

TIBCO Messaging Appliance™ P-7500

Administration Interface Reference

*Software Release 8.7
August 2012*

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Preface

This reference guide describes each of the commands available in the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Command Line Interface (CLI). The commands are listed separately for each CLI level.

The P-7500 CLI is the interface to the software that you use whenever you access the P-7500—whether from the management console or through a remote network connection. The P-7500 CLI, which automatically starts after the P-7500 finishes powering up, provides commands that you use to perform various tasks, including configuring, monitoring and troubleshooting the software, network connectivity, and the router hardware.

Topics

- *[Audience, page xii](#)*
- *[Related Documentation, page xiii](#)*
- *[Typographical Conventions, page xiv](#)*
- *[How to Contact TIBCO Support, page xvi](#)*

Audience

This document is intended for use as a reference by system administrators and experienced users who are familiar with IP network configuration.

TIBCO assumes that:

- you have a functioning IP network
- you and your TIBCO Sales representative have determined the correct number and placement of P-7500 systems required
- that these P-7500 systems have been or will be installed in an equipment rack and at least minimally configured by network administrators who are responsible for installing and setting up network equipment

Related Documentation

This section lists documentation resources you may find useful.

TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Documentation

In addition to this book, the following documents form the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 documentation set:

- *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Hardware Installation*
- *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Getting Started*
- *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Concepts*
- *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Maintenance and Troubleshooting*
- *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide*
- *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Release Notes*

If the information in the latest *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Release Notes* differs from the information in this document, always follow the release notes.

Typographical Conventions

The following typographical conventions are used in this manual.

Table 1 General Typographical Conventions

Convention	Use
code font	<p>Code font identifies commands, code examples, filenames, pathnames, and output displayed in a command window. For example:</p> <p>Use <code>MyCommand</code> to start the foo process.</p>
bold code font	<p>Bold code font is used in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In procedures, to indicate what a user types. For example: Type admin.• In large code samples, to indicate the parts of the sample that are of particular interest.• In command syntax, to indicate the default parameter for a command. For example, if no parameter is specified, <code>MyCommand</code> is enabled: <code>MyCommand [enable disable]</code>
<i>italic font</i>	<p>Italic font is used in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To indicate a document title. For example: See <i>TIBCO BusinessWorks Concepts</i>.• To introduce new terms For example: A portal page may contain several portlets. <i>Portlets</i> are mini-applications that run in a portal.• To indicate a variable in a command or code syntax that you must replace. For example: <code>MyCommand <i>pathname</i></code>
Key combinations	<p>Key name separated by a plus sign indicate keys pressed simultaneously. For example: <code>Ctrl+C</code>.</p> <p>Key names separated by a comma and space indicate keys pressed one after the other. For example: <code>Esc, Ctrl+Q</code>.</p>

Table 2 Syntax Typographical Conventions

Convention	Use
[]	<p>An optional item in a command or code syntax.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>MyCommand [optional_parameter] required_parameter</pre>
	<p>A logical 'OR' that separates multiple items of which only one may be chosen.</p> <p>For example, you can select only one of the following parameters:</p> <pre>MyCommand param1 param2 param3</pre>
{ }	<p>A logical group of items in a command. Other syntax notations may appear within each logical group.</p> <p>For example, the following command requires two parameters, which can be either the pair param1 and param2, or the pair param3 and param4.</p> <pre>MyCommand {param1 param2} {param3 param4}</pre> <p>In the next example, the command requires two parameters. The first parameter can be either param1 or param2 and the second can be either param3 or param4:</p> <pre>MyCommand {param1 param2} {param3 param4}</pre> <p>In the next example, the command can accept either two or three parameters. The first parameter must be param1. You can optionally include param2 as the second parameter. And the last parameter is either param3 or param4.</p> <pre>MyCommand param1 [param2] {param3 param4}</pre>

How to Contact TIBCO Support

For comments or problems with this manual or the software it addresses, please contact TIBCO Support as follows.

- For an overview of TIBCO Support, and information about getting started with TIBCO Support, visit this site:

<http://www.tibco.com/services/support>

- If you already have a valid maintenance or support contract, visit this site:

<https://support.tibco.com>

Entry to this site requires a user name and password. If you do not have a user name, you can request one.

Chapter 1

CLI Commands by Level

This chapter lists and describes the commands in the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Command Line Interface (CLI). The commands are listed separately for each CLI command level.

Topics

- [*Overview, page 2*](#)
- [*Accessing CLI Help, page 3*](#)
- [*User EXEC Commands, page 4*](#)
- [*Privileged EXEC Commands, page 13*](#)
- [*Admin EXEC Commands, page 27*](#)
- [*Global CONFIG Commands, page 30*](#)
- [*Access Control List CONFIG Commands, page 42*](#)
- [*Console CONFIG Commands, page 48*](#)
- [*Hardware CONFIG Commands, page 49*](#)
- [*Interface CONFIG Commands, page 51*](#)
- [*IP CONFIG Commands, page 53*](#)
- [*Logging CONFIG Commands, page 55*](#)
- [*Profile Mapping CONFIG Commands, page 58*](#)
- [*Rendezvous CONFIG Commands, page 60*](#)
- [*Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG Commands, page 64*](#)
- [*Router CONFIG Commands, page 66*](#)
- [*SNMP Server CONFIG Commands, page 70*](#)
- [*SNMP Trap CONFIG Commands, page 77*](#)
- [*Syslog CONFIG Commands, page 85*](#)
- [*Virtual Router CONFIG Commands, page 88*](#)
- [*VRF IP CONFIG Commands, page 91*](#)

Overview

The User EXEC level commands are at the top of the P-7500 CLI command hierarchy. These are the first commands that you have access to when connected to the TIBCO Messaging Appliance through the CLI. At this level, you can view basic system information and verify connectivity but cannot make any changes to the P-7500 configuration.

To make changes to the configuration, you must move to other levels of the P-7500 CLI hierarchy. This is accomplished by the User EXEC level command **enable** at initial log-on. This command takes you to the Privileged EXEC level, from which you can reach the configuration or CONFIG command levels. Through CONFIG commands you can modify the configuration of a P-7500.

The CLI command prompt changes at each level of the command structure to easily identify the current level:

```
tibco> User EXEC Level Command
tibco# Privileged EXEC Level Command
tibco(admin)# Admin EXEC Level Command
tibco(config)# Global CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-acl)# Access Control List CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-console)# Console CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-hardware)# Hardware CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-interface)# Interface CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-ip)# IP CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-logging)# Logging CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-profile-mapping)# Profile Mapping CONFIG Level
Command
tibco(config-rv)# Rendezvous CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-rv-gateway)# Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-router)# Router CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-slot)# Slot CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-snmp-server)# SNMP Server CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# SNMP Trap CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-syslog)# Syslog CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-virtual-router)# Virtual Router CONFIG Level Command
tibco(config-ip-vrf)# VRF IP CONFIG Level Command
```

Accessing CLI Help

To display a list of commands or command options available in just the current CLI level, press **Tab** twice, or enter **?** or **tree**.

To display a list of commands or command options available in both the current and global CLI levels, enter **??**, **help**, or **tree all**.

To display a list of commands or command options available in the global CLI level, enter **tree global**.

To display detailed help for a specific command and its parameters in the current CLI level, enter the entire command name and **?**.

The CLI supports command completion, so you do not need to enter the entire name of a command or option. If you enter part of a command, then press **Tab**, the CLI lists the options you can enter at that point in the command string. As long as you enter enough characters of the command or option name to avoid ambiguity with other commands or options, the CLI understands what you are typing and completes it. Otherwise, if ambiguous, the CLI lists the available command options.

User EXEC Commands

All CLI User EXEC commands are listed in [Table 3](#) in alphabetical order.

The User EXEC level is intended as the primary mode of operation for users who wish to observe current network conditions or troubleshoot problems. It cannot modify the configuration of the P-7500 or anything else that would affect the P-7500 operation.

The User EXEC level commands allow you to perform such functions as:

- display system information
- run CLI script files (flat files containing a sequence of CLI commands)
- display the help facility

Table 3 User EXEC Level Commands

Command	Description
> alarm-display	page 5
> cd	page 5
> dir	page 6
> enable	page 6
> end	page 7
> exit	page 7
> help	page 7
> logout	page 8
> more	page 8
> paging	page 8
> ping	page 9
> pwd	page 10
> session	page 10
> show	page 11

Table 3 User EXEC Level Commands

Command	Description
> source script	page 11
> tree	page 11

> alarm-display

Description

Use this command to enable the display of P-7500 system alarms in the current CLI session on a session-by-session basis.

The `no` version disables the displaying of P-7500 system alarms in the current CLI session.



Note: The display of P-7500 system alarms is enabled by default.

Syntax

```
alarm-display
no alarm-display
```

The **alarm-display** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> no alarm-display
```

> cd

Description

Use this command to change the current working directory on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
cd [<directory>]
```

Where:

[<directory>] is the directory to change to. If none is specified the root / directory is assumed.

Example

```
tibco> cd
```

> dir

Description

Use this command to list the contents of a directory on the P-7500.

```
tibco> dir [<pattern>]
```

Where:

<pattern> is the file or directory to display. '*' and '?' characters can be used to match multiple files. If not specified, all the files in the present working directory are displayed.

Example

```
tibco> dir
```

> enable

Description

Use this command to enter the Privileged EXEC level of the CLI.

You access subsequent configuration levels of the CLI by entering **configure** at the Privileged EXEC level to reach the Global CONFIG level. From the Global CONFIG level you can access other configuration levels.

Syntax

```
enable
```

The **enable** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> enable
tibco# configure
```

```
tibco(config)#  
...
```

> end

Description

Use this command to exit the current CONFIG command level of the CLI and return to the Privileged EXEC level.

Syntax

```
end
```

The **end** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config-interface)# end  
tibco#
```

> exit

Description

Use this command to exit the current command level of the CLI and return to the previous level. From the User EXEC level, use it to exit the CLI.

Syntax

```
exit
```

The **exit** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config-interface)# exit  
tibco(config)#
```

> help

Use this command to display the Help facility. Refer to [Accessing CLI Help on page 3](#) for more information.

> logout

Description

Use this command to log out of a current CLI session.

Syntax

```
logout
```

The **logout** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> logout
```

> more

Description

Use this command to display the contents of a text file in a directory.

Syntax

```
more <pattern>
```

Where:

<pattern> is the name of the text file to display. '*' and '?' characters can be used to match multiple text files. If not specified, all the text files in the present working directory are displayed.]

Example

```
tibco> more *
```

> paging

Description

Use this command to control the output page size for show commands.

The no version disables paging.

Syntax

```
paging [size <size>]
no paging
```

Where:

<size> specifies the page size [1 to 2147483647]

The default resets the page size to the current window size.

Example

```
tibco> paging size 36
```

> ping

Description

Use this command to verify that a particular IP address exists and is reachable.

Syntax

```
ping [vrf name:] <ip-addr> [ip-interface <ip-interface>]
```

Where:

[vrf name:] is the name of the VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF) object to qualify the IP address of the host you want to verify; either management for management VRF, or msg-backbone for message backbone VRF. If no vrf name is entered, the management VRF is used.



Note: To ping using the system data interface, you must specify the msg-backbone vrf name.

<ip-addr> is the IP address or hostname of the host you want to verify, specified in the dotted decimal notation form nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn. To use a hostname, a name server must be configured for use with the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system. For more information, refer to [\(config\)# name-server on page 38](#).

<ip-interface> is an ASCII string in the form of <phy-interface>:<ip> that specifies the IP interface to be used. <ip> is a number from 1 to 3 that uniquely identifies this IP interface on the associated physical interface.

Valid values are:

<cartridge>/<slot>/<port>:<ip> (for example, 1/1/8:3)

<cartridge>/<slot>/lag<N>:<ip> (for example, 1/1/lag1:2)

Example

For a VRF object named msg-backbone:

```
tibco>ping msg-backbone:192.168.1.6
```

> pwd**Description**

Use this command to display the present working directory (pwd).

Syntax

```
pwd
```

The **pwd** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> pwd
```

> session**Description**

Use this command to change the CLI inactivity timeout setting for your current CLI user session on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
session timeout <idle-timeout>
```

Where:

<idle-timeout> is the integer value representing the inactivity timeout value in minutes. Valid range is 0 to 43200. To disable the inactivity timer, enter 0.

Example

```
tibco> session timeout 90
```

> show

Displays a variety of configuration and statistical information about the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system0.

Refer to [Chapter 2, Show Command Options, on page 97](#) for detailed information about the **show** command, its options, and definitions.

> source script

Description

Use this command to run a CLI script file from the User EXEC level. Basic script files can be used to store more than one CLI command. At this level the script file must contain only User EXEC level commands.

Syntax

```
source script <script-name>
```

Where:

<script-name> specifies the name of the CLI script file. Script file must be in a directory on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Example

```
tibco> source script tibco
```

> tree

Description

Use this command to show the CLI command tree, starting from the current mode.

Syntax

```
tree [all | global]
```

Where:

all displays both the global command tree and the command tree for mode-specific commands, starting from the current CLI mode

global displays the command tree for global commands, that is, commands that are available in all CLI modes

The default displays just the mode-specific commands starting from the current CLI mode.

Example

```
tibco> tree
```

Privileged EXEC Commands

All CLI Privileged EXEC commands are listed in [Table 4](#) in alphabetical order.

The Privileged EXEC level commands primarily enable you to transfer and store software images and configuration files between the network and the P-7500, and review the configuration.

In Privileged EXEC mode you are able to run any command listed in [Table 3](#) for User EXEC level where applicable, as well as additional commands such as **reload** to restart the P-7500.

The Privileged EXEC level commands allow you to perform such functions as:

- display system information
- set operating parameters
- gain access to Global Configuration mode

Table 4 Privileged EXEC Level Commands

Command	Description
# admin	page 14
# backup	page 14
# boot	page 15
# clear client stats	page 16
# clear log acl	page 16
# clear rv service stats	page 17
# clear snmp stats	page 18
# clear stats acl	page 18
# clear stats client	page 18
# configure	page 19
# copy	page 19
# delete	page 21
# delete-load	page 21

Table 4 Privileged EXEC Level Commands

Command	Description
# disable	page 22
# disconnect sessionid	page 22
# exit	page 23
# power-down	page 23
# reload	page 24
# rename	page 25
# setup	page 25

admin

Description

Use this command to reach the Admin EXEC level by entering **admin** from the privileged EXEC level.

Syntax

admin

The **admin** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# admin
tibco(admin)#
```

The CLI is now at the Admin EXEC level.

backup

Description

Use this command to immediately create a manual local backup of your configuration database file on the P-7500.

Syntax

backup

The **backup** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# backup
```

boot

Description

Use this command to upgrade or downgrade the P-7500 system software to a new or old system software load and activate it, or to revert to and run the previous system software version that was running before the last upgrade.



