

# **Orchestration Server Command Line Reference**

**Cloud Manager 2.1.3**

**September 28, 2012**



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# About This Reference

This *Orchestration Server Command Line Reference* introduces the two command line interface client tools of the NetIQ Cloud Manager Orchestration Server: `zos` and `zosadmin`. These are the product's basic administration tools. The reference is organized as follows:

- ♦ Chapter 1, “The `zos` Command Line Tool,” on page 9
- ♦ Chapter 2, “The `zosadmin` Command Line Tool,” on page 59

## Intended Audience

This information is intended for anyone who is assigned the Cloud Administrator role for a NetIQ Cloud Manager system. Consumers of this information should be experienced Linux and Windows system administrators who are familiar with virtual machine technology and datacenter operations.

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Convention	Use
<i>Italics</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Titles or menu items from the user interface</li><li>♦ Book and CD-ROM titles</li><li>♦ Variable names and values</li><li>♦ Emphasized words</li></ul>
Fixed Font	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ File and folder names</li><li>♦ Commands and code examples</li><li>♦ Text you must type</li><li>♦ Text (output) displayed in the command-line interface</li></ul>
Brackets, such as <code>[value]</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Optional parameters of a command</li></ul>
Braces, such as <code>{value}</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Required parameters of a command</li></ul>
Logical OR, such as <code>value1 value2</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Exclusive parameters. Choose one parameter.</li></ul>



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# 1 The zos Command Line Tool

The zos command line tool can be used by logged-in users. To use the command line tool, each user requires a login name and password that are created by the administrator for the Orchestration Server. The zos command line tool can be used to log in to the NetIQ Cloud Manager Orchestration Server, to submit jobs, monitor jobs, and perform other user functions.

This section includes information about the following:

- ♦ [Section 1.1, “List of zos Commands,” on page 9](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2, “Getting Started with the zos Command,” on page 10](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.3, “Details, Usage, and Syntax Examples of zos Commands,” on page 13](#)

## 1.1 List of zos Commands

The following table includes a list of zos commands and a description for each command.

**Table 1-1** Available zos Commands and Their Descriptions

Command	Description
<a href="#">cancel</a>	Cancel a running job
<a href="#">cat</a>	Displays the contents of a datagrid file
<a href="#">copy</a>	Copy files and directories to and from the datagrid
<a href="#">delete</a>	Delete files and directories in the datagrid
<a href="#">dir</a>	List files and directories in the datagrid
<a href="#">event</a>	Send an event to a running job
<a href="#">fail</a>	Directs the job to end in failure
<a href="#">head</a>	Displays the first part of a datagrid file
<a href="#">help</a>	Displays help for any of the commands in this list
<a href="#">info</a>	Display information about a grid object
<a href="#">jobinfo</a>	Display important information for a job
<a href="#">joblist</a>	List all of the available jobs and arguments
<a href="#">jobs</a>	List the running queued or historical job
<a href="#">listen</a>	Listen to events generated by a running job
<a href="#">log</a>	Displays the log for the specified job
<a href="#">login</a>	Log in to the grid
<a href="#">logout</a>	Log out of the grid
<a href="#">mkdir</a>	Make a new directory in the datagrid
<a href="#">move</a>	Move files and directories in the datagrid
<a href="#">password</a>	Change user password on current grid
<a href="#">pause</a>	Pause a running job
<a href="#">priority</a>	Change the priority of a running job
<a href="#">resume</a>	Resume a running job
<a href="#">run</a>	Run a job
<a href="#">search</a>	Perform grid object search
<a href="#">status</a>	Display the status of a running or previously run job
<a href="#">tail</a>	Displays the end of a datagrid file

## 1.2 Getting Started with the zos Command

This section is for advanced users or those who prefer a command line interface (CLI) to manage jobs.

All zos commands begin with `zos` on the command line. The general format for a zos command is `zos` followed by the command name, followed by command line parameters, if needed:

```
zos command [command_parameters]
```

Before you use the zos CLI, make sure that your path is correctly pointing to the Orchestration Server tools directory. On Windows platforms, the path is automatically set when you launch the Orchestration command prompt window. If the path is set, you then need to log in to the Orchestration Server before the commands work.

This section includes the following information:

- [Section 1.2.1, “Logging In to the Orchestration Server,” on page 11](#)
- [Section 1.2.2, “Running a Job,” on page 11](#)
- [Section 1.2.3, “Monitoring a Job,” on page 11](#)

## 1.2.1 Logging In to the Orchestration Server

The administrator for the Orchestration Server provides a username, a password, and the name for the Orchestration Server. The following shows a sample login sequence. Italics are used to indicate variable names.

```
>zos login -user=username Orchestration_server_name
Please enter current password for 'Orchestration_server_name': *****
Logged into Orchestration_server_name_zos> as username
```

The login should now be complete.

Login information is stored in the home directory, so further zos commands on this server use the saved login information. To operate on a different Orchestration Server, run `zos login` again with the new server information.

## 1.2.2 Running a Job

Use the run command to start a job. For example, if you want to run the “quickie” job, you would enter the following command:

```
>zos run quickie
```

If the job submission was successful, a JobID is displayed:

```
JobID: tester.1.quickie
```

To specify parameters when you start a job, add the parameters to the command line. For example, if you wanted to run the quickie job, specifying the `numJoblets` parameter with a value of 100, you would enter the following command:

```
>zos run quickie numJoblets=100
JobID: tester.2.quickie
```

The Orchestration Server keeps track of your last started job so that further zos commands can default to the last started job. To operate on a different job, specify the Job ID as a command line parameter.

