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Junos<sup>®</sup> Space

Network Management Platform User Guide

Release

14.1R2



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*Junos® Space Network Management Platform User Guide*

14.1R2

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#### YEAR 2000 NOTICE

Juniper Networks hardware and software products are Year 2000 compliant. Junos OS has no known time-related limitations through the year 2038. However, the NTP application is known to have some difficulty in the year 2036.

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# About the Documentation

- Documentation and Release Notes on page xxxiii
- Documentation Conventions on page xxxiii
- Documentation Feedback on page xxxv
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## Documentation and Release Notes

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To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks® technical documentation, see the product documentation page on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

If the information in the latest release notes differs from the information in the documentation, follow the product Release Notes.

Juniper Networks Books publishes books by Juniper Networks engineers and subject matter experts. These books go beyond the technical documentation to explore the nuances of network architecture, deployment, and administration. The current list can be viewed at <http://www.juniper.net/books>.

## Documentation Conventions

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Table 1 on page xxxiv defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons

Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.
	Laser warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.
	Tip	Indicates helpful information.
	Best practice	Alerts you to a recommended use or implementation.

Table 2 on page xxxiv defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
<b>Bold text like this</b>	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the <b>configure</b> command:  user@host> <b>configure</b>
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> <b>show chassis alarms</b>  No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduces or emphasizes important new terms.</li> <li>Identifies guide names.</li> <li>Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions.</li> <li><i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i></li> <li>RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i></li> </ul>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name:  [edit] root@# <b>set system domain-name</b> <i>domain-name</i>

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

Convention	Description	Examples
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To configure a stub area, include the <b>stub</b> statement at the <b>[edit protocols ospf area area-id]</b> hierarchy level.</li><li>The console port is labeled <b>CONSOLE</b>.</li></ul>
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	<b>stub &lt;default-metric <i>metric</i>&gt;;</b>
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	<b>broadcast   multicast</b>  <b>(<i>string1</i>   <i>string2</i>   <i>string3</i>)</b>
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	<b>rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only</b>
[ ] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	<b>community name members [ <i>community-ids</i> ]</b>
Indentation and braces ( { } )	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	<pre>[edit] routing-options {   static {     route default {       nexthop <i>address</i>;       retain;     }   } }</pre>
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	
GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In the Logical Interfaces box, select <b>All Interfaces</b>.</li><li>To cancel the configuration, click <b>Cancel</b>.</li></ul>
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select <b>Protocols&gt;Ospf</b> .

## Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can provide feedback by using either of the following methods:

- Online feedback rating system—On any page of the Juniper Networks TechLibrary site at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/index.html>, simply click the stars to rate the content, and use the pop-up form to provide us with information about your experience. Alternately, you can use the online feedback form at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/feedback/>.

- E-mail—Send your comments to [techpubs-comments@juniper.net](mailto:techpubs-comments@juniper.net). Include the document or topic name, URL or page number, and software version (if applicable).

## Requesting Technical Support

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Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or Partner Support Service support contract, or are covered under warranty, and need post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/>.
- JTAC hours of operation—The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

## Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

For quick and easy problem resolution, Juniper Networks has designed an online self-service portal called the Customer Support Center (CSC) that provides you with the following features:

- Find CSC offerings: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>
- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <http://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

To verify service entitlement by product serial number, use our Serial Number Entitlement (SNE) Tool: <https://tools.juniper.net/SerialNumberEntitlementSearch/>

## Opening a Case with JTAC

You can open a case with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Use the Case Management tool in the CSC at <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>.
- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).



For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, see <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html>.



## PART 1

# Junos Space User Interface

- [Getting Started on page 3](#)



## CHAPTER 1

# Getting Started

- [Logging In to Junos Space on page 3](#)
- [Changing Your Password on Junos Space on page 5](#)
- [Using the Getting Started Assistants on Junos Space on page 6](#)
- [Accessing Help on Junos Space on page 7](#)
- [Logging Out of Junos Space on page 7](#)
- [Junos Space User Interface Overview on page 8](#)
- [Junos Space Home Page Overview on page 14](#)
- [Setting and Accessing the Junos Space Home Page on page 17](#)

## Logging In to Junos Space

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You connect to Junos<sup>®</sup> Space from your Web browser. Internet Explorer versions 8.0 and 9.0, and latest stable versions of Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome Web browsers are supported.

We recommend a screen resolution of 1280 x 1024 pixels or higher.



**WARNING:** To avoid a Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST) attack, whenever you log in to Junos Space through a browser tab or window, make sure that the tab or window was not previously used to access a non-HTTPS website. Best practice is to close your browser and relaunch it before logging in to Junos Space.



**NOTE:**

- Before you log in to Junos Space, ensure that the Adobe Flash version 10 or later plug-in is installed in your browser.
- If you are using Internet Explorer to connect to Junos Space, install the Google Chrome Frame plug-in for the Topology Discovery feature to work properly.

To access and log in to Junos Space:

1. In the address bar of your browser window, enter **https://virtual-IP-address/mainui/**, where *virtual-IP-address* is the previously configured virtual IP (VIP) address that is used for Web access to Junos Space.

2. Press Enter or click **Search**.

The Junos Space login page appears.

3. In the **Username** text box, enter your username. The default username is **super**. For information about how to change your username, consult your system administrator.
4. In the **Password** text box, enter your password. The default password is **juniper123**. For information about how to change your password, see [“Changing Your Password on Junos Space” on page 5](#).
5. (Optional) Perform remote authentication by using a challenge/response algorithm configured on the server.

Provide valid responses to the challenge questions you are asked to log in successfully.

6. Click **Log In**.

The Junos Space home page appears. (If the home page was not set, the Junos Space Dashboard page is displayed. If the home page is inaccessible due to role or domain restrictions, a warning message is displayed and the Junos Space Dashboard page is loaded.)



**NOTE:** If you are a user with access to more than one domain, then an informational message about switching domains is displayed in a dialog box.

Do one of the following:

- To prevent the informational message from appearing again, ensure that the **Don't show again** check box is selected and click OK. The **Don't show again** check box is selected by default.
- To allow the informational message to continue appearing, clear the **Don't show again** check box and click OK.



**NOTE:** By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform authenticates a user's username and password. However, you can also use certificates to authenticate and authorize sessions among various servers and users. To configure certificate-based authentication, see [“Certificate Management Overview” on page 847](#) in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide*.

---

For more information about the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, see the [“Junos Space User Interface Overview” on page 8](#) topic in the *Junos Space User Interface Guide*.

**Related Documentation**

- [Logging Out of Junos Space on page 7](#)

## Changing Your Password on Junos Space

After you log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can change your password using the User Settings icon on the Junos Space banner. You do not require any particular Junos Space role to change your password.

Starting with Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 12.1, Junos Space has implemented a default standard for passwords that is compliant with the industry standard for security.



### NOTE:

- When you upgrade to Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 12.1 or later, the default standard takes effect immediately. All local users receive password expiration messages the first time they log in to Junos Space after the update.
- You need to have set your local password to be able to change it. If you do not have a local password set, you will not be able to set or change it.
- You can use the User Settings icon to change only your local password. The change does not affect any passwords that an administrator might have configured for you on a remote authentication server.

To change your local password:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, click the **User Settings** icon on the right side of the Junos Space application banner.

The Change User Settings dialog box appears.

2. In the **Old Password** text box, enter your old password.



**NOTE:** You can view the rules for password creation by mousing over the information icon (small blue *i*) next to the **New Password** text box. For more information about the password rules “[Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform](#)” on page 815 in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide*.

3. In the **New Password** text box, enter your new password.
4. In the **Confirm Password** text box, enter your new password again to confirm it.



**NOTE:** The fields on the X.509 Certificate tab are applicable when you want to use certificate-based authentication. If you are using password-based authentication, you can ignore these fields. For more information about certificate-based authentication, see the [“Certificate Management Overview” on page 847](#) topic in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide*.

5. Click **OK**.

You are logged out of the system. To log in to Junos Space again, you need to use your new password. Other sessions logged in with the same username are unaffected until the next login.

**Related Documentation**

- [Logging In to Junos Space on page 3](#)
- [Junos Space User Interface Overview on page 8](#)

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## Using the Getting Started Assistants on Junos Space

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The Getting Started assistants display steps and help on how to complete common tasks, such as increasing the storage capacity. Getting Started appears in the sidebar when you log in to Junos Space only if the **Show Getting Started on Startup** check box at the bottom of the sidebar is selected. If the sidebar is not shown, you can display it by selecting the Help icon in the Junos Space banner.


The Getting Started topics are context-sensitive per application. Getting Started displays all the steps of a task. From a step in a task, you can jump to that point in the user interface to actually complete it.

Some applications implement the Getting Started assistants; others do not.

To use a Getting Started assistant:

1. Select an application from the **Applications** list above the task tree.
2. In the sidebar, expand **Getting Started**.

A main Getting Started topic link appears on the sidebar.

If the sidebar is not displayed, select the Help (  ) icon at the right side of the Junos Space header. The sidebar appears.

3. Select a main topic.

For example, if you are in the Network Management Platform application user interface, click the **Increase Space Capacity** link. A list of required steps appears in the sidebar. Each step contains a task link and a link to Help.

4. Perform a specific step by clicking the link.



You jump to that point in the user interface. The assistant remains visible on the sidebar to aid navigation to subsequent tasks.

5. Access help for a specific step by clicking the Help icon next to that step.

#### Related Documentation

- [Accessing Help on Junos Space on page 7](#)

## Accessing Help on Junos Space

Junos Space provides a Help system that is context-sensitive per workspace. The Help system provides information about each element in the system, including workspaces, dashboards, tasks, inventory pages, and actions. Help topics appear as links on the sidebar.

To access online Help:

1. Click the workspace within which you want to work.
2. Click the Help icon at the right side of the Junos Space header.

The help icon is represented as .

The sidebar appears, if it is not already displayed, with the Help section open listing specific topics for that workspace and tasks.

3. Click a topic link to view its contents.

The Help topic appears in a separate window.

4. Click the  icon at the top right of the side bar to hide it.

For more information about the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, see “[Junos Space User Interface Overview](#)” on [page 8](#) in the *Junos Space User Interface Guide*.

#### Related Documentation

- [Using the Getting Started Assistants on Junos Space on page 6](#)

## Logging Out of Junos Space

After you complete your administrative tasks in the Junos Space user interface, log out to prevent unauthorized users from accessing the user interface.

To log out of Junos Space, click the **Log Out** icon on the Junos Space application banner.

The logout page appears. A user who is idle and has not performed any action, such as keystrokes or mouse-clicks, is automatically logged out of Junos Space to the logout page. This setting conserves server resources and protects the system from unauthorized access. The default setting is 5 minutes. You can change the setting on the Applications inventory page. Select **Administration > Applications > Network Management Platform > Modify Application Settings** (from the Actions menu) > **User > Automatic logout after inactivity (minutes)** to modify the logout time.

To log in to the system again, click the **Click here to log in again** link on the logout page.

For more information about the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, see “[Junos Space User Interface Overview](#)” on [page 8](#) in the *Junos Space User Interface Guide*.