ALERT

ALERT! The **boot** command will cause a disruption in customer service when run since it restarts the P-7500. It is best to upgrade, downgrade, or revert the P-7500 software at a time when a service disruption is of minimal impact to the clients on the message routed network.

Syntax

```
boot {<version> [default-config] | backout}
```

Where:

<version> is the version number of the new or old system software load to be activated.

default-config directs the P-7500 to revert to and run the default system configuration

backout directs the P-7500 to revert to and run the previous system software version that was running before the last upgrade

Example

```
tibco# boot 8.1.2.0200
```

clear client stats

Description

Use this command to clear the statistics stored for one or more clients on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
clear client [<ip-and-port>] [service <service-id>] [primary | backup] stats
```

Where:

<ip-and-port> is the IP address and port or IP address and network mask in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) form: n.n.n.n:x or n.n.n.n/y (where n is 0-255, x is 1-65535, y is 0-32). Entering the wildcard character * in place of the IP address specifies all clients.

service asks to clear client service statistics

service filters the command output to only clear system information for clients associated with the specified service-id

<service-id> is the port number or name identifying the service. Entering the wildcard character * in place of a specific client service name specifies all client services

primary asks to clear statistics only for primary clients

backup asks to clear statistics only for backup clients



Note: Entering **clear client stats** without specifying a client clears the global stats. The global stats are an aggregate of all existing client stats.

Example

```
tibco# clear client 192.168.1.217:57984 stats
```

clear log acl

Description

Use this command to clear the Access Control List (ACL) log either globally, or individually for client connections, publishing subjects, or subscription subjects.

Syntax

```
clear log acl [client-connect | publish-subject |
subscribe-subject]
```

Where:

client-connect asks to clear service denial logs relating only to client connection ACLs

publish-subject asks to clear service denial logs relating only to publishing subject ACLs

subscribe-subject asks to clear service denial logs relating only to subscribing subject ACLs



Note: Entering no command parameters clears service denial log information for all ACLs.

Example

```
tibco# clear log acl subscribe-subject
```

clear rv service stats**Description**

Use this command to clear all Rendezvous service-level statistics stored for one or more clients on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
clear rv service <service-id> stats [primary | backup]
```

Where:

<service-id> is the port number or name identifying the service. Entering the wildcard character * in place of a specific client service name specifies all client services

primary asks to clear statistics only for primary clients

backup asks to clear statistics only for backup clients

Example

```
tibco# clear rv service * stats backup
```

clear snmp stats

Description

Use this command to clear the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) server statistics from the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 CLI display when viewing SNMP server status on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
clear snmp stats
```

The **clear snmp stats** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# clear snmp stats
```

clear stats acl

Description

Use this command to clear the global statistics on Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Syntax

```
clear stats acl
```

The **clear stats acl** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# clear stats acl
```

clear stats client

Description

Use this command to clear all global statistics stored for one or more clients on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
clear stats client
```

The **clear stats client** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# clear stats client
```

configure

Description

Use this command to reach the Global CONFIG level by entering **configure** from the privileged EXEC level.

Syntax

```
configure
```

The **configure** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# configure
```

```
tibco(config)#
```

The CLI is now at the Global CONFIG level.

copy

Description

Use this command to either:

- copy files locally within the P-7500
- backup a file to a SFTP server from the /configs subdirectory on a P-7500
- restore a file from a SFTP server to the /configs subdirectory on a P-7500

- download new system software from a SFTP server to the /loads subdirectory on a P-7500 for software upgrade



ALERT

ALERT! To activate new system software, the P-7500 must be restarted using the **boot** Privileged EXEC command. The **boot** Privileged EXEC command will cause a disruption in customer service when run since it restarts the P-7500.

Syntax

copy <source> <destination>

Where:

<source> is the location of the source file. Possible formats: current-config, sftp://[<username>@]<ip-addr>/<remote-pathname>, or <local-pathname>. '*' and '?' characters can be used to match multiple files. Valid file name formats are described in [Table 5](#).

<destination> is the destination where to put the file. Depending on context, the value may be left unspecified. '*' and '?' characters can be used to match multiple files. Valid file name formats are described in [Table 5](#).

Table 5 Valid File Name Formats for copy Privileged EXEC Command

Format	Syntax	Description
current-config	current-config	The current persistent-state of the P-7500.
SFTP ¹	sftp://[<username>@]<ip-addr>/<remote-pathname>	A remotely available file accessible through the SFTP protocol. In a copy operation only one of either <source> or <destination> may be specified as an SFTP file, but not both.
pathname	[/][directory]/ filename	Absolute or relative name of a regular file stored in the / root directory. Internally, an absolute name is always relative to the / root directory, while relative names are always evaluated relative to the present working directory (displayable through the pwd User EXEC command).

1. The copying of files through the Secure Copy (SCP) protocol is not supported by the P-7500.

Example

```
tibco# copy current-config /configs
```

delete**Description**

Use this command to delete a file from the P-7500.

Syntax

```
delete <file>
```

Where:

<file> is the name of the local file to delete which may include a pathname. Only <local-pathname> formats may be used. '*' and '?' characters can be used to match multiple files



Note: Some files are not allowed to be deleted (for example, rotating system event logs such as debug.log.X files).

Example

```
tibco# delete /configs/tibcopub7
```

delete-load**Description**

Use this command to delete a system software version already installed in the /loads subdirectory on the P-7500 (as displayed through the **show version** User EXEC command).

Syntax

```
delete-load <version>
```

Where:

<version> is the version number of the system software to be deleted, with the exception of the system software identified on the P-7500 as either the current or backout load.

Example

```
tibco# delete load 8.1.2.0200
```

disable**Description**

Use this command to return yourself to the User EXEC level of the CLI from the Privileged EXEC level.

Syntax

```
disable
```

The **disable** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# disable
tibco>
```

disconnect sessionid**Description**

Use this command to forcibly disconnect a CLI user session from the P-7500, and thereby allow access to the P-7500 for other CLI users.

Syntax

```
disconnect sessionid <session-id>
```

Where:

<session-id> is the integer value correlating to an existing session number, as displayed by the **show session** User EXEC command. The session id identifies which session to disconnect. Valid range is 1 to 8 (corresponding to up to eight active CLI user sessions).



Note: The user cannot disconnect their own session. A disconnect command that specifies the current session is ignored.

Example

```
tibco# disconnect sessionid 2
```

exit**Description**

Use this command to exit from CONFIG level to Privileged EXEC level, or from Privileged EXEC level to User EXEC level. (From User EXEC level, the > exit command closes the CLI session.)

Syntax

```
exit
```

The **exit** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# exit
tibco>
```

power-down**Description**

Use this command to turn off power to the P-7500, on a system by system basis.



Note: The P-7500 does not restart automatically after this command is run.

**ALERT**

ALERT! Notify the appropriate personnel to ensure that all traffic to and from the P-7500 is stopped before issuing the **power-down** command. Otherwise, the **power-down** command will cause a disruption in customer service when run.

Syntax

```
power-down
```

The **power-down** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# power-down
```

reload

Description

Use this command to restart the P-7500, restart the P-7500 to a default configuration, or restart the P-7500 and restore to a backup configuration.



ALERT

ALERT! The **reload** command will cause a disruption in customer service when run. It is best to restart the P-7500 at a time when a service disruption is of minimal impact to the clients on the message routed network.

Syntax

```
reload [default-config | config <config-file>]
```

Where:

[default-config | config-file <config-file>] is where to retrieve the P-7500 system configuration file from on restart. If left unspecified, the current configuration file is used.



Note: If the special mnemonic default-config is specified, the P-7500 data interface IP configuration is removed and reloaded with a minimal database, but the existing hostname and IP connectivity configuration (that is, IP address, subnet mask, and gateway) is unchanged. Otherwise, if specified, a configuration file that was backed up prior through the copy current-config Global CONFIG command is loaded onto the P-7500 on restart.

ALERT

ALERT! Static routes are removed from the TIBCO Messaging Appliance when the **reload default-config** command is run. To maintain management connectivity to the P-7500 after running the **reload default-config** command, you must be able to connect to the P-7500 through either the default route for the management interface, or through the serial console port located on the rear panel of the P-7500. Otherwise, connectivity to the P-7500 is lost.

Example

```
tibco# reload
```

rename

Description

Use this command to rename regular files in the P-7500 file system.

Syntax

```
rename <old> <new>
```

Where:

<old> is the current name of the Pathname file to be renamed. Only <local-pathname> formats may be used.

<new> is the new name for the Pathname file specified by <old>. Only <local-pathname> formats may be used.

Example

```
tibco# rename tibco1 tibco5
```

setup

Description

Use this command to quickly set the hostname, interfaces, clock and time zone on the P-7500.

Syntax

`setup`

The **setup** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco# setup
```

Admin EXEC Commands

All CLI Admin EXEC commands are listed in [Table 6](#) in alphabetical order.

The Admin EXEC level commands allow you to:

- configure the speed at which a P-7500 disk drive is rebuilt after it has been replaced.
- unlock P-7500 features such as Access Control Lists through a product key provided by TIBCO.

Table 6 Admin EXEC Level Commands

Command	Description
(admin)# disk-rebuild	page 27
(admin)# disk-rebuild-speed	page 28
(admin)# product-key	page 28

(admin)# disk-rebuild

Description

Use this command to start a disk drive rebuild on the P-7500 after a disk drive replacement. If the disk drive is already properly synchronized, this command has no effect.

Syntax

disk-rebuild

The **disk-rebuild** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(admin)# disk-rebuild
```

(admin)# disk-rebuild-speed

Description

Use this command to configure the speed at which a P-7500 disk drive is rebuilt after it has been replaced.

Syntax

```
disk-rebuild-speed {high | low}
```

Where:

high specifies rebuild the disk drive at high speed



ALERT

ALERT! Avoid rebuilding P-7500 disk drives at high speed while the P-7500 is in service. The rebuild of a disk drive at high speed slows P-7500 performance. The P-7500 CLI may also become less responsive during the rebuild of a disk drive at high speed.

low specifies rebuild the disk drive at low speed (this is the P-7500 system default)

Example

```
tibco(admin)# disk-rebuild-speed low
```

(admin)# product-key

Description

Use this command to enable a product key on a system to unlock extra feature content such as Access Control Lists (ACLs).

The no version removes the named product key and restarts the P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
product-key key-value  
no product-key key-value
```

Where:

key-value is the product key provided by TIBCO. Product keys can contain up to 40 alphanumeric characters, and are specific for the P-7500 system and set of features they unlock. If the provided key value does not match the P-7500 system, then there is no effect.

Example

```
tibco(admin)# product-key LLLLLLLLLL-LLLLLLLLLL-LLLLLLLLLL-HHHH
```

Global CONFIG Commands

All CLI Global CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 7](#) in alphabetical order.

The Global CONFIG level allows you to globally apply or modify parameters on the P-7500.

Within Global CONFIG level you can:

- Apply features globally to a P-7500.
- Enable a feature or function.
- Disable a feature or function.
- Configure a feature or function.
- Access all CONFIG modes.

You reach Global CONFIG level by entering **configure** at the privileged EXEC level:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)#
```

The CLI is now at the Global CONFIG level.

Table 7 Global CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config)# client-profile	page 31
(config-client-profile)# queue egress	page 32
(config-client-profile-queue)# max-depth	page 33
(config-client-profile-queue)# min-msg-burst	page 33
(config)# clock set	page 34
(config)# clock timezone	page 35
(config)# hostname	page 37
(config)# name-server	page 38
(config)# ntp-server	page 39
(config)# schedule backup	page 39

Table 7 Global CONFIG Commands (Cont'd)

Command Option	Description
(config)# username	page 40
Access Control List CONFIG Commands	page 42
Console CONFIG Commands	page 48
Hardware CONFIG Commands	page 49
Interface CONFIG Commands	page 51
IP CONFIG Commands	page 53
Logging CONFIG Commands	page 55
Profile Mapping CONFIG Commands	page 58
Rendezvous CONFIG Commands	page 60
Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG Commands	page 64
Router CONFIG Commands	page 66
Slot CONFIG Commands	page 68
SNMP Server CONFIG Commands	page 70
SNMP Trap CONFIG Commands	page 77
Syslog CONFIG Commands	page 85
Virtual Router CONFIG Commands	page 88
VRF IP CONFIG Commands	page 91

(config)# client-profile

Description

Use this command to configure egress client message queues or the TCP transmit queues on P-7500 systems.

Syntax

```
client-profile <name>
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the client profile to be configured on the P-7500.



Note: The only client profile supported currently is named default.

Example

```
tibco(config)# client-profile default
tibco(config-client-profile)#
```

(config-client-profile)# queue egress**Description**

Use this command to move to the Client Profile Queue CONFIG level within the CLI for configuring parameters for the egress queue for the client profile named default.

Syntax

```
queue egress
```

```
queue <type>
```

Where:

<type> is the queue type to be configured.



Note: The only queue type supported currently is egress.

**ALERT**

ALERT! Always contact TIBCO for technical support before you attempt to configure any client queue on a P-7500. Failure to do so may result in data loss or service interruption due to unwanted secondary effects on system performance from use of the Client Profile Queue CONFIG level within the CLI.

Example

```
tibco(config-client-profile)# queue egress
tibco(config-client-profile-queue)#
```

(config-client-profile-queue)# max-depth**Description**

Each per-client message queue has an associated maximum depth. The depths are measured in work units, whereby a work unit represents 2048 bytes of a message. The formula to convert a message size to number of work units is:

$$\text{NumWorkUnits} = \text{CEILING}(\text{message.length}/2048).$$

Use this command to configure the maximum depth of the specified queue.

The no version resets the queue depth for the specified queue to the default of 100000 work units.

Syntax

```
max-depth <depth>
no max-depth
```

Where:

<depth> is the integer value representing the queue depth in KB for the number of work units for the client message queues. Valid range is 50 to 262144 for client message queues. Default is 100000 work units for the client message queues. Changing this value does not affect messages already successfully placed on the queue.

Example

```
tibco(config-client-profile-queue)# max-depth 100000
```

(config-client-profile-queue)# min-msg-burst**Description**

Use this command to configure the minimum number of messages that must be on a client message queue before the queue's depth is checked against the maximum depth setting (thereby allowing the queue to absorb a burst of large messages that exceeds the number of allowed work units).

The no version resets the queue burst depth in messages to the default of 4.

Syntax

```
min-msg-burst <depth>
```

```
no min-msg-burst
```

Where:

<depth> is the integer value representing the queue burst depth in messages. Valid range is 0 to 262144. Default is 4. Changing this value does not affect messages already successfully placed on the queue.

Example

```
tibco(config-client-profile-queue)# min-msg-burst 12
```

(config)# clock set**Description**

Use this command to set the current time and date on the P-7500 system clock.



