor](#)” on page 25.

If required, you can extract these commands to a remote computer in your network and issue them from there. For more information, see “[Getting Started with Server Commands](#)” on page 17 and “[Getting Started with Administrative Commands](#)” on page 61.

Foglight Agent Manager

- *<foglight_agent_mgr_home>/bin*: Contains commands that manage the Foglight Agent Manager. For more information, see “[Managing the Foglight Agent Manager](#)” on page 35.

For more information about the *<foglight_home>* and *<foglight_agent_mgr_home>* placeholders, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 9.

The following table lists Foglight commands.

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

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

Component	Domain	Command	Description
Administrative Interface (continued)	Cartridges	disable	Deactivates a Foglight cartridge
		enable	Activates an installed Foglight cartridge
		install	Installs a cartridge on the Foglight Management Server
		list	Lists all installed Foglight cartridges
		uninstall	Uninstalls a Foglight cartridge
	Security	assigngroup	Adds or removes a user from a group
		assignrole	Adds or removes a role from a group
		creategroup	Creates a group
		createuser	Creates a user
		deletegroup	Deletes a group
		deleteuser	Deletes a user
		exportldapcfg	Exports the LDAP settings to an XML file
		importldapcfg	Imports the LDAP settings from an XML file
		list	Lists users, groups, and roles
	Licenses	import	Installs a Foglight license
		list	Shows a list of installed Foglight licenses
		remove	Removes a Foglight license using the license serial number

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

Getting Started with Foglight Commands

To get started with Foglight commands:

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

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

A typical setup includes the following components:

- Foglight Management Server
- Foglight Agent Manager
- Foglight OS Cartridge

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

- 2 Obtain your Foglight user name and password from the Foglight Administrator.
- 3 Ensure that your `JAVA_HOME` system variable points to the location of JRE that comes with Foglight. For more information about the JRE version, see the appropriate *Installation and Setup Guide*.
- 4 Start the Foglight Management Server and the Foglight Agent Manager.

For example, on Windows platforms, you can start the Foglight Management Server by choosing **Start > Programs > Quest Software > Foglight 5.5.8 > Start Foglight**.

To start the Foglight Agent Manager, issue the `fglam` command. The `fglam` command can be found in the `<foglight_agent_mgr_home>/bin` directory. For complete information about the `fglam` command, see Chapter 3, “fglam” on page 36.

- 5 If you experience problems starting either the Foglight Management Server or the Foglight Agent Manager, complete the following steps:
 - a Check the log files. Foglight stores the log file in the following locations:

Foglight Management Server

`<foglight_home>/logs/ManagementServer_date_time_file_ID.log`

Foglight Agent Manager

`<foglight_agent_mgr_home>/state/default/logs/
FglAM_date_time_file_ID.log`

Where

- *date* and *time* are the date and time the Foglight Management Server or Foglight Agent Manager were started
- *file_ID* identifies the log file

For information about *foglight_home* and *foglight_agent_mgr_home*, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 9.

- b** If you do not find any indicators as to why the agent is not collecting data, refer to the *Release Notes* and *Administration and Configuration Help* for more information.
- c** If you do not find any relevant information in the documentation, contact Quest Support. See “[Contacting Quest Support](#)” on page 8.

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

- “[Getting Started with Server Commands](#)” on page 17
- “[Getting Started with Foglight Agent Manager Commands](#)” on page 35
- “[Getting Started with Administrative Commands](#)” on page 61

Managing the Foglight Management Server

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

Getting Started with Server Commands

The majority of server-specific commands access the server directly. As such, you can only issue them on the computer that is running an instance of the Foglight Management Server. One exception is the Remote Monitor utility that you can use to communicate with multiple instances of the Foglight Management Server running in High Availability (HA) mode. For more information about running the Foglight Management Server running in HA mode, see “[fmsha](#)” on page 22.

Your Foglight installation includes a compressed file, `<foglight_home>/tools/remotemonitor.zip`, that contains the Remote Monitor utility. If required, you can extract the contents of that file to a remote computer in your Foglight network and run the Remote Monitor utility from that computer, as described in “[To get started with Foglight Management Server commands:](#)” on page 18. For information about the location of `remotemonitor.zip`, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 9.

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

For more information about the Remote Monitor, see “[remotemonitor](#)” on page 25.

To get started with Foglight Management Server commands:

Note This procedure continues from [“Getting Started with Foglight Commands”](#) on page 15.

- 1 Copy the `<foglight_home>/tools/remotemonitor.zip` file from the computer that has a running instance of the Foglight Management Server to the remote computer.
- 2 Extract the contents of the `remotemonitor.zip` file to a directory on the remote computer. For example, if you want to run the Remote Monitor on a Foglight Agent Manager computer, extract the `remotemonitor.zip` file to the `<foglight_agent_mgr_home>/bin` directory.
- 3 Reference the directory that contains the Foglight Management Server commands, either `<foglight_home>/bin` or `<foglight_agent_mgr_home>/bin`, by completing one of the following steps:
 - If you want to use the command prompt, open a Command Prompt window (Windows) or a terminal window (Unix or Linux) and navigate to `<foglight_home>/bin` or `<foglight_agent_mgr_home>/bin` as required.

or

- If you want to use a Foglight Management Server command in a script, ensure that your script references `<foglight_home>/bin` or `<foglight_agent_mgr_home>/bin` as applicable.

For more information about `foglight_home` and `foglight_agent_mgr_home`, see [“About Syntax Conventions”](#) on page 9.

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

- [“Running the Foglight Management Server”](#) on page 18
- [“Starting, Stopping, or Upgrading the Database”](#) on page 29
- [“Managing Passwords”](#) on page 31

Running the Foglight Management Server

This section describes the following tasks:

- [“Running the Server in Stand-Alone Mode”](#) on page 19
- [“Running the Foglight Management Server in High Availability Mode”](#) on page 22

Running the Server in Stand-Alone Mode

fms

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

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

Syntax

Windows only

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

Unix only

```
fms [-d|--daemon] [-s|--start|-Dquest.debug=debug_level]
      [-q|--stop] [-w|--wait] [-n|--name process_name]
      [-j|--jvm-argument JVM_options] [-p|--classpath class_path]
      [-v|--version] [-h|--help] [-t|--thread-dump]
```

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

Options and arguments

Options	Argument	Description	
Unix and Windows			
h	help	None	Displays a list of arguments and their descriptions.
-Dquest.debug-	<i>debug_level</i>		<p>Runs the Foglight Management Server in debug mode. You can set <code>debug_level</code> to one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: No debugging • 2: Minimal debugging • 3: Detailed debugging <p>By default, this option outputs the logs to the standard output. You can redirect the output to a file if required. For example:</p> <pre>fms -Dquest.debug=3 > debug3.log</pre>
j	jvm-argument	<i>JVM_options</i>	Specifies one or more Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options.
n	name	<i>process_name</i>	Specifies a unique process name for the current instance of the Foglight Management Server. Foglight uses process names to distinguish between different instances of the same process launcher.
p	classpath	<i>class_path</i>	Adds entries to the JVM classpath.
q	stop	None	Stops the running Foglight Management Server process.
s	start	None	Starts the Foglight Management Server.

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

Examples

Displaying version information

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fms -v
Foglight Management Server 5.5.8
Copyright (c) 2002-2010 Quest Software Inc.
Build Number: 558-20101002-0044
Installation Directory: C:\Quest_Software\Foglight
```

Starting the server in stand-alone mode

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fms -s
2010-10-16 11:18:46.807 INFO Starting Foglight Management Server.
2010-10-16 11:18:46.901 INFO Foglight Management Server starting
    up using database host: localhost
2010-10-16 11:18:46.916 INFO Foglight Management Server starting
    up using database port: 13306
2010-10-16 11:18:46.916 INFO Foglight Management Server starting
    up using database name: foglight
...
```

Stopping the server running in stand-alone mode

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fms -q
```

Note This command displays a series of messages in the Command Prompt window (Windows) or the terminal window (Unix or Linux) instance used to stop the Foglight Management Server. These messages indicate that the server is stopping.

See also

- “[fmsha](#)” on page 22
- “[remotemonitor](#)” on page 25

Running the Foglight Management Server in High Availability Mode

fmsha

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

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

- Start or stop the Foglight Management Server in HA mode
- Install and start the Foglight Management Server in HA mode as a Windows service

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

Syntax

Windows only

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

Unix only

```
fmsha [-d|--daemon] [-s|--start] [-q|--stop] [-w|--wait]
        [-n|--name process_name] [-j|--jvm-argument JVM_options]
        [-p|--classpath class_path] [-v|--version] [-h|--help]
        [-t|--thread-dump]
```

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

Options and arguments

Options	Argument	Description	
Unix and Windows			
h	help	None	Displays a list of arguments and their descriptions.
j	jvm-argument	<i>JVM_options</i>	Specifies one or more Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options.

Options	Argument	Description
n name	<i>process_name</i>	Specifies a unique process name for the current instance of the Foglight Management Server. Foglight uses process names to distinguish between different instances of the same process launcher.
p classpath	<i>class_path</i>	Adds entries to the JVM classpath.
q stop	None	Stops the running Foglight Management Server process.
s start	None	Starts the Foglight Management Server.
t thread-dump	None	Requests a thread output from the running application. This option writes the output to a separate log file in the application's installation directory.
v version	None	Displays the version number, copyright, build number, and the installation directory.
w wait	None	When sending a shutdown command to an existing Foglight Management Server process, this option instructs the command to wait indefinitely for the process to exit before shutting it down.
Unix only		
d daemon	None	Starts the Foglight Management Server as a daemon process.
Windows only		
b start-service	None	Starts the Foglight Management Server Windows service.

Options	Argument	Description	
i	install-service	None	Installs the Foglight Management Server as a Windows service.
r	remove-service	None	Stops and removes the Foglight Management Server Windows service.

Examples

Starting the server in HA mode

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fmsha
2010-10-16 12:06:32.632 INFO Starting Foglight Management Server
    with the command bin\fms -Dfoglight.cluster.mode=true...
2010-10-16 12:06:33.398 INFO Starting Foglight Management Server.
2010-10-16 12:06:33.538 INFO Foglight Management Server starting
    up using database host: localhost
...
```

Installing the server in HA mode as a Windows service

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fmsha -i
2010-10-16 12:08:43.000 INFO [native] Foglight High Availability
    Management Server (FoglightHA) service installed
```

Removing the server HA Windows service

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fmsha -r
2010-10-16 12:11:24.000 INFO [native] Removed the Foglight High
    Availability Management Server (FoglightHA) service installed
    from 'C:\Quest_Software\Foglight'
```

See also

- [“fms”](#) on page 19
- [“remotemonitor”](#) on page 25

remotemonitor

The `remotemonitor` command provides command-line interface to the Remote Monitor application. The Remote Monitor communicates with multiple instances of the Foglight Management Server running in HA mode. If a server fails to reply, the Remote Monitor logs an event and sends e-mails to the server administrator. The Remote Monitor uses a list of host names or host names and port numbers to identify High

Availability servers that it communicates with. This information is stored in the `<foglight_home>/config/remote_monitor.config` file under the `server.urls` entry.

For information on how to install and configure the Remote Monitor, see “[Getting Started with Server Commands](#)” on page 17; for additional information about the Remote Monitor application, see the *Installation and Setup Guide*.

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

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

Syntax

Windows only

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

Unix only

```
remotemonitor [-s|--start] [-q|--stop] [-w|--wait]
               [-n|--name process_name] [-j|--jvm-argument JVM_options]
               [-p|--classpath class_path] [-v|--version] [-h|--help]
               [-t|--thread-dump]
```

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

Options and arguments

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

Options	Argument	Description	
Windows only			
b	start-service	None	Starts the Foglight Management Server Windows service.
i	install-service	None	Installs the Foglight Management Server as a Windows service.
r	remove-service	None	Stops and removes the Foglight Management Server Windows service.

Examples

Installing Remote Monitor as a Windows service

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>remotemonitor -i
2010-10-16 12:26:46.000 INFO [native] RemoteMonitor
(RemoteMonitor) service installed
```

Removing the Remote Monitor Windows service

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>remotemonitor -r
2010-10-16 12:28:37.000 INFO [native] Removed the RemoteMonitor
(RemoteMonitor) service installed from
'C:\Quest_Software\Foglight'
```

Displaying Remote Monitor version information

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>remotemonitor -v
RemoteMonitor 5.5.8
  Copyright (c) 2002-2010 Quest Software Inc.
  Build Number: 558-20101002-0044
  Installation Directory: C:\Quest_Software\Foglight
```

See also

- “[fms](#)” on page 19
- “[fmsha](#)” on page 22

Starting, Stopping, or Upgrading the Database

This section describes the following features:

- [“Starting the Embedded Database”](#) on page 29
- [“Stopping the Embedded Database”](#) on page 29
- [“Upgrading the Database”](#) on page 30

Starting the Embedded Database

runDB

The `runDB` command starts the embedded database.

Syntax

runDB

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>runDB  
2010-10-16 12:31:27.924 INFO Starting up the embedded database...  
2010-10-16 12:31:31.266 INFO Embedded database successfully  
started
```

See also

- [“shutdownDB”](#) on page 29
- [“foglight_db_upgrade”](#) on page 30

Stopping the Embedded Database

shutdownDB

The `shutdownDB` command stops the embedded database.