#### Related Documentation

- [Logging In to Junos Space on page 3](#)

## Junos Space User Interface Overview

The Junos Space user interface is designed to look and behave in a way that most users are familiar with. To familiarize yourself with the user interface quickly, try the example in *Navigating the Junos Space User Interface*. It directs you back to this topic for any less-than-obvious details.

Multiple users can have concurrent access to the user interface through Web browsers. All users have access to the same current information in the same systemwide database. Access to tasks and objects is controlled by permissions assigned to each user.

The examples shown here are from the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface. Other applications may have design variations.

### The Main Display

When you log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform, the previously configured home page is displayed. The Junos Space Platform Dashboard, which is the default home page, is shown in [Figure 1 on page 8](#).

**Figure 1: Junos Space Platform Default Home Page**



1—Junos Space Banner	4—Global Action Icons
2—Global Search Text Box	5—Junos Space Dashboard
3—Domain Switcher	6—Task Tree

This display contains three main parts: a task tree on the left, which is always available; a main window on the right, whose content changes as you select items from the task tree; and a banner across the top, which offers the date and time, the domain to which you are logged in, global search, and several icon buttons for frequently used actions. These parts are described in the following sections.






- [Junos Space Banner on page 9](#)
- [Task Tree on page 9](#)
- [Main Window on page 11](#)

### Junos Space Banner

The Junos Space banner, as indicated in [Figure 1 on page 8](#), displays the date and server time in the active time zone, the domain to which you are logged in, global search, and the global actions icons. This banner is always present. For more information about domain and global search features, see the “[Domains Overview](#)” on [page 629](#) and *Global Search* topic in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide*.

[Table 3 on page 9](#) describes the global action icons on the right side of the banner.

**Table 3: Global Action Icons**

Global Action Icon	Description
	Enables you to access the Junos Space home page or set the Junos Space home page. Refer to the “ <a href="#">Setting and Accessing the Junos Space Home Page</a> ” on <a href="#">page 17</a> for details.
	Displays the application Help. To access workspace context-sensitive Help, click the Help icon after navigating to that workspace. See “ <a href="#">Accessing Help on Junos Space</a> ” on <a href="#">page 7</a> .
	Displays the My Jobs dialog box from which you can view the progress and status of your current managed jobs. You can view all your completed, in-progress, canceled, and scheduled jobs in Junos Space Network Management Platform. See “ <a href="#">Viewing Your Jobs</a> ” on <a href="#">page 575</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
	Displays the Change User Settings dialog box from which you can change user preferences, such as the password. See “ <a href="#">Changing Your Password on Junos Space</a> ” on <a href="#">page 5</a> .
	Logs you out of the system. See “ <a href="#">Logging Out of Junos Space</a> ” on <a href="#">page 7</a> .

### Task Tree

The task tree on the left side of the display is always present and is the navigation center for Junos Space Network Management Platform. As shown in [Figure 1 on page 8](#), when you first log in, the list at the top of the tree beneath the Applications banner displays Network Management Platform by default. You can drop this list down to see all the other Junos Space applications available on your system. (You can install other applications by using the Applications task group, as described in “[Managing Applications Overview](#)” on [page 805](#) in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide*.)

You can collapse the task tree to the left by clicking the double left arrow buttons in its header, and reexpand it by clicking the double right arrow buttons.

Below the application name is the word **Dashboard**, selected by default. It indicates that what you see in the right-hand window is the dashboard for the current application—in this case, Junos Space Network Management Platform. The dashboard shows several measures of overall system health.

Below the Dashboard item in the tree is a list of the task groups available in the current application. This list forms the top level of the task tree. If you select a different application from the **Applications** list, you see the task group list change. This topic describes the task groups for the Junos Space Network Management Platform; for the task groups in other applications, see their respective documentation.

The task groups in the Junos Space Network Management Platform are described at a high level in [Table 4 on page 10](#).

**Table 4: Task Group (Workspace) Names**

Task Group Name	Function
<b>Devices</b>	Manage devices, including adding, discovering, importing, and updating them. See <a href="#">“Device Management Overview” on page 21</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
<b>Device Templates</b>	Create configuration definitions and templates used to deploy configuration changes on multiple Juniper Networks devices. See <a href="#">“Device Templates Overview” on page 203</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
<b>CLI Configlets</b>	Easily apply a configuration to a device. Configlets are configuration tools provided by Junos OS. See <a href="#">“CLI Configlets Overview” on page 265</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
<b>Images and Scripts</b>	<p>Deploy, verify, enable, disable, remove, and execute scripts deployed to devices. See <a href="#">“Scripts Overview” on page 329</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Download a device image from the Juniper Networks Software download site to your local file system, upload it into Junos Space, and deploy it on one or more devices simultaneously. See <a href="#">“Device Images Overview” on page 327</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i>.</p>
<b>Reports</b>	Generate customized reports for managing network resources. See <a href="#">“Reports Overview” on page 439</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
<b>Network Monitoring</b>	Assess the performance of your network, not only at a point in time, but also over a period of time. See <a href="#">“Network Monitoring Workspace Overview” on page 458</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
<b>Configuration Files</b>	See <a href="#">“Managing Configuration Files Overview” on page 549</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .

Table 4: Task Group (Workspace) Names (*continued*)

Task Group Name	Function
<b>Jobs</b>	Monitor the progress of ongoing jobs. See <a href="#">“Jobs Overview” on page 571</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
<b>Role Based Access Control</b>	Add, manage, and delete users, custom roles, domains, and remote profiles. From this workspace, you can also manage user sessions. See <a href="#">“Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview” on page 601</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
<b>Audit Logs</b>	View and filter system audit logs, including those for user login and logout, tracking device-management tasks, and displaying services that were provisioned on devices. See <a href="#">“Junos Space Audit Logs Overview” on page 689</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
<b>Administration</b>	Add network nodes, back up your database, manage licenses and applications, or troubleshoot. See <a href="#">“Junos Space Administrators Overview” on page 707</a> , <a href="#">“Maintenance Mode Overview” on page 710</a> , and other topics related to the Administration workspace in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .

You can expand any of these task groups by clicking the expansion symbol (+) to the left of its name. When you do so, the next level of the task tree for that task group opens. Some items at this second level may also be expandable subgroups.

You can expand as many task groups as you like; previously expanded ones remain open until you collapse them. The design of the task tree enables you to jump from area to area within an application with the minimum number of selections.

### Main Window

When you log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform, the main window shows the application dashboard.

When you select a task group name (as opposed to expanding it), the main window changes and displays graphical statistics for that task group. Task groups are also referred to as workspaces, so this display is called Workspace Statistics. It is similar in functionality to the overall system dashboard, but it pertains only to that task group.

Selecting the name of a subtask causes the main window to display an inventory of the objects managed in tabular format.

## Application Dashboard

When you select an application from the list above the task tree, a dashboard displays graphical data about devices, jobs, users, administration, and so on.

The dashboard provides a snapshot of the current status of objects managed and operations performed within a Junos Space application. The Junos Space Network Management Platform dashboard displays the system health of your network and the percentage of jobs run successfully and in progress.

Figure 2: Platform Dashboard



The following sections describe the parts of the Junos Space Platform Dashboard.

### Dashboard Gadgets

The Junos Space Network Management Platform dashboard contains gadgets (graphs and charts) that display statistics that provide a quick view of system health. They include a gauge for overall system condition and graphs that display the fabric load and active users history. For an explanation of the data shown in these gadgets, see [“Overall System Condition and Fabric Load History Overview”](#) on page 746 in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide*.

You can move and resize gadgets. All dashboard gadgets are visible for all users and are updated in real time. To print or save a graph or chart, right-click it to bring up a menu.

Select (single-click) a gadget or gadget elements to see more detailed information. Typically, selecting a gadget element takes you either to the statistics page of the associated task group, or to an inventory page. Some gadgets let you filter information by selecting a specific segment or bar from a chart, or a specific line of a table. For example, if you select the red segment on the Job Information gadget, you navigate to the **Jobs > Job Management** inventory page, which in this case displays only failed tasks.

Return to the dashboard by selecting **Dashboard** from the task tree.



**NOTE:** If you do not have user privileges to view certain application data, you cannot view more detailed information if you select a gadget.

Table 5 on page 13 describes the mouse-over and selection (single-click) operations you can perform on dashboard gadgets.

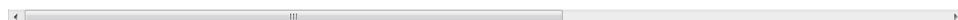
**Table 5: Gadget Mouse-Over and Selection Operations**

Gadget	Mouse-Over Information	Double-Click Navigation
Overall System Condition gauge	–	Select the indicator needle to display the Administration > Fabric page. See <a href="#">“Overall System Condition and Fabric Load History Overview” on page 746</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
Fabric Load History graph	Mouse over a graph data point to view the CPU usage (average usage percentage).	Select a graph data point to display the Administration > Fabric page. See <a href="#">“Viewing Nodes in the Fabric” on page 727</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
Active Users History graph	Mouse over a graph data point to view the active users history (total count).	Select the graph data point to display the Users statistics page, filtered by active users. See <a href="#">“Viewing User Statistics” on page 672</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .
Job information pie chart	Mouse over the pie chart to view the percentage of jobs that have been successful.	Select a segment of the pie chart to display the Jobs > Job Management inventory page, filtered by that segment. To see the list unfiltered, select the red X beside the filter criterion, above the column headings on the left side. See <a href="#">“Viewing Scheduled Jobs” on page 576</a> in the <i>Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide</i> .

## Scrolling Controls

Junos Space Network Management Platform provides horizontal and vertical scroll bars on inventory landing pages, which you can use to scroll the contents of the page by clicking one of the scroll arrows, clicking an area in the scroll bar, or dragging the scroll bar. For example, to view data that is at the bottom of the Junos Space page, you can drag the vertical scroll bar toward the bottom of the page. [Figure 3 on page 13](#) shows the horizontal scroll bar that enables you to scroll horizontally through the Junos Space page allowing you to view data that is on the left or right.

**Figure 3: Horizontal Scroll Bar**



## Sizing Controls

You can use the minimize, maximize, and close buttons of your browser window to hide the Junos Space application window, enlarge the window to fill the whole screen, and close the window, respectively.



**NOTE:** Minimize the window when you want the Junos Space application window to be temporarily out of the way instead of closing it.

Close the window when you have finished working on it and there is no need for you to return.

To resize a window (make it smaller or bigger), point to any of the window's borders or corners. When the mouse pointer changes to a double-headed arrow, drag the border or corner to shrink or enlarge the window. You cannot resize a window that is already maximized.

Figure 4 on page 14 displays the minimize, maximize, and close buttons.

**Figure 4: Minimize, Maximise, and Close Buttons**



### Related Documentation

- [Inventory Landing Page](#)
- [Using the Getting Started Assistants on Junos Space on page 6](#)
- [Junos Space Home Page Overview on page 14](#)

## Junos Space Home Page Overview

When you log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform, the default page displayed is the Junos Space Dashboard page. However, you can set a different page as the home page and on subsequent logins to Junos Space Platform, the configured home page is displayed. This is useful because you can configure the home page to the page that you visit frequently or the page that is related to your role; for example, a device administrator might configure the Devices Dashboard page as the home page.

Table 6 on page 14 displays the list of pages in Junos Space Network Management Platform that you are allowed to set as the home page.