Note: The time specified in this command is assumed to be in the time zone displayed by the **show clock** Global CONFIG command, or specified by the configuration of the **clock timezone** Global CONFIG command.

Syntax

```
clock set <time> <day> <month> <year>
```

Where:

<time> is the current time in 24-hour format (hh:mm:ss)

<day> is the current day by date

<month> is the current month by name

<year> is the current year, no abbreviation. Valid range is 1970 to 2037.

Example

```
tibco(config)# clock set 18:19:30 24 March 2005
```

(config)# clock timezone

Description

Use this command to set the system time zone on the P-7500.

[Table 8](#), [Table 9](#), and [Table 10](#) list common time zone acronyms and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) offsets for North America, Europe, and Australia, respectively.

Syntax

```
clock timezone <zone> <hours-offset> [<minutes-offset>]
```

Where:

<zone> is the time zone label

NOTICE

NOTICE: TIBCO recommends that standard time zone acronyms, like those listed in [Table 8](#), [Table 9](#), and [Table 10](#), be used for time zone labels. A time zone label can contain up to seven alphabetic characters.

<hours-offset> is the number of hours offset from UTC, expressed as an integer

<minutes-offset> is the number of minutes offset from UTC, expressed as a positive integer (1 to 60)

Example

```
tibco(config)# clock timezone NST -3 30
```

Table 8 Time Zones in North America

Acronyms	Full Name	UTC Offset
NST	Newfoundland Standard Time	UTC -3:30 hours
NDT	Newfoundland Daylight Time	UTC -2:30 hours
AST	Atlantic Standard Time	UTC -4 hours
ADT	Atlantic Daylight Time	UTC -3 hours
EST	Eastern Standard Time	UTC -5 hours
EDT	Eastern Daylight Time	UTC -4 hours
CST	Central Standard Time	UTC -6 hours
CDT	Central Daylight Time	UTC -5 hours
MST	Mountain Standard Time	UTC -7 hours
MDT	Mountain Daylight Time	UTC -6 hours
PST	Pacific Standard Time	UTC -8 hours
PDT	Pacific Daylight Time	UTC -7 hours
AKST	Alaska Standard Time	UTC -9 hours
AKDT	Alaska Daylight Time	UTC -8 hours
HAST	Hawaii-Aleutian Standard Time	UTC -10 hours
HADT	Hawaii-Aleutian Daylight Time	UTC -9 hours

(Cont'd) (Sheet 2 of 2)

Table 9 Time Zones in Europe

Abbreviation	Full Name	UTC Offset
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time	UTC
BST	British Summer Time	UTC +1 hour

Table 9 Time Zones in Europe

Abbreviation	Full Name	UTC Offset
IST	Irish Summer Time	UTC +1 hour
WET	Western European Time	UTC
WEST	Western European Summer Time	UTC +1 hour
CET	Central European Time	UTC +1 hour
CEST	Central European Summer Time	UTC +2 hours
EET	Eastern European Time	UTC +2 hours
EEST	Eastern European Summer Time	UTC +3 hours

Table 10 Time Zones in Australia

Abbreviation	Full Name	UTC Offset
NFT	Norfolk (Island) Time	UTC +11.5 hours
EST	Eastern Standard Time	UTC +10 hours
EDT	Eastern Daylight Time	UTC +11 hours
CST	Central Standard Time	UTC +9:30 hours
CDT	Central Daylight Time	UTC +10:30 hours
WST	Western Standard Time	UTC +8 hours
CXT	Christmas Island Time	UTC +7 hours

(config)# hostname

Description

Use this command to configure the host name of the P-7500.

The no version resets the host name of the P-7500 back to the default name.

Syntax

```
hostname <name>
```

```
no hostname
```

Where:

<name> is the host name to be assigned to the P-7500. The no version of this command resets the host name to the default value, and does not require this parameter.

Example

```
tibco(config)# hostname tibco1
tibco1(config)#
```

(config)# name-server**Description**

Use this command to provision a Domain Name System (DNS) server.

The no version deprovisions an existing DNS server and deletes all associated configuration values.

Syntax

```
name-server <ip-addr>
```

```
no name-server [<ip-addr>]
```

Where:

<ip-addr> is the IP address of the DNS server, specified in the dotted decimal notation form nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn

**ALERT**

ALERT! The **name-server** Global CONFIG command will cause a disruption in customer service when run since it restarts the TIBCO Messaging Appliance.

NOTICE

NOTICE: Ensure that the DNS server IP address is reachable from the P-7500 management interface.

Example

```
tibco(config)# name-server 192.120.1.1
```

(config)# ntp-server**Description**

Use this command to configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server.

The no version turns off NTP server synchronization.

Syntax

```
ntp-server <ip-addr>
```

```
no ntp-server
```

Where:

<ip-addr> is the IP address of the NTP server, specified in the dotted decimal notation form nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn

Example

```
tibco(config)# ntp-server 10.1.2.3
```

(config)# schedule backup**Description**

Use this command to schedule automatic local backups of configuration database files on the P-7500.

The no version of this command deletes all automatic file backup schedules and returns the P-7500 to its default (that is, no scheduled backups).

Syntax

```
schedule backup start-time <time> [{hours <hours>} | {days <days>}]  
[max-backups <max-backups>]
```

Where:

<time> is the valid time of day for the backup in the 24-hour format hh:mm:ss.

The timezone is assumed to be the same as is assigned by the current system clock. There is no default value.

<hours> is the number of hours, or time interval, between backups from 1 to 23. There is no default value.

<days> is the number of days between backups from 1 to 365. Default is 1 day if this parameter is not provided.

<max-backups> is the maximum number of scheduled backups to keep from 1 to 25. When a new scheduled backup causes the number of backups to exceed the set maximum, the oldest backup file is deleted. Default is 5 backups if this parameter is not provided.

Example

```
tibco(config)# schedule backup start-time 03:00:00
```

This will change the backup schedule

Do you want to continue (y/n)? **y**

(config)# username

Description

Use this command to create new P-7500 CLI or SFTP user accounts, or to change passwords on existing user accounts.

The no version deletes the specified user.

Syntax

```
username <name> password <password> [cli | sftp]
```

```
no username <username>
```

Where:

<name> is the user name assigned to the user account

NOTICE

NOTICE: An account user name can contain up to 32 alphanumeric characters, and must be unique among all created user accounts, whether CLI or SFTP.

<password> is the password assigned to the user account

NOTICE

NOTICE: An account password can contain up to 128 alphanumeric characters, and can be used with all created user accounts, whether CLI or SFTP.

cli specifies a CLI user account. It is the default if this parameter is not provided.

sftp specifies an SFTP user account. It is used to retrieve log files from the P-7500.

Example

```
tibco(config)# username bob01 password solpub1
```

Access Control List CONFIG Commands

All CLI Access Control List CONFIG commands for configuring client connection access control parameters are listed in Table 11 in alphabetical order.

All CLI Access Control List CONFIG commands for configuring subject access controls for ACL client profiles are listed in Table 12 in alphabetical order.

The Access Control List CONFIG level allows you to configure client connection access controls for the P-7500 system. It also allows you to create and configure ACL client profiles for controlling to subject publishing and subscriptions.

You reach this level by entering either **acl client-connect** or **create acl profile <name>** (or **acl profile <name>** if the profile already exists) at the Global CONFIG level, where *name* is the name of the specified ACL profile.

Client connection example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# acl client-connect
tibco(config-acl-cc)#
```

The CLI is now at the ACL Client Connect CONFIG level for configuring client connection access control parameters **default-action** and **exception**.



Note: The no version (no acl client-connect) removes the client connection access control configuration from the P-7500 system.

ACL client profile example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# create acl profile bob
tibco(config-acl-profile)#
```

The CLI is now at the ACL Profile CONFIG level for configuring subject access control parameters **default-action** and **exception** on ACL client profiles.



Note: The no version (no acl profile <name>) deletes the specified ACL profile from the P-7500 system.

Table 11 Access Control List CONFIG commands for Client Connections

Command Option	Description
(config-acl-cc)# default-action	page 43

Table 11 Access Control List CONFIG commands for Client Connections

Command Option	Description
(config-acl-cc)# exception	page 44

Table 12 Access Control List CONFIG Commands for ACL client profiles

Command Option	Description
(config-acl-profile)# publish-subject	page 44
(config-acl-profile-publish-subject)# default-action	page 45
(config-acl-profile-publish-subject)# exception	page 45
(config-acl-profile)# subscribe-subject	page 46
(config-acl-profile-subscribe-subject)# default-action	page 46
(config-acl-profile-subscribe-subject)# exception	page 47

(config-acl-cc)# default-action

Description

Use this command to set the default action for client connection access attempts.

Syntax

```
default-action {allow | disallow}
```

Where:

allow configures the client connection access to allow connections

disallow configures the client connection access to block connections (system default)

Example

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# acl client-connect
```

```
tibco(config-acl-cc)# default-action allow
```

(config-acl-cc)# **exception**

Description

Use this command to set the exceptions to the default action for client connection access attempts.

The no version removes the excepted client from the default action.

Syntax

```
exception cidr-addr
```

Where:

cidr-addr is the IP address and network mask combination of the excepted client in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) form: *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn/dd* (where *nnn* is 0-255, *dd* is 0-32)

Example

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# acl client-connect
tibco(config-acl-cc)# exception 172.200.0.0/16
```

(config-acl-profile)# **publish-subject**

Description

Use this command to configure the publishing subject access control parameters for ACL profiles.

Syntax

```
publish-subject
```

The publish-subject command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

Entering the **publish-subject** ACL Profile CONFIG command moves you to the ACL Profile Publish Subject CONFIG level for configuring parameters **default-action** and **exception**.

```
tibco(config-acl-profile)# publish-subject
tibco(config-acl-profile-publish-subject)#
```

(config-acl-profile-publish-subject)# default-action

Description

Use this command to set the default action for publishing subject access attempts.

Syntax

```
default-action {allow | disallow}
```

Where:

allow configures the publishing subject access to allow the publishing of subjects (system default)

disallow configures the publishing subject access to block the publishing of subjects

Example

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# create acl profile bob
tibco(config-acl-profile)# publish-subject
tibco(config-acl-profile-publish-subject)# default-action disallow
```

(config-acl-profile-publish-subject)# exception

Description

Use this command to set the exceptions to the default action for publishing subject access attempts.

Syntax

```
exception <subject>
```

Where:

<subject> is the name of the publishing subject to be excepted in the form a.b.c

Example

```
tibco# configure
```

```
tibco(config)# create acl profile bob
tibco(config-acl-profile)# publish-subject
tibco(config-acl-profile-publish-subject)# exception
animals.canines.dogs
```

(config-acl-profile)# subscribe-subject

Description

Use this command to configure the subscription subject access control parameters for ACL profiles.

Syntax

```
subscribe-subject
```

The subscribe-subject command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

Entering the **subscribe-subject** ACL Profile CONFIG command moves you to the ACL Profile Subscribe Subject CONFIG level for configuring parameters **default-action** and **exception**.

```
tibco(config-acl-profile)# subscribe-subject
tibco(config-acl-profile-subscribe-subject)#
```

(config-acl-profile-subscribe-subject)# default-action

Description

Use this command to set the default action for subscription subject access attempts.

Syntax

```
default-action {allow | disallow}
```

Where:

allow configures the subscription subject access to allow the subscribing to subjects (system default)

disallow configures the subscription subject access to block the subscribing to subjects

Example

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# create acl profile bob
tibco(config-acl-profile)# subscribe-subject
tibco(config-acl-profile-subscribe-subject)# default-action
disallow
```

(config-acl-profile-subscribe-subject)# exception**Description**

Use this command to set the exceptions to the default action for subscription subject access attempts.

Syntax

```
exception <subject>
```

Where:

<subject> is the name of the subscription subject to be excepted in the form a.b.c

Example

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# create acl profile bob
tibco(config-acl-profile)# subscribe-subject
tibco(config-acl-profile-subscribe-subject)# exception
animals.felines.cats
```

Console CONFIG Commands

All CLI Console CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 13](#) in alphabetical order.

The P-7500 CLI has an inactivity timer which logs out inactive users. This inactivity timer is automatically invoked if no commands are entered for five minutes. The Console CONFIG level allows you to change on a global basis the CLI inactivity timer setting for all CLI user sessions on the P-7500. You reach this level by entering **console** at the Global CONFIG level.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# console
tibco(config-console)# console
```

The CLI is now at the Console CONFIG level. (Cont'd)

Table 13 Console CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-console)# timeout	page 48

(config-console)# timeout

Description

Use this command to configure the inactivity timer on the P-7500 CLI.

Syntax

```
timeout <idle-timeout>
```

Where:

<idle-timeout> is the integer value representing the inactivity timeout value in minutes. Valid range is 0 to 43200. To disable the inactivity timer, enter 0.

Example

```
tibco(config-console)# timeout 1200
```

Hardware CONFIG Commands

All CLI Hardware CONFIG commands for starting and stopping disk drives to perform hardware maintenance on the P-7500 are listed in Table 14 in alphabetical order.

Each P-7500 comes with two disk drives pre-installed in drive bays on the left side of the chassis. The disk drives are pre-configured as a RAID 1 array. The Hardware CONFIG level for performing hardware maintenance allows you to stop or start these disk drives. You reach this level by entering **hardware** at the Global CONFIG level.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# hardware
tibco(config-hardware)#
```

The CLI is now at the Hardware CONFIG level for stopping or starting the disk drives within a P-7500.

Table 14 Hardware CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-hardware)# disk shutdown	page 49

(config-hardware)# disk shutdown

Description

Each P-7500 comes with two disk drives pre-installed in drive bays on the left side of the P-7500. The upper disk drive is number 1, and the lower disk drive is number 2. The disk drives are pre-configured as a RAID 1 array.

Use this command to stop a disk drive on the P-7500, on a drive by drive basis.

The no version starts the disk drive.

By default both disk drives are enabled (that is, running) on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
disk <disk-name> shutdown
disk <disk-name> no shutdown
```

Where:

<disk-name> is the number of the disk drive. The upper disk drive is 1, and the lower disk drive is 2.

Example

```
tibco(config-hardware)# disk 2 shutdown
```

Interface CONFIG Commands

All CLI Interface CONFIG commands are listed in Table 15 in alphabetical order.

The Interface CONFIG level allows you to configure ethernet or LAG parameters for physical interfaces on P-7500 systems, on an interface by interface basis.

You reach the Interface Ethernet CONFIG level by entering **create interface <phy-interface>** at the Global CONFIG level to create the physical interface instance (or **interface <phy-interface>** if it already exists), where:

<phy-interface> is an ASCII string specifying the ethernet interface port or LAG to be configured. Valid values are eth<port> (for example, eth2); <cartridge>/<slot>/<port> (for example, 1/1/8); <cartridge>/<slot>/lag<N> (for example, 1/1/lag1). There is no default value.