Syntax

shutdownDB

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>shutdownDB  
2010-10-16 12:32:42.539 INFO Checking if the embedded database  
still running...  
2010-10-16 12:32:46.599 INFO Successfully shutdown the embedded  
database
```

See also

- “[runDB](#)” on page 29
- “[foglight_db_upgrade](#)” on page 30

Upgrading the Database

foglight_db_upgrade

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

Syntax

foglight_db_upgrade

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>foglight_db_upgrade  
2010-10-16 12:35:47.249 INFO Starting up the embedded database...  
2010-10-16 12:35:50.590 INFO Embedded database successfully
```

```
started log4j:WARN No appenders could be found for logger
(org.springframework.beans.factory.xml.
XmlBeanDefinitionReader).log4j:WARN Please initialize the
log4j system properly.
2010-10-16 12:35:51.231 INFO Current database schema version:
5.5.8
2010-10-16 12:35:51.231 INFO The database schema is up-to-date.
No upgrade is required.
2010-10-16 12:35:51.231 INFO Shutting down the embedded
database...
2010-10-16 12:35:51.293 INFO Checking if the embedded database
still running...
2010-10-16 12:35:55.400 INFO Successfully shutdown the embedded
database
2010-10-16 12:35:58.039 INFO Upgrade completed successfully.
```

See also

- “[runDB](#)” on page 29
- “[shutdownDB](#)” on page 29

Managing Passwords

Managing Encryption Keys

keyman

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

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

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

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

- 1 Open a Command Prompt window (Windows) or a terminal window (Unix or Linux).
- 2 In the Command Prompt or the terminal window, navigate to the `<foglight_home>/bin` directory.
- 3 Issue the `keyman` command with the `encpwd` option to encrypt a password string. For example:

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>keyman encpwd
my_new_password foglight.defaultkey
Encrypted Password: q40799f927b44ba22192f3a4fa2f1cc91
```

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

Important Configuring the embedded database is not supported if the Foglight Management Server is running.

Caution You must enclose the generated value in double quotes.

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

Syntax

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


Options

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

Arguments

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

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>keyman addappkey my_key  

my_key_text my_key_pwd  

KeyToken: f3f3d72d81b1959bdf32416357b57e97aa63b199
```


Managing the Foglight Agent Manager

The Foglight Agent Manager is an application that manages Foglight agents on monitored hosts and allows them to communicate with the Foglight Management Server.

Foglight offers a set of commands that allow you to perform Foglight Agent Manager operations through the command-line interface. You can use these commands to perform a variety of tasks, such as start or stop the Foglight Agent Manager, display the version information, manage JVM options, or create a Foglight Agent Manager support bundle.

Getting Started with Foglight Agent Manager Commands

The Foglight Agent Manager component, installed on each monitored host, is used to manage agent instances and their communication with the Foglight Management Server. Foglight Management Server installations include an embedded Foglight Agent Manager. The embedded Foglight Agent Manager on the Foglight Management Server starts up and stops with the server. This agent manager instance can be used to deploy agents and monitor the host on which the Foglight Management Server is installed, if required. To monitor additional hosts in your environment, you must install an agent manager component separately on each host computer. For more information about installing agent managers on monitored hosts, see the *Foglight Installation and Setup Guide*.

Important Embedded Foglight Agent Manager instances do not automatically start on server startup if you are upgrading the server. You can override this behavior by setting the parameter `foglight.fglam.embedded` in `<foglight_home>/config/foglight.config` to `true`.

To get started with Foglight Agent Manager commands:

Note This procedure continues from “[Getting Started with Foglight Commands](#)” on page 15.

- Navigate to the directory `<foglight_agent_mgr_home>/bin`.

Where `foglight_agent_mgr_home` refers to the installation directory of the Foglight Agent Manager, either its installation directory on a monitored host, or the home directory of the Foglight Agent Manager that comes embedded with the Foglight Management Server.

To do that, complete one of the following steps.

- If you want to use the command prompt, open a Command Prompt window (Windows) or terminal window (Unix or Linux), and navigate to the appropriate directory.

or

- If you want to use a Foglight Agent Manager command in a script, ensure that your script references the appropriate directory.

For more information about `foglight_agent_mgr_home`, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 9.

From here, you can proceed to “[Running the Foglight Agent Manager](#)” on page 36.

Running the Foglight Agent Manager

This section describes the following tasks:

- “[Starting or Stopping the Foglight Agent Manager](#)” on page 36
- “[Creating a Foglight Agent Manager Support Bundle](#)” on page 47

Starting or Stopping the Foglight Agent Manager

`fglam`

The `fglam` command provides the command-line interface to the Foglight Agent Manager process. It offers a set of options that you can use to perform any of the following operations, as required:

- Start or stop the Foglight Agent Manager

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

Syntax

Windows only

```
fglam [-s|--start|-Dquest.debug-debug_level] [-q|--stop]
  [-w|--wait] [-i|--install-service] [-r|--remove-service]
  [-b|--start-service] [-j|--jvm-argument JVM_options]
  [-m|--javavm java_path] [-D|-X JVM_option]
  [-p|--classpath class_path] [-v|--version] [-h|--help]
  [-t|--thread-dump] [-u|--support-bundle]
  [-l|--location [state_directory]] [--check-connection]
  [--create-state] [[-C|--configure] [--headless|--silent]
  [--spid SPID_path] [--fms url={http|https}://host:port
  [proxy={http|https}://host:port proxy-user=USERNAME
  proxy-pass=PASSWORD proxy-ntlm-domain=DOMAIN]
  [ssl-allow-self-signed={true|false}]
  [ssl-cert-common-name=CERTCOMMONNAME] [compressed]
  [address=ip_address] [--noservice]
  [--host-display-name host_name] [--reset-host-id]
```

Unix only

```
fglam [-s|--start|-Dquest.debug-debug_level] [-q|--stop]
  [-w|--wait] [-j|--jvm-argument JVM_options]
  [-m|--javavm java_path] [-D|-X JVM_option]
  [-p|--classpath class_path] [-v|--version] [-h|--help]
  [-t|--thread-dump] [-u|--support-bundle]
  [-l|--location [state_directory]] [--check-connection]
  [--create-state] [[-C|--configure] [--headless|--silent]
  [--spid SPID_path] [--fms url={http|https}://host:port
  [proxy={http|https}://host:port proxy-user=USERNAME
  proxy-pass=PASSWORD proxy-ntlm-domain=DOMAIN]
  [ssl-allow-self-signed={true|false}]
  [ssl-cert-common-name=CERTCOMMONNAME] [compressed]
  [address=ip_address] [--host-display-name host_name]
  [--reset-host-id]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
Unix and Windows		
check-connection	None	<p>Indicates if this instance of the Foglight Agent Manager currently has an upstream connection with the Foglight Management Server.</p> <p>Tip It can be used with the <code>l</code> option to query the connection status of other instances.</p> <p>Along with a command output that shows the details of the connection state, this option also returns an exit code to the OS, indicating the state of the upstream connection.</p> <p>The exit code can be viewed by issuing the following command:</p> <p>Windows: <code>echo %errorlevel%</code></p> <p>Unix: <code>echo \$?</code></p> <p>An exit code of zero '0' indicates that the Foglight Agent Manager is successfully connected to the upstream server while a positive integer value indicates a connection disruption.</p>

Option	Argument	Argument	Description
C	configure	None	<p data-bbox="776 284 1210 412">Launches the Foglight Agent Manager installation and configuration interface, enabling the update of the existing configuration files.</p> <p data-bbox="776 423 1233 662">Note The installation directory of the Foglight Agent Manager embedded on the Foglight Management Server does not include a JRE directory. When using this option to configure the embedded Foglight Agent Manager, you must also specify the path to the JVM using the <code>m</code> option. Failing to do so results in an error.</p> <p data-bbox="776 673 1233 899">If neither the <code>headless</code> nor the <code>silent</code> options are used, the FglAM Installation and Configuration dialog box appears, allowing you to configure the Foglight Agent Manager. For complete information, see the <i>Installation and Setup Guide</i>.</p>

Option	Argument	Description
create-state	None	<p>Creates a state directory and populates it with default configuration files. The process fails if the directory already exists.</p> <p>Note Each Foglight Agent Manager instance can multiple state directories. On Unix systems, the entire Foglight Agent Manager installation, including all state directories, must be owned by the same system user.</p> <p>Caution Creating and using multiple state directories on the embedded Foglight Agent Manager, running on the Foglight Management Server host, is not supported. If you want to use multiple state directories on the embedded Foglight Agent Manager, disable the embedded Foglight Agent Manager (as documented in "Automatically Running the Embedded Foglight Agent Manager" in the <i>Installation and Setup Guide</i> set) and install a separate, externally controlled Foglight Agent Manager instance.</p>
D X	<i>JVM_option</i>	<p>Passes an option through to the Java VM.</p>
-Dquest.debug- <i>debug_level</i>		<p>Runs the Foglight Agent Manager in debug mode. You can set <code>debug_level</code> to one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: No debugging • 2: Minimal debugging • 3: Detailed debugging <p>By default, this option prints the logs to the standard output. You can redirect the output to a file if required. For example:</p> <pre>fglam -Dquest.debug=2 > debug2.log</pre>

Option	Argument	Description
fms		When used with the configure option, the fms option can be used to specify the URL to the Foglight Management Server, using the arguments listed below.
	address=ip_address	The IP address of the Foglight Agent Manager that is used to connect with the Foglight Management Server.
	ssl-cert-common-name=CERTCOMMONNAME	The common name of the expected certificate.
	compressed	Enables HTTP compression.
	proxy=HTTP HTTPS://host:port	The URL to the proxy server (if applicable), where <i>host</i> and <i>port</i> specify the host name of the machine on which the proxy server is installed, and the port number the proxy server uses to communicate with the Foglight Agent Manager.
	proxy-ntlm-domain=DOMAIN	If proxy server is used for connection with the Foglight Management Server, <i>domain</i> specifies the Windows domain of the proxy server.
	proxy-pass=PASSWORD	If proxy server is used for connection with the Foglight Management Server, <i>password</i> specifies the user password for accessing the proxy server.
	proxy-user=USERNAME	If proxy server is used for connection with the Foglight Management Server, <i>user_name</i> specifies the user name for accessing the proxy server.

Option	Argument	Description
	ssl-allow-self-signed=true false	Indicates if self-signed certificates are accepted (true) or not (false).
	url=HTTP HTTPS://host:port	The URL to the Foglight Management Server, where <i>host</i> and <i>port</i> specify the host name of the machine on which the Foglight Management Server is installed, and the port number the server uses to communicate with the Foglight Agent Manager.
h help	None	Displays a list of arguments and their descriptions.
host-display-name	<i>host_name</i>	When used with the configure option, it sets the Foglight Agent Manager display name. By default, the Foglight Agent Manager uses the host name that is automatically detected for the machine on which it is installed. In some cases you may need to use a different name, for example, when you need to use a different name that suits your business needs. For more information, see the <i>Installation and Setup Guide</i> .
headless	None	When used with the configure option, it launches the Foglight Agent Manager installation and configuration interface on the command line. For complete information, see the <i>Installation and Setup Guide</i> .
j jvm-argument	<i>JVM_options</i>	Specifies one or more Java Virtual Machine (JVM) options.

Option	Argument	Argument	Description
l	location	<i>state_directory</i>	<p>Sets the location of the state directory for this instance of the Foglight Agent Manager. A state directory contains the Foglight Agent Manager configuration files. If not provided, the command uses the default location of the state directory, <i><foglight_agent_mgr_home>/state</i>.</p> <p>Note Each Foglight Agent Manager instance can have multiple state directories. On Unix systems, the entire Foglight Agent Manager installation, including all state directories, must be owned by the same system user.</p> <p>Caution Creating and using multiple state directories on the embedded Foglight Agent Manager, running on the Foglight Management Server host, is not supported. If you want to use multiple state directories on the embedded Foglight Agent Manager, disable the embedded Foglight Agent Manager (as documented in "Automatically Running the Embedded Foglight Agent Manager" in the <i>Installation and Setup Guide</i> set) and install a separate, externally controlled Foglight Agent Manager instance.</p>
m	javavm	<i>java_path</i>	<p>Sets the path to the JVM.</p> <p>Caution The platforms that use a Sun JRE require the JRE version 1.6.0_14 or higher. When this option points to an earlier version of the JRE, the Foglight Agent Manager fails to launch.</p>
p	classpath	<i>class_path</i>	<p>Adds entries to the JVM classpath.</p>
q	stop	None	<p>Stops the running Foglight Agent Manager process.</p>

Option	Argument	Description
reset-host-id	None	When used with the configure option, it resets the unique ID that this Foglight Agent Manager instance uses to identify itself to the Foglight Management Server. Caution Do not reset the unique identifier unless Quest Support requests that you do so.
spid	<i>SPID_path</i>	During a silent installation, it migrates a Foglight Client to a new Foglight Agent Manager instance, given the path to the Foglight Client installation directory (<i>SPID_path</i>).
s start	None	Starts the Foglight Agent Manager.
silent	None	When used with the configure option, it launches the Foglight Agent Manager configuration, without user interaction, applying the default configuration values. For complete information, see the <i>Installation and Setup Guide</i> .
t thread-dump	None	Requests a thread output from the running application. This option writes the output to a separate log file in the application's installation directory.
u support-bundle	None	Requests a support bundle from the running application.
v version	None	Displays the version number, copyright, build number, and the installation directory.

Option	Argument	Argument	Description
w	wait	None	When sending a shutdown command to an existing Foglight Agent Manager process, this option instructs the command to wait indefinitely for the process to exit before shutting it down.
Windows only			
b	start-service	None	Starts the Foglight Agent Manager Windows service.
i	install-service	None	Installs the Foglight Agent Manager as a Windows service.
noservice		None	When used with the configure option, it prevents the Foglight Agent Manager from being installed as a Windows service.
r	remove-service	None	Stops and removes the Foglight Agent Manager Windows service.

Examples

Displaying version information

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager\bin>fglam -v
Foglight Agent Manager 5.5.8
  Copyright (c) 2010 Quest Software Inc.
  Build Number: HEAD-20100707-0530
  Installation Directory:
    C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager\client\5.5.8
```