## 1.2.3 Monitoring a Job

A job can be monitored or managed when it is started or after it is started. To view the status of the last started job, use the status command:

```
>zos status
Running
```

The server returns the status immediately. In the preceding example, the job is `Running`, which means the job is still being processed. Possible status messages include the following:

Submitted  
Queued  
Started  
Running  
Paused  
Completing  
Cancelling  
Failing  
Completed  
Cancelled  
Failed

You can retrieve detailed status information about a job by using the `-e` option in the command line, as shown in the following example for the last started job:

```
>zos status -e
Job Status for tester.quickie.2
-----
                State: Running (waiting for resources)
    Resource Count: 0                      (0 this job)
Percent Complete: 1%
    Queue Pos: n/a
    Child Job Count: 0                    (0 this job)

    Instance Name: quickie
    Job Type: quickie
    Memo:
    Priority: medium
    Arguments: numJoblets=100

    Submit Time: 5/01/2012 12:20:19
    Delayed Start: n/a
    Start Time: 5/01/2012 12:20:19
    End Time: n/a (estimated)
    Elapsed Time: 0:00:05
    Queue Time: 0:00:00
    Pause Time: 0:00:00

    Total CPU Time: 0:00:00                (0:00:00 this job)
    Total GCycles: 0:00:00                (0:00:00 this job)
    Total Cost: $0.0000                   ($0.0000 this job)
    Burn Rate: $0.0000/hr                 ($0.0000/hr this job)

    Cancel Type: <none>
    Job Error: <none>
    Job Error Count: 0                    (0 this job)
    Joblet Retry Count: 0                  (0 this job)
    Node Error Count: 0                    (0 this job)
```

## 1.3 Details, Usage, and Syntax Examples of zos Commands

This section includes a detailed list of the `zos` commands you can use. It also includes examples for using these commands and shows the syntax of typical commands.

---

**NOTE:** Items shown in brackets [ ] are optional. Items shown in *italics* are contextual examples.

---

The section is organized according to the command names, which include the following:

- ♦ “cancel” on page 14
- ♦ “cat” on page 16
- ♦ “copy” on page 18
- ♦ “delete” on page 20
- ♦ “dir” on page 21
- ♦ “event” on page 23
- ♦ “fail” on page 24
- ♦ “head” on page 25
- ♦ “info” on page 27
- ♦ “jobinfo” on page 29
- ♦ “joblist” on page 31
- ♦ “jobs” on page 32
- ♦ “listen” on page 34
- ♦ “log” on page 35
- ♦ “login” on page 37
- ♦ “logout” on page 39
- ♦ “mkdir” on page 40
- ♦ “move” on page 42
- ♦ “password” on page 43
- ♦ “pause” on page 44
- ♦ “priority” on page 46
- ♦ “resume” on page 48
- ♦ “run” on page 49
- ♦ “search” on page 51
- ♦ “status” on page 53
- ♦ “tail” on page 55

# cancel

This command cancels a running job.

## Syntax

```
zos cancel [jobid] [--reason=]
```

## Arguments

*jobid*

The user must enter the jobid that he or she is interested in. The default for this argument is the last job run.

## Options

**-m, --reason=<value>**

Specifies the reason to log for this action. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To cancel the current job for the login user, use the following command:

```
zos cancel
```

## Example 2

To cancel the named job instance <jobid> for the login user, use the following command:

```
zos cancel <jobid>
```

# cat

This command displays the contents of a datagrid file.

## Syntax

```
zos cat path
```

## Arguments

*path*

The path on the datagrid.

## Options

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To display the JDL file for the quickie job, use the following command:

```
zos cat grid:///!quickie/quickie.jdl
```

### Example 2

To display the job.log file for the active or last run job, use the following command:



```
zos cat grid:///^/job.log
```

# copy

This command copies files and directories to and from the data zos.

## Syntax

```
zos copy source dest [--recursive]
```

## Arguments

*source*

The datagrid source from which the files or directories are to be copied.

*dest*

The datagrid destination to which the files or directories are to be copied.

## Options

**-r, --recursive**

Processes directories recursively.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To copy a local file into a previously created datagrid subdirectory, use the following command:

```
zos copy local.txt grid:///images
```

## Example 2

To copy a file from the current job instance directory to a local file, use the following command:

```
zos copy grid:///^/results.txt local.txt
```

## Example 3

To copy a file from a named job instance directory to a local file, use the following command:

```
zos copy grid:///^user.myjob.1024/results.txt local.txt
```

## Example 4

To copy a local file into the job directory for job *myjob*, use the following command:

```
zos copy local.txt grid:///!myjob
```

## Example 5

To copy a local file into the current user's home directory, use the following command:

```
zos copy local.txt grid:///~/local.txt
```

## Example 6

To copy a local file into another user's (barney) home directory, use the following command:

```
zos copy local.txt grid:///~barney/local.txt
```

## Example 7

To copy a local file into a subdirectory of the job directory, use the following command:

```
zos copy local.txt grid:///!myjob/subdir
```

## Example 8

To copy a local file into the current job instance directory, use the following command:

```
zos copy local.txt grid:///^/
```

## Example 9

To recursively copy a local directory to the datagrid root, creating a new directory, use the following command:

```
zos copy /home/tester/myDir grid:/// -r
```

# delete

This command deletes files and directories in the datagrid.

## Syntax

```
zos delete path
```

## Arguments

*path*

The path on the datagrid.

## Options

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To delete a file under the datagrid directory images, use the following command:

```
zos delete grid:///images/myFile
```

# dir

This command lists files and directories in the datagrid.

## Syntax

```
zos dir path
```

## Arguments

*path*

The path on the datagrid.

## Options

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To list files for the current job instance, use the following command:

```
zos dir grid:///^
```

### Example 2

To list the deployed files for the job named *animation*, use the following command:

```
zos dir grid:///!\animation
```

# event

This command sends an event to a running job.

## Syntax

```
zos event jobid eventname
```

## Arguments

### *jobid*

The user must enter the jobid that he or she is interested in. The default for this argument is the last job run.

### *eventname*

The user must enter the name of the event he or she wants to send to the job.

## Options

### **-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

### **-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

### **-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

### **-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To send the event `MyEvent` to the current job with a simple parameter, use the following command:

```
zos event MyEvent myarg=12345
```

# fail

This command directs the job to end in failure.

## Syntax

```
zos fail [jobid] [--reason=]
```

## Arguments

*jobid*

The user must enter the jobid that he or she is interested in. The default for this argument is the last job run.

## Options

**-m, --reason=<value>**

Specifies the reason to log for this action. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.



# head

This command displays the first part of a datagrid file.

## Syntax

```
zos head [--bytes=] [--lines=] [--quiet] path
```

## Arguments

*path*

The path on the datagrid.

## Options

**-c, --bytes=<value>**

Generate file output of the specified number of bytes only. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-n, --lines=<value>**

Generate file output of the specified number of lines only. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-q, --quiet**

Suppress all warning and informational messages.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To display the first ten lines of the job log for the last job, use the following command:

```
zos head grid:///^/job.log
```

# info

This command displays information about a Grid object.