**Table 6: Junos Space Platform Pages that Can Be Set as the Home Page**

Workspace	Page
None	Junos Space Dashboard



Table 6: Junos Space Platform Pages that Can Be Set as the Home Page (*continued*)

Workspace	Page
<b>Devices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Devices) Dashboard</li> <li>• Device Management</li> <li>• Device Discovery (Dashboard)</li> <li>• Model Devices</li> <li>• Model Devices &gt; Connection Profiles</li> <li>• Secure Console</li> <li>• Device Adapter</li> </ul>
<b>Device Templates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Device Templates) Dashboard</li> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Templates</li> </ul>
<b>CLI Configlets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (CLI Configlets) Dashboard</li> <li>• Configlets</li> <li>• Configuration View</li> <li>• Xpath and Regex</li> <li>• Configuration Filter</li> </ul>
<b>Images and Scripts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Images and Scripts) Dashboard</li> <li>• Images</li> <li>• Scripts</li> <li>• Operations</li> <li>• Script Bundles</li> </ul>
<b>Reports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Reports) Dashboard</li> <li>• Report Definitions</li> <li>• Generated Reports</li> </ul>
<b>Network Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Networking Monitoring) Dashboard</li> <li>• Node List</li> <li>• Resync Nodes</li> <li>• Search</li> <li>• Outages</li> <li>• Dashboard</li> <li>• Events</li> <li>• Alarms</li> <li>• Notifications</li> <li>• Assets</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Charts</li> <li>• Topology</li> <li>• Admin</li> </ul>
<b>Configuration Files</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Configuration Files) Dashboard</li> <li>• Config Files Management</li> </ul>

Table 6: Junos Space Platform Pages that Can Be Set as the Home Page (*continued*)

Workspace	Page
<b>Jobs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Jobs) Dashboard</li> <li>• Job Management</li> </ul>
<b>Role Based Access Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Role Based Access Control) Dashboard</li> <li>• User Accounts</li> <li>• Roles</li> <li>• Domains</li> <li>• Remote Profiles</li> <li>• API Access Profiles</li> <li>• User Sessions</li> </ul>
<b>Audit Logs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Audit Logs) Dashboard</li> <li>• Audit Log</li> </ul>
<b>Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Administration) Dashboard</li> <li>• Fabric</li> <li>• Database Backup and Restore</li> <li>• Licenses</li> <li>• Applications</li> <li>• Authentication Servers</li> <li>• SMTP Servers</li> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• DMI Schemas</li> </ul>

The Junos Space Platform home page is displayed in the following cases:

- When you log in to Junos Space
- When you click the **Home** icon on the Junos Space banner and select **Go to homepage**
- When you switch domains and if the page that was displayed prior to the domain switch is not accessible in the new domain



**NOTE:** If the configured home page is not accessible in the new domain, then the Junos Space Dashboard page is loaded.



**NOTE:** If an installed Junos Space application supports the Junos Space home page, the Home Page icon is displayed when you access the application; otherwise it is hidden.

For more information about how to set and access the Junos Space home page, refer to [“Setting and Accessing the Junos Space Home Page” on page 17](#).

- Related Documentation**
- [Junos Space User Interface Overview on page 8](#)

## Setting and Accessing the Junos Space Home Page

By default, the Junos Space Network Management Platform Dashboard page is displayed when you log in to Junos Space. You can, however, set a different page as the *home* page. You use the **Home** icon on the Junos Space banner to set and access the Junos Space home page.



**NOTE:** If you are already on the home page, then the **Set as Homepage** and **Go to Homepage** actions are disabled. When you mouse over the actions, a message is displayed in a tool tip indicating that you are already on the home page.

This topic has the following sections:

- [Setting the Junos Space Home Page on page 17](#)
- [Accessing the Junos Space Home Page on page 18](#)

### Setting the Junos Space Home Page

To set a page as the home page:

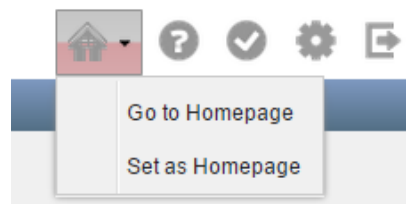


**NOTE:** For more information about which pages can be set as home pages, see [“Junos Space Home Page Overview” on page 14](#).

1. Navigate to the page that you want to set as the Junos Space home page by using the task tree in the left-hand pane of the Junos Space Platform UI.
2. Click the **Home** icon on the Junos Space banner.

A drop-down menu is displayed as shown in [Figure 5 on page 17](#)

**Figure 5: Home Page Menu**



3. Click **Set as Homepage**.



**NOTE:** The Set as Homepage action is enabled or disabled depending on the page that you are on. If the current page can be set as the home page, the action is enabled; otherwise, the action is disabled and when you mouse over the Set as Homepage action, a message is displayed (in a tooltip) indicating that the page cannot be set as the home page.

A dialog box is displayed indicating the home page is set successfully.

4. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.



**NOTE:** When you are not on the home page, click the Home icon on the Junos Space banner and mouse over Go to Homepage to view the name of the current home page.

## Accessing the Junos Space Home Page

To access the Junos Space home page:



**NOTE:** The roles that you are assigned and the domains to which you have access determine whether or not you can access the home page. If your role does not allow you access to a specific page or if a page is not accessible in a particular domain, a dialog box is displayed when you click the Go to Homepage action:

- If the page from which you try to access the home page is the Junos Space Dashboard page, a message indicating that you do not have permission to access the home page is displayed.
- If the page from which the you try to access the home page is *not* the Junos Space Dashboard page, a message indicating that you do not have permission to access the home page is displayed and you can choose whether to load the Junos Space Dashboard page or remain on the current page.

1. Click the **Home** icon on the Junos Space banner.

A drop-down menu is displayed as shown in [Figure 5 on page 17](#)

2. Click **Go to Homepage**.

You are taken to the configured Junos Space home page. On the navigation tree, the node corresponding to the home page is selected and subtasks, if any, are visible.

### Related Documentation

- [Junos Space User Interface Overview on page 8](#)

## PART 2

# Devices

- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
- [Device Configuration on page 33](#)
- [Device Inventory on page 55](#)
- [Device Operations on page 87](#)
- [Device Access on page 111](#)
- [Device Monitoring on page 125](#)
- [Custom Attributes on page 131](#)
- [Discover Devices on page 137](#)
- [Model Devices on page 145](#)
- [Unmanaged Devices on page 171](#)
- [Secure Console on page 175](#)
- [Device Adapter on page 183](#)
- [Upload Keys to Devices on page 187](#)
- [Device Statistics on page 193](#)
- [QuickView on page 195](#)
- [Configuration Guides on page 197](#)



## CHAPTER 2

# Device Management Overview

- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
- [Device Inventory Overview on page 22](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Modifying the Target IP Address of a Device on page 28](#)
- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)
- [Troubleshooting Devices on page 32](#)

## Device Management Overview

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You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to simplify management of the network devices running Junos OS software. In addition, Junos Space Network Management Platform can record the presence of non-Juniper devices, i.e. unmanaged devices in the network, thereby providing better visibility into the network, simplifying debugging and problem isolation. Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the IP address and host name of unmanaged devices. SNMP credentials and device status of unmanaged devices are not displayed; these devices' status in several categories is shown as NA. For instructions on adding unmanaged devices to Junos Space Network Management Platform, see [“Adding Unmanaged Devices” on page 171](#).

From the Devices workspace, you use the device discovery task to discover devices and (if the network is the system of record) synchronize device configurations with the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. You can use device discovery to discover multiple devices at a time. After Junos Space Network Management Platform discovers your network devices, you can perform the following tasks to monitor and configure devices from Junos Space Network Management Platform:

- View statistics about the managed devices in your network, including the number of devices by platform and the number of Junos family devices by release.
- View connection status and configuration status for managed devices.
- View operational and administrator status of the physical interfaces on which devices are running.
- View hardware inventory for a selected device, such as information about power supplies, chassis cards, fans, FPCs, and available PIC slots.

- If the network is the system of record, resynchronize a managed device to update the device configuration in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to reflect that of the physical device. (If Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record, this capability is not available.)
- Deploy service orders to activate a service on your network devices.
- Reboot Devices.
- Troubleshoot devices.

Junos Space Platform supports both IPv4 and IPv6 address input for the following device management tasks:

- Discovering devices
- Adding unmanaged devices
- Creating connection profiles and modelling devices
- Connecting to devices through the Secure Console
- Uploading RSA keys to devices



**NOTE:** The IP addresses that you input for these tasks either manually or by using a CSV are validated based on the format of the IP address.

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**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Discovery Overview on page 137](#)
- [Device Inventory Overview on page 22](#)
- [Managing DMI Schemas Overview on page 910](#)
- [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)
- [Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview on page 933](#)
- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)
- [Exporting the License Inventory on page 62](#)
- [Junos Space IPv6 Support Overview on page 709](#)

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## Device Inventory Overview

You manage the device inventory from the Devices workspace. The device inventory in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database is generated when the device is first discovered and synchronized in Junos Space Network Management Platform. After a device is synchronized, the device inventory in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database matches the inventory on the device itself.

If either the physical (hardware) or logical (config) inventory on the device is changed, then the inventory on the device is no longer synchronized with the Junos Space Network



Management Platform database. However, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically triggers a resynchronization job when a configuration change request commit or out-of-band CLI commit occurs on a managed device.

You can also manually resynchronize the Junos Space Network Management Platform database with the physical device by using the **Resynchronize with Network** command from the Devices workspace in the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface.

If Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record, the database values have precedence over any out-of-band changes to network device configuration, and neither manual nor automatic resynchronization is available.

You can use the device inventory to perform the following tasks:

- List the device inventory to view information about the hardware and software components of each device that Junos Space Network Management Platform manages.
- View information about the scripts associated with the devices and details of script execution on devices.
- View information about the service contract or end-of-life status for a part.
- View the operational and administrator status for the physical interfaces on which devices are run.
- Change the credentials for devices.
- View the location and ship-to-address of a device if address groups are configured in Service Now.
- Export the device inventory information for use in other applications, such as those used for asset management.
- Troubleshoot devices.
- If the network is the system of record, resynchronize the network devices managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- View and acknowledge the inventory changes on the devices.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)
- [Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network on page 89](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
- [Exporting Physical Inventory Information on page 68](#)
- [Exporting the License Inventory on page 62](#)

## Viewing Managed Devices

You can view details such as the operating system, platform, IP address, license, and connection status of all managed devices in your network. Device information is displayed in a table. Unmanaged devices are also shown, but without status and some other information.

You can also view devices that are in the Managed status from the Network Monitoring workspace, through the Node List (see “[Viewing the Node List](#)” on page 463). If the network is the system of reference, the Network Monitoring workspace also enables you to resynchronize your managed devices (see “[Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network](#)” on page 89).

Neither manual nor automatic resynchronization occurs when Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of reference. See “[Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview](#)” on page 933.

To view configuration and run-time information of the devices:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

[Figure 6 on page 24](#) shows the Device Management page.