Starting the Foglight Agent Manager

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager\bin>fglam -s
2010-07-08 15:59:28.042 INFO Foglight Agent Manager: 5.5.8
  (build HEAD-20100707-0530)
2010-07-08 15:59:28.074 INFO Foglight Agent Manager process
  ID: 4392
2010-07-08 15:59:28.089 INFO Java VM options
```

```

-dsa
-da
-Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=false
-Xrs
-XX:+UseAltSigs
exit
-Djava.library.path=C:\Quest_Software\
    Foglight_Agent_Manager\client\5.5.8\bin
-Dquest.state.dir=C:\Quest_Software\
    Foglight_Agent_Manager\state
-Dsun.java.command=com.quest.glue.core.Glue
-Xms128m
-Xmx256m
-Djava.security.manager
-Dfglam.home=C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager
    \client\5.5.8
-Djava.security.policy==C:\Quest_Software\
    Foglight_Agent_Manager\client\5.5.8\etc\policy.file
-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote
-Dfglam.pid=4392
-Djava.class.path=C:\Quest_Software\
    Foglight_Agent_Manager\client\5.5.8\lib\gluecore.jar
2010-07-08 15:59:31.867 INFO Logging to
    com.quest.glue.core.util.JettyLoggingToQuestBridge@a22671
    via com.quest.glue.core.util.JettyLoggingToQuestBridge
2010-07-08 15:59:32.117 INFO jetty-6.1.11
2010-07-08 15:59:32.288 INFO Started
    SelectChannelConnector@127.0.0.1:2631
2010-07-08 15:59:32.288 INFO Started accepting HTTP
    connections on 127.0.0.1:2,631.
2010-07-08 15:59:33.272 INFO Scanning for installed and
    recognized agent types in
    C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager\agents
    \OSCartridge\5.5.8.
2010-07-08 15:59:33.459 INFO Connected to upstream server
    at http://localhost:8080.
2010-07-08 15:59:33.600 INFO Foglight Agent Manager core
    startup complete

```

For information on how to deploy and activate a Foglight agent using the command-line interface, see [“Deploying Agent Packages”](#) on page 90 and [“Activating or Deactivating Agent Instances”](#) on page 102, respectively.

Stopping the Foglight Agent Manager

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager\bin>fglam -q -w
2010-07-08 16:07:18.000 INFO [native] Waiting for the
    FoglightAgentManager process to shutdown
2010-07-08 16:07:20.000 INFO [native] The FoglightAgentManager
    process has completed its shutdown sequence
```

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

Creating a Foglight Agent Manager Support Bundle

support-bundle

The `support-bundle` command generates an Agent Manager support bundle file. A support bundle is a compressed file that contains diagnostic data, such as Foglight Agent Manager log files as well as agent log files. The command saves the support bundle file in the `<foglight_agent_mgr_home>/state/default/support` directory on the computer hosting the Foglight Agent Manager. It uses the following syntax when naming the file:

supportbundle-fglam-host_name-yyyy-mm-ddThh-mm-ss.zip

For example: `supportbundle-fglam-MyHost-2010-07-29T22-08-49.zip`

For details on the content of Foglight Agent Manager support bundles, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*. For more information about `foglight_agent_mgr_home`, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 9.

Syntax

support_bundle

Options and arguments

None

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager\fglam\bin>support-bundle
.
-----
    Attempting to obtain a support bundle from
```

a running instance of the Foglight Agent Manager

.
2010-07-29 22:08:48.000 INFO [native] Support bundle request
sent.

Managing Agents, Cartridges, and Metrics

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

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

Using the Command Line for Administration Tasks

This section describes the following concepts:

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 49
- [“About Regular Expressions”](#) on page 51
- [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 61
- [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 63
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 64

Understanding the Command-Line Structure

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

- *fglcmd*. Logs into the Foglight Management Server and specifies the scope. It can contain two components:

- Log in information, `connection_options`, specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server. It can also contain the machine name and port number. For complete information about the specific options that you can use to specify connection information on the command line, see [“Logging In and Setting the Scope”](#) on page 69.

Another way of specifying connection options is using a properties file, `fglcmd.properties`. When configured, `fglcmd` uses the information in that file to retrieve connection parameters which eliminates the need to specify them on the command line each time you issue an `fglcmd` command. For more information, see [“Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information”](#) on page 72.

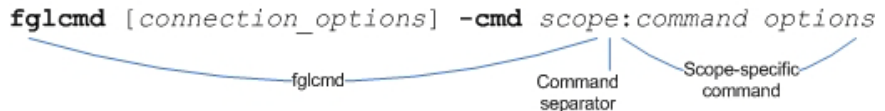
- The scope defines the type of commands and the target entity they are to be issued against. For example, the *cartridge* scope includes commands for installing and activating cartridges. The scope can be set to one of the following values:

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

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

For complete information about *fglcmd*, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 69.

- *Scope-specific command*. Carries out an administrative task such as a cartridge deployment or license installation, and is compatible with the scope specified with *fglcmd*. For a complete list of Foglight commands and their respective scope, see “[Looking at Scope-Specific Commands](#)” on page 64.



See also

- “[About Regular Expressions](#)” on page 51
- “[Getting Started with Administrative Commands](#)” on page 61
- “[Running Administrative Commands: Example](#)” on page 63
- “[Looking at Scope-Specific Commands](#)” on page 64

About Regular Expressions

A regular expression describes one or more text strings using predefined syntactic elements. Regular expressions allow you to identify a list of text entries with a single text string. A number of *fglcmd* commands support regular expressions. This is useful in situations when you want to issue a single command against multiple objects. For example, if you need to generate a list of all Foglight Agent Manager instances running on a set of monitored hosts, you can use a regular expression to specify the names of those hosts in a single function call.

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

A regular expression must match the entire text string, not just a part of it. When using regular expressions to match an argument, you must specify an exact match or use wild cards. For example, if you have a host in your environment named `host1.example.com` that you want to match using a regular expression with the `clientname` argument, the outcomes of the regular expressions used as `clientname` arguments in the following commands are as follows:

Expression A

```
fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight -port 8080 -cmd agent:create
      -clientname 'host1' -type Process -name test -allclients
      -type Process -name test -force -regex
```

Outcome

Error : No clients are selected by current options

Expression B

```
fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight -port 8080 -cmd agent:create
      -clientname 'host1.*' -type Process -name test -allclients
      -type Process -name test -force -regex
```

Outcome

Agent created.

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

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

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

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

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

Syntax	Description
<code>\E</code>	Ends the quoting started by <code>\Q</code> .
Groups	
<code>()</code>	<p>Parentheses are used to create capturing groups. A capturing group in a text pattern is used to match substrings in expressions. For example, in the construct <code>X(Y*)Z</code>, the capturing group <code>(Y*)</code> matches both <code>Y</code> and <code>YY</code> from the input, returning both <code>XYZ</code> and <code>XYYZ</code> as the result of the expression.</p> <p>Capturing groups can be nested and numbered using their opening parentheses from left to right. For example, in the construct <code>((X(Y))(Z))</code>, the groups are numbered as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>((X(Y))(Z))</code>: group 1 <code>(X(Y))</code>: group 2 <code>(Y)</code>: group 3 <code>(Z)</code>: group 4
<code>\n</code>	<p>Following a series of capturing groups, it acts as a back reference to match of the <i>n</i>th group.</p> <p>For example, the expression <code>([a-d]X\1X\1</code> has only one capturing group whose number is one '1'. It returns the following matches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>aXaXa</code> <code>bXbXb</code> <code>cXcXc</code> <code>cXcXc</code>
<code>(?:N)</code>	<p>Indicates that <i>N</i> is a non-capturing group in a construct. For example, in the construct <code>(X(?:Y))(Z)</code>, the group <code>(?:Y)</code> is not considered as a capturing group. The groups in the above construct are numbered as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>(X(?:Y))(Z)</code>: group 1 <code>(X(?:Y))</code>: group 2 <code>(Z)</code>: group 3 <p>For information about capturing groups and their syntax, see “<code>()</code>” on page 57.</p>

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

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

Syntax	Description
<code>\p{Punct}</code>	One of the following punctuation characters: !"#\$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\\]^_`{ }~
<code>\p{Graph}</code>	Any alphabetic (lowercase or uppercase), numeric, or punctuation character.
<code>\p{Print}</code>	Any printable alphabetic (lowercase or uppercase), numeric, or punctuation character.
<code>\p{Blank}</code>	A blank space or a TAB character.
<code>\p{Cntrl}</code>	A CTRL character.
<code>\p{XDigit}</code>	A hexadecimal digit.
<code>\p{Space}</code>	A white space character such as a tab, line feed, blank space, or carriage return.

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

See also

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 49
- [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 61
- [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 63
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 64

Getting Started with Administrative Commands

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

To get started with administrative commands:

Note This procedure continues from “[Getting Started with Foglight Commands](#)” on page 15.

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

or

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

For more information about *foglight_home*, see “[About Syntax Conventions](#)” on page 9.

- 3 **Foglight Management Server enables only the HTTPS port for remote access, and installs a self-signed certificate.** The security certificate allows the server to communicate with a remote machine through the HTTPS protocol. If you intend to use the administrative commands either on a remote computer, or on a Foglight Management Server computer through the HTTPS protocol, you

need to export the security certificate from the Foglight Management Server, and import it into your JRE environment, as described below.

Note The commands below follow the generic syntax in which forward slashes '/' are used to separate directories. On Windows platforms, instead of forward slashes '/', use back slashes '\' as directory separators in file paths. For more information about the syntax conventions used in this manual, see [“About Syntax Conventions”](#) on page 9.

- a** Export the security certificate from the Foglight Management Server.

On the computer on which a Foglight Management Server is running, open a Command Prompt window (Windows) or a terminal window (Unix or Linux) and navigate to `<foglight_home>/jre/bin`, followed by issuing the following command:

```
keytool -exportcert -keystore
    foglight_home/server/default/conf/tomcat.keystore
-alias tomcat -file filename -storepass
nitrogen
```

Where *filename* is the name of the file in which the command stores the security certificate.

- b** Import the security certificate into your environment, either on the remote computer, or on the computer on which the Foglight Management Server is running.

On the computer on which you intend to use the administrative commands, open a Command Prompt window (Windows) or a terminal window (Unix or Linux) and navigate to `<jre_home>/bin`, followed by issuing the following command:

```
keytool -importcert -file filename -alias foglightcert
-keystore ../lib/security/cacerts -storepass changeit
```

Where *filename* is the name of the file to which you exported the security certificate in [step a](#).

Important The default keystore password for `jre/lib/security/cacerts` is **changeit**.

- 4** Issue one or more administrative commands using command prompt or a script. From here, you can proceed to any of the following procedures as required:
- [“Logging In and Setting the Scope”](#) on page 69
 - [“Managing Agents”](#) on page 74
 - [“Managing Cartridges”](#) on page 132
 - [“Managing Foglight Licenses”](#) on page 156
 - [“Running Utility Commands”](#) on page 160

See also

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 49
- [“About Regular Expressions”](#) on page 51
- [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 63
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 64
- [“Listing Administrative Commands”](#) on page 68

Running Administrative Commands: Example

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

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

For more information about the command syntax, see [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 49.

In this example, you will issue the `packages` administrative command (see page 80) to list all Foglight Agent Manager instances and the agent packages that can be deployed to each Agent Manager instance.

To list agent packages:

Note This procedure continues from [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 61.

- In the Command Prompt window (Windows) or the terminal window (Unix or Linux), type the following command:

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

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

```
Client ID: host1.example.com#32b1c51d-6208-435c  
-bdad-2a8916ef3a89  
Installer ID: host1.example.com#32b1c51d-6208-  
435c-bdad-2a8916ef3a89#FglAM:host1.example.com/  
32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-2a8916ef3a89/installer  
Agent Package ID: OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5.5.8-OSCartridge-
```

```
Agent-WindowsXP-windows-/5\1.*/-ia32,x86_64
Agent Package Cartridge Name: OSCartridge-WindowsXP
Agent Package Cartridge Version: 5.5.8
Agent Package OS: windows
Agent Package OS Version: /5\1.*/
Agent Package OS Architecture: ia32,x86_64
```

See also

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 49
- [“About Regular Expressions”](#) on page 51
- [“Getting Started with Administrative Commands”](#) on page 61
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 64

Looking at Scope-Specific Commands

Foglight includes a selection of commands that allow one to perform administrative tasks using a command-line interface, such as installing and deploying agents, adding or removing licenses, assigning schedules, or exporting various types of metrics. The table below lists Foglight commands in alphabetical order and identifies their scope. For more information about command scope, see [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 49.

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

Scope		Command	
Name	Description	Name	Description
cartridge	Manages cartridges	disable	Deactivates a Foglight cartridge
		enable	Activates an installed Foglight cartridge
		install	Installs a cartridge on the Foglight Management Server
		list	Lists all installed Foglight cartridges
		uninstall	Uninstalls a Foglight cartridge
license	Manages licenses	import	Installs a Foglight license
		list	Shows a list of installed Foglight licenses
		remove	Removes a Foglight license using the license serial number
schedule	Lists schedules	list	Shows a list of all Foglight schedules
script	Runs scripts	run	Runs a script

Scope		Command	
Name	Description	Name	Description
security	Manages users and groups	assigngroup	Adds or removes a user from a group
		assignrole	Adds or removes a role from a group
		creategroup	Creates a group
		createuser	Creates a user
		deletegroup	Deletes a group
		deleteuser	Deletes a user
		exportldapcfg	Exports the LDAP settings to an XML file
		importldapcfg	Imports the LDAP settings from an XML file
		list	Lists users, groups, and roles
support	Creates support bundles	bundle	Generates a support bundle file
topology	Lists and assigns blackout schedules	blackoutobject	Assigns a blackout schedule
		blackouts	Lists the blackout schedules assigned to topology objects

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

Listing Administrative Commands

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

To list administrative commands:

Note This procedure continues from “[Getting Started with Administrative Commands](#)” on page 61.

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

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd commands
```

For complete information about the `fglcmd` command syntax, see [Syntax](#) in “`fglcmd`” on page 69.