## Syntax

```
zos info objectName --type= [--detail] [--xml] [--python]
```

## Arguments

*objectName*

The user must enter the Grid object ID or the Grid object display name that he or she is interested in.

## Options

**-t, --type=<value>**

The user must specify one of the following Grid object types:

- ♦ user
- ♦ resource
- ♦ job
- ♦ jobinstance
- ♦ vmhost
- ♦ grid
- ♦ XXXgroup

**-e, --detail**

Displays detailed information for each Grid object, rather than just its ID.

**-x, --xml**

Displays information in formatted XML document instead of in human readable form.

**-P, --python**

Displays fact information as parseable python dictionary.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To get detailed information on user *paul*, use the following command:

```
zos info paul -t user
```

### Example 2

To get detailed information in XML format on resource *vmh1*, use the following command:

```
zos info vmh1 -t resource -e -x
```

### Example 3

If the display name of *vmh1* is *somethingelse*, you can also use the following command to give you the same results:

```
zos info somethingelse -t resource -e -x
```

# jobinfo

This command displays important information about a given job for Cloud Manager Orchestration.

## Syntax

```
zos jobinfo [--detail] [--xml] jobname
```

## Arguments

*jobname*

The user must enter the name of the job for which he or she is seeking information.

## Options

**-e, --detail**

Displays detailed job information for each job.

**-x, --xml**

Displays jobargs in XML format.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To display a quick list of job parameters for the `quickie` sample job, the user would enter this command:

```
zos jobinfo quickie
```

# joblist

This command lists all of the available jobs and arguments.

## Syntax

```
zos joblist [--detail] [--description]
```

## Options

### **-e, --detail**

Displays detailed job information for each job.

### **-D, --description**

Displays a description for each job.

### **-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

### **-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

### **-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

### **-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To generate a listing of all runnable jobs, you would use the following command:

```
zos joblist -e
```

# jobs

This command lists the running queued or historical jobs.

## Syntax

```
zos jobs [--all] [--detail] [--errors] [--submit=] [--hours=] [--active] [--count=]
[--parent=]
```

## Options

### **-a, --all**

Lists all users' jobs, not just the logged in user's jobs.

### **-e, --detail**

Displays detailed job information for each job.

### **-E, --errors**

Displays details of job and node errors.

### **-s, --submit=<value>**

Specifies a time when the user wants to see historical jobs. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-h, --hours=<value>**

Specifies submit time in the form of last xxx hours. If specified, this option overrides the submit option. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-A, --active**

Lists only the currently active or running jobs.

### **-c, --count=<value>**

Sets the maximum number of historical jobs retrieved. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-p, --parent=<value>**

Specifies the parent job id. If this option is set, only the child jobs of this parent are displayed. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

### **-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

### **-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.



**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To display a detailed list of running jobs for all users, the user would enter the following command:

```
zos jobs -a -e
```

### Example 2

To display a list of queued, running, and recently run jobs, the user would enter the following command:

```
zos jobs
```

### Example 3

To display a list of jobs he or she submitted since 2:20 p.m., the user would enter the following command:

```
zos jobs --submit="2:20 PM"
```

---

**NOTE:** The date and time values should be specified as shown in the example—in the format MM/DD/YY hour:minute AM/PM and enclosed in quotes—"11/21/11 4:04 PM".

---

### Example 4

To display a list of all active subjobs for the jobid `barney.load.677`, the user would enter the following command:

```
zos jobs -A --parent=barney.load.677 --all
```

### Example 5

To display a list of all his or her jobs run in the past 24 hours, the user would enter the following command:

```
zos jobs -h 24
```

# listen

This command starts a process to listen to events generated by a running job.

## Syntax

```
zos listen [jobid] [--detail=]
```

## Arguments

*jobid*

The user must enter the jobid that he or she is interested in. The default for this argument is the last job run.

## Options

**-e, --detail**

Displays detailed job information for each job.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

# log

This command displays the log for the specified job.

## Syntax

```
zos log [jobid]
```

## Arguments

*jobid*

The user must enter the jobid that he or she is interested in. The default for this argument is the last job run.

## Options

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To display the log for the last job, use the following command:

```
zos log
```

### Example 2

To display the log for job ID *itsajob*, use the following command

```
zos log itsajob
```

# login

This command logs the user into the Orchestration grid.

## Syntax

```
zos login [servername] [--check] [--user=] [--passwd=] [--port=] [--env=]
```

## Arguments

*servername*

The user must enter the hostname of the Cloud Manager Orchestration Server he or she is logging into. The default is `localhost`.

## Options

**-c, --check**

Check and report existing login. Ignores other options.

**-u, --user=<value>**

Username known by the Orchestration Server. The user must enter a value with this option. The default is `login`.

**-p, --passwd=<value>**

User password for authentication. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-P, --port=<value>**

The port number used for communication between the Orchestration Server Portal and the Orchestration Server. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-V, --env=<value>**

Upload the local environment and store on the server. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

The specification for the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during the login operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during the login operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To log in to the server *Eng* as *tester20* you would use the following command:

```
zos login Eng --user=tester20
```

### Example 2

To check the current login, you would use the following command:

```
zos login --check
```

# logout

This command logs the user out of the current Orchestration grid.

## Syntax

```
zos logout
```

## Options

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during the logout operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during the logout operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

# mkdir

This command makes a new directory in the datagrid.

## Syntax

```
zos mkdir path [--parents]
```

## Arguments

*path*

The path on the datagrid.

## Options

**-p, --parents**

Creates parent directories if needed.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To create a new directory name *images* under the DataGrid root, you would use the following command:

```
zos mkdir grid:///images
```



## Example 2

To create a new directory in the job deployment area for the job *myjob*, use the following command:

```
zos mkdir grid:///!myjob/newdir
```

# move

This command moves files and directories in the datagrid.

## Syntax

```
zos move source dest
```

## Arguments

*source*

The datagrid source from which the files or directories are to be moved.

*dest*

The datagrid destination where the files or directories are to be moved.

## Options

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To move a file from one datagrid directory to another, use the following command:

```
zos move grid:///linux/myFile grid:///windows/myFile
```

# password

This command lets the user change his or her password on the current Orchestration Server.

## Syntax

```
zos password [--passwd=] [--newpasswd=]
```

## Options

**-p, --passwd=<value>**

Current password for authentication. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-n, --newpasswd=<value>**

New password for authentication. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during the logout operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during the logout operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

# pause

This command directs the running job to pause.