**Figure 6: Device Management Page**

Name	Physical Inter...	Logical Inter...	OS Version	Device Family	Platform	IP Address	Connection S...	Managed Stat...	AIS Install Pa...	Event Profile
1 10.205.56.3	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.3	up	In Sync	---	---
1 10.205.56.4	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.4	up	In Sync	---	---
10.205.56.3 4 LAYS(s)	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.3	up	In Sync	---	---
10.205.56.4 4 LAYS(s)	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.4	up	In Sync	---	---
3 10.205.56.3	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.3	up	In Sync	---	---
3 10.205.56.4	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.4	up	In Sync	---	---
4 10.205.56.3	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.3	up	In Sync	---	---
4 10.205.56.4	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.4	up	In Sync	---	---
Austin	View	View	12.3-2012110...	junos	MX80	10.155.69.43	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
Bangalore	View	View	11.2R3.3	junos	M71	10.205.56.9	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
CE-EX-London	View	View	12.2R3.5	junos-es	EX4200-48T	10.155.69.105	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
Lays-One 10.205.56.3	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.3	up	In Sync	---	---
Lays-One 10.205.56.4	View	View	12.1X44-D10.4	junos-es	SRX1400	10.205.56.4	up	In Sync	---	---
MX-80	View	View	12.1R3.5	junos	MX80	10.155.69.42	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
Mumbai	View	View	11.2R3.3	junos	M320	10.205.56.5	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
SFO-RE0	View	View	12.3R2.1	junos	MX960	10.155.69.13	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
SFO-RE0	View	View	12.3R2.1	junos	MX960	10.155.69.221	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
aldergrove-en220	View	View	12.3R2.5	junos-es	SRX220H-POE	10.155.69.63	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
atherton-VC1	View	View	12.3R1.7	junos-es	EX3300-24T	10.155.69.134	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
atherton-VC1	View	View	12.3R1.7	junos-es	EX3300-24T	10.155.69.133	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
boston-es4500	View	View	11.3R7	junos-es	EX4500-40F	10.155.69.77	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
delaware-es4500	View	View	12.2R2.4	junos-es	EX4500-40F	10.155.69.115	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
delaware-re0	View	View	12.3R3.1	junos	MX480	10.155.69.117	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
delaware-re0	View	View	12.3R3.1	junos	MX480	10.155.69.17	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
dev-en3400 9 LAYS(s)	View	View	11.4R1.6	junos-es	SRX3400	10.155.69.246	up	Out Of Sync	---	---
ex-4200-pork	View	View	12.2R3.5	junos-es	EX4200-24T	10.155.69.32	up	Out Of Sync	---	---

[Table 7 on page 25](#) describes the fields displayed on the inventory landing page. In the table, an asterisk against a field name indicates that the field is not shown by default.

Table 7: Fields in the Device Management Table

Field	Description
Name	Device configuration name
Physical Interfaces	Link to the view of physical interfaces for the device (The field displays NA for an unmanaged device).
Logical Interfaces	Link to the view of logical interfaces for the device (The field displays NA for an unmanaged device).
OS Version	Operating system firmware version running on the device (Unknown for an unmanaged device).
Configuration State	<p>Current state of the device configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA – No change is made to the configuration. This is the default state.</li> <li>• Created – A change is made to the device configuration from Junos Space Network Management Platform.</li> <li>• Approved – The device configuration is approved.</li> <li>• Rejected – The device configuration is rejected.</li> </ul>
Device Family	Device family of the selected device (For an unmanaged device, this is the same as the vendor name you provided. The field displays Unknown if no vendor name was provided and if SNMP is not used or has failed).
Platform	Model number of the device (For an unmanaged device, the platform details are discovered through SNMP. If the platform details cannot be discovered, the field displays Unknown).
Last Rebooted Time	Date and time when the device was last rebooted manually (that is, the device status changes from Down to Up) or from Junos Space Network Management Platform
Vendor*	Name of the device vendor (For an unmanaged device, the field displays Unknown if the vendor name was not provided and cannot be discovered through SNMP).
Schema Version*	DMI schema version that Junos Space Platform uses for this device (Unknown for an unmanaged device). See <a href="#">“Managing DMI Schemas Overview” on page 910</a> .
IP Address	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the device
Connection Status	<p>Connection status of the device in Junos Space Platform. Different values are displayed in network as system of record (NSOR) and Junos Space as system of record (SSOR) modes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• up—The device is connected to Junos Space Platform. When the connection status is up, in NSOR mode, the managed status is Out Of Sync, Synchronizing, In Sync, or Sync Failed. In SSOR mode, the status is In Sync, Device Changed, Space Changed, Both Changed, or Unknown (which usually means connecting).</li> <li>• down—The device is not connected to Junos Space Platform. When the Connection status is down, the managed status is None or Connecting.</li> <li>• NA—The device is unmanaged.</li> </ul>

Table 7: Fields in the Device Management Table (*continued*)

Field	Description
Managed Status	<p>Current status of the managed device in Junos Space Platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connecting—Junos Space Platform has sent a connection RPC and is waiting for the first connection from the device.</li> <li>In Sync—The synchronization operation has completed successfully; Junos Space Platform and the device are synchronized.</li> <li>None—The device is discovered, but Junos Space Platform has not yet sent a connection RPC.</li> <li>Out Of Sync—In NSOR mode, the device has connected to Junos Space Platform, but the synchronization operation has not been initiated, or an out-of-band configuration change on the device was detected and auto-resynchronization is disabled or has not yet started.</li> <li>Device Changed, Space Changed, Both Changed—In SSOR mode, Junos Space Platform and the device are not in sync, and the party that has been changed is noted. Neither automatic nor manual resynchronization is available.</li> <li>Synchronizing—The synchronization operation has started as a result of device discovery, a manual resynchronization operation, or an automatic resynchronization operation.</li> <li>Sync Failed—The synchronization operation failed.</li> <li>Unmanaged—The device is unmanaged.</li> <li>Modeled—The device is modeled.</li> <li>Waiting for deployment—The modeled device is unreachable and needs to be activated.</li> </ul>
Authentication Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key Based—The authentication key was successfully uploaded.</li> <li>Credential—A key upload was not attempted; log in to this device with your credentials.</li> <li>Key Conflict—The device was not available; the key upload was unsuccessful.</li> <li>NA—The device is unmanaged.</li> </ul>
Serial Number*	Serial number of the device chassis. (This field displays Unknown for an unmanaged device).
Connection Type*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reachable Device initiated—This is a device-initiated connection and the device is reachable.</li> <li>Junos Space initiated—This is a Junos Space-initiated connection.</li> <li>Modeled—This is a device-initiated connection and the device is unreachable.</li> </ul>
AIS Install Package Version*	Version of the script used to install a bundle of applications through the event profile feature of the Service Now application (This field displays — if an AIS Install Package Version is not used).
Event Profile*	Name of the event profile installed through the Service Now application (This field displays — if no event profile is installed).

- Sort the table by mousing over the column header for the data that you want to sort and clicking the down arrow. Select **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending**.
- Show columns not in the default tabular view, or hide columns, as follows:
  - Mouse over any column header and click the down arrow.
  - Select **Columns** from the menu.

- c. Select the check boxes for columns that you want to view. Clear the check boxes for columns that you want to hide.
4. View information about devices as follows:
    - To restrict the display of devices, enter search criteria of one or more characters in the Search field and press Enter.

All devices that match the search criteria are shown in the main display area.
    - To view hardware inventory information for a device, select the row for the device and select **Device Inventory > View Physical Inventory** from the Actions menu or the shortcut menu.
    - To view the physical or logical interfaces for a device, click the View link in the appropriate column and row for the device.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
- [Exporting the License Inventory on page 62](#)
- [Viewing Physical Interfaces on page 58](#)
- [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview on page 933](#)

## Modifying the Target IP Address of a Device

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You modify the target IP address of a device when you need to change the IP address that Junos Space Network Management Platform will use to connect to the device. When you modify the IP address, the device connects to Junos Space Platform with the new IP address. You can use this workflow to migrate from IPv4 to IPv6 and from IPv6 to IPv4 addresses. You cannot use this workflow to modify the target IP address of a Junos OS device.

The IP address modified using this workflow is only stored in the Junos Space Platform database. The modified IP address is not configured on the device. You need to either modify the device configuration and update the new IP address manually or push this IP address configuration to the device by using the Device Templates feature.



**NOTE:** This workflow is supported only for Junos Space-initiated connections.

To modify the target IP address of a device in Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page that appears displays the list of devices managed on Junos Space Platform.

2. Right-click the device you need to modify and select **Device Access > Modify Device Target IP**.

The Modify Device Target IP page is displayed.

3. Click the New IP column on the page.

An inline editor is displayed.

4. Enter the target IP address of the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 addressing formats.

5. Click **Modify**.

The new target IP address for the device is displayed on the Device Management page.

When you complete this workflow, Junos Space Platform performs the following steps to ensure that the device is reachable with the new IP address:

- a. Establishes an SSH connection to connect to the device on the new IP address and obtains the serial number of the device
- b. Verifies the serial number of the device against the serial number stored in the Junos Space Platform database. If the serial number returned from the device matches the

one in the Junos Space Platform database, the new IP address is updated in the Junos Space Platform database. If the serial number verification fails, the job triggered for this workflow fails.

- c. Resets the connection to the device and waits for the device to connect back to Junos Space Platform in about five minutes. If the device does not connect to Junos Space Platform in about five minutes, the job triggered for this workflow fails.



**NOTE:** If the job triggered for this workflow fails, Junos Space Platform does not revert the IP address to the one stored in the Junos Space Platform database.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Junos Space IPv6 Support Overview on page 709](#)

## Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices

When configuration changes are made on a physical device that Junos Space Network Management Platform manages, Junos Space Network Management Platform reacts differently depending on whether the network itself is the system of record (NSOR) or Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record (SSOR).

In the NSOR case, Junos Space Network Management Platform receives a system log message and automatically resynchronizes with the device. This ensures that the device inventory information in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database matches the current configuration information on the device.

In the SSOR case, the Junos Space Network Management Platform receives a system log message from device after the device change is committed. Managed status for that device changes to out-of-sync, but no resynchronization occurs. The Junos Space Network Management Platform administrator has the option of resetting the network device's configuration to the Junos Space Network Management Platform database values or not doing so.

This topic covers:

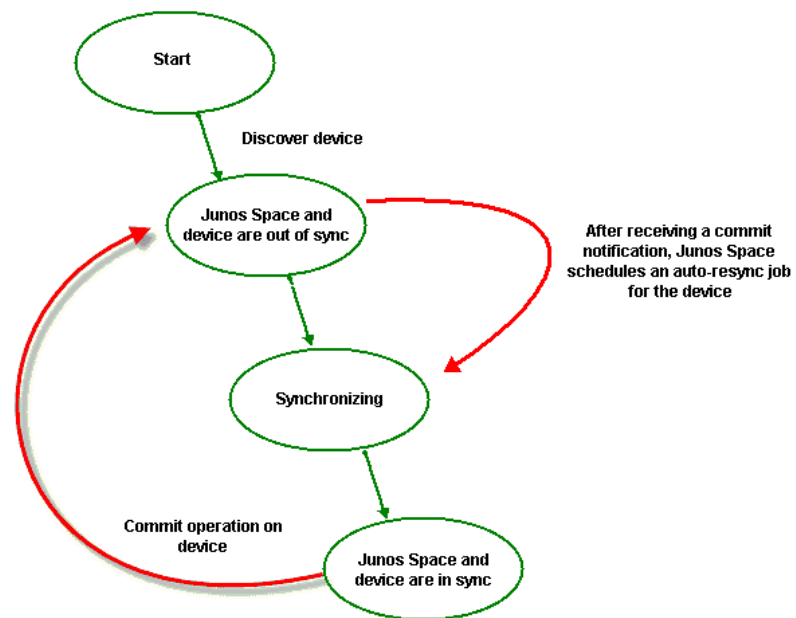
- [Network as System of Record on page 29](#)
- [Junos Space as System of Record on page 31](#)

### Network as System of Record

After Junos Space Network Management Platform discovers and imports a device, if the network is the system of record, Junos Space Network Management Platform enables the auto-resynchronization feature on the physical device by initiating a commit operation.