Note: Only a single LAG numbered 1 is supported. A LAG can not be deleted if IP interfaces reference it, and a LAG can not be created on a slot which does not contain a NAB.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# interface 1/1/lag1
tibco(config-interface)#
```

The CLI is now at the Interface CONFIG level for LAG 1 on a P-7500 system.

Table 15 Interface CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-interface)# member	page 51
(config-interface)# shutdown	page 52

(config-interface)# member

Description

Use this command to add physical interface members (that is, NAB ports) to a LAG on a member by member basis.

The no version removes the specified member port from a LAG.



ALERT

ALERT! The no member Interface CONFIG command may cause a short disruption in customer service to the NAB when run. CLI and management sessions are unaffected.

Syntax

`member <phy-interface>`

Where:

<phy-interface> is an ASCII string specifying the physical interface port on the NAB. Valid values are <cartridge>/<slot>/<port> (for example, 1/1/8). There is no default value.

Example

```
tibco(config)# interface 1/1/lag1
tibco(config-interface)# shutdown
tibco(config-interface)# no member 1/1/6
tibco(config-interface)# no member 1/1/8
tibco(config-interface)# no shutdown
```

(config-interface)# shutdown

Description

Use this command to stop a given ethernet or LAG interface.

The no version starts a given ethernet or LAG interface.

Syntax

`shutdown`

`no shutdown`

The **shutdown** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config-interface)# shutdown
```

IP CONFIG Commands

All CLI IP CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 16](#) in alphabetical order.

The IP CONFIG level allows you to configure IP VPN parameters on the P-7500. You reach this level by entering **ip** at the Global CONFIG level.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# ip
tibco(config-ip)#
```

The CLI is now at the IP CONFIG level for configuring IP VPN parameters on the P-7500. (Cont'd)

Table 16 IP CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-ip)# vrf	page 53

(config-ip)# vrf

Description

Use this command to create and configure the management and message backbone VRF objects on a P-7500. Currently, only the management and msg-backbone VRFs are supported.

Syntax

```
vrf <name>
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the specified VRF object, either management for management VRF, or msg-backbone for message backbone VRF.

Example

```
tibco(config-ip)# vrf msg-backbone
tibco(config-ip-vrf)#
```

The CLI is now at the VRF IP CONFIG level for the VRF object named msg-backbone. From here you can add or delete IP routes associated with VRF object msg-backbone through the **route** VRF IP CONFIG command.

Logging CONFIG Commands

All CLI Logging CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 17](#) in alphabetical order.

The Logging CONFIG level allows you to configure command and debug logging parameters. You reach this level by entering **logging** at the Global CONFIG level.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# logging
tibco(config-logging)#
```

The CLI is now at the Logging CONFIG level for configuring command and debug logging parameters. (Cont'd)

Table 17 Logging CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-logging)# command	page 55
(config-logging)# debug	page 56

(config-logging)# command

Description

Use this command to start and configure the command logging facility on the P-7500 using the **command** Logging CONFIG command.

The no version reverts the command logging facility back to the default mode of config for the specified P-7500 interface (that is, cli, web, or all).

Syntax

```
command {cli | web | all} mode {shutdown | config-cmds | all-cmds}
no command {cli | web | all}
```

Where:

cli, web, or all specify the P-7500 interface to be logged

shutdown turns off the command logging facility for the specified P-7500 interface (that is, cli, web, or all)

config-cmds specifies log only configuration commands (not show commands) for the specified P-7500 interface (that is, cli, web, or all)

all-cmds specifies log all commands except for help (help commands are never logged) for the specified P-7500 interface (that is, cli, web, or all)

Example

```
tibco(config-logging)# command all mode config-cmds
```

(config-logging)# debug

Description

Use this command to configure the system event log levels of the P-7500 and the log mask of the given subsystem.

The no version resets event log levels back to defaults.



Note: The debug log record files contained in the directory /logs are for use by TIBCO support staff only.

Syntax

```
debug {<subsystem-id> | all} [level <level>] [mask <mask>]
no debug {<subsystem-id> | all}
```

Where:

<subsystem-id> identifies the software component on which to change the log level. Specifying **all** changes all software components to the log level at once.

<level> identifies the log event level. Valid values from high to low are OFF, FATAL, ERROR, WARN, INFO, and DEBUG. The default log event level is WARN. ERROR and FATAL information is always logged.

For example, by setting the level to INFO, all event logs generated for the INFO, WARN, ERROR, and FATAL event levels are captured to disk. By setting the level to FATAL, only event logs generated for the FATAL event level are captured to disk. The default level is ERROR, whereby all event logs generated for the ERROR and FATAL event levels are captured to disk.

NOTICE

NOTICE: The frequency of logging messages is inversely proportional to the log level: FATAL log messages are extremely rare, while DEBUG log messages are frequent. As such, the enabled log level can impact the performance characteristics of the TIBCO Messaging Appliance. The administrator should only change the default log level with the understanding of the performance impact and ramifications, or at the direction of a TIBCO engineer.

<mask> mask value to be applied to all logs from the subsystem. Format is nnnn.

NOTICE

NOTICE: The mask value applied to the logs controls which specific logs from a subsystem are captured in the logs. This is a characteristic of the internal software design of the TIBCO Messaging Appliance and should not be modified by the administrator unless the mask value is supplied by a TIBCO engineer.

Example

```
tibco(config-logging)# debug all level INFO
```

Profile Mapping CONFIG Commands

All CLI Profile Mapping CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 18](#) in alphabetical order.

The Profile Mapping CONFIG level allows you to associate the username and mapped service of a client to a configured Access Control List (ACL) profile. You reach this level by entering `create profile-mapping {[username username] [service service] | default}` to create a profile mapping (or `profile-mapping {[username username] [service service] | default}` if the profile mapping already exists), where:

name is the username of the client. User names ids are case sensitive.

mapped-service is the TCP port number of the service, specified as a decimal value from 0 to 65,535.

default asks to map all usernames and mapped services to the profile mapping

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)#
tibco(config)# create profile-mapping banking
tibco(config-profile-mapping)#
```

The CLI is now at the Profile Mapping CONFIG level for the profile map named banking.

The no version removes the named profile mapping from the P-7500 system.

Table 18 Profile Mapping CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-profile-mapping)# acl-profile	page 58

(config-profile-mapping)# acl-profile

Description

Use this command to assign an existing client’s configured ACL profile to an existing profile mapping.

The no version deletes the ACL profile from the profile mapping.

Syntax

```
acl-profile name
```

```
no acl-profile
```

Where:

name is the name of the specified ACL profile.

Example

```
tibco(config-profile-mapping)# acl-profile administration
```

Rendezvous CONFIG Commands

All CLI TIBCO Rendezvous CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 19](#) in alphabetical order.

The Rendezvous CONFIG level allows you to configure parameters for Rendezvous on a by basis. You reach this level by entering **rv** at the Global CONFIG level.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# rv
tibco(config-rv)#
```

The CLI is now at the Rendezvous CONFIG level for configuring Rendezvous parameters. (Cont'd)

Table 19 Rendezvous CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-rv)# listen-port	page 60
(config-rv)# service-mapping	page 62
(config-rv)# shutdown	page 62

(config-rv)# listen-port

Description

Use this command to specify the TCP port number that Rendezvous clients use when connecting to the P-7500.



Note: This command can only be run when Rendezvous services are shutdown on the P-7500 through the **shutdown** Rendezvous CONFIG command, otherwise an error message is received.

Syntax

```
listen-port <port>
```

Where:

<port> is the TCP port number for Rendezvous clients, specified as a decimal value from 0 to 65,535.

Example

```
tibco(config-rv)# listen-port 85
```

(config-rv)# network-mapping

Description

Use this command to configure mappings from the network parameter passed in the client initialization handshake to a new network parameter that is to be associated with the client instead.

The no version deletes the specified network mapping from the system.



Note: This command can only be run when Rendezvous services are shutdown on the P-7500 through the **shutdown** Rendezvous CONFIG command, otherwise an error message is received. If an exact match is found, the original network parameter is replaced by the new mapped network parameter, otherwise the original network parameter is passed unaltered.

Syntax

```
network-mapping <from-network> <to-network>
no network-mapping [<from-network>]
```

Where:

from-network is the name of the original network parameter
sto-network is the name of the new network parameter

Example

```
tibco(config-rv)# network-mapping ;239.1.1.1;239.1.1.2
```

```
tibco(config-rv)# show rv network-mapping
Original network Mapped network
```

```
-----
;225.9.9.9          ;225.10.10.10
;239.1.1.1          ;239.1.1.2
```

(config-rv)# service-mapping

Description

Use this command to configure mappings from the service parameter passed in the client initialization handshake to an actual integral service port number that is used to uniquely identify the service in the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

The no version deletes the specified service mapping from the system.



Note: This command can only be run when Rendezvous services are shutdown on the P-7500 through the **shutdown** Rendezvous CONFIG command, otherwise an error message is received.

Syntax

```
service-mapping <original-service> <mapped-service>
```

```
no service-mapping [<original-service>]
```

Where:

<original-service> is the name of the Rendezvous service

<mapped-service> is the port number for the Rendezvous service, specified as a decimal value from 0 to 65,535

Example

```
tibco(config-rv)# service-mapping equities 7800
```

(config-rv)# shutdown

Description

Use this command to stop Rendezvous services on the P-7500, and disconnect all Rendezvous clients.

The no version starts Rendezvous services on the P-7500.



Note: TIBCO Rendezvous services must be shutdown before Rendezvous configuration parameters can be modified.

Syntax

```
shutdown
```

```
no shutdown
```

The **shutdown** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config-rv)# no shutdown
```

Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG Commands

All CLI Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 20](#) in alphabetical order.

The Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG level allows you to start or stop the Rendezvous Gateway. You reach this level by entering **gateway** at the Rendezvous CONFIG level.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# rv
tibco(config-rv)# gateway
tibco(config-rv-gateway)#
```

The CLI is now at the Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG level for starting or stopping the Rendezvous Gateway on the P-7500.

Table 20 Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-rv-gateway)# shutdown	page 65

(config-rv-gateway)# primary

Description

The Rendezvous Gateway daemon is in primary state by default on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

To ensure that only one Rendezvous Gateway daemon instance runs on a P-7500 redundancy pair at any given time, enter the `no primary` Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG command on one of the systems making the redundant pair to make the selected system the backup for the redundancy pair:



Note: Rendezvous services must be in shutdown state before entering the `no primary` Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG command, otherwise an error message is received.

To return an Rendezvous Gateway daemon back to its default state of primary on a system, enter the `primary` Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG command on the system.

Syntax

`primary`

`no primary`

The **primary** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

```
tibco(config-rv)# gateway
tibco(config-rv-gateway)# no primary
```

(config-rv-gateway)# shutdown

Description

Use this command to stop Rendezvous Gateway services on the P-7500.

The `no` version starts Rendezvous Gateway services on the system.



Note: Before entering the `no shutdown` Rendezvous Gateway CONFIG command, you must:

1. Stop Rendezvous services (if running) through the **shutdown** Rendezvous CONFIG command.
2. Configure the static IP address and mask for the `eth2` interface in accordance with your local IP network requirements through the **interface eth2** Global CONFIG command.
3. Start Rendezvous services through the **no shutdown** Rendezvous CONFIG command.

Otherwise, an error message is received.

Syntax

`shutdown`

`no shutdown`

The **shutdown** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

To start Rendezvous Gateway services on the P-7500:

```
tibco(config-rv)# gateway
tibco(config-rv-gateway)# no shutdown
```

Router CONFIG Commands

All CLI Router CONFIG commands for configuring P-7500 active/active redundancy parameters are listed in [Table 21](#) in alphabetical order.

The Router CONFIG level allows you to configure parameter for the P-7500 redundancy facility on a system-by-system basis.

You reach this level by entering **router redundancy** at the Global CONFIG level.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# router redundancy
tibco(config-router-redundancy)#
```

The CLI is now at the Router CONFIG level for configuring P-7500 redundancy parameters.



Note: The no version deletes all redundancy configuration settings for the system.

Table 21 Router CONFIG Commands for Active/Active Redundancy

Command Option	Description
(config-router-redundancy)# release-activity	page 66
(config-router-redundancy)# shutdown	page 67

(config-router-redundancy)# release-activity

Description

Use this command to surrender activity to the backup system (provided it is available, otherwise an error message is received) on redundant P-7500 pairs before performing service-interrupting activities such as maintenance. Refer to Chapter 9, System Redundancy in the *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide* for more information.

The no version returns activity back to the active system.

Syntax

```
release-activity
```

```
no release-activity
```

The **release-activity** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config-router-redundancy)# release-activity
```

(config-router-redundancy)# shutdown

Description

Use this command to stop the redundancy facility on the system. Refer to Chapter 9, System Redundancy in the *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide* for more information.

The no version starts the redundancy feature.

Syntax

```
shutdown
```

```
no shutdown
```

The **shutdown** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config-router-redundancy)# shutdown
```

Slot CONFIG Commands

All CLI Slot CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 22](#) in alphabetical order.

The Slot CONFIG level allows you to configure a specific operational state on a Topic Routing Blade (TRB) to either locked or unlocked so that it can or cannot receive subscription updates, respectively. You reach this level by entering **slot** **<slot-number>** at the Global CONFIG level, where **<slot-number>** is the slot number of the selected TRB (valid value is 1/5).

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# slot 1/5
tibco(config-slot)#
```

The CLI is now at the Slot CONFIG level for configuring the operational state of the TRB installed in slot 5 of the P-7500 system.

Table 22 Slot CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-slot)# shutdown	page 68

(config-slot)# shutdown

Description

Use this command to configure a specific operational state on a TRB to locked so that it can no longer receive subscription updates. Refer to Chapter 12, Topic Routing Blade in *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide* for more information.

The no version unlocks locked TRBs to allow them to again receive subscription updates after the P-7500 system is restarted through the **reload** command.

Syntax

```
shutdown
no shutdown
```

The **shutdown** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config)# slot 1/5  
tibco(config-slot)# shutdown
```

The TRB installed in slot 5 of the P-7500 system is now locked and cannot receive subscription updates.

SNMP Server CONFIG Commands

All CLI Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Server CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 23](#) in alphabetical order.