## Syntax

```
zos pause [jobid]
```

## Arguments

*jobid*

The user must enter the jobid that he or she is interested in. The default for this argument is the last job run.

## Options

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To pause the currently running job for the logged-in user, you would use the following command:

```
zos pause
```

### Example 2

To pause the named running job instance, use the following command:

```
zos pause griduser.myjob.1234
```

# priority

This command changes the priority of a running job.

## Syntax

```
zos priority [jobid] [--priority=]
```

## Arguments

*jobid*

The user must enter the jobid that he or she is interested in. The default for this argument is the last job run.

## Options

**-r, --priority=<value>**

Specifies the priority level for job. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To change the current job's priority to lowest, the user would enter the following command:

```
zos priority --priority=lowest
```

## Example 2

To reset priority back to the user default (*paul*), the user would enter the following command:

```
zos priority paul.quickie.23
```

# resume

This command directs the running job to resume.

## Syntax

```
zos resume [jobid]
```

## Arguments

*jobid*

The user must enter the jobid that he or she is interested in. The default for this argument is the last job run.

## Options

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.



# run

This command runs a job.

## Syntax

```
zos run jobname [--priority=] [--as=] [--watch] [--env=] [--start=] [--listen] [--detail] [--policy=] [--policyfile] [--trace]
```

## Arguments

*jobname*

The user must enter the name of the job he or she wants to run.

## Options

**-r, --priority=<value>**

Specifies the priority level for a job. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-a, --as=<value>**

Specifies the name of the job instance. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-W, --watch**

Lets user watch job log messages in real time.

**-V, --env=[<value>]**

Lets user use the local environment for running a job or to use an optional list. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-s, --start=<value>**

Specifies the start time for a job. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-l, --listen**

Lets user listen for job messages until the job is completed.

**-e, --detail**

Lets user display detailed message information.

**-P, --policy=<value>**

Lets the user specify the policy to be associated with this job. The user must enter a value with this option. The job must be deployed.

**-F, --policyfile=<value>**

Lets the user specify the policy file to be associated with this job. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-t, --trace**

Lets the user turn on event tracing for this job.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To run the job called *unittest* with the *highest* priority and another parameter, the user would use the following command:

```
zos run unittest --priority=highest testno=test57
```

### Example 2

To run the job called *unittest* passing the PATH environment variable only, the user would use the following command:

```
zos run unittest --env=PATH
```

### Example 3

To run the job called *unittest* passing a local policy file, the user would use the following command:

```
zos run unittest --policyfile=/tmp/mypolicy.policy
```

### Example 4

To run the job called *unittest* at 5:01 p.m., the user would use the following command:

```
zos run unittest --start="5:01 PM"
```

---

**NOTE:** The date and time values should be specified as shown in the example—in the format MM/DD/YY hour:minute AM/PM and enclosed in quotes—"11/21/11 5:01 PM".

---

# search

This command performs a grid object search.

## Syntax

```
zos search [--type=] [--detail] [--facts] [--constraint=] [--order=] [--name]
```

## Options

**-t, --type=<value>**

Specify the grid object type (user, resource, job, jobinstance, vmhost, grid, XXXgroup). The user must enter a value with this option.

**-e, --detail**

Displays detailed information for each grid object rather than just a name.

**-f, --facts**

Displays facts for each grid object.

**-c, --constraint=<value>**

Specifies a constraint string to restrict search. The command defaults to "" to match everything. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-o, --order=<value>**

Specifies returned order (*fact/a|d, fact/a|d,..*).

**-n, --name**

Displays object name instead of object ID.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To generate a detailed listing of all users in group *eng*, the user would enter the following command:

```
zos search -t user -c '<contains fact="user.groups" value="eng"/>' -o  
"user.location/d"
```

# status

This command displays the status of a running or previously run job.

## Syntax

```
zos status [jobid] [--detail] [--errors] [--recurse] [--joblets]
```

## Arguments

*jobid*

The user must enter the job ID that he or she is interested in. The default for this argument is the last job run.

## Options

**-e, --detail**

Displays joblet information for the job.

**-E, --errors**

Displays job and node error details.

**-r, --recurse**

Shows the full job hierarchy. This option can be used with or without the `--detail` option.

**-J, --joblets**

Retrieves individual joblet details. This option can be used only with the `--detail` option.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To display a detailed status for the last job run by the login user, the user would enter the following command:

```
zos status -e
```

# tail

This command displays the end of a datagrid file.

## Syntax

```
zos tail [--retry] [--bytes=] [--follow] [--by-name] [--follow-retry] [--lines=] [-  
-max-unchanged=] [--jobid=] [--sleep-interval=] [--refresh=] [--count=] [--  
timeout=] [--quiet] path
```

## Arguments

*path*

The path on the datagrid.

## Options

**-r, --retry**

Continues trying to open the file if it is not yet accessible.

**-c, --bytes=<value>**

Generate file output of the specified number of bytes only. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-f, --follow**

Follow the file, watching for newly appended data.

**-N, --by-name**

If following a file, periodically reopen the file.

**-F, --follow-retry**

The same as `--follow --by-name --retry`

**-n, --lines=<value>**

Generate file output of the specified number of lines only. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-U, --max-unchanged=<value>**

The number of size checks between reopening a followed file (used with `--by-name` only). The user must enter a value with this option.

**-J, --jobid=<value>**

If following a file, follow until the specified job terminates. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-s, --sleep-interval=<value>**

The frequency of file size checks in seconds when following a file. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-R, refresh=<value>**

Server connection refresh rate. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-X, --count=<value>**

Maximum number of lines/bytes to display.

**-t, --timeout=<value>**

The maximum number of seconds to follow a file.

**-q, --quiet**

Suppress all warning and informational messages.

**-C, --cols=<value>**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

**-d, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-z, --tls=<value>**

Force TLS/SSL encryption [on|off]. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-Z, --tlsPort=<value>**

Port number for TLS/SSL connections. The user must enter a value with this option.

**-y, --tlsYesNew**

Force acceptance of new TLS server certificates.

**-Y, --tlsYesAll**

Force acceptance of all TLS server certificates.