For example:

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

A list of Foglight commands appears in the Command Prompt window (Windows) or the terminal window (Unix or Linux), grouped by the scope. Here is a portion of that output:

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

For complete information about **fglcmd**, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 69.

See also

- “[Understanding the Command-Line Structure](#)” on page 49
- “[Getting Started with Administrative Commands](#)” on page 61
- “[Running Administrative Commands: Example](#)” on page 63

Logging In and Setting the Scope

fglcmd

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

Syntax

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

Note The *usr*, *pwd*, *debug*, *port*, *srv*, and *ssl* options are used to specify connection information. Another way of specifying connection options is using a properties file, `fglcmd.properties`. When configured, `fglcmd` uses the information in that file to retrieve connection parameters which eliminates the need to specify them on the command line each time you issue an `fglcmd` command. For more information, see “[Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information](#)” on page 72.

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description	
cmd	<i>scope</i>	agent	Manages agents and agent managers.
		cartridge	Manages cartridges.
		commands	Lists administrative commands.
		license	Manages licenses.
		schedule	Lists schedules.
		script	Runs scripts.
		security	Manages security entities.
		support	Creates support bundles.
		topology	Assigns blackout schedules.
util	Contains utility commands.		
debug	None	Turns the debugging on.	
port	<i>server_port</i>	Specifies the server's port number. The default port number is 8080 (HTTP) or 8443 (HTTPS). For more information on default port assignments, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Help</i> .	
pwd	<i>password</i>	Specifies the password of Foglight user.	
		Note If the password argument is not provided, <code>fglcmd</code> prompts for the password after a command is issued.	
sv	<i>server_name</i>	Specifies the server's name.	
	<i>server_IP_address</i>	Specifies the server's IP address.	

Option	Argument	Description
ssl	None	Connects to the Foglight Management Server through a secure HTTP connection (HTTPS). Unless this option is specified, fglcmd uses an HTTP connection. For information about default port numbers, see “ port ” on page 70.
usr	<i>user_name</i>	Specifies the user name for logging into Foglight.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd agent:clients -host *.corp -regex
Client ID: host1.example.com#32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-
2a8916ef3a89
Client Name: host1.example.com
Adapter ID: FglAM
Client Version: 5.5.8 (558-20100811-0230)
Host Name: host1.example.com
OS: windows 5.1 (ia32)
```

See also

- “[Understanding the Command-Line Structure](#)” on page 49
- “[Looking at Scope-Specific Commands](#)” on page 64
- “[Running Administrative Commands: Example](#)” on page 63
- “[Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information](#)” on page 72

Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information

Foglight connection information, such as the user name and password, can be supplied on the command line, using a specific set of command-line options, or through a properties file. Specifying connection options in the properties file eliminates the need to type them each time you issue an `fglcmd` command.

This section describes the required structure and location of that file. For information on specifying connection options on the command line, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 69.

File name and location

Unix

~/fglcmd.properties

Windows

C:\Documents and Settings\<<user_name>\fglcmd.properties

Syntax

usr=*user_name*

pwd=*password*

Tip If you specify the password in this file, it is recommended to read-protect the properties file. For example, to read-protect a file on Unix, use the `-R world` option; on Windows, files can be read-protected by associating read permissions with particular users or groups.

[**srv**=*{server_name|server_IP_address}*]

[**port**=*server_port*]

[**debug**=*{true|false}*]

[**ssl**=*{true|false}*]

Important The `cmd` option, used to specify a specific `fglcmd` command, cannot be set through the properties file. This option can only be used when issuing `fglcmd` commands.

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
debug	true or false	Turns the debugging on (<code>true</code>) or off (<code>false</code>).
port	<i>server_port</i>	Specifies the server's port number. The default port number is 8080 (HTTP) or 8443 (HTTPS). For more information on default port assignments, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Help</i> .
pwd	<i>password</i>	Specifies the password of the Foglight user. Note If the password argument is not provided, <code>fglcmd</code> prompts for the password after a command is issued.
srv	<i>server_name</i>	Specifies the server's name.
	<i>server_IP_address</i>	Specifies the server's IP address.
ssl	None	Connects to the Foglight Management Server through a secure HTTP connection (HTTPS). Unless this option is specified, fglcmd uses an HTTP connection. For information about default port numbers, see “ port ” on page 70.
usr	<i>user_name</i>	Specifies the user name for logging into Foglight.

Example

File name and location

C:\Documents and Settings\<user_name>\fglcmd.properties

fglcmd.properties contents

```
usr=bsmith
pwd=secret
srv=production
port=8080
debug=true
ssl=true
```

Command-line output

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -cmd agent:clients -host
  *.corp -regex
Client ID: host1.example.com#e4ef68f8-08ec-4a4f-9f43-
63f2be956bae
Client Name: host1.example.com
Adapter ID: FglAM
Client Version: 5.5.8 (558-20090513-0250)
Host Name: host1.example.com
OS: windows 5.1 (ia32)
```

See also

- [“Understanding the Command-Line Structure”](#) on page 49
- [“Looking at Scope-Specific Commands”](#) on page 64
- [“Running Administrative Commands: Example”](#) on page 63
- [“Logging In and Setting the Scope”](#) on page 69

Managing Agents

This section describes the following tasks:

- [“Listing Agent and Agent Manager Instances”](#) on page 74
- [“Deploying Agent Packages”](#) on page 90
- [“Creating or Deleting Agent Instances”](#) on page 95
- [“Activating or Deactivating Agent Instances”](#) on page 102
- [“Starting or Stopping Data Collection”](#) on page 111
- [“Listing and Retrieving Log Files”](#) on page 119
- [“Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Agent Instances”](#) on page 123

Listing Agent and Agent Manager Instances

This section describes the following commands:

- [“clients”](#) on page 75
- [“list”](#) on page 77

- “[packages](#)” on page 80
- “[types](#)” on page 85

clients

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

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>allclients</code>	None	Indicates that all instances of the Foglight Agent Manager should be listed.
<code>clientbuild</code>	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
<code>clientid</code>	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more instances of the Foglight Agent Manager.
<code>clientname</code>	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more display devices that are running an instance of the Foglight Agent Manager.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>clientversion</code>	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “ Logging In and Setting the Scope ” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “ Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information ” on page 72.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more hosts that are running an instance of the Foglight Agent Manager.
<code>regex</code>	None	Interprets the <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see the Example .
<code>upgradable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
  -cmd agent:clients -host ".*.corp" -regex
Client ID: host1.example.com#32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-
2a8916ef3a89
Client Name: host1.example.com
Adapter ID: FglAM
Client Version: 5.5.8 (558-20100811-0230)
Host Name: host1.example.com
OS: windows 5.1 (ia32)
```

For complete information about the regular expression syntax, see [“About Regular Expressions”](#) on page 51.

See also

- [“list”](#) on page 77
- [“packages”](#) on page 80
- [“types”](#) on page 85

list

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

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to list agent instances that can (true) or cannot be activated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to list agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more Foglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a Foglight agent that is to be listed.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>all</code>	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be listed.
<code>connection_options</code>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>datacollection</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to list Foglight agent instances for which the data collection is (true) or is not enabled (false).
<code>deletable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to list Foglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more hosts that are running an instance of a Foglight agent.
<code>name</code>	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agent instances that are to be listed.
<code>namespace</code>	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agent instances in the specified name space.

Option	Argument	Description
regex	None	<p>Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i>, <i>agent_name</i>, <i>agent_namespace</i>, <i>agent_type</i>, or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions.</p> <p>For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “Example” on page 76.</p>
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic Foglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ApacheSvr • AppMonitor • LogFilter • NetMonitor • SNMP • WebMonitor • Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Managing Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p>

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
    -cmd agent:list -host host1.example.com -active false
Host: host1.example.com
ID: 6
Name: AppMonitor_on_host1.example.com
Type: AppMonitor
Version: 5.5.4 (Build: 554-20091202-1622)
```

```

Adapter ID: FglAM
Status: Active/Not collecting data
Health State: OK
-----
Host: host1.example.com
ID: 2
Name: Windows_System_on_host1.example.com
Type: Windows_System
Version: 5.5.4 (Build: 554-20091202-1622)
Adapter ID: FglAM
Status: Active/Collecting data
Health State: OK
-----

```

See also

- “[clients](#)” on page 75
- “[packages](#)” on page 80
- “[types](#)” on page 85

packages

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

Scope

agent

Syntax

```

fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:packages
  [-packageosversion OS_version] [-regex] [-host host_name]
  [-clientname display_name] [-packageversion version]
  [-arch architecture] [-packageid "pkg_ID"] [-allclients]
  [-allpackages] [-allinstallers] [-osversion OS_version]
  [-packagearch OS_architecture] [-clientid client_ID]
  [-clientbuild build_ID] [-clientversion client_version]
  [-packageos OS_name] [-osname OS_name] [-installername name]
  [-upgradable {true|false}] [-disable_platform_check]

```


Options and arguments

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

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>disable_platform_check</code>	None	Disables automatic filtering of agent packages, based on platform information provided by agent installers.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
<code>installername</code>	<i>name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more agent installers based on the specified name.
<code>osname</code>	<i>OS_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more operating systems with which the agent packages are compatible.

Option	Argument	Description
osversion	<i>OS_version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the version of one or more operating systems with which the agent packages are compatible.
packagearch	<i>OS_architecture</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system architectures with which the agent packages are compatible.
packageid	<i>pkg_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more packages. Note This value must be enclosed in quotation marks, as indicated in the command syntax.
packageos	<i>pkg_OS_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more operating systems of the agent packages that are to be selected.
packageosversion	<i>pkg_OS_version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system versions of the agent packages that are to be selected.
packageversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more package versions.

Option	Argument	Description
regex	None	Interprets the <i>architecture</i> , <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>client_version</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>name</i> , <i>OS_architecture</i> , <i>OS_name</i> , <i>OS_version</i> , <i>pkg_ID</i> , <i>pkg_OS_name</i> , <i>pkg_OS_version</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression, see “ Example ” on page 76.
upgradable	true or false	Indicates whether one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
    -cmd agent:packages -allclients
```

```
Client ID: host1.example.com#cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-
b88bb7d4ff55
Installer ID: host1.example.com#cf238d96-3a56-45d6-
a33e-b88bb7d4ff55#FglAM:host1.example.com/
cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55/installer
Agent Package ID: OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5.5.8-OSCartridge-
Agent-WindowsXP-windows-/5\1.*/-ia32,x86_64
Agent Package Cartridge Name: OSCartridge-WindowsXP
Agent Package Cartridge Version: 5.5.8
Agent Package OS: windows
Agent Package OS Version: /5\1.*/
Agent Package OS Architecture: ia32,x86_64
-----
```

See also

- “[clients](#)” on page 75
- “[list](#)” on page 77

- “[types](#)” on page 85

types

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

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>allclients</code>	None	Indicates that all instances of the Foglight Agent Manager should be selected.
<code>clientbuild</code>	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
<code>clientid</code>	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more instances of the Foglight Agent Manager.
<code>clientname</code>	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the Foglight Agent Manager.
<code>clientversion</code>	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
<code>regex</code>	None	Interprets the <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “Example” on page 76.
<code>upgradable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd agent:types -clientname host1.example.com
```

```
Client ID: host1.example.com#cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-
b88bb7d4ff55
```

```
Client Name: host1.example.com
```

```
Agent Types:
```

```
NetMonitor
```

```
LogFilter
```

```
WebMonitor
```

```
ApacheSvr
```

```
SNMP
```

AppMonitor
Windows_System

See also

- “[clients](#)” on page 75
- “[list](#)” on page 77
- “[packages](#)” on page 80

Upgrading the Foglight Agent Manager

clientupgrade

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

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>allclients</code>	None	Indicates that all instances of the Foglight Agent Manager should be selected.
<code>clientbuild</code>	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.

Option	Argument	Description
clientid	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the Foglight Agent Manager.
clientname	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more display devices that are running an instance of the Foglight Agent Manager.
clientversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that the command should be performed against all selected agent installers and packages.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
list	None	Lists available upgrade versions.