After auto-resynchronization is enabled, any configuration changes made on the physical device, including out-of-band CLI commits and change-request updates, automatically trigger resynchronization on the device. [Figure 7 on page 30](#) shows how a commit operation on the device triggers resynchronization.

**Figure 7: Resynchronization Process**



When a commit operation is performed on a managed device under NSOR, Junos Space Network Management Platform, by default, schedules a resynchronization job to run 20 seconds after the commit operation is received. However, if Junos Space Network Management Platform receives another commit notification within 20 seconds of the previous commit notification, no additional resynchronization jobs are scheduled because Junos Space Network Management Platform resynchronizes both commit operations in one job. This damping feature of automatic resynchronization provides a window of time during which multiple commit operations can be executed on the device, but only one or a few resynchronization jobs are required to resynchronize the Junos Space Network Management Platform database after multiple configuration changes are executed on the device.

You can change the default value of 20 seconds to any other duration by specifying the value in seconds in the **Administration > Applications > Network Management Platform > Modify Application Settings > Device > Max auto resync waiting time secs** field. For example, if you set the value of this field to 120 seconds, then Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically schedules a resynchronization job to run 120 seconds after the first commit operation is received. If Junos Space Network Management Platform receives any other commit notification within these 120 seconds, it resynchronizes both commit operations in one job.



When Junos Space Network Management Platform receives the device commit notification, the device status is “Out of Sync”. When the resynchronization job begins on the device, the Managed Status for the device displays “Synchronizing” and then “In Sync” after the resynchronization job has completed, unless a pending device commit operation causes the device to display “Out of Sync” while it was synchronizing.

When a resynchronization job is scheduled to run but another resynchronization job on the same device is in progress, Junos Space Network Management Platform delays the scheduled resynchronization job. The time delay is determined by the damper interval that you can set from the application workspace. By default, the time delay is 20 seconds. The scheduled job is delayed as long as the other resynchronization job to the same device is in progress. When the currently running job finishes, the scheduled resynchronization job starts.

You can disable the auto-resynchronization feature in the Application workspace. When auto-resynchronization is turned off, the server continues to receive notifications and will go into the out-of-sync state; however, the auto-resynchronization does not run on the device. To resynchronize a device when the auto-resynchronization feature is disabled, you can use the resynchronization feature to manually resynchronize the device.

For information about setting the damper interval to change the resynchronization time delay and information about disabling the auto-resynchronization feature, see [“Modifying Junos Space Application Settings” on page 809](#).

## Junos Space as System of Record

If Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record, the automatic resynchronization described above does not occur. When Junos Space Network Management Platform receive the device commit notification, device status becomes Out of Sync and remains so unless you push the system-of-record configuration from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database down to the device.

### Related Documentation

- [Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview on page 933](#)
- [Device Discovery Overview on page 137](#)
- [Device Inventory Overview on page 22](#)
- [Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network on page 89](#)

## Troubleshooting Devices

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You can check the configuration settings of one or more devices from Junos Space Network Management Platform using Looking Glass. It enables you to execute **show** commands across multiple devices to compare the configuration and runtime information. See [“Executing Commands by Using Looking Glass” on page 92](#).

In Junos Space Network Management Platform you can also perform troubleshooting on N-PE devices from Network Activate. See the Troubleshooting N-PE Devices Before Provisioning a Service topic in the Network Activate documentation.

**Related Documentation**

- *Deploying Device Instances*

## CHAPTER 3

# Device Configuration

- [Modifying the Configuration on the Device on page 33](#)
- [Confirmed-commit from Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 37](#)
- [Reviewing and Deploying the Device Configuration on page 39](#)
- [Viewing the Configuration Change Log on page 45](#)
- [Resolving Out of band Changes on page 46](#)
- [Filtering Devices by CSV on page 47](#)
- [Creating a Quick Template from the Device Configuration on page 48](#)
- [Viewing and Assigning Shared Objects on page 49](#)
- [Viewing the Device-Template Association \(Devices\) on page 50](#)
- [Viewing the Active Configuration on page 53](#)
- [Viewing Device Statistics on page 54](#)

## Modifying the Configuration on the Device

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You modify the configuration on a device by using the Modify Configuration page. This topic describes the individual operations involved in modifying a device configuration after you have selected your device and the configuration perspective.



**NOTE:** You can use this workflow to modify the configuration on modeled devices too.

To modify the device configuration:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Right-click the device whose configuration you want to modify and select **Device Configuration > Modify Configuration**.

The **Modify Configuration** page is displayed.

3. You can use the Schema-based Configuration Editor or Configuration Guides to modify the device configuration.

To modify the configuration by using the Schema-based Configuration Editor:

- a. Click the **Schema-based Configuration Editor** link to modify the configuration by using the schema-based editor.
- b. Select a configuration option from the hierarchy in the left pane.

The contents of the right pane change to reflect your selection on the left, and the full name of the configuration option appears on the title bar on the right pane.

The parameters of a configuration option that are displayed vary depending on the data type of the option. The data type is shown in a tooltip when you mouse over an option in the hierarchy. It is the data type that determines how the parameter is validated. The data type is in turn determined by the DMI schema.

The options displayed in table rows can be manipulated as follows:

- Edited by selecting a row and clicking the diagonal pencil icon
- Added by clicking the plus icon
- Deleted by selecting a row and clicking the minus icon

The variety in the data presentation affects only how you arrive at the value you want to change, not the value itself.

For more information about the correlation between data types and validation methods, see [“Creating a Template Definition” on page 211](#).

A parameter available for configuration is usually displayed as the **View/Configure** link.

- c. Click **View/Configure** until you arrive at the parameter that you want to change.
- d. Make your change.

In the hierarchy on the left, the option you have changed is highlighted and the option label is set in bold. This distinguishes it from subsequent options that you simply visit, without making any changes. If you open the hierarchy, you see not only the name of the principal option, but also the name of the particular parameter that you have changed; for example, not only “SNMP,” but also “Description.”



**NOTE:** Your edits are saved when you click anywhere else on the Edit Device Configuration page (that is, another configuration option or any of the buttons).

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- e. (Optional) For information about individual parameters, click the little blue information icons on the right of the configuration settings to display explanations.
- f. (Optional) To add comments about individual parameters, click the little yellow comment icons next to the configuration settings and enter your comments.

- g. (Optional) To activate or deactivate a configuration option, click the **Activate** or **Deactivate** link respectively.



**NOTE:** You can activate or deactivate a configuration option only if the configuration node exists.

- h. (Optional) In the **Comments** field, enter any remarks that you want to display when the consolidated configuration is reviewed. The remarks appear as a title for the configuration.

If you do not enter anything in this field, the label for the configuration is something similar to **Generated config change from: created by super at 2012-09-14 01:33:26.564 (1 Item)**.

To modify the device configuration by using Configuration Guides:

- a. Click the **Basic Setup** link.  
The Basic Setup pop-up window is displayed.
- b. (Optional) In the **Hostname** field, enter the hostname of the device.
- c. (Optional) In the **Domain name** field, enter the domain name of the device.
- d. (Optional) In the **Timezone** field, enter the time zone of the device.
- e. (Optional) Select the **Allow FTP file transfers** check box if you want to allow FTP file transfers on the device.
- f. (Optional) Select the **Allow ssh access** check box if you want to allow accessing the device through SSH.
- g. (Optional) Select the **Allow telnet login** check box if you want to allow logging in to the device through Telnet.
- h. For NTP Server, click the Add NTP Server icon to add an NTP server to the device.  
The Add pop-up window is displayed.  
Enter the following details in this pop-up window:
  - i. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the NTP server.
  - ii. (Optional) In the **Key** field, enter a value for the key.
  - iii. (Optional) From the **Version** drop-down list, select the appropriate version.
  - iv. (Optional) Select the **Prefer** check box.
  - v. Click **Create**.

Click the Edit NTP Server or Delete NTP Server icon to edit NTP server details or delete the NTP server.

- i. For User Management, click the Add User icon to add users for the device.

The Add pop-up window is displayed.

Enter the following details in this pop-up window:

- i. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the user.
- ii. (Optional) Select an appropriate user ID from the **User ID** field.  
The minimum value for this field is 100.
- iii. (Optional) In the **Full Name** field, enter the full name of the user.
- iv. (Optional) In the **Password** field, enter the password for the user.
- v. (Optional) In the **Re-enter Password** field, re-enter the password for the user.
- vi. From the **Login Class** drop-down list, select the appropriate login class for the user.

The available login classes are super-user, operator, read-only, unauthorized, and wheel.

- vii. Click **Create**.

Click the Edit User or Delete User icon to edit user details or delete the user.

- j. For DNS Server, click the DNS NTP Server icon to add a DNS server to the device.

The Add pop-up window is displayed.

Enter the following details in this pop-up window:

- i. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the DNS server.
- ii. Click **Create**.

Click the Edit DNS Server or Delete DNS Server icon to edit the DNS server details or delete the DNS server.

- k. For SNMP enter the following details:

- i. In the **Location** field, enter the location for SNMP.
- ii. Click the Add SNMP Community icon.

The Add pop-up window is displayed.

For Community, enter the following details:

- a. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the SNMP community.
- b. (Optional) From the **Authorization** drop-down list, select the appropriate type of authorization.

- c. Click **Create**.

Click the Edit SNMP Community or Delete SNMP Community icon to edit the SNMP Community details or delete the SNMP community.

- iii. Click the Add Trap Group icon.

The Add pop-up window is displayed.

For Trap Group, enter the following details:

- a. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the trap group.
- b. (Optional) Select the next to the appropriate trap group category.
- c. Click **Create**.

- I. Click **OK**.



**NOTE:** If you have installed the Security Director application on your Junos Space Network Management Platform setup and are modifying the configuration on an SRX Series device, you can use the additional Configuration Guides available on the Modify Configuration page. In this case, the Modify Configuration page lists the Configuration Guides to set up routing and security parameters on an SRX Series device. For more information about using the Configuration Guides related to routing and security parameters on an SRX Series device, see the *Junos Space Security Director Application Guide*.

- 4. You can preview, save, or deploy the device configuration.

- To preview the configuration before deploying it to the device, click **Preview**.
- To save the configuration, click **Save**.
- To deploy the configuration on the device, click **Deploy**.