## Examples

### Example 1

To display the last 5 lines of `grid:///!benchmark.jdl`, use the following command:

```
zos tail -n 5 grid:///!benchmark/benchmark.jdl
```

### Example 2

To display the last 5 lines of `grid:///!benchmark.jdl` in an alternative way, use the following command:

```
zos tail -5 grid:///!benchmark/benchmark.jdl
```

### Example 3

To follow a file in (approximately) real time, use the following command:

```
zos tail -f grid:///^myjob/job.log
```



## Example 4

To continually watch the job log of the latest job, use the following command:

```
zos tail --follow --by-name --retry grid:///!/lastjob/job.log
```

## Example 5

To watch the job log of job *myname.myjob.123* while it runs, use the following command:

```
zos tail -F -J myname.myjob.123 grid:///^myname.myjob.123/job.log
```



---

# 2 The zosadmin Command Line Tool

The zosadmin command line tool is used by administrators of the NetIQ Cloud Manager Orchestration Server to log in to the server, add or remove server components such as jobs and policies, to report on the status of nodes, users, and the audit database, and to perform other administrative functions.

This section includes information about the following:

- ♦ [Section 2.1, “List of zosadmin Commands,” on page 59](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2, “Getting Started with the zosadmin Command,” on page 60](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.3, “Details, Usage, and Syntax Examples of zosadmin Commands,” on page 62](#)

## 2.1 List of zosadmin Commands

The following table includes a list of zosadmin commands in order of common usage, and a description for each command.

**Table 2-1** Available zosadmin Commands and Their Descriptions

Command	Description
<a href="#">auditclean</a>	Clean the audit database by removing old data
<a href="#">auditcount</a>	Count the number of jobs in the audit database
<a href="#">auditreport</a>	Generate an audit report
<a href="#">cancelalljobs</a>	Cancel all running jobs
<a href="#">create</a>	Create a new server instance
<a href="#">deploy</a>	Deploy a new component onto a server
<a href="#">disconnect</a>	Disconnect and/or revoke user or node sessions
<a href="#">dump</a>	Dump contents of the namespace (advanced diagnostics)
<a href="#">facts</a>	Retrieve descriptions of all facts
<a href="#">get</a>	Retrieve an attribute
<a href="#">help</a>	Displays help for any of the commands in this list
<a href="#">init</a>	Restore a server configuration to initial state
<a href="#">invoke</a>	Invoke an MBean method (advanced diagnostics)
<a href="#">list</a>	List the running servers
<a href="#">login</a>	Log in to the server
<a href="#">logout</a>	Log out of the server
<a href="#">nodes</a>	Retrieve the list of active or inactive nodes
<a href="#">password</a>	Change admin password
<a href="#">redeploy</a>	Redeploy a component on a server
<a href="#">rotatelogs</a>	Back up and rotate the log files
<a href="#">sessions</a>	Display session information
<a href="#">set</a>	Set an attribute
<a href="#">start</a>	Start a local server
<a href="#">status</a>	Collect the status of a server
<a href="#">stop</a>	Shut down the server
<a href="#">undeploy</a>	Undeploy a component from the server
<a href="#">upgrade</a>	Upgrade old server snapshot to current version
<a href="#">users</a>	Retrieve the list of active or inactive users
<a href="#">verify</a>	Verify a component for syntax

## 2.2 Getting Started with the zosadmin Command

All zosadmin commands begin with zosadmin on the command line. The general format for a

zosadmin command is zosadmin followed by the command name, followed by command line parameters, if needed:

```
zosadmin [standard_options] command [command_options_and_arguments]
```

Before you use the zosadmin CLI, make sure that your path is correctly pointing to the Orchestration /bin directory.

This section includes the following information:

- ♦ [Section 2.2.1, “Logging In,” on page 61](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.2, “Checking Login Status,” on page 61](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.3, “Logging Out,” on page 61](#)

## 2.2.1 Logging In

Login is required to operate on a running server. The commands start, list, init, and create do not require a login. Use the following syntax to log in:

```
>zosadmin login -user=username Orhestration_Server_name
Please enter current password for 'username': *****
Logged into Orchestration_grid_name> on Orchestration_Server_name
```

The login should now be complete.

Login information is stored in the /home directory, so further zosadmin commands use the saved login information. To operate on a different Orchestration Server, run zosadmin login to log in to the new Orchestration Server.

## 2.2.2 Checking Login Status

Enter the following command and parameter to retrieve the status of the current login:

```
>zosadmin login -c
Currently logged into testgrid on server 'tszen5'
```

## 2.2.3 Logging Out

Enter the following command to log out of the Orchestration Server:

```
>zosadmin logout
Logged out from testgrid
```

## 2.3 Details, Usage, and Syntax Examples of zosadmin Commands

This section includes a detailed list of the `zosadmin` commands you can use. It also includes examples for using these commands and shows the syntax of typical commands.

---

**NOTE:** Items shown in brackets [ ] are optional. Items shown in *italics* are contextual examples.

---

The section is organized according to the command names, which include the following:

- ♦ “`auditclean`” on page 63
- ♦ “`auditcount`” on page 64
- ♦ “`auditreport`” on page 65
- ♦ “`cancelalljobs`” on page 67
- ♦ “`create`” on page 68
- ♦ “`deploy`” on page 71
- ♦ “`disconnect`” on page 72
- ♦ “`dump`” on page 73
- ♦ “`facts`” on page 74
- ♦ “`get`” on page 75
- ♦ “`init`” on page 76
- ♦ “`invoke`” on page 77
- ♦ “`list`” on page 78
- ♦ “`login`” on page 79
- ♦ “`logout`” on page 81
- ♦ “`nodes`” on page 82
- ♦ “`password`” on page 83
- ♦ “`redeploy`” on page 84
- ♦ “`rotatelog`s” on page 85
- ♦ “`sessions`” on page 86
- ♦ “`set`” on page 88
- ♦ “`start`” on page 89
- ♦ “`status`” on page 91
- ♦ “`stop`” on page 92
- ♦ “`undeploy`” on page 93
- ♦ “`upgrade`” on page 94
- ♦ “`users`” on page 96
- ♦ “`verify`” on page 97

# auditclean

This command cleans the audit database by removing old data.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin auditclean --dayskept= [--grid=] [--table=]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-d, --dayskept <value>**

Specify the number of days of history kept in the database (0 removes all).

**-g, --grid <value>**

Specify a different grid (by ID). Use '\*' to match all. Include the single quotes only in a shell environment.