Option	Argument	Description
regex	None	Interprets the <i>architecture</i> , <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>name</i> , <i>OS_architecture</i> , <i>OS_name</i> , <i>OS_version</i> , <i>package_ID</i> , <i>pkg_OS_name</i> , <i>pkg_OS_version</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 76.
timeout	<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the maximum time in seconds for the timeout period. If the timeout is not specified or is set to zero '0', the command waits for the upgrade to complete.
tobuild	<i>build_ID</i>	Specifies the build number to which the selected instances of the Foglight Agent Manager should be upgraded.
toversion	<i>version</i>	Specifies the version to which the selected instances of the Foglight Agent Manager should be upgraded.
upgradable	true or false	Indicates whether one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd agent:clientupgrade -list -allclients -upgradable true
Client ID: host1.example.com#32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-2a8916ef3a89
Client Name: host1.example.com
Client Version: 5.5.8 (558-20100811-0230)
Upgradable: true
No upgrades are available for this client at this moment
```

Deploying Agent Packages

deploy

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

In most cases, Foglight cartridges include one or more agent packages that are used to collect metrics from monitored hosts. You can deploy an agent package after installing the cartridge that includes that agent package on the Foglight Management Server. For information on how to install a cartridge using the `fglcmd` interface, see [“install”](#) on page 132; to find out how to list available agent packages using `fglcmd`, see [“packages”](#) on page 80.

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>allclients</code>	None	Indicates that all instances of the Foglight Agent Manager should be selected.
<code>allinstallers</code>	None	Indicates that all agent installers should be selected.

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

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>disable_platform_check</code>	None	Disables automatic filtering of agent packages based on platform information provided by agent installers.
<code>force</code>	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that the command should be performed against all selected agent installers and packages.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
<code>installerid</code>	<i>agent_installer_ID</i>	Selects the agent installer with the specified ID.
<code>installername</code>	<i>name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more agent installers based on the specified name.

Option	Argument	Description
osname	<i>OS_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more operating systems with which the agent packages are compatible
osversion	<i>OS_version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system versions the agent packages are compatible with.
packagearch	<i>OS_architecture</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system architectures the agent packages are compatible with.
packageid	<i>package_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more agent packages that are to be deployed. Note This value must be enclosed in quotation marks, as indicated in the command syntax.
packageos	<i>pkg_OS_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more operating systems of the agent packages that are to be deployed.
packageosversion	<i>pkg_OS_version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more operating system versions of the agent packages that are to be deployed.

Option	Argument	Description
packageversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more versions of the agent packages that are to be deployed.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>architecture</i> , <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>name</i> , <i>OS_architecture</i> , <i>OS_name</i> , <i>OS_version</i> , <i>package_ID</i> , <i>pkg_OS_name</i> , <i>pkg_OS_version</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable arguments</i> as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 76.
test	None	Issues the command in test mode without deploying any agents.
upgradable	true or false	Indicates whether one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
  -cmd agent:deploy -host host1.example.com -clientid
  host1.example.com.corp#cf238d96
  -3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55 -packageid "OSCartridge-
  WindowsXP-5.5.8-OSCartridge-Agent-WindowsXP-windows-/5\1.*/-
  ia32,x86_64"
```

```
Successfully installed package OSCartridge-WindowsXP-5.5.8-
OSCartridge-Agent-WindowsXP-windows-/5\1.*/-ia32,x86_64 on
host1.example.com#cf238d96-3a56-4
5d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55#FglAM:host1.example.com/
cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55/installer
```

See also

- “[create](#)” on page 95
- “[delete](#)” on page 98
- “[activate](#)” on page 102
- “[deactivate](#)” on page 107
- “[start](#)” on page 111
- “[stop](#)” on page 115

Creating or Deleting Agent Instances

This section describes the following commands:

- “[create](#)” on page 95
- “[delete](#)” on page 98

create

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

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

For information on how to deploy an agent package using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[deploy](#)” on page 90; for information on how to delete agent instances, see “[delete](#)” on page 98.

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
allclients	None	Indicates that all instances of the Foglight Agent Manager should be selected.
clientbuild	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
clientid	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the Foglight Agent Manager.
clientname	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more monitored hosts on which the Foglight Agent Manager is running.
clientversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be created.

Option	Argument	Description
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more agent names.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>build_ID</i> ., <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 76.
type	<i>agent_type</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agent types. The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic Foglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ApacheSvr • AppMonitor • LogFilter • NetMonitor • SNMP • WebMonitor • Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Managing Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p>
upgradable	true or false	Indicates whether one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

Using a regular expression to select hosts

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

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

Using a literal value to select a Foglight Agent Manager instance

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
    -cmd agent:create -type Windows_System
    -name Agent5 -clientname host1.example.com
```

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

See also

- [“deploy”](#) on page 90
- [“delete”](#) on page 98
- [“activate”](#) on page 102
- [“deactivate”](#) on page 107
- [“start”](#) on page 111
- [“stop”](#) on page 115

delete

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

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

For information on how to deactivate an agent instance using the `fglcmd` interface, see [“deactivate”](#) on page 107.

Scope

agent

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:delete {-agentid agent_ID/  

-name agent_name/-namespace agent_namespace/-all}  

[-type agent_type] [-host host_name] [-adapter adapter_ID]  

[-deletable {true|false}] [-datacollection {true|false}]  

[-activatable {true|false}] [-active {true|false}] [-regex]  

[-force] [-nowait]
```

Options and arguments

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

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>datacollection</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to delete Foglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
<code>deletable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to delete Foglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
<code>force</code>	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be deleted.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
<code>name</code>	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agents that are to be deleted.
<code>namespace</code>	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agent instances in the specified name space.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>nowait</code>	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before deleting the selected Foglight agent instances.
<code>regex</code>	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 76.
<code>type</code>	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic Foglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ApacheSvr • AppMonitor • LogFilter • NetMonitor • SNMP • WebMonitor • Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Managing Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p>

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

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

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

See also

- “[deploy](#)” on page 90
- “[create](#)” on page 95
- “[activate](#)” on page 102
- “[deactivate](#)” on page 107
- “[start](#)” on page 111
- “[stop](#)” on page 115

Activating or Deactivating Agent Instances

This section describes the following commands:

- “[activate](#)” on page 102
- “[deactivate](#)” on page 107

activate

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

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

Tip Some Foglight agents, such as the AIX and HP system agents that come included with the OS Cartridge, require root-level privileges to run on Unix. This can be accomplished by making sure that the user account used to install the Foglight Agent Manager on the monitored host does not appear in the `sudo` configuration file. However, if the Foglight Agent Manager does not have root-level privileges, the agents that require those privileges fall back to normal, non-root launch. Starting those agents without root privileges does not prevent them from activating and collecting data. For more information about installing the Foglight Agent Manager with root privileges, see the *Installation and Configuration Guide*. For information about the OS Cartridge, refer to the cartridge documentation.

For information on how to create an agent instance, see “[create](#)” on page 95; to find out how to deactivate an agent, see “[deactivate](#)” on page 107.

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

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

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>datacollection</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to activate Foglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
<code>deletable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to activate Foglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
<code>force</code>	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be activated.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
<code>name</code>	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agents that are to be activated.
<code>namespace</code>	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agent instances in the specified name space.

Option	Argument	Description
nowait	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before activating the selected Foglight agent instances.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 76.
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic Foglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ApacheSvr • AppMonitor • LogFilter • NetMonitor • SNMP • WebMonitor • Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Managing Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p>

Example

The first command in this example, shown in “[Listing agents](#)” on page 106, lists agent IDs using the `agent:list` command with the `all` option set. For more information on how to list agent instances, see “[list](#)” on page 77.

The second command, shown in “[Activating an agent instance](#)” on page 107, uses an ID of an inactive agent from the output of the first command to activate an agent.

Listing agents

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd agent:list -all
```

```
Host: host1.example.com  
ID: 9  
Name: My_Agent_A  
Type: Windows_System  
Version: 5.5.8 (Build: 558-20100625-0500)  
Namespace: SPI  
Adapter ID: FglAM  
Status: Not active  
-----  
Host: host1.example.com  
ID: 10  
Name: My_Agent_B  
Type: Windows_System  
Version: 5.5.8 (Build: 558-20100625-0500)  
Namespace: SPI  
Adapter ID: FglAM  
Status: Not active  
-----  
Host: host1.example.com  
ID: 12  
Name: Agent1  
Type: Windows_System  
Version: 5.5.8 (Build: 558-20100625-0500)  
Namespace: SPI  
Adapter ID: FglAM  
Status: Not active  
-----  
Host: host1.example.com  
ID: 13  
Name: Agent2  
Type: NetMonitor  
Version: 5.5.8 (Build: 558-20100625-0500)
```

```
Namespace: SPI
Adapter ID: FglAM
Status: Not active
-----
Host: host1.example.com
ID: 16
Name: Agent3
Type: ApacheSvr
Version: 5.5.8 (Build: 558-20100625-0500)
Namespace: SPI
Adapter ID: FglAM
Status: Not active
-----
```

Activating an agent instance

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

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

See also

- [“deploy”](#) on page 90
- [“create”](#) on page 95
- [“delete”](#) on page 98
- [“deactivate”](#) on page 107
- [“start”](#) on page 111
- [“stop”](#) on page 115

deactivate

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

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

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

For information on how to activate an agent instance using the *fglcmd* interface, see “[activate](#)” on page 102.

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

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

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>datacollection</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to deactivate Foglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
<code>deletable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to deactivate Foglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
<code>force</code>	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be deactivated.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
<code>name</code>	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agents that are to be deactivated.
<code>namespace</code>	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agent instances in the specified name space.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>nowait</code>	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before deactivating the selected Foglight agent instances.
<code>regex</code>	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 76.
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic Foglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ApacheSvr • AppMonitor • LogFilter • NetMonitor • SNMP • WebMonitor • Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Managing Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p>

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

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

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

See also

- “[deploy](#)” on page 90
- “[create](#)” on page 95
- “[delete](#)” on page 98
- “[activate](#)” on page 102
- “[start](#)” on page 111
- “[stop](#)” on page 115

Starting or Stopping Data Collection

This section describes the following commands:

- “[start](#)” on page 111
- “[stop](#)” on page 115

start

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

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

You should issue this command after creating and/or activating an agent instance. For information on how to activate agent instances using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[activate](#)” on page 102.

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

```

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

```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to start agent instances that can (true) or cannot be activated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to start agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more Foglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a Foglight agent that is to be started.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be started.
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
datacollection	true or false	Indicates whether to start Foglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).

Option	Argument	Description
deletable	true or false	Indicates whether to start Foglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be started.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more agent instances that are to be started.
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agent instances in the specified name space.
nowait	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before starting the selected Foglight agent instances.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 76.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>type</code>	<code>agent_type</code>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic Foglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ApacheSvr • AppMonitor • LogFilter • NetMonitor • SNMP • WebMonitor • Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Managing Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p>

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd agent:start -host host1.example.com -active true
-force
```

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

See also

- [“deploy”](#) on page 90
- [“create”](#) on page 95
- [“delete”](#) on page 98
- [“activate”](#) on page 102

- “[deactivate](#)” on page 107
- “[stop](#)” on page 115

stop

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

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

To delete an agent instance, a typical flow of actions requires you to first stop the agent’s data collection, deactivate it, and then delete the instance. However, the [deactivate](#) (see page 107) and [delete](#) (see page 98) commands that allow you to deactivate and delete agent instances, include options and arguments that let you override that flow and delete active agent instances that are collecting data without first stopping their data collection.

For information on how to start an agent’s data collection using the command line, see “[start](#)” on page 111.

Scope

[agent](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd agent:stop {-agentid agent_ID/  

-name agent_name/-namespace agent_namespace/-all}  

[-host host_name] [-adapter adapter_ID] [-type agent_type]  

[-deletable {true|false}] [-datacollection {true|false}]  

[-activatable {true|false}] [-active {true|false}] [-regex]  

[-force] [-nowait]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>activatable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to stop agent instances that can (true) or cannot be activated (false).
<code>active</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to stop agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).

Option	Argument	Description
<code>adapter</code>	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more Foglight adapters.
<code>agentid</code>	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a Foglight agent that is to be stopped.
<code>all</code>	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be stopped.
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>datacollection</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to stop Foglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
<code>deletable</code>	true or false	Indicates whether to stop Foglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
<code>force</code>	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that all selected agents should be stopped.
<code>host</code>	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
<code>name</code>	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more agent instances that are to be stopped.

Option	Argument	Description
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agent instances in the specified name space.
nowait	None	Indicates that the command should not wait for the selected agents to finish processing before stopping the selected Foglight agent instances.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i> , <i>agent_name</i> , <i>agent_namespace</i> , <i>agent_type</i> , or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 76.

Option	Argument	Description
type	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic Foglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ApacheSvr • AppMonitor • LogFilter • NetMonitor • SNMP • WebMonitor • Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Managing Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p>

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd agent:stop -agentid 15
```

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

See also

- “[deploy](#)” on page 90
- “[create](#)” on page 95
- “[delete](#)” on page 98
- “[activate](#)” on page 102

- “[deactivate](#)” on page 107
- “[start](#)” on page 111

Listing and Retrieving Log Files

This section describes the following commands:

- “[logs](#)” on page 119
- “[getlog](#)” on page 121

logs

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

For information on how to retrieve a log file using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[getlog](#)” on page 121.

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>allclients</code>	None	Indicates that all instances of the Foglight Agent Manager should be selected.
<code>clientbuild</code>	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.

Option	Argument	Description
clientid	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more instances of the Foglight Agent Manager.
clientname	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the Foglight Agent Manager.
clientversion	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
force	None	In cases where multiple client instances are selected, it indicates that all selected instances should be stopped.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “Example” on page 76.

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

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd agent:logs -clientid host1.example.com#
cf238d96-3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55
Client ID: host1.example.com#32b1c51d-6208-435c-bdad-
2a8916ef3a89
Client Name: host1.example.com
Host Name: host1.example.com
2 log files found.
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager\state\.\logs\OSCartridge
\5.5.8\Windows_System\My_Agent_A_2010-07-09_110837_001.log
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight_Agent_Manager\state\.\logs\OSCartridge
\5.5.8\Windows_System\My_Agent_A_2010-07-08_120923_001.log
```

See also

- “[getlog](#)” on page 121

getlog

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

For information on how to get a list of log files using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[logs](#)” on page 119.