The SNMP Server CONFIG level allows you to configure SNMP server parameters on TIBCO Messaging Appliance systems on a system by system basis. You reach this level by entering **snmp-server** at the Global CONFIG level.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# snmp-server
tibco(config-snmp-server)#
```

The CLI is now at the SNMP CONFIG level.

Table 23 SNMP CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-snmp-server)# community	page 70
(config-snmp-server)# contact	page 71
(config-snmp-server)# group	page 72
(config-snmp-server)# host	page 73
(config-snmp-server)# location	page 74
(config-snmp-server)# shutdown	page 75
(config-snmp-server)# user	page 75

(config-snmp-server)# community

Description

Use this command to configure an authorized SNMPv2c community for read-only access to the SNMP server MIBs, associate SNMPv2c communities with SNMP MIB views, and create and modify the SNMPv2c community table. Each community is associated with a group.

The no version deletes the specified SNMPv2c community from the associated group.

NOTICE

NOTICE:

- The community name acts as a password and is used to authenticate messages sent between an SNMP client and a system containing an SNMP server.
- The community name is sent in every packet between the client and the server.
- The maximum number of communities in each system is 10.
- By default, the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system only permits read-only access.

Syntax

```
community <name> group <group>
no community <name>
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the SNMPv2c community



Note: SNMPv2c community names can contain up to 31 alphanumeric characters, and must be unique among all created communities.

<group> is the name of the group to associate with the SNMPv2c community

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server)# community ontario group california
```

(config-snmp-server)# contact

Description

Use this command to configure the SNMP server's contact person.

The no version clears the location identifier from the SNMP configuration.

Syntax

```
contact <name>
no contact
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the person who manages the server (1 to 255 characters).
Use quotes around the name when it is two or more terms.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server)# contact "Bob Smith"
```

(config-snmp-server)# group**Description**

TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system recognizes up to 16 groups for SNMP access. Use this command to create or modify an SNMP group.

The no version deletes the specified group.

Syntax

```
group <name> {v2c|v3 {auth | noauth | priv}}
no group <name>
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the group



Note: Group names can contain up to 31 alphanumeric characters, and must be unique among all created groups.

v2c | v3 is the version of the SNMP protocol to be used to access the group.
SNMPv2c is used as a default if no version is specified.

auth | noauth | priv is the minimum level of security needed to access the group. This applies to SNMPv3 notification traps only.



Note: SNMPv3 groups can have any of the following predefined SNMPv3 security levels:

- Authentication only (auth)
- No authentication and no privacy (no auth)
- Authentication and privacy (priv).

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server)# group ontario v3 auth
```

(config-snmp-server)# host

Description

By default no SNMP trap hosts (that is, clients) are notified of SNMP traps. Use this command to designate an SNMP trap host as a recipient for SNMP trap notifications.

The no version removes the specified host from the list of recipients for SNMP trap notifications.

NOTICE

NOTICE:

- Traps are not generated until the **enable traps** SNMP Server CONFIG command has been entered.
- A trap destination is the IP address of an SNMP client that receives the SNMP traps.
- You can configure up to three SNMP trap hosts on each system.
- All traps generated are sent to all configured hosts.

Syntax

```
host <ip-addr> traps [ {v2c | v3 {{auth | noauth | priv} user
<name>}}] [port <port>]
no host <ip-addr>
```

Where:

<ip-addr> is the IP address of the SNMP trap host, specified in the dotted decimal notation form nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn

v2c | v3 is the version of the SNMP protocol to be used. SNMPv2c traps are generated as a default if no version is specified.

auth | noauth | priv is the authentication level of the trap. This applies to SNMPv3 traps only. The parameter noauth is used as a default if this parameter is not provided.

<name> is the name of the user to be used. This applies to SNMPv3 traps only.

<port> is the TCP port on the host where notifications are to be sent, specified as a decimal value from 0 to 65,535. Port 162 is used as a default if this parameter is not provided.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server)# host 10.1.2.3 traps v3 auth user bob
smith port 158
```

(config-snmp-server)# location

Description

Use this command to configure the SNMP server's location.

The no version clears the location identifier from the SNMP configuration.

Syntax

```
location <name>
```

```
no location
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the server's physical location (1 to 255 characters). Use quotes around the name when it is two or more terms.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server)# location "10009 Highway 83"
```

(config-snmp-server)# shutdown

Description

Use this command to stop the SNMP server once started.

The no version starts the SNMP server.

By default the SNMP server is disabled (that is, not running) on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

shutdown

no shutdown

The **shutdown** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server)# shutdown
```

(config-snmp-server)# user

Description

Use this command to create or modify SNMPv3 users. Each user is associated with a group.

The no version deletes the specified SNMPv3 user from the associated group.

NOTICE

NOTICE:

- If the SNMPv3 user already exists, the user's group is changed to the given group. Otherwise, the user is created and added to the group.
- Up to 16 users can be configured.

Syntax

user <name> group <group> password <password>

no user <name>

Where:

<name> is the name of the SNMPv3 user



Note: SNMPv3 user names can contain up to 31 alphanumeric characters, and must be unique among all created users.

<group> is the name of the group to associate with the user

<password> is the password assigned for the user



Note: An SNMP user password can contain 8 to 128 alphanumeric characters, and can be used with all created users, whether v2c or v3.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server)# user ontario group california password  
secret1
```

SNMP Trap CONFIG Commands

All CLI Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Trap CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 24](#) in alphabetical order.

The SNMP Trap CONFIG level allows you to configure SNMP trap parameters on a system by system basis on TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 systems. You reach this level by entering **snmp-server trap** at the Global CONFIG level.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# snmp-server trap
or
tibco(config-snmp-server)# trap
```

The CLI is now at the SNMP Trap CONFIG level.



Note: The no version resets all configured traps to their default thresholds.

Table 24 SNMP Trap CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-snmp-server-trap)# connections	page 78
(config-snmp-server-trap)# disk-utilization	page 78
(config-snmp-server-trap)# egress-msg-rate	page 79
(config-snmp-server-trap)# fan-speed	page 80
(config-snmp-server-trap)# ingress-msg-rate	page 80
(config-snmp-server-trap)# power-status	page 81
(config-snmp-server-trap)# shutdown	page 81
(config-snmp-server-trap)# subscriptions	page 82
(config-snmp-server-trap)# temperature	page 83
(config-snmp-server-trap)# voltage	page 83

(config-snmp-server-trap)# connections

Description

Use this command to configure an SNMP trap with a high threshold value for TCP connections on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, where the value polled is the same as that shown for Active Connections in the output of the **show dataplane stats** CLI command.

The no version disables SNMP trap generation for connections on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, and reverts the threshold values back to default.

Syntax

```
connections [set-value <set-value> clear-value <clear-value>]  
no connections
```

Where:

<set-value> is the high trap set threshold value from 1 to 9999. An event is triggered each time the trap value rises above this threshold. Default is 6000.

<clear-value> is the low trap clear threshold value from 1 to 9999. An event is cleared each time the trap value falls below this threshold. Default is 5750.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# connections set-value 9500  
clear-value 9100
```

(config-snmp-server-trap)# disk-utilization

Description

Use this command to configure an SNMP trap with a high threshold value for disk utilization on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

The no version disables SNMP trap generation for disk utilization on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, and reverts the threshold value back to default.

Syntax

```
disk-utilization [set-value <set-value> clear-value <clear-value>]  
no disk-utilization
```

Where:

<set-value> is the high trap set threshold value from 1 to 99. An event is triggered each time the trap value rises above this threshold. Default is 75.

<clear-value> is the low trap clear threshold value from 1 to 99. An event is cleared each time the trap value falls below this threshold. Default is 70.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# disk-utilization set-value 100
clear-value 90
```

(config-snmp-server-trap)# egress-msg-rate

Description

Use this command to configure an SNMP trap for aggregate egress message rates in messages/sec., whereby a trap is sent when the configured aggregate egress message rate is exceeded.

The no version disables SNMP trap generation for aggregate egress message rates on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, and reverts the threshold values back to default.

Syntax

```
egress-msg-rate [set-value <set-value> clear-value <clear-value>]
no egress-msg-rate
```

Where:

<set-value> is the high trap set threshold value from 1 to 2147483647. An event is triggered each time the trap value rises above this threshold. Default is 4000000.

<clear-value> is the low trap clear threshold value from 1 to 2147483647. An event is cleared each time the trap value falls below this threshold. Default is 3900000.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# egress-msg-rate set-value 950000
clear-value 910000
```

(config-snmp-server-trap)# fan-speed

Description

Use this command to configure an SNMP trap with a high and low threshold value for power supply fan speed on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, where the value polled is the speed of the fan with a unit of revolution per minute (RPM).

The no version disables SNMP trap generation for power supply fan speed on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
fan-speed
```

```
no fan-speed
```

The **fan-speed** command does not have any parameters or subcommands. All options are enabled.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# fan-speed
```

(config-snmp-server-trap)# ingress-msg-rate

Description

Use this command to configure an SNMP trap for aggregate ingress message rates in messages/sec., whereby a trap is sent when the configured aggregate ingress message rate is exceeded.

The no version disables SNMP trap generation for aggregate ingress message rates on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, and reverts the threshold values back to default.

Syntax

```
ingress-msg-rate [set-value <set-value> clear-value <clear-value>]
```

```
no ingress-msg-rate
```

Where:

<set-value> is the high trap set threshold value from 1 to 2147483647. An event is triggered each time the trap value rises above this threshold. Default is 4000000.

<clear-value> is the low trap clear threshold value from 1 to 2147483647. An event is cleared each time the trap value falls below this threshold. Default is 3900000.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# ingress-msg-rate set-value 95000
clear-value 91000
```

(config-snmp-server-trap)# power-status

Description

Use this command to configure a binary SNMP trap for power status on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, whereby an event is triggered if a power supply fails. The value polled is status information of the power supplies: 1 indicates a failure of one of the power supplies; 0 indicates no failure.

The no version disables SNMP trap generation for power status on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
power-status
no power-status
```

The **power-status** command does not have any parameters or subcommands. All options are enabled.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# power-status
```

(config-snmp-server-trap)# shutdown

Description

Use this command to stop SNMP trap generation once started.

The no version starts SNMP trap generation.

By default SNMP trap generation is disabled on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
shutdown
no shutdown
```

The **shutdown** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# shutdown
```

(config-snmp-server-trap)# subscriptions**Description**

Use this command to configure an SNMP trap with a high threshold for number of subscriptions on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, where the value polled is a total of all subscriptions and filters.

The no version disables SNMP trap generation for number of subscriptions on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, and reverts the threshold values back to default.

Syntax

```
subscriptions [set-value <set-value> clear-value <clear-value>]
no subscriptions
```

Where:

<set-value> is the high trap set threshold value from 1 to 1999999. An event is triggered each time the trap value rises above this threshold. Default is 5000000.

<clear-value> is the low trap clear threshold value from 1 to 1999999. An event is cleared each time the trap value falls below this threshold. Default is 4750000.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# subscriptions set-value 410000
clear-value 390000
```

(config-snmp-server-trap)# temperature

Description

Use this command to configure an SNMP trap with a default high and low threshold value for temperature on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system and blades, where the values polled are CPU1 Core Temp, CPU2 Core Temp, and Chip1 Ambient and Chip2 Ambient for each installed blade.

The no version disables SNMP trap generation for temperature on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system and blades.

Syntax

```
temperature  
no temperature
```

The **temperature** command does not have any parameters or subcommands. All options are enabled.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# temperature
```

(config-snmp-server-trap)# voltage

Description

Use this command to configure an SNMP trap with a high and low threshold value for voltage on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system, where the voltage sensors configured are BB +1.5V, BB +12V, BB +3.3V, BB +5V, BB -12V, CPU1 12V, CPU1 Vccp, CPU2 12V, CPU2 Vccp, FSB Vtt, Memory Voltage, STBY +3.3V, STBY +5V, and an event is triggered if voltage rises above or falls below factory default thresholds.

The no version disables SNMP trap generation for voltage on a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
voltage  
no voltage
```

The **voltage** command does not have any parameters or subcommands. All options are enabled.

Example

```
tibco(config-snmp-server-trap)# voltage
```

Syslog CONFIG Commands

All CLI Syslog CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 25](#) in alphabetical order.

The Syslog CONFIG level allows you to configure a syslog facility destination on a P-7500 for grouping together related messages from a facility to a log file for forwarding to a remote syslog message host. You reach this level by entering **create syslog** <name> at the Global CONFIG level to create a syslog destination (or **syslog** <name> if the syslog already exists), where:

<name> is the name of the user configured syslog destination. The syslog name can contain up to 31 alphanumeric characters, and must be unique among all created syslog destinations.



Note: A maximum of two user configured syslog destinations are permitted per P-7500.

The no version removes the user configured syslog destination from the system.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# create syslog scott
tibco(config-syslog)#
```

The CLI is now at the Syslog CONFIG level.

Table 25 Syslog CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-syslog)# facility	page 85
(config-syslog)# host	page 86

(config-syslog)# facility

Description

Use this command to add the command or event syslog facility to a user configured syslog destination, on a facility by facility basis. Refer to Chapter 7, TIBCO syslog in *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide* for more information.

The no version deletes the specified facility from the user configured destination.

Syntax

```
facility {command | event}
no facility {command | event}
```

Where:

command asks to add the command syslog facility to the user configured destination

event asks to add the event syslog facility to the user configured destination

Example

```
tibco(config-syslog)# facility command
```

(config-syslog)# host**Description****NOTICE**

NOTICE: Syslog message files from a user configured destination are not received by remote syslog message hosts (that is, clients) until the **host** Syslog CONFIG command is used to designate and configure the hosts. You can configure up to three syslog message hosts for each user configured syslog

Use this command to designate a remote syslog message host as a recipient for syslog files. Refer to Chapter 7, TIBCO syslog in *TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide* for more information.

The no version removes the specified host from the user configured destination.

Syntax

```
host <hostname-or-address> [transport {tcp | udp}]
no host <hostname-or-address> [transport {tcp | udp}]
```

Where:

host <hostname-or-address> is either the name of the remote host, or the IP address with optional port number, specified in the dotted decimal notation form nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn[:nnn]. TCP port 80 is used as a default if the port number is not provided.

`transport {tcp | udp}` sets the transport mode used for forwarding the syslog file to the remote host to either TCP or UDP, respectively. TCP is used as a default if this parameter is not provided.

Example

```
tibco(config-syslog)# host 192.168.1.12 transport tcp
```

Virtual Router CONFIG Commands

All CLI Virtual Router CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 26](#) in alphabetical order.

The Virtual Router CONFIG level allows you to configure the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) and IP interface parameters for the primary and backup virtual routers on each physical P-7500 system. You reach this level by entering **virtual-router** {primary | backup} at the Global CONFIG level, where primary specifies the primary virtual router, and backup specifies the backup virtual router

Example:

```
tibco(config)# virtual-router primary
tibco(config-virtual-router)#
```

The CLI is now at the Virtual Router CONFIG level for configuring the VRRP and IP interface parameters for the the primary virtual router.

Table 26 Virtual Router CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-virtual-router)# rv-interface	page 88
(config-virtual-router)# vrrp-interface	page 89
(config-virtual-router)# vrrp-vrid	page 90

(config-virtual-router)# rv-interface

Description

Use this command to configure the IP interface that is used both:

- by the Rendezvous Gateway Daemon (RVGD) to communicate with the P-7500 system
- for generating client _INBOX subscriptions

The no version deletes the IP interface specified for use by RV services from the virtual router.

Syntax