**-t, --table <value>**

Specify the table (workflow, actions). Default is workflow.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To clean up all records older than 7 days for the logged in grid, use the following command:

```
zosadmin auditclean --dayskept=7
```

### Example 2

To clean up all records older than 7 days from all servers stored in the audit database, use the following command:

```
zosadmin auditclean --dayskept=7 --gridId=*
```

# auditcount

This command retrieves the count of the number of jobs or actions in the audit database.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin auditcount [--root] [--grid=] [--table=]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-R, --root**

Display the count for root jobs only (default counts all jobs).

### **-g, --grid <value>**

Specify a different grid (by ID). Use '\*' to match all. Include the single quotes only in a shell environment.

### **-t, --table <value>**

Specify the table (workflow, actions). The default is "workflow."

### **-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

### **-V, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

### **-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To get the count of job records for the logged in grid, use the following command:

```
zosadmin auditcount
```



# auditreport

This command displays an audit report generated from the audit database.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin auditreport [--username=] [--from=] [--to=] [--limit=] [--grid=] [--childjobs] [--table=]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-m, --username <value>**

Specify the username of the user who ran the job (default is all users).

**-F, --from <value>**

Select jobs submitted on or after this date. For example, `Fri, 15 Oct 2010` or `Fri, 15 Oct 2010 13:30:00`. The default day is the current day.

**-T, --to <value>**

Select jobs submitted on or before this date. For example, `Fri, 15 Oct 2010` or `Fri, 15 Oct 2010 13:30:00`. The default day is the current time.

**-L, --limit <value>**

Limit the number of jobs reported (the default is 500).

**-g, --grid <value>**

Specify a different grid (by ID). Use `'*'` to match all. Include the single quotes only in a shell environment.

**-I, --childjobs**

Include child jobs (the default is root jobs only).

**-t, --table <value>**

Specify the table (workflow, actions). The default is `"workflow."`

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To display a report of job records for the logged in grid, use the following command:

```
zosadmin auditreport
```

### Example 2

To display a report of action status records for the logged in grid, use the following command:

```
zosadmin auditreport --table=actions
```

# cancelalljobs

This command cancels all running jobs.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin cancelalljobs
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

### **-V, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

### **-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

# create

This command creates a new server instance.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin create [--newdir=] [--upgrade=] [--profile=] [--id=] [--grid=] [--clusterhost=] [--user=] [--passwd=] [--rmiport=] [--rmihost=] [--httpport=] [--adminport=] [--agentport=] [--auditurl=] [--audituser=] [--auditpasswd=] [--auditdriver=] [--cert=] [--key=] [<hostname>]
```

## Arguments

### *hostname*

Specify the hostname to use for this server. The default is the system hostname.

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-N, --newdir <value>**

The location where the new Orchestration Server should be installed.

### **-G, --upgrade**

Switch the upgrade behavior for snapshot handling.

Specifically, this command removes everything from the server instance directory except the logs/, dataGrid/, and snapshot/ sub-directories. It then invokes `zosadmin upgrade` to apply XSL transforms on the /snapshot directory. This last action might be a problem if you want more control over where your snapshot is stored: the `--upgrade` option assumes that the snapshot exists in the `/var/opt/novell/zenworks/zos/server/<snapshot_default_location>`.

If you want more control or flexibility over where you store the snapshot, use the `zosadmin upgrade` command and specify the location of the /snapshot directory.

When you use either this command or the `zosadmin upgrade` command, you need to follow it with the `zosadmin start --upgrade` command, optionally specifying the location of the upgraded /snapshot directory to complete the upgrade.

---

**NOTE:** We recommend that the `zosadmin create --upgrade` command be used only by advanced users. For most upgrade scenarios, you should use the `config` or `guiconfig` scripts for upgrading. For more information, see “[Upgrading Orchestration Components](#)” in the *NetIQ Cloud Manager Orchestration Components Upgrade Guide*.

---

### **-Q, --agentUpgrade**

Quietly accept automatic upgrade of existing agents.

If this parameter appears on the command line, it causes the server to automatically accept agent upgrade requests from old agents. This flag is set by the `config` and `guiconfig` scripts if the person doing the upgrade/install checks the *Automatically Upgrade Agents* check box while using the configuration tools.

**-e, --profile <value>**

Create a new instance based on named profile (the default is *server*).

**-i, --id <value>**

Select by kernel ID.

**-g, --grid <value>**

Select by grid name.

**-C, --clusterhost <value>**

Hostname of virtual cluster IP resource (for High Availability configuration).

**-u, --user <value>**

Username used in accessing secure remote sites.

**-p, --passwd <value>**

Password used in accessing secure remote sites.

**-P, --rmiport <value>**

Select by RMI port.

**-H, --rmihost <value>**

Select or specify the RMI host (can be different from *server host*).

**-W, --httpport <value>**

Specify the http port used for the Server Portal (the default is 80).

**-M, --adminport <value>**

Specify the http port used for Administrative Information Portal (default 8001).

**-A, --agentport <value>**

Specify the communication port for agent connections (default 8100).

**-T, --agenttlsport <value>**

Specify the communication port for agent TLS connections (default 8101).

**-X, --auditurl <value>**

Specify the connection URL to a PostgreSQL database (for example, `jdbc:postgresql://localhost/zos_db`).

**-Y, --audituser <value>**

Specify the audit database user.

**-Z, --auditpasswd <value>**

Specify the audit database password.

**-D, --auditdriver <value>**

Specify the audit database driver.

**-k, --cert <value>**

Specify the `.pem` file containing the new server's TLS certificate.

**-K, --key <value>**

Specify the `.pem` file containing the new server's TLS key.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turns on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To create a new server instance in the install directory (default), use the following command:

```
zosadmin create
```

### Example 2

To create a new server instance using host name *myhost.mydomain.com*, use the following command:

```
zosadmin create myhost.mydomain.com
```

### Example 3

To create a new server instance in the `/zos/myserver/` directory, use the following command:

```
zosadmin create --newdir=/zos/myserver
```

### Example 4

To create a new upgraded server instance in an existing directory (`/zos/myserver/`), use the following command:

```
zosadmin create --newdir=/zos/myserver --upgrade
```

---

**IMPORTANT:** This command removes the previous server instance data from the directory.

---

### Example 5

To create an upgraded server and reuse saved tls certificates, use the following command:

```
zosadmin create --newdir=/zos/myserver --upgrade --cert=/tls/cert.pem  
--key=/tls/private.pem
```

# deploy

This command deploys a new component onto a server.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin deploy [--port=] file/dir
```

## Arguments

**file|dir**

Specify the deployable file or a directory containing deployable files.