Scope

[agent](#)

Syntax

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

```
[-upgradable {true|false}]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<code>allclients</code>	None	Indicates that all instances of the Foglight Agent Manager should be selected.
<code>clientbuild</code>	<i>build_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified build ID.
<code>clientid</code>	<i>client_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the Foglight Agent Manager.
<code>clientname</code>	<i>display_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more display devices that are running an instance of the Foglight Agent Manager.
<code>clientversion</code>	<i>version</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that selects one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances with the specified version.
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.

Option	Argument	Description
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the destination file.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
log	<i>log_file_name</i>	Specifies the path and name of the log file that is to be retrieved.
regex	None	Interprets the <i>build_ID</i> , <i>client_ID</i> , <i>display_name</i> , <i>host_name</i> , <i>version</i> , or <i>upgradable</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “ Example ” on page 76.
upgradable	true or false	Indicates whether one or more Foglight Agent Manager instances can (true) or cannot be upgraded (false). It can be set to a regular expression.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd agent:getlog -clientid host1.example.com#cf238d96
-3a56-45d6-a33e-b88bb7d4ff55 -log ..\..\glue\state\logs\
OSCartridge\5.5.8\Windows_System\
My_Agent_A_2010-07-09_110837_001.log -f AgentA.log
```

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

See also

- “[logs](#)” on page 119

Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Agent Instances

This section describes the following commands:

- “[showschedule](#)” on page 124

- “[setschedule](#)” on page 128

These commands allow you to assign blackout periods to agent instances, and to list them, as required. An agent blackout is a scheduled event during which the agent does not collect data for set intervals. Blackout periods can also be assigned to topology objects. However, unlike agent blackouts, topology object blackouts do not interrupt the data collection for the object to which the blackout is assigned. Blacking out a topology object simply means that no rules analyze that object for the duration of the blackout.

For more information about the commands for assigning blackouts to agent instances, and listing them, as required, see “[Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Topology Objects](#)” on page 175.

showschedule

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

Tip Blackout periods prevent the data collection for the agent instance to which the blackout is assigned. Unlike agent blackouts, topology object blackouts prevent any rules from analyzing that object, without interrupting their data collection. For more information about topology object blackouts, see “[Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Topology Objects](#)” on page 175.

Scope

agent

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to select agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deactivated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to select agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more Foglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a Foglight agent whose blackout schedule is to be set.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be selected.
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
datacollection	true or false	Indicates whether to select Foglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
deletable	true or false	Indicates whether to select Foglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.

Option	Argument	Description
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agents whose blackout schedule is to be set.
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agent instances in the specified name space.
regex	None	<p>Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i>, <i>agent_name</i>, <i>agent_namespace</i>, <i>agent_type</i>, or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “Example” on page 76.</p> <p>Caution On Unix systems, enclose the regular expression in quotation marks. Failing to do so can produce unpredictable results. On Windows, the quotation marks are optional.</p>

Option	Argument	Description
<code>type</code>	<i>agent_type</i>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic Foglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ApacheSvr • AppMonitor • LogFilter • NetMonitor • SNMP • WebMonitor • Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Managing Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p>

Example

```

C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd agent:showschedule -active true
ID: 2
Host: host1.example.com
Name: Windows_System_on_host1.example.com
Type: Windows_System
Status: Active/Collecting data
Blackout Schedule: First day of week (id: 013f57d1-1e7e-4098-
a7a5-2b2763364cb5)
-----
ID: 4
Host: host1.example.com
Name: test
Type: Windows_System
Status: Active/Collecting data
    
```

Blackout Schedule: First day of month (id: 3e3e1877-7b55-4c7a-9a40-975bdc96f8e2)

See also

- “[setschedule](#)” on page 128

setschedule

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

Tip Blackout periods prevent the data collection for the agent instance to which the blackout is assigned. Unlike agent blackouts, topology object blackouts prevent any rules from analyzing that object, without interrupting their data collection. For more information about topology object blackouts, see “[Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Topology Objects](#)” on page 175.

For information on how to get a list of blackout schedules assigned to agent instances files using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[showschedule](#)” on page 124.

Scope

agent

Syntax

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


Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
activatable	true or false	Indicates whether to select agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deactivated (false).
active	true or false	Indicates whether to select agent instances that are active (true) or inactive (false).
adapter	<i>adapter_ID</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that identifies one or more Foglight adapters.
agentid	<i>agent_ID</i>	Identifies an instance of a Foglight agent whose blackout schedule is to be set.
all	None	Indicates that all agent instances should be selected.
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
datacollection	true or false	Indicates whether to select Foglight agent instances that are (true) or are not collecting data (false).
deletable	true or false	Indicates whether to select Foglight agent instances that can (true) or cannot be deleted (false).

Option	Argument	Description
force	None	In cases where multiple agents are selected, it indicates that the command should be performed against all selected agent instances.
host	<i>host_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more host names.
name	<i>agent_name</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agents whose blackout schedule is to be set.
namespace	<i>agent_namespace</i>	An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies the name of one or more Foglight agent instances in the specified name space.
none	None	Dissociates all schedules from one more selected agent instances.
regex	None	<p>Interprets the <i>adapter_ID</i>, <i>agent_name</i>, <i>agent_namespace</i>, <i>agent_type</i>, or <i>host_name</i> arguments as regular expressions. For a sample regular expression used to specify a host name, see “Example” on page 76.</p> <p>Caution On Unix systems, enclose the regular expression in quotation marks. Failing to do so can produce unpredictable results. On Windows, the quotation marks are optional.</p>
remove	None	Indicates that the specified schedule should be removed from one or more selected agent instances.
scheduleid	<i>schedule_ID</i>	Identifies a schedule that is to be assigned to one or more Foglight agent instances.

Option	Argument	Description
<code>schedulename</code>	<code>schedule_name</code>	<p>Specifies a schedule name. You can use any of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Daily Off Values</i> • <i>End of Day</i> • <i>Hourly</i> • <i>Monthly Off Hours</i> • <i>Start of Day</i> • <i>Quarterly Off Hours</i> • <i>Weekly Off Hours</i> <p>Note If you choose a schedule name that contains spaces, such as <i>Start Of Day</i>, enclose it in quotation marks.</p>
<code>type</code>	<code>agent_type</code>	<p>An explicit text string or a regular expression that specifies one or more Foglight agent types.</p> <p>The selection of available agent types depends on the collection of deployed cartridges. For example, a basic Foglight Management Server installation that includes the Cartridge for Operating Systems can offer a number of different agent types. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ApacheSvr • AppMonitor • LogFilter • NetMonitor • SNMP • WebMonitor • Windows_System <p>Note The above list is just a subset of the agent types that come with the Cartridge for Operating Systems and should be used only as an illustration. For a complete list of agents that are included with the Cartridge for Operating Systems, see the <i>Managing Operating Systems User Guide</i>.</p>

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

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

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

See also

- [“showschedule”](#) on page 124

Managing Cartridges

This section describes the following features:

- [“Installing or Uninstalling Cartridges”](#) on page 132
- [“Enabling or Disabling Cartridges”](#) on page 135
- [“Listing Cartridges”](#) on page 138

Installing or Uninstalling Cartridges

This section describes the following commands:

- [“install”](#) on page 132
- [“uninstall”](#) on page 134

install

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

Scope

cartridge

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>passive</code>	None	Indicates that the cartridge should be installed, but not activated.
<code>f</code>	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and file name of the cartridge file that is to be installed.

Example

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

Cartridges installed:

```
Name: OSCartridge-WindowsXP version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-Common version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-ApacheSvr version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-AppMonitor version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-LogFilter version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-NetMonitor version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-SNMP version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-WebMonitor version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-Windows_System version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-OnlineHelp version: 5.5.8
Name: OS-HostModel-Windows version: 5.5.8
```

All cartridges are activated.

See also

- “[uninstall](#)” on page 134
- “[disable](#)” on page 135
- “[enable](#)” on page 137
- “[list](#)” on page 138

uninstall

The `uninstall` command uninstalls a Foglight cartridge.

You can only uninstall a disabled cartridge. For information on how to disable a cartridge using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[disable](#)” on page 135.

Scope

cartridge

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “ Logging In and Setting the Scope ” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “ Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information ” on page 72.
n	<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of the cartridge that is to be uninstalled.

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

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd cartridge:uninstall -n OSCartridge-WindowsXP -v 5.5.8
```

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

See also

- “[install](#)” on page 132
- “[disable](#)” on page 135
- “[enable](#)” on page 137
- “[list](#)” on page 138

Enabling or Disabling Cartridges

This section describes the following commands:

- “[disable](#)” on page 135
- “[enable](#)” on page 137

disable

The `disable` command deactivates a Foglight cartridge.

When you install a cartridge on the Foglight Management Server using default options either through the `fglcmd` interface or the Administration dashboards, Foglight activates that cartridge upon creation. For information on how to install a cartridge using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[install](#)” on page 132; to find out how to activate an inactive cartridge using `fglcmd`, see “[enable](#)” on page 137.

Scope

`cartridge`

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
n	<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of the cartridge that is to be disabled.
v	<i>version</i>	Specifies the version of the cartridge that is to be disabled.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd cartridge:disable -n OSCartridge-WindowsXP -v 5.5.8
```

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

See also

- [“install”](#) on page 132
- [“uninstall”](#) on page 134
- [“enable”](#) on page 137
- [“list”](#) on page 138

enable

The `enable` command activates an installed Foglight cartridge.

When you install a cartridge on the Foglight Management Server using default options either through the `fglcmd` interface or the Administration dashboards, Foglight activates that cartridge upon creation. For information on how to install a cartridge using the `fglcmd` interface, see “[install](#)” on page 132; to find out how to deactivate an active cartridge using `fglcmd`, see “[enable](#)” on page 137.

Scope

cartridge

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “ Logging In and Setting the Scope ” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “ Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information ” on page 72.
n	<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of the cartridge that is to be enabled.
v	<i>version</i>	Specifies the version of the cartridge that is to be enabled.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```
-cmd cartridge:enable -n OSCartridge-WindowsXP -v 5.5.8
```

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

See also

- [“install”](#) on page 132
- [“uninstall”](#) on page 134
- [“disable”](#) on page 135
- [“list”](#) on page 138

Listing Cartridges

list

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

For information on how to install a Foglight cartridge using the `fglcmd` interface, see [“install”](#) on page 132.

Scope

cartridge

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd cartridge:list
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd cartridge:list
```

```
Name: BSM-Integration
Version: 5.5.8
Build: 558-20100811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
-----
Name: Core-AppMonitor-Application
Version: 5.5.8
Build: 558-20100811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
-----
Name: Core-ApplicationTopologyModel
Version: 5.5.8
Build: 558-20100811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
-----
Name: Core-BusinessServiceModel
Version: 5.5.8
Build: 558-20100811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
-----
Name: Core-CustomModel
Version: 5.5.8
Build: 558-20100811-1655
```

```
Status: ACTIVATED
-----
Name: Core-DB2-Transformations
Version: 5.5.8
Build: 558-20100811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
-----
Name: Core-Dashboards
Version: 5.5.8
Build: 558-20100811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
-----
Name: Core-DeploymentHandler
Version: 5.5.8
Build: 558-20100811-1655
Status: ACTIVATED
-----
...
```

See also

- [“install”](#) on page 132
- [“uninstall”](#) on page 134
- [“disable”](#) on page 135
- [“enable”](#) on page 137

Managing Security Entities

This section describes the following tasks:

- [“Managing Users”](#) on page 141
- [“Managing Groups”](#) on page 145
- [“Exporting or Importing LDAP Settings”](#) on page 149
- [“Listing Users, Groups, and Roles”](#) on page 153

Foglight manages users’ access through groups and roles. Each user belongs to one or more groups and each group can have one or more roles. The set of tasks that a user has access to depends on the roles that are assigned the groups that user belongs to.

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

Managing Users

This section describes the following commands:

- “[assigngroup](#)” on page 141
- “[createuser](#)” on page 143
- “[deleteuser](#)” on page 144

assigngroup

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

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 69. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in Foglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

`security`

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>groupname</code>	<i>group_name</i>	Specifies the name of the group to which the user account is to be added or removed.
<code>remove</code>	None	Indicates that the user should be removed from the group.
<code>username</code>	<i>user_name</i>	Specifies the name of the user account that is to be added or removed from the group.

Example

Adding a user to a group

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

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

Removing a user from a group

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

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

See also

- [“createuser”](#) on page 143
- [“deleteuser”](#) on page 144

createuser

The `createuser` command creates a Foglight user account. When you create a user account, you can add it to a group using the [assigngroup](#) command (see page 141).

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see [“Logging In and Setting the Scope”](#) on page 69. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in Foglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

[security](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:createuser  

-username user_name -password user_password
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>password</code>	<i>user_password</i>	Specifies the password of the user account that is to be created.

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

Example

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

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

See also

- “[assigngroup](#)” on page 141
- “[deleteuser](#)” on page 144

deleteuser

The `deleteuser` command removes a Foglight user account.

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 69. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in Foglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

security

Syntax

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


Options and arguments

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

Example

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

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

See also

- [“assigngroup”](#) on page 141
- [“createuser”](#) on page 143

Managing Groups

This section describes the following commands:

- [“assignrole”](#) on page 145
- [“creategroup”](#) on page 147
- [“deletegroup”](#) on page 148

assignrole

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

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see [“Logging In and Setting the Scope”](#) on page 69. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in Foglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

security

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>groupname</code>	<i>group_name</i>	Specifies the name of the group to which the role is to be added or removed.
<code>remove</code>	None	Indicates that the role should be removed from the group.
<code>rolename</code>	<i>role_name</i>	Specifies the name of the role that is to be added or removed from the group.

Example

Adding a role to a group

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

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

Removing a role from a group

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

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

See also

- “[creategroup](#)” on page 147
- “[deletegroup](#)” on page 148

creategroup

The `creategroup` command creates a Foglight group. A group can have one or more users, and can be assigned one or more Foglight roles. When you create a group, that group has no roles assigned to it. Use the `assignrole` command to add a role to a group (see page 145).