```
rv-interface <ip-interface>
```

```
no rv-interface
```

Where:

<ip-interface> is an ASCII string in the form of <phy-interface>:<ip> that specifies the IP interface to be used as the RV interface. <ip> is a number from 1 to 3 that uniquely identifies this IP interface on the associated physical interface.



Note: There is no system default for the IP interface to be used as the RV interface. Further, the RV service cannot be enabled without configuring the RV IP interface beforehand.

Valid values are:

<cartridge>/<slot>/<port>:<ip> (for example, 1/1/8:3)

<cartridge>/<slot>/lag<N>:<ip> (for example, 1/1/lag1:2)

Example

```
tibco(config-virtual-router)# rv-interface 1/1/6:2
```

(config-virtual-router)# vrrp-interface

Description

Use this command to configure the IP interface for use by VRRP.

The `no` version deletes the IP interface specified for use by VRRP from the virtual router.

Syntax

```
vrrp-interface <ip-interface>
```

```
no vrrp-interface
```

Where:

<ip-interface> is an ASCII string in the form of <phy-interface>:<ip> that specifies the IP interface to use for VRRP. <ip> is a number from 1 to 3 that uniquely identifies this IP interface on the associated physical interface.



Note: There is no system default for the IP interface to be used by VRRP. While configuring the VRRP IP interface is optional for non-redundant system operation, is mandatory for enabling the active/active system redundancy feature.

Valid values are:

<cartridge>/<slot>/<port>:<ip> (for example, 1/1/8:3)

<cartridge>/<slot>/lag<N>:<ip> (for example, 1/1/lag1:2)

Example

```
tibco(config-virtual-router)# vrrp-interface 1/1/lag1:1
```

(config-virtual-router)# vrrp-vrid

Description

Use this command to configure the virtual router identifier (VRID) used by VRRP.

The no version deletes the VRID from the virtual router.

Syntax

```
vrrp-vrid <vrid>
```

```
no vrrp-vrid
```

Where:

<vrid> is a value between 1 and 255 (this value must be different from the VRRP VRIDs being used by anything else on the local subnet). There is no default value.

Example

```
tibco(config-virtual-router)# vrrp-vrid <vrid>
```

VRF IP CONFIG Commands

All CLI VRF IP CONFIG commands are listed in [Table 27](#) in alphabetical order.

The VRF IP CONFIG level allows you to configure VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF) parameters **interface** and **route** for the management and message backbone VRF objects on a P-7500 system.

You reach this level by entering **ip vrf** <name> at the Global CONFIG level, where <name> is the name of the specified VRF object, either management for management VRF, or msg-backbone for message backbone VRF.

Example:

```
tibco# configure
tibco(config)# ip vrf msg-backbone
tibco(config-ip-vrf)#
```

The CLI is now at the VRF IP CONFIG level for the VRF object named msg-backbone, to configure VRF parameters **interface** and **route** for VRF object msg-backbone.

Table 27 VRF IP CONFIG Commands

Command Option	Description
(config-ip-vrf)# interface	page 91
(config-ip-vrf)# route	page 93
(config-ip-vrf-interface)# ip-address	page 94
(config-ip-vrf-interface)# shutdown	page 94

(config-ip-vrf)# interface

Description

Use this command to reach the Interface VRF IP CONFIG level to create and configure IP interfaces for VRF objects on an interface by interface basis.

The no version deletes the specified IP interface from the VRF object.

Syntax

```
create interface <ip-interface> [primary | backup | static]
```

(to create and configure IP interfaces for VRF objects)

```
interface <ip-interface> [primary | backup | static]
```

(to configure existing IP interfaces for VRF objects)

```
no interface <ip-interface> [primary | backup | static]
```

(to delete the specified IP interface from the VRF object)

Where:

<ip-interface> is an ASCII string in the form of <phy-interface>:<ip> that specifies the IP interface to be associated with the physical interface port. <ip> is a number from 1 to 3 that uniquely identifies this IP interface on the associated physical interface, and it can be associated with any one of the interface types (that is, either primary, backup, or static) .

Valid values are:

eth<port>:<ip> (for example, eth2:1)

<cartridge>/<slot>/<port>:<ip> (for example, 1/1/8:3)

<cartridge>/<slot>/lag1:<ip> (for example, 1/1/lag1:2)

primary specifies that this interface is for the primary virtual router, and is the default if no parameter is entered. It is only active when both the primary virtual router is locally active, and the IP interface on the VRF is running (through the `no shutdown Interface VRF IP` command)

backup specifies that this interface is for the backup virtual router. It is only active when both the backup virtual router is locally active, and the IP interface on the VRF is running (through the `no shutdown Interface VRF IP` command)

static specifies that this is the static interface for the physical P-7500 system. It is always active irrespective of the virtual router activity. Clients cannot connect to the static interface if system redundancy is enabled.

NOTICE

NOTICE:

- An IP interface can not be deleted if it is referenced for services such as Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP).
- There can only be at most one of each IP interface type (that is, primary, backup, or static) bound to any physical interface on the P-7500 system. For example, you can not configure two primary IP interfaces on physical interface 1/1/5.

Example

```
tibco(config)# interface 1/1/lag1
tibco(config-interface)# shutdown
tibco(config-interface)# no member 1/1/8
tibco(config-interface)# exit
tibco(config)# ip vrf msg-backbone
tibco(config-ip-vrf)# create interface 1/1/8:1 primary
tibco(config-ip-vrf-interface)# ip-address 192.168.181.110/19
tibco(config-ip-vrf-interface)# no shutdown
tibco(config-ip-vrf-interface)# exit
```

(config-ip-vrf)# route

Description

Use this command to configure IP routes on a VRF object.

The no version deletes the specified IP route from the VRF object.

Syntax

```
route {default | <cidr-addr>} <ip-addr> [<ip-interface>]
no route {default | <cidr-addr>} <ip-addr> [<ip-interface>]
```

Where:

default is the default IP route

<cidr-addr> is the IP/Netmask address of the IP route in CIDR form
(nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn/dd)

<ip-addr> is the IP address of the IP route in the dotted decimal notation form
nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn

<ip-interface> is an optional ASCII string in the form of <phy-interface>:<ip> that specifies the IP interface to be associated with the route. <ip> is a number from 1 to 3 that uniquely identifies this IP interface on the associated physical interface. Valid values are eth<port>:<ip> (for example, eth2:1)

Example

Configure the IP route for the VRF named msg-backbone:

```
tibco(config-ip)# vrf msg-backbone
tibco(config-ip-vrf)# route 192.168.1.252/32 192.168.130.252
tibco(config-ip-vrf)#
```

(config-ip-vrf-interface)# ip-address

Description

Use this command to configure the IP address and network mask for the IP interface on the VRF.

The no version deletes the IP address and network mask configuration from the IP interface on the VRF.

Syntax

```
ip-address <cidr-addr>  
no ip-address
```

Where:

<cidr-addr> is the IP address/Netmask combination in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) form:

nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn/dd

Example

```
tibco(config)# ip vrf msg-backbone  
tibco(config-ip-vrf)# create interface 1/1/6:1 primary  
tibco(config-ip-vrf-interface)# ip-address 192.168.186.110/19  
tibco(config-ip-vrf-interface)# no shutdown
```

(config-ip-vrf-interface)# shutdown

Description

Use this command to stop the IP interface on the VRF from running once started.

The no version starts the IP interface on the VRF. IP interfaces on the Message Backbone VRF are turned off by default.

Syntax

```
shutdown  
no shutdown
```

The **shutdown** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config)# ip vrf msg-backbone
tibco(config-ip-vrf)# interface 1/1/6:1 primary
tibco(config-ip-vrf-interface)# shutdown
```


Chapter 2 **Show Command Options**

Refer to [Table 28](#) for a list of TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Command Line Interface (CLI) Show command options in alphabetic order. These Show command options are available in both the User EXEC and Privileged EXEC command levels.

Topics

- [CLI Show Command Options, page 98](#)

CLI Show Command Options

Table 28 CLI Show Command Options

Command Option	Description
show acl client-connect	page 100
show acl profile	page 100
show alarm	page 101
show backup	page 101
show client	page 102
show client-profile	page 104
show clock	page 105
show console	page 105
show disk	page 106
show environment	page 106
show hardware	page 106
show hostname	page 107
show interface	page 107
show ip route	page 108
show ip vrf	page 109
show log	page 110
show log acl	page 110
show logging command	page 111
show logging debug	page 112
show memory	page 112

Table 28 CLI Show Command Options

Command Option	Description
show name-server	page 112
show ntp-server	page 113
show paging	page 113
show process	page 114
show product-key	page 114
show profile-mapping	page 115
show redundancy	page 115
show rv config	page 116
show rv network-mapping	page 117
show rv service	page 117
show rv service-mapping	page 118
show session	page 119
show snmp	page 119
show snmp trap	page 120
show stats acl	page 120
show stats client	page 121
show subscriptions	page 122
show syslog	page 123
show username	page 123
show version	page 124
show virtual-router	page 124

show acl client-connect

Description

Use this command to show the current client connection control access configuration on the P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show acl client-connect
```

The **show acl client-connect** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show acl client-connect
Client Connect Default Action : allow
Exceptions : 3
  123.123.123.123/32
  123.123.123.0/24
  123.123.122.0/24
```

show acl profile

Description

Use this command to show the current Access Control List (ACL) profile configurations on the P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show acl profile name [detail]
```

Where:

name is the name of the specified ACL profile. Entering the wildcard character * for the name displays all ACL profiles.

detail asks to show detailed ACL profile information

Example

```
tibco> show acl profile *
```

Subscribe	Publish	
Profile Name	Allow/#Except	Allow/#Except
another-acl-profile-name	yes / 1	yes / 0
default	no / 0	no
/ 1		
other-acl-profile-name	yes / 2	no
/ 2		
some-acl-profile-name	yes / 1	yes /
123		

show alarm

Description

Use this command to view the current system alarm status on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show alarm
```

The **show alarm** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show alarm
```

show backup

Description

Use this command to show the current backup loads available on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show backup
```

The **show backup** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show backup
Start Time           : 10:32:25 EDT
Interval             : 1 day
Max Backups          : 5
Next Autobackup      : Tue Oct 11 10:32:25 EDT
Previous Autobackup  : Mon Oct 10 10:32:45 EDT
Previous Backup      : Mon Oct 10 10:32:45 EDT
Status               : Unchanged since previous backup
```

show client**Description**

Use this command to show the current system client information on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show client [<ip-and-port>] [service <service-id>] [stats
[congestion | queues] | subscriptions | connections [wide]]
[primary | backup]
```

Where:

<ip-and-port> is the IP address and port or IP address and network mask in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) form: n.n.n.n:x or n.n.n.n/y (n is 0-255, x is 1-65535, y is 0-32). Entering the wildcard character * in place of the IP address specifies all clients.

service filters the command output to only display system information for clients associated with the specified service-id

<service-id> is the port number or name identifying the service. Entering the wildcard character * in place of a specific client service name specifies all client services

stats asks to show client traffic statistics

congestion asks to show congestion discards statistics in descending order

queues asks to show client queue information

subscriptions asks to show client subscription information

connections asks to show client connection information

connections wide asks to show the client connection information in a widescreen computer display format (300+ character width)

primary asks to show information only for clients associated with the primary virtual system

backup asks to show information only for clients associated with the backup virtual system

Example

```
tibco> show client 192.168.1.219:35582 stats
Service: 7500
Original Service: 7500
Network: ;225.0.0.1
Client Address: 192.168.1.219:35582
User: user1
Description: sys_overnightS0001
URL:
Uptime: 0d 0h 4m 3s
Identifier: C0A8A497.4E4C48C53EF681510F8
Version: 8.1.1
Type: Primary
No Echo: Disabled
Hidden Client: No
Profile: default
Client Id: 0
Subscriptions: 6
Pid: 20044
```

	Received	Sent

Rv Control Messages	0	
0		
Rv Data Messages	0	
242652		
Rv Total Messages	0	
242652		
Rv Control Bytes	0	0
Rv Data Bytes	0	
45618576		
Rv Total Bytes	0	
45618576		
	Ingress (msg/sec)	Egress (msg/sec)

Current Rate (1 sec sample)	0	
1000		
Avg. Rate (60 sec interval)	0	
1000		

```
***** Ingress Discards
*****
  No Subscription Match
0
  Subject Parse Error
0
  Internal Error
  Rendezvous Header Parse Error
0
***** Egress Discards
*****
  Transmit Congestion - Slow Consumer
0
```

show client-profile

Description

Use this command to show the current Rendezvous client profile information on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show client-profile <name>
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the client profile configured on the P-7500.



Note: Currently, only one profile named default is supported and it is assigned automatically to each client. The profile named default cannot be deleted from the P-7500 system.

Example

```
tibco> show client-profile default
Profile Name : default
  Queue Max Depths
      Egress : 100000 work units
  Queue Min Burst
      Egress : 4 work units
```



Note: A work unit represents 2048 bytes of a message.

show clock

Description

Use this command to show the current system clock setting, time zone, and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) offset on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show clock
```

The **show clock** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show clock
Mar  6 2008 14:47:41 EST
timezone is EST, UTC offset is -5:00
tibco>
```

show console

Description

Use this command to show the global inactivity timeout configuration for all CLI user sessions on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
tibco> show console
```

The **show console** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show console
Inactivity timeout:      5 minutes
tibco>
```

show disk

Description

Use this command to show the local disk usage on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show disk [detail]
```

Where:

detail asks to show detailed information on the status of local disk use and the RAID drives

Example

```
tibco> show disk
```

show environment

Description

Use this command to show the P-7500 environment information to investigate whether it is operating within expected technical specifications.

Syntax

```
show environment
```

The **show environment** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show environment
```

show hardware

Description

Use this command to show which cards are installed or missing in the P-7500, and show the serial number, firmware versions, and error counts for those cards.