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To deploy the service file `myservice.sar`, use the following command:

```
zosadmin deploy myservice.sar
```

### Example 2

To deploy the job file `quickie.job`, use the following command:

```
zosadmin deploy quickie.job
```

### Example 3

To deploy a job file in the `/test/myjob.job` directory, use the following command:

```
zosadmin deploy /test/myjob.job
```

# disconnect

This command allows forceful disconnect or revocation of user or node sessions.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin disconnect [--id=] [--node=] [--user=] [--all] [--allUsers] [--allNodes]
[--revoke]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-i, --id**

Identity of a specific user session.

### **-n, --node <value>**

Disconnect a node by name.

### **-u, --user <value>**

Disconnect all of a user's sessions by name.

### **-a, --all**

Disconnect all user and node sessions.

### **-U, --allUsers**

Disconnect all user sessions.

### **-N, --allNodes**

Disconnect all node sessions.

### **-r, --revoke**

Revoke the session or sessions in addition to disconnecting.

### **-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

### **-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.



# dump

This command dumps the contents of namespace.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin dump      [--dir=] --jndi=
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-d, --dir <value>**

Specify the working directory for a Orchestration Server installation.

**-j, --jndi <value>**

Specify the JNDI path to be displayed.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To dump the configuration for the naming facility, use the following command:

```
zosadmin dump --jndi=/facility/naming/config
```

# facts

This command retrieves descriptions for all Orchestration facts.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin facts
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

### **-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

### **-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To get a listing of all facts and their descriptions, use the following command:

```
zosadmin facts
```

# get

This command retrieves an attribute.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin get --mbean= --attr=
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-m, --mbean <value>**

Specifies the name of the MBean to view.

**-a, --attr <value>**

Specifies the attribute name of the MBean to view.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To get the node autoregistration setting, use the following command:

```
zosadmin get --mbean=local:facility=nodeManager --attr=Autoregister
```

# init

This command restores a server configuration to its initial state.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin init [--dir=]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-d, --dir <value>**

The working directory for a Orchestration installation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

# invoke

This command invokes an MBean method.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin invoke --mbean= --method= [--sig=]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-m, --mbean <value>**

Specify the name of the MBean to view.

**-i, --method <value>**

Specify the method name of the MBean to invoke.

**-s, --sig <value>**

Specify the method argument signature(s) of the MBean to invoke..

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

# list

This command lists all of the running servers.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin list [--grid=] [--id=] [--server=] [--rmiport] [--rmipath] [--rmihost=] [-  
-rmiurl=] [--timeout=]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-g, --grid <value>**

Select by grid name.

**-i, --id <value>**

Select by kernel ID.

**-s, --server <value>**

Select by host name.

**-P, --rmiport <value>**

Select by RMI port.

**-J, --rmipath <value>**

Select or specify the RMI bind path.

**-H, --rmihost <value>**

Select or specify the RMI host (can be different from <server host>).

**-r, --rmiurl <value>**

Select by full RMI URL.

**-t, --timeout <value>**

Sets the query timeout (in seconds).

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

# login

This command logs into the Orchestration Server.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin login [--grid=] [--id=] [--rmiport=] [--rmipath=] [--rmihost=] [--rmiurl=]  
[--timeout=] [--user=] [--passwd=] [--check=] [<server host>]
```

## Arguments

### <server host>

Enter the server host name that you are logging into. The command polls for a server if none is supplied.

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### -g, --grid <value>

Select by grid name.

### -i, --id <value>

Select by kernel ID.

### -P, --rmiport <value>

Select by RMI port.

### -J, --rmipath <value>

Select or specify the RMI bind path.

### -H, --rmihost <value>

Select/specify RMI host (can be different from <server host>).

### -r, --rmiurl <value>

Select by full RMI URL.

### -t, --timeout <value>

Sets the query timeout (in seconds).

### -u, --user <value>

Username used in accessing secure server management.

### -p, --passwd <value>

Password used in accessing secure server management.

### -c, --check

Check and report existing login. Ignores other options.

**-V, --debug**

Turns on debug output during the login operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during the login operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To login to server *Eng*, use the following command:

```
zosadmin login Eng
```

### Example 2

To check the current login, use the following command:

```
zosadmin login --check
```



# logout

This command logs out of the Orchestration Server.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin logout
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-v, --verbose**

Specifies the terminal width for formatting. The user must enter a value with this option.

### **-V, --debug**

Turns on debug output during the logout operation.

### **-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

# nodes

This command retrieves a list of all, online, offline, or mismatched nodes.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin nodes [--offline] [--mismatch] [--name] [--all]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-o, --offline**

Retrieve a list of offline users and nodes.

### **-m, --mismatch**

Retrieve a list of nodes requiring update because of a version mismatch.

### **-a, --all**

Retrieve a list of all users and nodes.

### **-n, --name**

Display the Grid object names rather than their object IDs.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

### **-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

### **-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

# password

This command lets the administrator or developer change his or her password on the Orchestration Server.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin password [--passwd=] [--newpasswd=]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-p, --passwd <value>**

Password used for secure server management.

**-l, --newpasswd <value>**

New password to use for secure remote access.

**-v, --verbose**

Turns on verbose output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Displays a help message for this operation.

# redeploy

This command redeploys a component onto a server.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin redeploy [--session=] file|dir
```

## Arguments

*file|dir*

Specify the deployable file or a directory containing deployable files.

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-i, --session <value>**

Specifies the deployment session ID.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To redeploy the service file `myservice.sar`, use the following command:

```
zosadmin redeploy myservice.sar
```

### Example 2

To redeploy the job file `quickie.job`, use the following command:

```
zosadmin redeploy quickie.job
```

### Example 3

To redeploy the job files in directory `/test/myjob.job`, use the following command:

```
zosadmin redeploy /test/myjob.job
```

# rotatelogs

This command backs up and rotates the log files.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin rotatelogs
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

### **-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

### **-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

# sessions

This command displays session information.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin sessions [id=] [--node=] [--user=] [--all] [--allNodes] [--allUsers] [--subSessions] [--inactive] [--full] [--connaddr] [--noDns]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-i, --id <value>**

Display this session for this session ID.

**-n, --node <value>**

Display sessions for the specified node.