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see “[Logging In and Setting the Scope](#)” on page 69. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in Foglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

`security`

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>groupname</code>	<i>group_name</i>	Specifies the name of the group that is to be created.

Example

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

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

See also

- [“assignrole”](#) on page 145
- [“deletegroup”](#) on page 148

deletegroup

The `deletegroup` command removes a Foglight group.

Note You can run this command only if the user account you are using to log into `fglcmd` has a Security role. For information about `fglcmd` connection options, see [“Logging In and Setting the Scope”](#) on page 69. For complete information about users, roles, and groups in Foglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

security

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:deletegroup  

-groupname group_name
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “ Logging In and Setting the Scope ” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “ Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information ” on page 72.
<i>groupname</i>	<i>group_name</i>	Specifies the name of the group that is to be deleted.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  

-cmd security:deletegroup -groupname MyGroup
```

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

See also

- “[assignrole](#)” on page 145
- “[creategroup](#)” on page 147

Exporting or Importing LDAP Settings

This section describes the following commands:

- [“exportldapcfg”](#) on page 150
- [“importldapcfg”](#) on page 152

exportldapcfg

The `exportldapcfg` command exports the existing Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) settings to an XML file. LDAP settings enable access to users whose account information is stored in an external system. For more information about the LDAP settings in Foglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*. Once exported, the LDAP settings can be imported into Foglight using the [importldapcfg](#) command (see page 152).

Tip LDAP settings can be configured using the Configure Directory Services dashboard of the Administration module in the browser interface. For more information, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

[security](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:exportldapcfg
<-f file_path>
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.

Option	Argument	Description
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the XML file to which the LDAP settings are to be exported.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd security:exportldapcfg -f ldap.xml
```

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

The content of the exported XML file will be similar to the following content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<foglight-config version="1.0.0" exported-on="2010-03-
  10T16:55:15.928Z">
  <sec-ldap-config>
    <id>3544adcb-9b5a-4f81-a347-8536d05c71ad</id>
    <ldap-svr-url>ldap://ldapsvr.example.com:389/</ldap-svr-
      url>
    <principal-dn-prefix>CN=</principal-dn-prefix>
    <principal-dn-suffix>,OU=Employees,DC=example,DC=com</
      principal-dn-suffix>
    <role-attr-id>name</role-attr-id>
    <role-attr-is-dn>>false</role-attr-is-dn>
    <sec-svc-name>com.quest.nitro.service=NitroSecurityService
      </sec-svc-name>
    <ualias-attr-id>sAMAccountName</ualias-attr-id>
    <roles-ctx-dn>OU=Groups,DC=example,DC=com</roles-ctx-dn>
    <uid-attr-id>member</uid-attr-id>
    <match-on-user-dn>>true</match-on-user-dn>
    <ldap-init-factory>com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory</ldap-
      init-factory>
    <ldap-auth-type>simple</ldap-auth-type>
    <login-module-name>com.quest.nitro.service.security.auth.
      spi.NitroExtendedLdapLoginModule</login-module-name>
    <sec-domain-name>fgl-web-console</sec-domain-name>
    <parent-group-attr-id>memberOf</parent-group-attr-id>
    <gid-attr-id>member</gid-attr-id>
    <search-order>0</search-order>
    <bind-user-dn/>
    <bind-credential/>
```

```
<user-ctx-dn>ou=Employees,DC=example,DC=com</user-ctx-dn>
<ldap-svr-url2>ldap://backupldapsvr.example.com:389/</
  ldap-svr-url2>
<role-ctx-dn2>OU=Dynamic Groups,DC=example,DC=com</role
  -ctx-dn2>
<role-ctx-dn3/>
<max-rec-depth>15</max-rec-depth>
<search-time-limit>10000</search-time-limit>
<role-search-mode>direct</role-search-mode>
<bind-pwd-prefix>bindpwd.</bind-pwd-prefix>
</sec-ldap-config>
</foglight-config>
```

See also

- [“importldapcfg”](#) on page 152

importldapcfg

The `importldapcfg` command imports LDAP settings to Foglight. The source of the import is an XML file that has been previously exported with the [exportldapcfg](#) command (see page 150). LDAP settings enable access to users whose account information is stored in an external system. For more information about the LDAP settings in Foglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Tip LDAP settings can be configured using the Configure Directory Services dashboard of the Administration module in the browser interface. For more information, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

security

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:importldapcfg
<-f file_path>
```


Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “ Logging In and Setting the Scope ” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “ Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information ” on page 72.
<code>f</code>	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the LDAP settings file that is to be installed. Specifies the path and name of the XML file containing the LDAP settings that is to be imported.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd security:importldapcfg -f ldap.xml
```

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

See also

- “[exportldapcfg](#)” on page 150

Listing Users, Groups, and Roles

list

The `list` command lists users, groups, and/or roles, and indicates their relationships, as specified by a combination of the available options.

Tip A user can belong to one or more groups while each group can have one or more roles. Belonging to a group provides the users with access to all of the roles that are assigned to

that group. For complete information about the security principles in Foglight, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

security

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd security:list [-g] [-r] [-u] [-v]
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “ Logging In and Setting the Scope ” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “ Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information ” on page 72.
g	None	Lists all groups that exist in Foglight.
r	None	Lists all roles that exist in Foglight.
u	None	Lists all users that exist in Foglight.
v	None	For each listed entity (user, group, and/or role), this option shows its relationships with other entity types (user, group, and/or role). For example, when listing users using the u option, this option also list the groups and roles associated with each user.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd security:list -u -g -r -v
```

Users:

Name: *foglight*, External?: *false*, Status: *A*
 [G] *Cartridge Developers*
 [G] *Foglight Security Administrators*
 [G] *Foglight Administrators*
 [R] *Console User*
 [R] *Cartridge Developer*
 [R] *General Access*
 [R] *Operator*
 [R] *Dashboard User*
 [R] *Advanced Operator*
 [R] *Security*
 [R] *Dashboard Designer*
 [R] *Administrator*

Groups:

Name: *Foglight Administrators*, External?: *false*
 [U] *foglight*
 [R] *Dashboard Designer*
 [R] *Administrator*
 [R] *Operator*
 [R] *Dashboard User*
 [R] *General Access*
 [R] *Console User*
 [R] *Advanced Operator*

Name: *Foglight Operators*, External?: *false*
 [R] *Operator*
 [R] *Console User*

Name: *Foglight Security Administrators*, External?: *false*
 [U] *foglight*
 [R] *Security*

Name: *Cartridge Developers*, External?: *false*
 [U] *foglight*
 [R] *Cartridge Developer*
 [R] *Console User*

Roles:

Name: *Dashboard Designer*, Type: *T*
 [G] *Foglight Administrators*

Name: *Security*, Type: *T*
 [G] *Foglight Security Administrators*

Name: *Administrator*, Type: *T*
 [G] *Foglight Administrators*

Name: *Cartridge Developer*, Type: *T*
 [G] *Cartridge Developers*

```
Name: Console User, Type: T
    [G] Foglight Operators
    [G] Cartridge Developers
    [G] Foglight Administrators
Name: Dashboard User, Type: T
    [G] Foglight Administrators
Name: General Access, Type: T
    [G] Foglight Administrators
Name: Advanced Operator, Type: T
    [G] Foglight Administrators
Name: Operator, Type: T
    [G] Foglight Operators
    [G] Foglight Administrators
```

Managing Foglight Licenses

Foglight allows you to access only those product features that are defined in your license file, and in some cases, during a specific time period. Your Foglight environment requires a license for the server and a license for each cartridge that is license-protected. Some Foglight cartridges are license-protected, while others do not require a license.

You can install any cartridges, regardless of whether they are listed in your Foglight license. Installing a license-protected cartridge without adding its license results in that cartridge being disabled by default. This section describes the `fglcmd` commands that you can use to manage Foglight licenses. For more information about the licensing capabilities, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Adding, Removing, or Listing Licenses

This section describes the following commands:

- “[import](#)” on page 156
- “[list](#)” on page 158
- “[remove](#)” on page 159

import

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

For information on how to remove a license using the `fglcmd` interface, see [“remove”](#) on page 159.

Scope

[license](#)

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and file name of the license file that is to be installed.

Example

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

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

See also

- [“remove”](#) on page 159
- [“list”](#) on page 158

list

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

Scope

[license](#)

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd license:list
```

```
License Serial: 123-4567890
```

```
License Expiration Date: Fri Aug 01 00:00:00 EDT 2010
```

```
Licensed Server Features:
```

```
agents_connection  
ldap_integration  
config_management  
performance_calendars  
request_trace_analysis  
cartridge_installation  
data_archiving  
high_availability
```

```
Agent Licenses:
```

remove

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

For information on how to add a Foglight license using the `fglcmd` interface, see [“import”](#) on page 156.

Scope

license

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>serial</code>	<i>serial_number</i>	Specifies the serial number of the license file that is to be removed.

Example

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

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

See also

- [“import”](#) on page 156
- [“list”](#) on page 158

Running Utility Commands

This section describes the following tasks:

- [“Exporting or Importing a Monitoring Policy”](#) on page 160
- [“Exporting, Importing, or Listing UI Modules”](#) on page 163
- [“Exporting Metrics and Topology”](#) on page 167
- [“Looking Up Server Parameters”](#) on page 174
- [“Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Topology Objects”](#) on page 175
- [“Listing Schedules”](#) on page 181
- [“Running Scripts”](#) on page 184
- [“Creating a Server Support Bundle”](#) on page 185

Exporting or Importing a Monitoring Policy

This section describes the following commands:

- [“configexport”](#) on page 160
- [“configimport”](#) on page 161

configexport

The `configexport` command exports the monitoring policy to an XML file. A monitoring policy describes all customizations to rules, derived metrics, registry variables, agent settings and persistence policies. It is useful to export this information for technical analysis and modification purposes even though that data is not meant to be readable by end-users. The `configexport` command saves the current monitoring policy to an XML file given the file path and its name. If required, you can use the output file to re-import the monitoring policy at a later time using the [configimport](#) command (see page 161)

Scope

util

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “ Logging In and Setting the Scope ” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “ Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information ” on page 72.
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and file name of the XML file to which the monitoring policy is to be exported. Note When specifying the file name, use XML as the file extension.

Example

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

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

See also

- “[configimport](#)” on page 161

configimport

The `configimport` command imports a monitoring policy. The source of the import is an XML file that has been previously exported with the [configexport](#) command (see

page 160). A monitoring policy describes all customizations to rules, derived metrics, registry variables, agent settings and persistence policies and is useful in technical analysis and modification tasks.

Scope

util

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and file name of the XML file that is to be imported.

Example

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

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

See also

- [“configexport”](#) on page 160

Exporting, Importing, or Listing UI Modules

This section describes the following commands:

- “[uilib](#)” on page 163
- “[uiexport](#)” on page 164
- “[uiimport](#)” on page 166

uilib

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

Scope

[util](#)

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd util:uilib
```

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “ Logging In and Setting the Scope ” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “ Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information ” on page 72.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd util:uilib  
system:schemadatasource_typelist  
system:foglight_transaction
```

```
system:foglight_services_catalystalarmstate
system:ApacheSvrtypes
system:core_changes
system:core_ipmap
system:fsmreporting
system:core_mb
system:SNMP
system:NetMonitor
system:WebMonitor
system:Windows_System
system:corereporting
system:fsmcore
system:core_core
system:oshostresources
system:core_log
system:administration_userssecurity
system:fsmapplicationtriage
...
```

See also

- [“uiexport”](#) on page 164
- [“uiimport”](#) on page 166

uiexport

The `uiexport` command exports a UI module into a ZIP file. Use this command to export any modifications to Foglight operational elements such as views, dashboards, and other resources. Given a valid module name and a file path and name, the `uiexport` command exports the contents of that module into a ZIP file. If required, you can use the output file to re-import that module into the same or a different Foglight server at a later time using the [uiimport](#) command (see page 166).

Scope

util

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the ZIP file that the UI module is to be exported to. Note When specifying the file name, use ZIP as the file extension.
m	<i>module_name</i>	Specifies the name of the UI module.

Example

The following example shows you how to export a module to a ZIP file using the module name as an argument. To get a list of module names, use the [uilib](#) command (see page 163), as shown in [“Example”](#) on page 163.

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

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

See also

- [“uiimport”](#) on page 166
- [“uilib”](#) on page 163

uiimport

The `uiimport` command imports a UI module from a ZIP file. It uses the ZIP file that has been previously imported with the `uiexport` command (see page 164) as the source of import. A UI module is a collection of Foglight operational elements such as views, dashboards, and other resources.

Scope

`util`

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>foglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the ZIP file containing the UI module that is to be imported.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>foglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd util:uiimport -f c:\temp\sys_fsmagents.zip
```

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

See also

- [“uiexport”](#) on page 164

- “[uilib](#)” on page 163

Exporting Metrics and Topology

This section describes the following commands:

- “[metricexport](#)” on page 167
- “[topologyexport](#)” on page 171

metricexport

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

Note Query writing requires an understanding of the monitored topology and object naming conventions and depends on data availability for the specified collection period (see “[Example](#)” on page 168). For complete information on topology queries, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Scope