**NOTE:** You cannot validate or deploy the configuration on a modeled device (that is, a device in the Modeled state).

#### Related Documentation

- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
- [Reviewing and Deploying the Device Configuration on page 39](#)

## Confirmed-commit from Junos Space Network Management Platform

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports the Junos OS confirmed-commit functionality. By default, Junos Space Platform uses confirmed-commit for all commit operations on all devices that are discovered on Junos Space Platform and that support the confirmed-commit NETCONF capability. The default timeout value for the

confirmed-commit operations issued by Junos Space Platform is 10 minutes. You can override this default value by setting a custom timeout value in the candidate configuration with the `setConfirmedCommitTimeout` API. Junos Space Platform sends a remote procedure call (RPC) for confirmed-commit immediately after sending the RPC for a commit. The devices stay connected even if the commit operation contains an incorrect configuration edit that may disconnect the device from Junos Space Platform. An EJB callback method is used to verify the change in configuration on the device.

A candidate configuration created using the Schema-based Configuration Editor and Configuration Wizards support the confirmed-commit functionality. If you are deploying the configuration by using a template, you need to publish these templates to the candidate configuration of the device. When you push the configuration to the devices by using the Schema-based Configuration Editor, templates, or the Configuration Wizard, the job triggered for these tasks display the timeout value of confirmed-commit. Job details include the time taken for the EJB callback method to return and the time taken to confirm the commit operation or perform a rollback operation.

[Table 8 on page 38](#) lists the managed status of the device in NSOR and SSOR modes when a candidate configuration is deployed to a device that supports the confirmed-commit NETCONF capability. It also lists the status of the job details when the confirmed-commit operation is a success or failure in these modes.

**Table 8: Managed Status in NSOR and SSOR Modes for confirmed-commit**

Confirmed-commit and EJB Callback Method Success and Failure Conditions	NSOR Mode	SSOR Mode	Job Result and Details
Junos Space Platform issues a confirmed-commit operation with a timeout value.	In Sync	Space Changed	NA
An EJB callback is sent to the device to verify the change in configuration on the device.	NA	NA	NA
The EJB callback method does not return within the confirmed-commit timeout interval.	In Sync	Space Changed	Failed
The EJB callback method returns True and the commit is confirmed.	Out Of Sync followed by resynchronization by Junos Space Platform	In Sync or Space Changed (if new changes are added to the candidate configuration)	Success
The EJB callback method returns False and the configuration is rolled back.	Out Of Sync followed by resynchronization by Junos Space Platform	Space Changed	Failure with the <b>failed callback</b> error
The EJB callback method returns False and the device is automatically rolled back to the currently active configuration.	Out Of Sync followed by resynchronization by Junos Space Platform	Space Changed, Device Changed (after Junos Space Platform receives the system log about the auto-rollback operation on the device)	Failure with auto-rollback details





**NOTE:** In SSOR mode, if a confirmed-commit is not successful and if the device is automatically rolled back, you need to manually accept the change to change the Managed Status of the device to In Sync.



**NOTE:** If a device is disconnected from Junos Space Platform (that is, Connection Status is down) after Junos Space Platform issues a confirmed-commit and is automatically rolled back before connecting back to Junos Space Platform, you need to manually check the device configuration from the CLI to confirm that the commit operation was successful.

#### Related Documentation

- [Viewing the Configuration Change Log on page 45](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Reviewing and Deploying the Device Configuration on page 39](#)

## Reviewing and Deploying the Device Configuration

When you finish modifying a device configuration, you can review and deploy the configuration by using the Review/Deploy Configuration page. You can review and deploy configurations created using the Schema-based Configuration Editor or Configuration Guides. You can review these configurations in a device-centric view, approve or reject appropriate configuration changes, and deploy them to one or more devices in a single commit operation.

In Junos Space Network Management Platform, different users can create configuration templates for a particular device. A single reviewer can then view all these configurations for multiple devices (see [“Viewing and Assigning Shared Objects” on page 49](#)) to decide which of them to deploy and in what sequence.



**NOTE:** It is possible to create a configuration that is not shared, in which case, only its creator can deploy it. For example, configurations scheduled for deployment that were created with the Schema-based Configuration Editor are not shared and are therefore not visible as a shared object.



**NOTE:** You cannot validate or deploy a configuration on a modeled device that is in the Modeled state.

You can perform the following tasks on the Review/Deploy Configuration page:

- [Viewing the Configuration Changes on the Device on page 40](#)
- [Validating the Configuration on the Device on page 41](#)
- [Viewing the Device-Configuration Validation Report on page 41](#)

- [Excluding or Including a Group of Configuration Changes on page 42](#)
- [Deleting a Group of Configuration Changes on page 42](#)
- [Approving the Configuration Changes on page 43](#)
- [Rejecting the Configuration Changes on page 43](#)
- [Deploying the Configuration Changes to a Device on page 44](#)

## Viewing the Configuration Changes on the Device

You can view the configuration changes that you want to deploy on the device, on the Review/Deploy Configuration page.

To view the configuration changes:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Right-click the device whose configuration you want to view and select **Device Configuration > Review/Deploy Configuration**.

The Review/Deploy Configuration page is displayed. The Select Devices area on the left side of this page displays the device on which you are about to deploy the configuration. The right side of this page displays the modified configuration that you are about to deploy on the device.



**NOTE:** You can also select multiple devices and view the configuration changes on these devices on the Change Summary tab.

[Table 9 on page 40](#) shows the columns displayed in the Select Devices area.

**Table 9: Selected Devices Columns**

Column Name	Description
Device ID	ID of the device
Device Name	Name of the device
Validation	Validation results of the configuration on the device
Status	Status of the modified configuration on the device: approved, rejected, or deployed

The right side of the page displays different tabs that you can select to view configuration deltas from the running configuration. A delta is the differential configuration that you are about to deploy on the device. [Table 10 on page 41](#) lists the tabs.

Table 10: Tabs to View Configuration Deltas

Tab Name	Description
Change Summary	Pending configuration changes for the device
Delta Config (CLI)	Deltas from the running configuration in CLI format
Delta Config (XML)	Deltas from the running configuration in XML format
Additional Info	More configuration details to add to the audit trail

3. Click the appropriate tab for the details you want to view.

Click **Close** to return to the Review/Deploy Configuration page.

## Validating the Configuration on the Device

You validate the delta configuration on the device and view the validation results before deploying the configuration changes to the device.

To validate the delta configuration on the device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Right-click the device whose configuration you want to validate and select **Device Configuration > Review/Deploy Configuration**.

The Review/Deploy Configuration page is displayed.

3. On the Change Summary tab, click the **Validate on Device** link.

A job is created. You can click the Job ID to view the job details.



**NOTE:** You cannot validate the configuration if you select a device that is in the Modeled state.

Click **Close** to return to the Review/Deploy Configuration page.

## Viewing the Device-Configuration Validation Report

After you have validated the configuration on the device, you can view the validation results.

To view the validation results:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Right-click the device whose configuration validation report you want to view and select **Device Configuration > Review/Deploy Configuration**.

The Review/Deploy Configuration page is displayed.

3. On the Change Summary tab, click the **Device Validation Report** link.

A dialog box displays the results of the validation.

Click **Close** to return to the Review/Deploy Configuration page.

## Excluding or Including a Group of Configuration Changes

You can exclude or include a specific group of configuration changes. If you exclude a configuration change, the change is not deployed to the device during the deploy operation.

To exclude or include a specific group of configuration changes:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Right-click the device whose specific group of configuration changes you want to exclude or include and select **Device Configuration > Review/Deploy Configuration**.

The Review/Deploy Configuration page is displayed.

3. On the Change Summary tab, click **Exclude** to exclude changes from the template or the Schema-based Configuration Editor.

Alternatively, on the Change Summary tab, click **Include** to include any template changes to the configuration that you are deploying to the device.

Click **Close** to return to the Review/Deploy Configuration page.

## Deleting a Group of Configuration Changes

You can delete a specific group of configuration changes. If you delete the configuration changes, the changes are not deployed to the device during the deploy operation.

To delete a specific group of configuration changes:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Right-click the device whose specific group of configuration changes you want to delete and select **Device Configuration > Review/Deploy Configuration**.

The Review/Deploy Configuration page is displayed.

3. On the Change Summary tab, click **Delete** to delete any changes from the Schema-based Configuration Editor.

Click **Close** to return to the Review/Deploy Configuration page.

## Approving the Configuration Changes

You approve the configuration changes after you have successfully validated the configuration changes on the device. Approving the configuration is the last step you perform before you deploy the configuration on the device.

To approve the configuration changes:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Right-click the device whose configuration changes you want to approve and select **Device Configuration > Review/Deploy Configuration**.

The Review/Deploy Configuration page is displayed.

3. Click **Approve** to approve the configuration.
4. Click **Yes** on the confirmation dialog box.



**NOTE:** If you cannot approve the configuration on the Review/Deploy Configuration page, check whether the **Enable approval workflow for configuration deployment** check box on the **Administration > Applications > Modify Application Settings > Devices** page is not selected. By default, this check box is selected.

## Rejecting the Configuration Changes

You can reject the configuration changes you have approved earlier. Rejecting the configuration changes prevents the configuration from being deployed on the device.

To reject the configuration changes:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Right-click the device whose configuration changes you want to reject and select **Device Configuration > Review/Deploy Configuration**.

The Review/Deploy Configuration page is displayed.

3. Select an approved configuration change and click **Reject**.
4. Click **Yes** on the confirmation dialog box.



**NOTE:** You can view the rejected configuration on the Change Summary tab.

## Deploying the Configuration Changes to a Device

You can deploy the configuration changes you have approved earlier to a device.

To deploy the configuration changes to a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Right-click the device whose configuration changes you want to deploy and select **Review/Deploy Configuration**.

The Review/Deploy Configuration page is displayed.

3. Click **Deploy**.

The Deploy Configuration dialog box is displayed.



**NOTE:** If you select a device that is in the Modeled state, the Deploy button appears dimmed.

You can deploy the configuration immediately or later.

- To deploy the configuration to the device immediately, select the **Deploy Now** option button.
  - To deploy the configuration to the device later, select **Deploy Later** and specify the date and time.
4. Click **OK**.

A job is triggered. You can view the details of this job on the Job Management page.



**NOTE:** If you are upgrading to a new version of Junos Space Platform, you should deploy all consolidated configurations and change requests before the upgrade. The upgrade deletes all consolidated configurations and change requests.

### Related Documentation

- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
- [Viewing and Assigning Shared Objects on page 49](#)

## Viewing the Configuration Change Log

When Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record, users may make out-of-band configuration changes to network devices by manually using the device's management CLI, but there is no automatic resynchronization with the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

By viewing the configuration change log, you can see the history and details of all device configuration changes, whether initiated from Junos Space Network Management Platform or not. You can investigate details of the changes that were made, and you can decide to accept or reject the changes. If you accept them, the Junos Space Network Management Platform database is updated to reflect the new configuration. If you reject them, the device's out-of-band configuration changes are reverted.

Viewing the Configuration Change Log enables you to resolve out of band changes, which are those changes made on the device itself. When the mode in Network Management Platform > Administration > Applications > Modify Application Settings > Device is Space as the System of Record (SSOR), the system tracks both in-band (Space) and out-of-band (non-Space) changes. When the mode in Application Settings is Network as the System of Record (NSOR) (the default), the system tracks only in-band (Space) changes.