Syntax

```
show hardware [details]
```

Where:

details asks to show detailed information about the cards installed in the P-7500

Example

```
tibco> show hardware details
```

show hostname**Description**

Use this command to show the host name of the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show hostname
```

The **show hostname** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show hostname  
Hostname: tibco
```

show interface**Description**

Use this command show the current configuration parameters and traffic statistics for the physical interfaces on the P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show interface [<phy-interface>]
```

Where:

<phy-interface> is an ASCII string specifying the physical ethernet interface port or LAG to be displayed. Valid values are eth<port> (for example, eth2); <cartridge>/<slot>/<port> (for example, 1/1/8); <cartridge>/<slot>/lag<N> (for example, 1/1/lag1). There is no default value.



Note: Only a single LAG numbered 1 is supported.

Example

```
tibco> show interface 1/1/lag1
Interface: 1/1/lag1
  IP address: 192.168.160.40/20      MAC address: 00:50:c2:44:b0:24
  Enabled: yes
  Rx pkts:           25763843      Rx bytes:           3032103187
  Tx pkts:           228708       Tx bytes:           78771246
  Configured members: 1/1/1, 1/1/2, 1/1/3, 1/1/4, 1/1/5, 1/1/6,
1/1/7, 1/1/8
  Operational members: 1/1/2
  Errors:
    Fragmented IP packets dropped: 0
```

show ip route

Description

Use this command to show all the IP route information in the global IP routing table on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show ip route
```

The **show ip route** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show ip route

VRF: management
Destination      Gateway          Network Mask     Interface
```

```
-----
default          192.168.128.1    0.0.0.0          eth1

VRF: msg-backbone
Destination      Gateway              Network Mask      Interface
-----
default          192.168.160.1        255.255.255.0     1/1/lag1
```

show ip vrf

Description

Use this command to show the configuration and status of VRF objects within a TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
tibco> show ip vrf [<name> [route]]
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the VRF object. Entering no name displays all VRF objects configured on the system.

NOTICE

NOTICE: VRF object names can contain up to 16 alphanumeric characters, and must be unique among all created VRF objects.

route asks to show detailed IP routing information for the specified VRF object.



Note: When no parameters are entered, one line of output for each VRF object configured on the system is displayed. Each line contains the VRF object name and the number of interfaces currently attached to the VRF object. When a specific VRF object name is specified, the output displayed is the IP routing table for that interface and the list of interfaces currently attached to that VRF object.

Example

```
tibco> show ip vrf
```

VRF	Interface	Routes
-----	-----------	--------

management	eth1	2
msg-backbone	1/1/lag1	1

show log

Description

Use this command to show the system log.

Syntax

```
show log {command | debug | event | subscription} [lines
<num-lines>] [find <search-string>]
```

Where:

- command specifies show only command logs
- debug specifies show only debug logs
- command specifies show only command logs
- event specifies show only event logs
- subscription specifies show only subscription logs
- lines <num-lines> specifies the number of lines to read. The default is 1000.
- find <search-string> [string] specifies a string to use as a filter. No filtering is applied by default.

Example

```
tibco> show log debug
```

show log acl

Description

Use this command to show the ACL log for the last 1000 most recent service denials regarding client connections, publishing subjects, or subscribing subjects.

Syntax

```
show log acl [client-connect | publish-subject | subscribe-subject]
[wide]
```

Where:

client-connect asks to show service denial logs relating only to client connection ACLs

publish-subject asks to show service denial logs relating only to publishing subject ACLs

subscribe-subject asks to show service denial logs relating only to subscribing subject ACLs

wide asks to show ACL log information in a wide screen computer display format (300+ character width)



Note: Entering no command parameters displays service denial log information for all ACLs.

Example

```
tibco> show log acl client-connect wide
```

Most recent ACL client-connect denials (max 1000):

Timestamp	Username	Client

2008-07-29T16:50:46-0400	123.123.456.456:12345	gbertin
2008-07-29T16:50:48-0400	123.123.456.456:21345	gbertin
2008-07-29T16:50:50-0400	123.123.456.456:32245	dhorton
2008-07-29T16:50:52-0400	123.123.456.456:42335	dhorton

show logging command

Description

Use this command to show the configuration of the command logging facility.

Syntax

```
show logging command
```

The **show logging command** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show logging command
```

show logging debug

Description

Use this command to show logging debug information for a specific subsystem or all subsystems.

Syntax

```
show logging debug [<subsystem-id>]
```

Where:

<subsystem-id> is the identifier for the specific subsystem. Default is show all subsystems.

Example

```
tibco> show logging debug
```

show memory

Description

Use this command to show the local memory usage on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show memory
```

The **show memory** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show memory
```

show name-server

Description

Use this command to show the currently provisioned Domain Name System (DNS) server configuration and status.

Syntax

```
show name-server
```

The **show name-server** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show name-server
```

show ntp-server

Description

Use this command to show the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server configuration and status.

Syntax

```
show ntp-server
```

The **show ntp-server** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show ntp-server
NTP Server: 192.168.1.203
Reachable: yes
```

remote offset jitter	refid	st	t	when	poll	reach	delay
=====							
*192.168.1.203	209.87.233.53	3	u	225	256	377	1.502
11.725	0.548						

show paging

Description

Use this command to show the current paging status of the session on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show paging
```

The **show paging** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show paging
```

show process**Description**

Use this command to show the system process information on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show process [pid <pid>]
```

Where:

pid asks to show detailed process information for one system process. Entering no pid displays detailed process information for all system processes.

<pid> is the process identifier number

Example

```
tibco> process pid 22040
```

show product-key**Description**

Use this command to show the system product keys and features that they unlock on the P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
tibco> show product-key
```

The **show product-key** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show product-key
Product Key : LLLLLLLLLL-LLLLLLLLLL-LLLLLLLLLL-HHHH
  Unlocked Features : 1
    Access Control Lists (ACLs)
```

show profile-mapping**Description**

Use this command to show the configuration of mapping profiles on the P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show profile-mapping [username <name>] [service <mapped-service>]
[default]*
```

Where:

name is the user name of the client. User names are case sensitive.

mapped-service is the TCP port number of the service, specified as a decimal value from 0 to 65,535.

default asks to the profile mapping named default

Entering no username or service displays all profile mappings.

Example

```
tibco> show profile-mapping

Username :
Service :
  ACL Profile : default

Username :      bob
Service :
  ACL Profile : default
```

show redundancy**Description**

Use this command to show the redundancy configuration and status on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show redundancy
```

The **show redundancy** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show redundancy
```

Configuration Status:	Enabled	
NAB Interface:	Up	
CVRID		Backup
-----		-----
CSMP Virtual Router Id	192.168.160.174:80	192.168.160.154:80
Activity Status	Local Active	Mate Active
VRRP Status	Master	Backup
Local Priority	Active	Standby
Primary Router	192.168.160.74:80	
VRRP Virtual Router Id	174	154
Last Update Status	Ok	Ok

show rv config

Description

Use this command to show the Rendezvous configuration information on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show rv config
```

The **show rv config** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show rv config
```

RV	Enabled
Configuration	Disabled
Status:	
RV-Gateway:	

	Primary	Backup
	-----	-----
RV Listen Port	-----	-----
RV-Gateway	7500	7500
Status	Up	Up

show rv network-mapping

Description

Use this command to show the Rendezvous network mapping configuration on the P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show rv network-mapping
```

The **show rv network-mapping** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show rv network-mapping
Original network      Mapped network
-----
;225.9.9.9            ;225.10.10.10
;239.1.1.1            ;239.1.1.2
```

show rv service

Description

Use this command to show the Rendezvous service information on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show rv service <service> [stats | subscriptions] [primary | backup]
```

Where:

<service> is the port number or name identifying the Rendezvous service. Entering the wildcard character * in place of a specific Rendezvous service name specifies all Rendezvous services.

stats asks to show statistics on the Rendezvous service subscriptions

subscriptions asks to show Rendezvous service subscription information

primary asks to show Rendezvous service information only for clients associated with the primary virtual system

backup asks to show Rendezvous service information only for clients associated with the backup virtual system

Example

```
tibco> show rv service 9999
Primary Virtual Router (10.10.2.78):
  Service:          9999
  Uptime:           0d 0h 2m 34s
  Clients:          1000
  Subscriptions:    1003

Network                  Clients
-----
;224.3.4.5               1000

Backup Virtual Router (N/A):
```

show rv service-mapping

Description

Use this command to view the Rendezvous service mapping configuration on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show rv service-mapping
```

The **show rv service-mapping** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco(config-rv)# show rv service-mapping
Original service  Mapped service
-----
equities         7800
```

show session

Description

Use this command to show the inactivity timeout configuration for all current CLI user sessions on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show session
```

The **show session** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show session
```

session	user	from	login	idle	timeout	
* 1	tibco1	192.168.1.35	2005-11-28 16:18:27	00:00:00	90	
2	tibco2	192.168.1.246	2005-11-28 16:21:25	00:00:16	0	

```
* indicates current session
```

show snmp

Description

Use this command to show the configuration and status of the SNMP server on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show snmp
```

The **show snmp** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show snmp
```

show snmp trap

Description

Use this command to show the configuration and status of the SNMP traps on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show snmp trap [<name>]
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the trap. Entering no name displays all traps.

Example

```
tibco> show snmp trap power-status
```

show stats acl

Description

Use this command to show global ACL statistics information on the P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show stats acl
```

The **show stats acl** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show stats acl
```

Reason	# Denials
-----	-----

Client Connect	123
Publish Subject	987
Subscribe Subject	456

show stats client

Description

Use this command to show aggregate Rendezvous client statistics information for all existing clients on the P-7500.

Syntax

show stats client

The **show stats client** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show stats client
```

	Received	Sent
	-----	-----
RV Control Messages	5	1
RV Data Messages	125	79321
RV Total Messages	130	79322
RV Control Bytes	8323	480
RV Data Bytes	12540	807239
RV Total Bytes	20863	807719

	Ingress (msg/sec)	Egress (msg/sec)
	-----	-----
Current Rate (1 sec sample)	0	0
Avg. Rate (60 sec interval)	0	100


```
***** Ingress Discards *****
```

No Subscription Match	0
Subject Parse Error	0
Internal Error	0
RV Header Parse Error	0

```
***** Egress Discards *****
Transmit Congestion - Slow Consumer
```

5

show subscriptions

Description

Use this command to show Rendezvous subscriber subscription information on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show subscriptions [service <service-id>] [subject
<subject-string> | subject-starts <subject-start-string> |
summary] [primary | backup]
```

Where:

service filters the command output to only display subscriptions associated with the specified service-id

<service> is the port number or name identifying the service. Entering the wildcard character * in place of a specific Rendezvous subscriber subscription service name specifies all Rendezvous subscription services.

subject asks to show Rendezvous subscriber subscription subject information

<subject-string> is the subscription subject in the form a.b.c

subject-starts asks to show all Rendezvous subscriber subscription subjects that start with the subject start string

<subject-start-string> is the common subscription subject text or value that starts the Rendezvous subscriber subscription “subject-starts” string

summary asks to show the number of Rendezvous subscriber subscriptions for each client.

primary asks to show Rendezvous subscriptions only for clients associated with the primary virtual system

backup asks to show Rendezvous subscriptions only for clients associated with the backup virtual system

Example

```
tibco> show subscriptions
```

show syslog

Description

Use this command to show the configuration of the SolOS syslog system on the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show syslog [<name>]
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the syslog facility destination. Entering no name displays all destinations.

Example

```
tibco> show syslog scott
-----
Name: scott
Facilities: event command
Files
Hosts
      192.168.1.12
      192.168.1.13
Transport
      TCP
      TCP
```

show username

Description

Use this command to show the names of all the CLI and SFTP users configured on a P-7500.

Syntax

```
show username
```

The **show username** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show username
```

show version

Description

The P-7500 system software consists of the following major components: Command Line Interface (CLI), Data Plane, Control Plane, and Management Plane. Use this command to determine the version of all components, and display a list of all available system software versions on the P-7500.

Syntax

```
show version
```

The **show version** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show version
```

show virtual-router

Description

Use this command to show the current configuration of the two virtual routers on the physical P-7500 system.

Syntax

```
show virtual-router
```

The **show virtual-router** command does not have any parameters or subcommands.

Example

```
tibco> show virtual-router

Primary Virtual Router:
  virtual router id:    192.168.160.147
  vrrp vrid:           147
  vrrp ip interface id: 1/1/lag1:1
  rv ip interface id:   1/1/lag1:1

Backup Virtual Router:
  virtual router id:    192.168.160.148
  vrrp vrid:           148
  vrrp ip interface id: 1/1/lag1:2
```

