

Orchestration Server Command Line Reference

Cloud Manager 2.1

May 9, 2012



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Contents

About This Reference	5
1 The zos Command Line Tool	7
1.1 List of zos Commands	7
1.2 Getting Started with the zos Command	8
1.2.1 Logging In to the Orchestration Server	8
1.2.2 Running a Job	9
1.2.3 Monitoring a Job	9
1.3 Details, Usage, and Syntax Examples of zos Commands	11
cancel	12
cat	14
copy	16
delete	18
dir	19
event	21
fail	22
head	23
info	25
jobinfo	27
joblist	29
jobs	30
listen	32
log	33
login	35
logout	37
mkdir	38
move	40
password	41
pause	42
priority	44
resume	46
run	47
search	49
status	51
tail	53
2 The zosadmin Command Line Tool	57
2.1 List of zosadmin Commands	57
2.2 Getting Started with the zosadmin Command	58
2.2.1 Logging In	58
2.2.2 Checking Login Status	59
2.2.3 Logging Out	59
2.3 Details, Usage, and Syntax Examples of zosadmin Commands	60
auditclean	61
auditcount	62
auditreport	63
cancelalljobs	65
create	66
deploy	69
disconnect	70

dump	71
facts	72
get	73
init	74
invoke	75
list	76
login	77
logout	79
nodes	80
password	81
redeploy	82
rotatelogs	83
sessions	84
set	86
start	87
status	89
stop	90
undeploy	91
upgrade	92
users	94
verify	95

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 7](#)
- ♦ [Chapter 2, "The zosadmin Command Line Tool," on page 57](#)

Audience

The book assumes that users of the product have the following background:

- ♦ General understanding of network operating environments and systems architecture.
- ♦ Knowledge of basic UNIX shell commands and text editors.

Feedback

We want to hear your comments and suggestions about this manual and the other documentation included with this product. Please use the User Comments feature at the bottom of each page of the online documentation, or go to www.novell.com/documentation/feedback.html (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/feedback.html>) and enter your comments there.

Additional Documentation

For other NetIQ Cloud Manager 2.1 documentation, see the [NetIQ Cloud Manager 2.1 documentation site](http://www.novell.com/documentation/cloudmanager2) (<http://www.novell.com/documentation/cloudmanager2>).

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 7](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.2, “Getting Started with the zos Command,” on page 8](#)
- ♦ [Section 1.3, “Details, Usage, and Syntax Examples of zos Commands,” on page 11](#)

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
cancel	Cancel a running job
cat	Displays the contents of a datagrid file
copy	Copy files and directories to and from the datagrid
delete	Delete files and directories in the datagrid
dir	List files and directories in the datagrid
event	Send an event to a running job
fail	Directs the job to end in failure
head	Displays the first part of a datagrid file
help	Displays help for any of the commands in this list
info	Display information about a grid object
jobinfo	Display important information for a job
joblist	List all of the available jobs and arguments
jobs	List the running queued or historical job
listen	Listen to events generated by a running job
log	Displays the log for the specified job

Command	Description
login	Log in to the grid
logout	Log out of the grid
mkdir	Make a new directory in the datagrid
move	Move files and directories in the datagrid
password	Change user password on current grid
pause	Pause a running job
priority	Change the priority of a running job
resume	Resume a running job
run	Run a job
search	Perform grid object search
status	Display the status of a running or previously run job
tail	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 8](#)
- [Section 1.2.2, “Running a Job,” on page 9](#)
- [Section 1.2.3, “Monitoring a Job,” on page 9](#)

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 12
- ♦ “cat” on page 14
- ♦ “copy” on page 16
- ♦ “delete” on page 18
- ♦ “dir” on page 19
- ♦ “event” on page 21
- ♦ “fail” on page 22
- ♦ “head” on page 23
- ♦ “info” on page 25
- ♦ “jobinfo” on page 27
- ♦ “joblist” on page 29
- ♦ “jobs” on page 30
- ♦ “listen” on page 32
- ♦ “log” on page 33
- ♦ “login” on page 35
- ♦ “logout” on page 37
- ♦ “mkdir” on page 38
- ♦ “move” on page 40
- ♦ “password” on page 41
- ♦ “pause” on page 42
- ♦ “priority” on page 44
- ♦ “resume” on page 46
- ♦ “run” on page 47
- ♦ “search” on page 49
- ♦ “status” on page 51
- ♦ “tail” on page 53

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 57](#)
- [Section 2.2, “Getting Started with the zosadmin Command,” on page 58](#)
- [Section 2.3, “Details, Usage, and Syntax Examples of zosadmin Commands,” on page 60](#)

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
auditclean	Clean the audit database by removing old data
auditcount	Count the number of jobs in the audit database
auditreport	Generate an audit report
cancelalljobs	Cancel all running jobs
create	Create a new server instance
deploy	Deploy a new component onto a server
disconnect	Disconnect and/or revoke user or node sessions
dump	Dump contents of the namespace (advanced diagnostics)
facts	Retrieve descriptions of all facts
get	Retrieve an attribute
help	Displays help for any of the commands in this list
init	Restore a server configuration to initial state
invoke	Invoke an MBean method (advanced diagnostics)
list	List the running servers
login	Log in to the server

Command	Description
logout	Log out of the server
nodes	Retrieve the list of active or inactive nodes
password	Change admin password
redeploy	Redeploy a component on a server
rotatelog	Back up and rotate the log files
sessions	Display session information
set	Set an attribute
start	Start a local server
status	Collect the status of a server
stop	Shut down the server
undeploy	Undeploy a component from the server
upgrade	Upgrade old server snapshot to current version
users	Retrieve the list of active or inactive users
verify	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 58](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.2, “Checking Login Status,” on page 59](#)
- ♦ [Section 2.2.3, “Logging Out,” on page 59](#)

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 61
- ♦ “`auditcount`” on page 62
- ♦ “`auditreport`” on page 63
- ♦ “`cancelalljobs`” on page 65
- ♦ “`create`” on page 66
- ♦ “`deploy`” on page 69
- ♦ “`disconnect`” on page 70
- ♦ “`dump`” on page 71
- ♦ “`facts`” on page 72
- ♦ “`get`” on page 73
- ♦ “`init`” on page 74
- ♦ “`invoke`” on page 75
- ♦ “`list`” on page 76
- ♦ “`login`” on page 77
- ♦ “`logout`” on page 79
- ♦ “`nodes`” on page 80
- ♦ “`password`” on page 81
- ♦ “`redeploy`” on page 82
- ♦ “`rotatelogs`” on page 83
- ♦ “`sessions`” on page 84
- ♦ “`set`” on page 86
- ♦ “`start`” on page 87
- ♦ “`status`” on page 89
- ♦ “`stop`” on page 90
- ♦ “`undeploy`” on page 91
- ♦ “`upgrade`” on page 92
- ♦ “`users`” on page 94
- ♦ “`verify`” on page 95

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=] [--agentUpgrade=] [--profile=] [--id=] [-  
-grid=] [--clusterhost=] [--user=] [--passwd=] [--rmipport=] [--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 the Orchestration 3.0 Components](#)” in the *NetIQ Cloud Manager 2.1 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 the Orchestration 3.0 Components”](#) in the *NetIQ Cloud Manager 2.1 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
```