To view configuration change log:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.  
The Device Management page is displayed.
2. Select the device whose configuration log you want to see.
3. Select **Device Configuration > View Configuration Change Log** from the Actions menu.  
The configuration change log is displayed. [Table 11 on page 45](#) describes its contents.

**Table 11: Configuration Change Log**

Column Name	Description
Timestamp	The date and time at which the configuration change was made.
Author	The user ID of the person who made the change. For an in-band change, this is the Junos Space username; for an out-of-band change, it is the credential used to log into the CLI management interface.
Configuration Changes	A link to a View Configuration Change XML window in which the details of the change for this device are shown as XML.
Change Type	The type of the change: in band or out of band. Out-of-band changes are further denoted as Outstanding, Accepted, or Rejected.
Application Name	The name of the Junos Space application from which the change was requested.

Table 11: Configuration Change Log (*continued*)

Column Name	Description
Commit Comments	The commit comments included in the system log entry related to committing this change. These may include notes from the user who made the commit, as well as the timestamp and username.

**Related Documentation** • [Resolving Out of band Changes on page 46](#)

## Resolving Out of band Changes

You can resolve the Out-of-band changes and either accept or reject the configuration changes.

To resolve the out of band changes:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**. The Device Management page is displayed.
2. Select the device whose out-of-band configuration changes you want to resolve.
3. Select **Device Configuration > Resolve Out-of-band Changes** from the Actions menu.

The Resolve Out-of-band Changes page is displayed. [Table 12 on page 46](#) describes the columns on this page.

Table 12: Resolving Out-of-Band Changes

Column Name	Description
ID	ID of the configuration change entry
changeXML	The list of out-of-band changes in XML format
device ID	ID of the device
Device Name	Name of the device
Timestamp	The date and time at which the configuration change was made
Author	The user ID of the person who made the change. For out-of-band change, this is the credential used to log into the device CLI management interface.
Configuration Change	A link to the out-of-band changes in XML format
Action	Option buttons enabling you to select Accept or Reject

4. (Optional) To view the out-of-band change:
  - a. Click the **View** link in the appropriate row.



The Out-of-band Change XML pop-up window displays the out-of-band changes in XML format.

- b. Click **OK** to close the pop-up window.
5. You can accept or reject individual changes or accept all the out-of-band changes.
    - To approve or reject individual out-of-band changes:
      - i. Select **Accept** or **Reject** in the appropriate row.
      - ii. Click **Submit**.

The Job Information dialog box is displayed with the job ID.

- iii. Click **OK**.

You are redirected to the Device Management page.

- To approve all the out-of-band changes:
  - i. Click **Accept All**.
  - ii. Click **Submit**.

The Job Information dialog box is displayed with the job ID.

- iii. Click **OK**.

You are redirected to the Device Management page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Viewing the Configuration Change Log on page 45](#)

## Filtering Devices by CSV

You can filter the devices on the Device Management page using a CSV file.

To filter devices using a CSV file:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select **Filter by CSV** from the Actions menu.

The Select CSV File pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Browse** and select the CSV file from the local computer.

4. Click **Import**.

A progress bar is displayed. Junos Space Network Management Platform validates the values you provided in the CSV file. If the validation fails, a pop-window is displayed. This pop-up window displays the list of devices that were not validated.

If the CSV file is imported successfully, the Device Management page is filtered and lists only those devices whose host names were listed in the CSV file.

**Related Documentation**

- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)

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## Creating a Quick Template from the Device Configuration

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You create a quick template from a device configuration when you want to push this configuration to multiple devices by deploying the quick template. You create a quick template from a device configuration from the Devices workspace.

To create a quick template from the device configuration:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Right-click the device whose configuration you want to migrate to a quick template and select **Device Configuration > Create Template from Device Configuration** from the contextual menu.

You are redirected to the Create Quick Template page in the Device Templates workspace. You can modify the Name field, and add or modify the device configuration using the CLI-based or Form-based editor.

3. Use the Create Quick Template workflow to create a quick template from the device configuration. For more information, see "[Creating a Quick Template](#)" on page 252.

**Related Documentation**

- [Deploying a Quick Template on page 257](#)
- [Quick Templates Overview on page 251](#)

## Viewing and Assigning Shared Objects

Shared object is a template. You assign a shared object to assign the configuration in the template to devices.

You can view the configurations created using Junos Space applications and Platform workspaces that are applicable for each device. You can assign and queue them up before deploying them to devices. You can also accept or reject the pending configurations, and you can change the sequence in which these changes are committed. Accepting a configuration is assigning it, and rejecting it is unassigning it.

All configurations that have been created for the device are assigned and will be candidates for deployment, unless you unassign them.

Viewing assigned shared objects can only be done on a per-device basis.

You can select only one device at a time. To view assigned shared objects:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the device whose assigned objects you want to view, and select **Device Configuration > View/Assign Shared Objects** from the Actions menu

The View/Assign Shared Objects page is displayed. It lists the running configuration and the pending configurations on the right and displays the workspaces where these configuration originated from on the left.

The following [Table 13 on page 49](#) lists the columns available on this page.

**Table 13: View Assigned Shared Objects Table**

Column Heading	Content
Name	Name of the template
Assigned Template Version	Version of the template assigned on the device
Deployment Template Version	Version of the template deployed on the device
Modified By	User who last modified the template
Modify Time	Time when the template was last modified
Description	Description of the template

All of the columns in the table have filtering enabled. Each of the configurations listed can be selected and all of the following can be performed:

- Assign Templates

- Unassign Templates
  - Move Up / Move Down
3. If you want to assign a template:
    - a. On the left side of the page, select the workspace where the configuration was created.

The table on the right displays the configurations created in the selected workspace.
    - b. Select the check box for the configuration you want to assign, and click the [ + ] sign.

The template is assigned.
  4. To unassign a template:
    - a. On the left side of the page, select the workspace where the configuration was created.

The table on the right displays the configurations created in the selected workspace.
    - b. Select the check box for the configuration you want to unassign, and click the [ - ] sign.

A Confirm dialog appears, asking you whether you want to unassign the selected object.
    - c. Click **Yes** to dismiss the dialog.

The template disappears from the table.
  5. To change the sequence of objects, assigned or otherwise:
    - a. Select the check box for the configuration whose position you want to change, and click the up or the down arrow.

The object moves up or down in the display as required.
    - b. (Optional) Continue moving objects the same way until you are satisfied.
  6. Click Assign.

**Related Documentation** • [Modifying the Configuration on the Device on page 33](#)

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## Viewing the Device-Template Association (Devices)

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You view the device-template association from the Devices workspace to determine the templates that are deployed on the device, the version of the templates deployed on the device, and find out whether the device was in sync with the template at the time the last audit was performed, as well as other relevant details.

To ensure the information presented to you is current, perform a template configuration audit immediately before viewing template association to check if there are any differences between the template configuration and the configuration on the device since the template was deployed.

To view the list of templates deployed on a device:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page that appears lists all the devices in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the device whose template association you want to view and select **Device Configuration > View Template Association** from the Actions menu.

The View Template Association page is displayed. This page lists the templates that are deployed to the device. The details on this page include the name of the device, IP address of the device, version of the template, time when the template was deployed to the device, Junos Space user who deployed the template, job ID for deployment, template audit status, and the time when the template was audited.

Table 14 on page 51 lists the columns on the View Template Association page.

**Table 14: Viewing Template Association Page**

Column Header	Description
Name	Name of the template that is deployed to the device
Domain	Domain to which the template is assigned
Deployed Version	Version of the template currently deployed to the device
Assigned Version	Version of the template currently assigned to the device
Latest Version	Latest version of the template
Deploy Time	Time at which the template was deployed to the device named in this row
Deployed By	Login ID of the person who deployed the template to the device named in this row
Job ID	ID of the job constituted by deployment of this template to the device named in this row
Audit Status	Audit status of the template: Not available, in sync or out of sync.
Audit Time	Time at which the template was deployed to the device named in this row

3. You can perform the following tasks on this page:

- To view the details of the template that is deployed to the device:
  - i. Double-click on the template name.

The Template Details pop-up window is displayed. You can view the details of the template.

ii. Click **Close** to close the pop-up window.

- To view the configuration in the template that is deployed to the device:

i. Click the number in the Deployed Version column.

The Template Change Summary pop-up window is displayed. You can view the configuration that was deployed to the device.

ii. Click **Close** to close the pop-up window.

- To view the configuration in the template that is assigned to the device:

i. Click the number in the Assigned Version column.

The Template Change Summary pop-up window is displayed. You can view the configuration in the template that is assigned to the device.

ii. Click **Close** to close the pop-up window.

- To view the status of the template deployment job:

i. Click the job ID in the Job Id column.

The Job Management page is displayed. You can view the results of the template deployment job.

ii. Close the Job Management page.

iii. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to navigate to the View Template Association page.

- To view the audit status of the template:

i. Click the link in the Audit Status column.

The Template Audit Result pop-up window is displayed.

Under the Audit Status heading, any differences found last time the template was audited are listed. Such differences will be due to someone having altered the device configuration between the two template deployments.



**NOTE:** To view any differences between a template and the configuration on the devices to which it has been deployed, first ensure an audit has been performed on the template since it was deployed. For more information about auditing a template, see [“Auditing a Device Template Configuration” on page 247](#).

---

4. To return to the Device Management page from the View Template Association page, click **Cancel**.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Deploying a Template to the Devices on page 235](#)

## Viewing the Active Configuration

Before you modify the configuration on a device, you need to view the current active configuration on the device. To view all the configuration options for a device, you need to upload the appropriate DMI schema to Junos Space Network Management Platform. If you have not uploaded the appropriate DMI schema for the device, Junos Space Platform uses a default DMI schema for the device.

To view the active configuration on the device:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Right-click the device whose active configuration you want to view and select **Device Configuration > View Active Configuration**.

The **View Active Configuration** page is displayed.

You can view the Junos OS statement hierarchy in the left pane and the CLI view of the configuration in the right pane of this page.

3. (Optional) To view multiple configuration options simultaneously in the right pane:

- a. Click the Custom Settings icon in the left pane.

The Modify Custom Settings page is displayed.

- b. Select the **Enable Multiselect** check box.
- c. Click **OK**.

Multiple configuration options are displayed in the right pane.

4. (Optional) To view the configuration options in alphabetical order:

- a. Select the Custom Settings icon in the left pane.

The Modify Custom Settings page is displayed.

- b. Select the **Enable Alphabetical Ordering** check box.
- c. Click **OK**.

The configuration options are displayed in alphabetical order in the left pane and the right pane.



**NOTE:** The Enable Alphabetical Ordering feature is enabled only for your user account.

5. (Optional) To refresh the CLI view of the device configuration, click the Refresh icon in the right pane.
6. (Optional) To add a configuration filter and view a specific set of configuration options, click the Create Filter icon in the left pane.

The Add Configuration Filter page is displayed.

For more information, see [“Creating a Configuration Filter” on page 315](#).

7. (Optional) Click the Edit filter icon to modify an existing configuration filter.
8. (Optional) Click the Delete filter icon to delete the existing configuration filters.



**NOTE:** You can select the Enable Alphabetical Ordering check box if you want to view the device configuration by using a configuration filter. The configuration options displayed in the filtered view are sorted in alphabetical order.