```
rv ip interface id: 1/1/lag1:2
```



Note: The Virtual Router Id is not explicitly configured on the virtual routers, but implicitly determined by the IP address of the interface selected for the VRRP IP interface.

Chapter 3

Browser Administration Interface

The TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 system Browser Administration Interface enables you to monitor internal data structures that reflect network conditions using a Web browser (over management-ip:7580).



Note: You can also use the Browser Administration Interface to control client access to the P-7500 system through the Access Control List (ACL) feature. For details, refer to [Chapter 4, Configuring Access Control Lists Using the Browser Administration Interface](#) in the TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide.

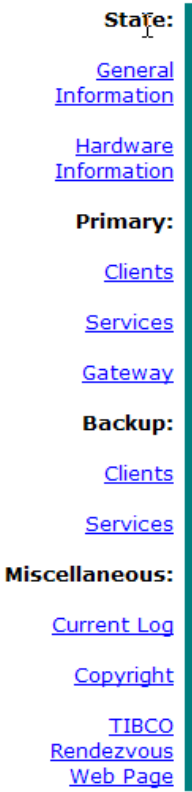
Topics

- [Navigation, page 128](#)
- [General Information, page 131](#)
- [Hardware Information, page 133](#)
- [Clients, page 137](#)
- [Services, page 142](#)

Navigation

All P-7500 system Browser Administration Interface pages display a navigation panel at the left side of the page. Click these links to display other pages that contain information about the P-7500 system configuration, hardware, access control, clients, and services.

Figure 1 P-7500 System Navigation Panel



Category	Link	Description
State	General Information	Displays general device configuration information about the P-7500 system. This page also displays configuration information about both the primary and backup P-7500 virtual systems. See General Information on page 131 .
	Hardware Information	Displays physical device information about the P-7500 system. This page also displays the blades that are currently configured for the P-7500 system, and the slots in which they are installed. See Hardware Information on page 133 .
Access Control	Client Connect	Enables you to allow or disallow clients from connecting to the P-7500 system. See Chapter 4, Configuring Access Control Lists Using the Browser Administration Interface in <i>TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide</i> for more information.
	ACL Profiles	Enables you to manage ACL profiles. See Chapter 4, Configuring Access Control Lists Using the Browser Administration Interface in <i>TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide</i> for more information..
	Username Service Mappings	Enables you to manage the mappings of usernames to services and ACL profiles. See Chapter 4, Configuring Access Control Lists Using the Browser Administration Interface in <i>TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500 Operations Guide</i> for more information..

Category	Link	Description
Primary	Clients	Displays information about client programs on the P-7500 primary virtual system. See Clients on page 137 .
	Services	Displays information about network services for the P-7500 primary virtual system. See Services on page 142 .
	Gateway	Displays general device configuration about the Rendezvous Gateway. When you click this link, the navigation panel at the left side of the page changes, and links are provided to pages with information about the Rendezvous Gateway. To return to the links to P-7500 system information, click the Back arrow on your Web browser.
Backup	Clients	Displays information about client programs on the P-7500 backup virtual system, if applicable. See Clients on page 137 .
	Services	Displays information about network services for the P-7500 for the backup virtual system, if applicable. See Services on page 142 .
	Gateway	Displays general device configuration about the Rendezvous Gateway. When you click this link, the navigation panel at the left side of the page changes, and links are provided to pages with information about the Rendezvous Gateway. To return to the links to P-7500 system information, click the Back arrow on your Web browser.
Miscellaneous	Current Log	Displays P-7500 system log events.
	Copyright	Displays the TIBCO product copyright information.
	TIBCO Rendezvous Web Page	Displays the TIBCO Web site.

General Information

The Browser Administration Interface displays general device configuration information about the P-7500 system on this page. It also displays configuration information for both the primary and backup P-7500 virtual systems.

To display this page, click General Information in the left margin of any page of the Browser Administration Interface.

Figure 2 General Information Page

General Information	
component:	TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500
version:	tma_1.17b.305.0100
hostname:	lab-128-80
administration IP address:	192.168.128.80/22
managed:	n/a
control channel:	n/a
Primary	
status:	Active
IP address:	192.168.160.80
client port:	7500
network services:	1
Backup	
status:	Standby
IP address:	-
client port:	7500
network services:	0

Item	Description
component	The current model of TIBCO Messaging Appliance system used.
version	The version number of the P-7500 system.
host name	The hostname of the P-7500 system.
administration IP address	The IP address and network mask in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) form: n.n.n.n:x or n.n.n.n/y (where n is 0-255, x is 1-65535, y is 0-32) that is used for the management connection to the P-7500 system.

Item	Description
managed	This information is not available for the current version of P-7500 system.
control channel	This information is not available for the current version of P-7500 system.
status	<p>The current operational status of the virtual system.</p> <p>This information is provided for the primary P-7500 virtual system and, if applicable, for the backup P-7500 virtual system.</p>
IP address	<p>The CSMP Virtual Router ID (CVRID) for primary and backup P-7500 virtual systems.</p> <p>If a redundancy pair is configured, different CVRIDs are used for the primary and secondary systems.</p>
client port	<p>The TCP port where the P-7500 system listens for client connections.</p> <p>This information is provided for the primary P-7500 virtual system and, if applicable, for the backup P-7500 virtual system.</p>
network services	<p>The number of network services on which clients communicate.</p> <p>This information is provided for the primary P-7500 virtual system and, if applicable, for the backup P-7500 virtual system.</p>

Hardware Information

The Browser Administration Interface displays physical device information about the P-7500 system on this page. It also displays the blades that are currently configured for the P-7500 system, and the slots in which they are installed.

To display this page, click Hardware Information in the left margin of any page of the Browser Administration Interface.

Figure 3 Hardware Information Page

Hardware Information		
platform:	TIBCO Messaging Appliance P-7500	
chassis product #:	CHS-3230XX-01-A	
chassis revision:	1.5	
chassis serial:	2511-27376	
power redundancy:	1 + 0	

Slot	Blade	Serial #
1/1	Empty	-
1/2	Empty	-
1/3	Empty	-
1/4	Topic Routing Blade	01780420
1/5	Empty	-
1/6	Network Acceleration Blade	K001843768

Item	Description
platform	The current model of TIBCO Messaging Appliance used.
chassis product #	The product number of the P-7500 system chassis hardware.
chassis revision	The revision number of the P-7500 system chassis hardware.
chassis serial	The serial number of the P-7500 system chassis hardware.
power redundancy	The number of power supplies used.

Item	Description
slot	The slot numbers available in the chassis.
blade	The type of configured blade installed in the chassis.
serial #	The serial number of a blade. You can click the serial number of an installed Topic Routing Blade or a Network Acceleration Blade to obtain specific information on that blade. See Network Acceleration Blade Information on page 134 and Topic Routing Blade Information on page 135 .

Network Acceleration Blade Information

The Browser Administration Interface displays the details of a Network Acceleration Blade (NAB) on this page.

To display this page, click the serial number of an installed NAB in the Hardware Information page.

Figure 4 Hardware Information Page--Network Acceleration Blade

Hardware Information [slot 1/1]	
blade:	Network Acceleration Blade
fabric:	1
slot:	1/1
product number:	NAB-0801ET-01-A
serial number:	K001843768
assembly number:	10000213
assembly revision:	001.004
firmware version:	1.17b.305
MAC address for 1/1/1	0:50:c2:44:b0:be
MAC address for 1/1/2	0:50:c2:44:b0:bf
MAC address for 1/1/3	0:50:c2:44:b0:bc
MAC address for 1/1/4	0:50:c2:44:b0:bd
MAC address for 1/1/5	0:50:c2:44:b0:bh
MAC address for 1/1/6	0:50:c2:44:b0:bg
MAC address for 1/1/7	0:50:c2:44:b0:bi
MAC address for 1/1/8	0:50:c2:44:b0:bj

Item	Description
blade	The name of the blade.
fabric	The Fabric Expansion Cartridge (FEC) that the NAB is installed in.
slot	The slot number in the chassis that the NAB is installed in.
product number	The product number of the NAB.
serial number	The serial number of the NAB.
assembly number	The assembly number of the NAB.
assembly revision	The assembly revision number of the NAB.
firmware version	The firmware version number used for the PCB.
MAC address for <#>/<#>/<#>	The Media Access Control (MAC) address for the FEC, slot, and port used by the NAB

Topic Routing Blade Information

The Browser Administration Interface displays the details of a Topic Routing Blade (TRB) on this page.

To display this page, click the serial number of an installed TRB in the Hardware Information page.

Figure 5 Hardware Information Page—Topic Routing Blade

Hardware Information [slot 1/5]	
blade:	Topic Routing Blade
fabric:	1
slot:	1/5
product number:	TRB-000000-01-A
serial number:	01780420
assembly revision:	1.7

Item	Description
blade	The name of the blade.
fabric	The FEC that the TRB is installed in.
slot	The slot number in the chassis that the TRB is installed.
product number	The product number of the TRB.
serial number	The serial number of the TRB.
assembly revision	The assembly revision number of the TRB.

Clients

The Browser Administration Interface displays information about P-7500 system clients on this page. This information is provided for client programs on the primary virtual system and, if applicable, for client programs on the backup virtual system.

To display this page, do one of the following:

- click **Clients** for the primary or backup virtual system in the left margin of any page of the Browser Administration Interface.
- click **Clients** in the Service Information page to display which clients use that particular service.

Figure 6 Clients Page

Description	User	Service	Identifier
perf_pub0009	mzhang	7599	C0A8A050.570648AEBD45AF818248
perf_sub0007	mzhang	7599	C0A8A050.570648AEBD45960BCE8
perf_pub0005	mzhang	7599	C0A8A050.570648AEBD45B7E4DEE0
perf_sub0003	mzhang	7599	C0A8A050.570648AEBD4595DA868
perf_pub0010	mzhang	7599	C0A8A050.570648AEBD4596A8628
perf_pub0008	mzhang	7599	C0A8A050.570648AEBD45AF82BBC8
perf_pub0003	mzhang	7599	C0A8A050.570648AEBD45B7E563E8
perf_sub0004	mzhang	7599	C0A8A050.570648AEBD4595E6D40
perf_sub0008	mzhang	7599	C0A8A050.570648AEBD4596181C0

Item	Description
table rows	Each table row describes one client transport.
Description	The description string of the client transport. Client programs set this string using an API call.
User	The user name of the user that started the client program process.
Service	The service on which the client transport communicates.
Identifier	A globally unique identifier for the transport object. Click this identifier to view Client Information page. See Client Information on page 138 .

Client Information

The Browser Administration Interface displays additional details about a particular client transport on this page.

To display this page, click any transport identifier in the Clients page.

Figure 7 Client Information Page

description:	perf_sub0007			
user:	mzhang			
service:	7599			
original service:	7599			
network:	;225.1.1.1			
host:	192.168.1.246			
port:	55348			
pid:	N/A			
identifier:	C0A8A050.570648AEBD45960BCE8			
version:	7.4.6			
profile:	default			
client id:	66			
subscriptions	37			

	Inbound Rates (msgs per second)	Outbound Rates (msgs per second)
Current Rate (1 second sample)	0	10
Average Rate (60 second sample)	0	10

	Inbound Counts		Outbound Counts	
	msgs	bytes	msgs	bytes
Control Messages	38	1764	1	122
Data Messages	0	0	207331	33768585
Total Messages	38	1764	207332	33768707

Outbound Message Queue				
current depth (msgs)	current depth (work)	high water-mark (work)	max depth allowed (work)	discards (msgs)
0	0	6	20000	0

TCP Connection					
rec-q current depth (bytes)	send-q current depth (bytes)	state	received out-of-order	fast retransmit	timed retransmit
0	0	ESTAB	0	24	252

Item	Description
description	The description string of the transport object. Client programs set this string using an API call.
user	The username of the user that started the client program process.
service	The service on which the client transport communicates.
original service	The original service on which the client transport communicated. This may differ from the current service if service mapping is used.
host	The IP address of the client's host computer.
port	The TCP port number that the daemon uses to communicate with this client.
pid	The Process ID (PID) of the client (on its host computer).
identifier	The globally unique identifier for the transport object.
version	Version number of the P-7500 system that the client uses.
subscriptions	Number of subscriptions that this client transport has registered. Click this link to view a list of the subscription subjects. The number of subscriptions in this field do not need to match the number of subjects in the subscription list. See Subscription List, page 141 .
Inbound Rates	<p>The rate (per second) at which inbound messages, bytes, and packets were received by the client during the most recent sampling period. The following inbound rates are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Rate—uses a one second sample • Average Rate—uses a 60 second sample

Item	Description
Outbound Rates	<p>The rate (per second) at which the by the client sent outbound messages, bytes, and packets during the most recent sampling period. The following outbound rates are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current Rate—uses a one second sample• Average Rate—uses a 60 second sample
Inbound Counts	<p>Cumulative statistics about inbound data messages; running totals since the start of the daemon process. The statistics are provided for both the number of incoming messages and bytes. The following messages are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control Messages—the number of control messages• Data Messages—the number of data messages• Total Messages—the number of control and data messages combined
Outbound Counts	<p>Cumulative statistics about outbound data messages; running totals since the start of the daemon process. The statistics are provided for both the number of messages and bytes sent out. The following messages are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control Messages—the number of control messages• Data Messages—the number of data messages• Total Messages—the number of control and data messages combined

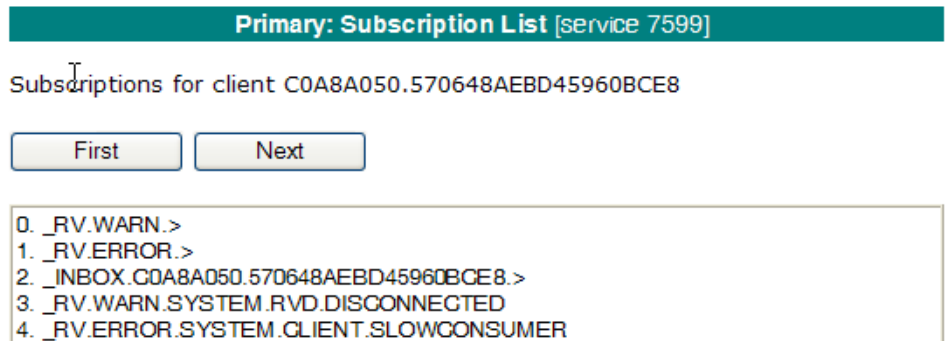
Subscription List

The Browser Administration Interface displays additional details about the subscriptions of a particular client or the subscriptions received by a client on this page. Each row displays the subject name of one subscription.

This subscription information is provided for client programs and services on the primary virtual system and, if applicable, client programs and services on the backup virtual system.

To display this page, click Subscriptions in either the Client Information page or the Service Information page.

Figure 8 Subscription List Page



Services

The Browser Administration Interface displays information about P-7500 system network services on this page. This information is provided for network services for the primary virtual system and, if applicable, network services for the backup virtual system.

To display this page, click Services for the primary or backup virtual system in the left margin of any page of the Browser Administration Interface.

Figure 9 Services Page

Primary: Services			
Service	Network	Hosts	Clients
7599	192.168.160.101; 225.1.2.3; 225.1.2.3	0	1
7600	192.168.160.101; 225.9.9.111,225.9.9.222; 225.9.9.333 192.168.160.101; 225.9.9.222,225.9.9.333; 225.9.9.111	0	2
7632	192.168.160.101; 225.1.2.3; 225.1.2.3	0	1
7633	192.168.160.101; 225.1.2.3; 225.1.2.3	0	1

Item	Description
table rows	Each table row describes one network service on the P-7500 system.
Service	The network service number. Clicking a network service number displays more detail about that particular network service in the Service Information page. See Service Information on page 142 .
Network	The network number or multicast specification.
Hosts	The number of other hosts that communicate on this network and service.
Clients	The number of client transports that use this service.

Service Information

The Browser Administration Interface displays additional details about a particular network service on this page.

To display this page, click any service number in the Services page.

Figure 10 Service Information Page

Primary: Service Information [7599]				
service:	7599			
creation:	2008-08-22 (09:11:43)			
clients	20			
subscriptions	56			

Network		Clients	
;225.1.1.1		20	

	Inbound Rates (msgs per second)	Outbound Rates (msgs per second)
Current Rate (1 second sample)	10	100
Average Rate (60 second sample)	10	100

	Inbound Counts		Outbound Counts	
	msgs	bytes	msgs	bytes
Control Messages	420	21516	20	2440
Data Messages	216970	35338540	2169720	353388300
Total Messages	217390	35360056	2169740	353390740

Item	Description
service	The network service number.
creation	The date and time that this service became active.
clients	The number of client transports that use this service. To view the Clients page for this service, click this item. See Client Information on page 138 .
subscriptions	The number of subscriptions registered with the P-7500 system on this network service. To view the list of subscriptions, click this item. See Subscription List on page 141 .
Network	The network number or multicast specification.
Clients	The number of client transports operating on this network.

Item	Description
Inbound Rates	<p>The rate (per second) at which inbound messages, bytes, and packets were received on this network service by the P-7500 system during the most recent sampling period. The following inbound rates are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current Rate—uses a one second sample• Average Rate—uses a 60 second sample
Outbound Rates	<p>The rate (per second) at which the P-7500 system sent outbound messages, bytes, and packets on this network service during the most recent sampling period. The following outbound rates are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current Rate—uses a one second sample• Average Rate—uses a 60 second sample
Inbound Counts	<p>Cumulative statistics about inbound data messages; running totals since the start of the daemon process. The statistics are provided for both the number of incoming messages and bytes. The following messages are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control Messages—the number of control messages• Data Messages—the number of data messages• Total Messages—the number of control and data messages combined
Outbound Counts	<p>Cumulative statistics about outbound data messages; running totals since the start of the daemon process. The statistics are provided for both the number of messages and bytes sent out. The following messages are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control Messages—the number of control messages• Data Messages—the number of data messages• Total Messages—the number of control and data messages combined