`util`

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the file into which the results of the query are to be exported. Note When specifying the file name, use XML or CSV as the file extension, depending on the setting of the output_format option.
metric_query	<i>query</i>	Contains the metric query. Typically, a metric query specifies topology and object names and collection periods as parameters to retrieve metric observations. For full syntax information, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Help</i> .
output_format	xml or csv	Defines the output format of the file the query is to be exported into: XML or CSV.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd util:metricexport -output_format csv -metric_query
"CPU_User_Utilization from Windows_System_System_Table for 1
```


hour" -f my_metric_query.csv

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output in the Command Prompt window (Windows) or the terminal window (Unix or Linux).

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

uniqueId	startTime	endTime	samplePeriod	count	min	max	avg	sum	sumSquares	stdDev
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	21:58.0	26:58.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	26:59.0	31:59.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	32:00.0	37:00.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	37:00.0	42:00.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	42:01.0	47:01.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	47:02.0	52:02.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	52:02.0	57:02.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	57:03.0	02:03.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0

uniqueId	startTime	endTime	samplePeriod	count	min	max	avg	sum	sumSquares	stdDev
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	02:03.0	07:03.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	07:04.0	12:04.0	300000	1	4	4	4	4	16	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	12:05.0	17:05.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
a307df8f-63e9-4b65-a6d6-a50524a5544b	17:05.0	22:05.0	300000	1	8	8	8	8	64	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	33:12.0	38:12.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	38:12.0	43:12.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	43:13.0	48:13.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	48:13.0	53:13.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	53:14.0	58:14.0	300000	1	2	2	2	2	4	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	58:15.0	03:15.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	03:15.0	08:15.0	300000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	08:16.0	13:16.0	300000	1	4	4	4	4	16	0

uniqueId	startTime	endTime	samplePeriod	count	min	max	avg	sum	sumSquares	stdDev
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	13:16.0	18:16.0	300000	1	3	3	3	3	9	0
ac205363-863b-478b-b6b7-97e1a444e76a	18:17.0	23:17.0	300000	1	6	6	6	6	36	0

topologyexport

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

Scope

util

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
<code>f</code>	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the file into which the results of the query are to be exported. Note When specifying the file name, use <code>XML</code> as the file extension.
<code>property_names</code>	<i>properties</i>	Contains one or more property names, separated by commas.
<code>topology_query</code>	<i>query</i>	Contains the topology query. Typically, a topology query specifies topology and object names as parameters to retrieve one or more object instances. For full syntax information, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Help</i> .

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
      -cmd util:topologyexport -f host1_alarm_count.xml -
      topology_query Windows_Host where name=host1
```

-property_names alarmTotalCount

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output in the Command Prompt window (Windows) or the terminal window (Unix or Linux).

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

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<top-objects>
<top-obj uniqueId="c380ae79-2d36-45fc-a07f-136509fec207">
<property name="uniqueId" value="c380ae79-2d36-45fc-a07f-
136509fec207" />
<property name="topologyObjectId" value="175" />
<property name="topologyObjectVersionId" value="280" />
<property name="topologyObjectVersion" value="1" />
<property name="effectiveStartDate" value="2010-01-02
17:29:14.82" />
<property name="effectiveEndDate" value="5138-11-16 04:46:40.0" />
<property name="lastUpdated" value="2010-01-02 17:29:14.929" />
<property name="name" value="host1.example.com" />
<property name="longName" value="host1.example.com
(Windows_Host)" />
<property name="scheduleIds" value="[]" />
<property name="isBlackedOut" value="false" />
<property name="annotations" value="[]" />
<property name="alarms" value="[]" />
<property name="aggregateAlarms" value="[]" />
<property name="localState" value="0" />
<property name="aggregateState" value="0" />
<property name="aggregateAlarmState" value="DataObject of type
'foglight-5:AlarmStateObservation' for datasource: 'foglight-
5:foglight-5':/observations/c380ae79-2d36-45fc-a07f-136509fec207/
aggregateAlarmState" />
<property name="alarmWarningCount" value="0" />
<property name="alarmCriticalCount" value="0" />
<property name="alarmFatalCount" value="0" />
<property name="alarmTotalCount" value="0" />
<property name="alarmAggregateWarningCount" value="0" />
<property name="alarmAggregateCriticalCount" value="0" />
<property name="alarmAggregateFatalCount" value="0" />
<property name="alarmAggregateTotalCount" value="0" />
<property name="changeSummary" value="[]" />
```

```
<property name="changeCount" value="0"/>
<property name="aggregateChangeCount" value="0"/>
<property name="topologyTypeName" value="Windows_Host"/>
<property name="monitoredHost" value="foglight-
5:Windows_Host:c380ae79-2d36-45fc-a07f-136509fec207:1
datasource=foglight-5:foglight-5"/>
<property name="sourceIds" value="[]"/>
<property name="serviceLevelPolicies" value="[]"/>
<property name="ipAddresses" value="[]"/>
<property name="interfaces" value="[]"/>
<property name="running" value="[]"/>
<property name="detail" value="[]"/>
<property name="agents" value="[]"/>
</top-obj>
</top-objects>
```

Looking Up Server Parameters

env

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

Scope

util

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
n	<i>parameter_name</i>	Specifies the name of the parameter whose value is to be retrieved. If you do not provide a parameter name, the command lists all of the configuration parameters.

Example

Displaying the Foglight database port number

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
    -cmd util:env -n foglight.database.port
    13306
```

Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Topology Objects

This section describes the following commands:

- [“blackouts”](#) on page 176
- [“blackoutobject”](#) on page 178

These commands allow you to assign blackout periods to topology object instances, and to list them, as required. A topology object blackout is a scheduled event during which no rules analyze that object for the duration of the blackout. Topology object blackouts do not interrupt the data collection for the object to which the blackout is assigned.

Blackout periods can also be assigned to agent instances. However, unlike topology object blackouts, agent blackouts prevent their data collection.

For more information about the commands for assigning blackouts to agent instances, and listing them, as required, see “[Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Agent Instances](#)” on page 123.

blackouts

The `blackouts` command lists all blackouts currently assigned to topology objects. A blackout schedule defines the periods of time during which no alarms are raised for a specified object instance.

Tip Blackout periods do not interrupt the data collection for the object to which the blackout is assigned. Unlike topology object blackouts, agent blackouts prevent their data collection. For more information about agent blackouts, see “[Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Agent Instances](#)” on page 123.

Blackout schedules can be assigned to object instances using the `blackoutobject` command (see page 178).

Scope

`topology`

Syntax

```
fglcmd connection_options -cmd topology:blackouts  
[-query "topology_query"]
```


Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		<p>Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.</p>
<code>query</code>	<i>topology_query</i>	<p>Contains the topology query that selects one or more topology objects. Typically, a topology query uses topology types and object names as parameters to retrieve one or more object instances. To find out more about the syntax for writing queries, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Help</i>.</p> <p>Caution The query must be enclosed in quotation marks. Failing to do so can produce unexpected results.</p> <p>Additionally, on Unix platforms, for query expressions that select objects of the <code>Host</code> type and start with an exclamation mark <code>!</code>, the exclamation mark must be escaped with a back slash <code>\</code>. For example:</p> <p>Unix</p> <pre>"\!Host where name like 'host1%'"</pre> <p>Windows</p> <pre>"!Host where name like 'host1'"</pre>

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
```

```
-cmd topology:blackouts -query "Host where name =  
'host1.example.com'"
```

Blackouts for objects:

*d48afea1-7294-46e4-bcec-d486d20021be: Host: host1.example.com,
Always*

Tip To find out the names and IDs of the available schedules, you can issue the `schedule:list` command. For more information, see [“Listing Schedules”](#) on page 181.

See also

- [“blackoutobject”](#) on page 178
- [“list”](#) on page 181

blackoutobject

The `blackoutobject` command assigns a blackout schedule to topology objects. A blackout schedule defines the periods of time during which no alarms are raised for a specified object instance. The command uses either the schedule name or its ID to assign one or more topology objects that are specified either by their IDs, or a topology query. Blacking out a topology object means that no rules analyze that object for the duration of the blackout.

Tip Blackout periods do not interrupt the data collection for the object to which the blackout is assigned. Unlike topology object blackouts, agent blackouts prevent their data collection. For more information about agent blackouts, see [“Listing and Assigning Blackout Schedules to Agent Instances”](#) on page 123.

This command can make use of topology queries to retrieve one or more object instances which allows you to automate blackouts (for example, cron-driven changes in blackout policies). For complete information on how to write a topology query, see the *Administration and Configuration Help*.

Caution In addition to the features provided by the `topology:blackoutobject fglcmd` command, topology blackouts can also be configured using the Blackout Configuration dashboard in the browser interface. However, the mechanism for creating blackouts using this other method is independent. It is not recommended to use both methods on the same Foglight Management Server. If you choose to use the command line for creating blackouts, delete all blackouts created with the Blackout Configuration dashboard before using the command line. If you want to switch from the command line to the Blackout Configuration dashboard, use the conversion script to convert the existing blackouts created with the command line. This way all blackouts can be

managed in one location. For more information about the conversion script, see the *Foglight Upgrade Guide*.

Scope

topology

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
clear	None	Instructs Foglight to remove any schedules associated with one or more specified topology objects.
inheritable	None	Indicates that the blackout schedule you are about to assign to the selected topology object also applies to the descendents of those objects.
object	<i>object_ID</i>	Identifies the topology object.

Option	Argument	Description
query	<i>topology_query</i>	<p>Contains the topology query that selects one or more topology objects. Typically, a topology query uses topology types and object names as parameters to retrieve one or more object instances. To find out more about the syntax for writing queries, see the <i>Administration and Configuration Help</i>.</p> <p>Caution The query must be enclosed in quotation marks. Failing to do so can produce unexpected results.</p> <p>Additionally, on Unix platforms, for query expressions that select objects of the Host type and start with an exclamation mark '!', the exclamation mark must be escaped with a back slash '\'. For example:</p> <p>Unix "!Host where name like 'host1%'"</p> <p>Windows "!Host where name like 'host1'"</p>
remove	None	Indicates that the specified schedule should be removed from one or more specified objects.
schedule	<i>schedule_ID</i>	Identifies the blackout schedule. To find out the ID for a schedule, use the list command. For more information, see “ list ” on page 181.
schedulename	<i>schedule_name</i>	Specifies the schedule name.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd topology:blackoutobject -query "Host where name
='host1.example.com'" -schedulename Always
```

Updated the following topology objects:
d48afea1-7294-46e4-bcec-d486d20021be: Host:

host1.example.com

Tip To find out the names and IDs of the available schedules, prior to issuing `topology:blackoutobject`, you can use the `schedule:list` command. For more information, see [“Listing Schedules”](#) on page 181.

See also

- [“blackouts”](#) on page 176
- [“list”](#) on page 181

Listing Schedules

list

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

Scope

[schedule](#)

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
<i>connection_options</i>		Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight
-cmd schedule:list
```

```
ID: 259833b6-d7b0-4b27-a5c4-e2e612cbf77a
Name: Frequent [Test]
Description: A schedule that runs very frequently. Primarily
used for testing. This schedule is used to trigger an activity.
As a result it does not have a significant duration.
-----
```

```
ID: 30afa315-3131-48c2-b0e8-71feal87af4e
Name: Always
Description: A schedule that includes all the time
-----
```

```
ID: 013f57d1-1e7e-4098-a7a5-2b2763364cb5
Name: First day of week
Description: Whole days Monday
-----
```

```
ID: 004c98d4-c278-4af2-81f7-4264fd30003f
Name: Daily Database Maintenance
Description: Schedule on which daily operations to rollup and
purge information in the database are performed. This schedule
is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does not have
a significant duration.
-----
```

```
ID: d7619930-807e-406e-9e6e-15ec30edc23c
Name: End of Day
Description: A schedule that runs at the end of the day. This
schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does
not have a significant duration.
-----
```

```
ID: 46fc602a-8931-4907-a93b-e1c16c0fdbb5
Name: Start of Day
Description: A schedule that runs at the start of the day.
This schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it
does not have a significant duration.
-----
```

```
ID: eb7e213d-f14d-4d09-ba9d-2a266274d443
Name: Monthly Off Hours
Description: A schedule that runs every month off hours. This
schedule is used to trigger an activity. As a result it does
not have a significant duration.
-----
```

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

Name: Beginning of the day

Description: 00:00AM of every day

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

Name: Quarterly Off Hours

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

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

Name: First day of month

Description: Whole days the first day of every month

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

Name: Hourly

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

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

Name: Business hours

Description: 9AM to 5PM Monday to Friday

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

Name: Daily Off Hours

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

 ID: d601fef9-dd66-4584-af72-e4660138e93e

Name: Beginning of the month

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

 ID: ce5bcb30-c5d8-4388-89aa-8da82b8c666b

Name: Business week

Description: Whole days Monday to Friday

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

Name: Beginning of the week

Description: 00:00AM of every Monday

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

Name: Weekly Off Hours

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

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

Name: Weekends

Description: Whole days Saturday and Sunday

Running Scripts

run

The `run` command runs a script.

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

Scope

script

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

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

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>foglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  

-cmd script:run -f my.script
```

Note If successful, this command does not generate any output in the Command Prompt window (Windows) or the terminal window (Unix or Linux).

Creating a Server Support Bundle

bundle

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

Scope

support

Syntax

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

Options and arguments

Option	Argument	Description
	<i>connection_options</i>	Specifies the user name and password for the Foglight Management Server, as well as the machine name and port number, if necessary. Alternatively, <code>fglcmd</code> can retrieve this information from a user-specific properties file. For more information on how to specify connection options on the command line, see “Logging In and Setting the Scope” on page 69. For details on using a properties file, see “Using a Properties File to Supply Connection Information” on page 72.
f	<i>file_path</i>	Specifies the path and name of the support bundle file that is to be generated. Note When specifying the file name, use <code>ZIP</code> as the file extension.

Example

```
C:\Quest_Software\Foglight\bin>fglcmd -usr foglight -pwd foglight  
-cmd support:bundle -f support.bundle
```

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

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