**-u, --user <value>**

Display sessions for the specified user.

**-a, --all**

Display sessions for all clients.

**-N, --allNodes**

Display sessions for all nodes.

**-U, --allUsers**

Display sessions for all users.

**-s, --subSessions**

Include subsession entries.

**-I, --inactive**

Include inactive entries.

**-f, --full**

Include full session information.

**-c, --connaddr**

Include local and remote addresses.

**-d, --noDns**

Do not look up host names in DNS.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

# set

This command sets an attribute on an MBean.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin set --mbean= --attr= --value= --type=
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-m, --mbean <value>**

Specify the name of the MBean to view.

**-a, --attr <value>**

Specify the attribute name of the MBean to view.

**-o, --value <value>**

Specify the attribute value of the MBean to set in string form.

**-t, --type <value>**

Specify the attribute value type to convert string form into (String/Boolean/Integer).

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To change the node autoregistration to true, use the following command:

```
zosadmin set --mbean=local:facility=authenticationManager,properties=auth --  
attr=AutoregisterUnauthAgent --value=true --type=Boolean
```



# start

This command starts a local server.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin start [--dir=] [--jvmargs=] [--javaargs=] [--timeout=] [--upgrade] [--snapshot=]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-d, --dir <value>**

Specify the working directory for an Orchestration components installation.

**-b, --jvmargs <value>**

Pass the value as an argument to an invoked JVM process.

**-B, --javaargs <value>**

Pass the value as an argument to an invoked Java program.

**-t, --timeout <value>**

Specify the query timeout (in seconds).

**-G, --upgrade**

Switch upgrade behavior for snapshot handling.

**-S, --snapshot=**

Upgrade a server using the snapshot directory of an existing server.

**-D, --heapDump=**

Switch off heap dump generation on an out of memory condition

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To start a server instance using the install directory (default), use the following command:

```
zosadmin start
```

## Example 2

To start a server instance using directory `/zos/server/`, use the following command:

```
zosadmin start --dir=/zos/server
```

## Example 3

To start a server instance and upgrade from an existing server snapshot, use the following command:

```
zosadmin start --upgrade --snapshot=/oldzos/server/snapshot
```

---

**NOTE:** Before you use this option, you must be using the “zosadmin upgrade” command to manually upgrade the server configuration snapshot.

---

## Example 4

To start a server instance setting the JVM maximum memory to be 4 Gb:

```
zosadmin start --jvmargs=-Xmx4g
```

# status

This command displays the status of a server (including information on managed components)

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin status [--mbeans] [--sessions] [--facilities]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-m, --mbeans**

Retrieve the list of all MBeans.

### **-s, --sessions**

Display deployment sessions ID along with component name.

### **-f, --facilities**

Retrieve information on all facilities.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

### **-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

### **-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

# stop

This command shuts down the Orchestration Server.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin stop [--force] [--snap]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-f, --force**

Do not prompt for server shutdown confirmation.

**-s, --snap**

Create a snapshot of server state for use in a later upgrade.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To stop a server instance without prompting for confirmation, use the following command:

```
zosadmin stop --force
```

### Example 2

To stop a server instance and create a snapshot, use the following command:

```
zosadmin stop --snap
```

# undeploy

This command undeploys a component from the server.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin undeploy [--session=] component/dir
```

## Arguments

**component|dir**

Specify the deployed file or a directory containing the deployed files.

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-i, --session <value>**

Specify the deployment session ID.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To undeploy the service `myservice.sar`, use the following command:

```
zosadmin undeploy myservice.sar
```

### Example 2

To undeploy the job file `quickie.job` from the server, use the following command:

```
zosadmin undeploy quickie.job
```

### Example 3

To undeploy the job files in directory `/test/myjob.job`, use the following command:

```
zosadmin undeploy /test/myjob.job
```

# upgrade

This command upgrades an older server snapshot to a current version.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin upgrade snapshotdir
```

## Arguments

### **snapshotdir**

Specify the directory containing a server configuration snapshot.

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

### **-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

### **-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

### **-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

The `zosadmin upgrade` command does not actually upgrade a server instance. Use the `zosadmin create` and `zosadmin start` commands for manually upgrading an instance using a transformed configuration snapshot.

The `zosadmin create` command with the `--upgrade` option removes everything from the server instance directory except the `logs/`, `dataGrid/`, and `snapshot/` sub-directories. It then invokes `zosadmin upgrade` to apply XSL transforms on the `/snapshot` directory. This last action might be a problem if you want more control over where your snapshot is stored: the `--upgrade` option assumes that the snapshot exists in the `/var/opt/novell/zenworks/zos/server/<snapshot_default_location>`.

If you want more control or flexibility over where you store the snapshot, use the `zosadmin upgrade` command and specify the location of the `/snapshot` directory.

---

**NOTE:** We recommend that this command be used only by advanced users. For most upgrade scenarios, you should use the `config` or `guiconfig` scripts for upgrading. For more information, see [“Upgrading Orchestration Components”](#) in the *NetIQ Cloud Manager Orchestration Components Upgrade Guide*.

---

When you use either this command or the `zosadmin create --upgrade` command, you need to follow it with the `zosadmin start --upgrade` command, optionally specifying the location of the upgraded `/snapshot` directory to complete the upgrade.

## Examples

### Example 1

To upgrade the server snapshot in the current directory, use the following command:

```
zosadmin upgrade ./snapshot
```

# users

This command retrieves a list of all active or inactive users.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin users [--offline] [--all]
```

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-o, --offline**

Retrieve a list of offline users/nodes.

**-a, --all**

Retrieve a list of all users/nodes.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.



# verify

This command verifies a component for syntax.

## Syntax

Enter the command using the syntax shown below. Available options are shown in brackets.

```
zosadmin verify file
```

## Arguments

*file*

Specify the deployable file to verify.

## Options

When you add an option, use the syntax in the command line as shown above (where options are shown in their long form). Short and long options for this command are listed below.

**-v, --verbose**

Turn on verbose output during this operation.

**-V, --debug**

Turn on debug output during this operation.

**-h, --help**

Display a help message for this operation.

## Examples

### Example 1

To verify the policy file `myjob.policy`, use the following command:

```
zosadmin verify myjob.policy
```

### Example 2

To verify the schedule file `mysched.sched` and dump reconstituted XML, use the following command:

```
zosadmin verify mysched.sched --debug
```