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Click **Back** on the top-left corner of the View Active Configuration page to go back to the Device Management page.

- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
  - [Modifying the Configuration on the Device on page 33](#)

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## Viewing Device Statistics

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You can view the device statistics when you select the Devices workspace. The charts presented on the Devices landing page display the status of the device, and number of devices per OS and number of devices per platform. All the charts are interactive.

The Devices landing page displays the following charts related to devices:

- Device Count by Platform—The number of Juniper Networks devices organized by type
- Device Status—The connection status of managed devices on the network
- Device Count by OS—The number of devices running a particular Junos OS release

To view the device statistics:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices**.  
The Devices landing page is displayed. This page displays the charts related to devices.
2. Click on any of the charts.  
You will be redirected to the Devices page.
3. Click the specific label on a chart.  
You will be redirected to the Devices page that is filtered based on the label you clicked.

- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
  - [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
  - [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)



## CHAPTER 4

# Device Inventory

- [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
- [Displaying Service Contract and EOL Data in the Physical Inventory Table on page 57](#)
- [Viewing Physical Interfaces on page 58](#)
- [Viewing Logical Interfaces on page 60](#)
- [Viewing and Acknowledging Inventory Changes on Devices on page 61](#)
- [Exporting the License Inventory on page 62](#)
- [Viewing and Exporting Software Inventory on page 66](#)
- [Exporting Physical Inventory Information on page 68](#)
- [Viewing Associated Scripts on page 69](#)
- [Executing a Promoted Script on a Device on page 69](#)
- [Executing a Script on a Physical Inventory Component on page 71](#)
- [Executing a Promoted Script on a Physical Inventory on page 72](#)
- [Executing a Script on a Physical Interface on page 73](#)
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- [Executing a Script on a Logical Interface on page 76](#)
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- [Applying a CLI Configlet to a Physical Inventory Element on page 78](#)
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- [Viewing Staged Images on a Device on page 84](#)
- [Deleting Staged Images on a Device on page 85](#)

## Viewing the Physical Inventory

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Hardware inventory information shows the slots that are available for a device and provides information about power supplies, chassis cards, fans, part numbers, and so forth. Junos Space Network Management Platform displays hardware inventory by device name, based on data retrieved both from the device during discovery and resynchronization operations, and from the data stored in the hardware catalog. For each managed device, the Junos Space Network Management Platform hardware catalog

provides descriptions for field replaceable units (FRUs), part numbers, model numbers, and the pluggable locations from which empty slots are determined.

Sorting is disabled for the hardware inventory page to preserve the natural slot order of the devices.

To view hardware inventory for devices that Junos Space Network Management Platform manages:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.  
The Device Management inventory page displays the devices managed in Junos Space Network Management Platform in a table.
2. Select a device whose inventory you want to display.
3. Select **Device Inventory > View Physical Inventory** from the Actions menu.  
The inventory is displayed in a table.

You can expand certain categories (for example, the Routing Engine category) to show data for all memory (RAM and disk) installed on device components.

In the table, the address group sub types, namely, location and ship-to-address of a device will be displayed as columns only if Service Now contains address Group and is associated with devices. If no address group is configured in Service Now, then these columns will not be displayed. You can also view the name of the device in the Device Name column and the domain to which the device belongs in the Domain column of the table.

The Status field on the Physical Inventory page displays the status of the device component. The status is updated during the periodic re-synchronization and on notification. The different status indicators are Online and Offline.

Chassis cluster devices shows information for both the primary and secondary device.

The device inventory for a Junos Space Network Management Platform installation that includes Service Now and Service Insight includes columns related to service contracts and end-of-life status. For detailed information, see [“Displaying Service Contract and EOL Data in the Physical Inventory Table” on page 57](#) [“Displaying Service Contract and EOL Data in the Physical Inventory Table” on page 57](#).

4. (Optional) Click **Export** at the top of the inventory page to export the table in CSV format. See [“Exporting Physical Inventory Information” on page 68](#).
5. Click **Return to Inventory View** to return to the device inventory page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Displaying Service Contract and EOL Data in the Physical Inventory Table on page 57](#)
- [Exporting Physical Inventory Information on page 68](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Viewing Physical Interfaces on page 58](#)
- [Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network on page 89](#)
- [Exporting the License Inventory on page 62](#)

- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)

## Displaying Service Contract and EOL Data in the Physical Inventory Table

**Problem** **Description:** As of Release 11.3 of Junos Space, the Physical Inventory table can include columns related to the part's service contract and end-of-life (EOL) status. The service contract data in this table is populated by the Service Now Devices table. The EOL data in this table is populated by the Service Insight Exposure Analyzer table. If Service Now or Service Insight is not installed, or if the required tables are empty, these columns are not displayed in the Physical Inventory table.

**Solution** To investigate missing service contract and EOL data:

1. Use the table column display filters to check whether the columns have been hidden. Select the columns you want. If the columns cannot be selected (are not listed), check your Service Now and Service Insight settings.
2. Check the Service Now Devices table for details about the devices managed with Junos Space Network Management Platform, including information about the service contract.

If you are unable to view service contract information, check the Service Now settings to ensure the following items have been properly configured:

- Service Now Organization. See Organizations Overview topic in the Service Now documentation.
  - Service Now Device. See Service Now Devices Overview topic in the Service Now documentation.
  - Service Now Device Group. See Associating Devices with a Device Group topic in the Service Now documentation.
  - Service Now Event Profile. See Event Profiles Overview topic in the Service Now documentation.
3. Check the Service Insight Exposure Analyzer table for details about the devices managed with Junos Space Network Management Platform, including information about EOL announcements.

The EOL Status column indicates whether EOL data is available or not. EOL data is available only if there is an EOL bulletin. EOL data is typically unavailable for newer products. If the Exposure Analyzer table does not contain records, there might be a problem with the Service Now configuration. Service Now manages the communication between Junos Space Network Management Platform and the Juniper Networks support organization, which is the originating source of EOL data. If the Service Insight Exposure Analyzer table is empty, check the following Service Now settings:

- Service Now Organization. See the Organizations Overview topic in the Service Now documentation.

- Service Now Device. See the Service Now Devices Overview topic in the Service Insight documentation.

**Related Documentation** • [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)

## Viewing Physical Interfaces

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays physical interfaces by device name, based on the device information in its database. You can view the operational status and administrative status of physical interfaces for one or more devices to troubleshoot problems.

Sorting is enabled for the physical interfaces view. If the interface status changes on the managed device, the information is not updated in Junos Space Network Management Platform until the device is resynchronized with the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

You can access the Physical Interfaces view either from the Devices Management page, or from within the Physical Inventory page.

To view the physical interfaces for devices from the Device Management page:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the device for which you want to view the physical interfaces.
3. Select **Device Inventory > View Physical Interfaces** from the Actions menu.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays a table containing the status of the physical interfaces for the device. [Table 15 on page 58](#) describes the information that can be displayed for the physical Interfaces. Some columns may be hidden. To expose them, mouse over any column head, click the down arrow that appears, select **Columns** from the resulting menu, and check the columns you want to see.

**Table 15: Physical Interfaces Columns**

Column	Description
Device Name	Configuration name of the device. This column is displayed by default.
Physical Interface Name	Standard information about the interface, in the format <i>type-/fpc/pic/port</i> , where <i>type</i> is the media type that identifies the network device; for example, ge-0/0/6.
IP Address	IP address for the interface
IPv6 Address	IPv6 address for the interface. The address is displayed only if an IPv6 address is configured on the device.
Logical Interfaces	Link to the table of logical interfaces for the device
MAC Address	MAC address of the device

Table 15: Physical Interfaces Columns (*continued*)

Column	Description
Operational Status	Operational status of the interface: up or down
Admin Status	Admin status of the interface: up or down
Link Level Type	Link level type of the physical interface
Link Type	Physical interface link type: full duplex or half duplex
Speed (Mbps)	Speed at which the interface is running
MTU	Maximum transmission unit size on the physical interface
Description	An optional description for this interface configured on the device. It can be any text string of 512 or fewer characters. Any longer string is truncated to 512. If there is no information, the column entry is blank.
Domain	Domain to which the device is assigned

4. Click **Return to Inventory View** at the top of the inventory page.

To view the physical interfaces from physical inventory page:

1. Select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the device that has the physical inventory of interest.
3. Select **Device Inventory > View Physical Inventory** from the Actions menu.

A tree grid is displayed with all the physical inventory elements of the device.

4. From the tree grid of the physical inventory, right-click the component and select **View Physical Interfaces**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays a table containing the status of the physical interfaces for the device. [Table 15 on page 58](#) describes the information that can be displayed for the physical Interfaces. Some columns may be hidden. To expose them, mouse over any column head, click the down arrow that appears, select **Columns** from the resulting menu, and check the columns you want to see.

5. Select **Return to Physical Inventory** at the top left of the display

#### Related Documentation

- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
- [Exporting the License Inventory on page 62](#)
- [Viewing Logical Interfaces on page 60](#)

## Viewing Logical Interfaces

You can view logical interfaces on a per-port basis or on a per-device or per-logical system basis. You can view the logical interface configurations for one or more devices or logical systems to troubleshoot problems.

You can access the Logical Interfaces view in either of two ways: from the Manage Devices inventory page, or from within the Physical Interfaces view. These two procedures are described separately below.

To view the logical interfaces configured for a selected device from the Manage Devices inventory page:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.  
A tabular list of devices appears.
2. Select the device for which you want to view logical interface information and select **Device Inventory > View Logical Interfaces** from the Actions menu.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the status of the logical interfaces for the selected device in a table. Its possible fields are described in [Table 16 on page 60](#). Some columns may be hidden. To expose them, mouse over any column head, click the down arrow that appears, select **Columns** from the resulting menu, and check the columns you want to see.

**Table 16: Logical Interfaces Columns**

Column	Description
Device Name	Configuration name of the device. This column is displayed by default.
Interface Name	Standard information about the interface, in the format <i>type-/fpc/pic/port/logical interface</i> , where <i>type</i> is the media type that identifies the network device; for example, ge-0/0/6.135.
IP Address	IP address for the logical interface
IPv6 Address	IPv6 address for the interface. The address is displayed only if an IPv6 address is configured on the device.
Encapsulation	Encapsulation type used on the logical interface
Vlan	VLAN ID for the logical interface
Description	An optional description configured for the interface. It can be any text string of 512 or fewer characters. Any longer string is truncated. If there is no information, the column entry is blank.
Domain	Domain to which the device is assigned

3. Select **Return to Inventory View** at the top left of the display.

**Related Documentation** • [Viewing Physical Interfaces on page 58](#)

## Viewing and Acknowledging Inventory Changes on Devices

You can view the list of inventory changes performed on the devices that are managed on Junos Space Network Management Platform. You can also acknowledge the inventory changes on the devices.

To view and acknowledge the list of inventory changes on devices:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page that appears displays the list of devices managed on Junos Space Platform.

2. Right-click the devices whose inventory changes you need to view or acknowledge and select **Device Inventory > View/Acknowledge Inventory Changes**.

The View Inventory Changes page is displayed.



**NOTE:** The **View/Acknowledge Inventory Changes** task is disabled if there are no pending and acknowledged inventory changes.

This page displays two tabs: Inventory Changes and Acknowledged Inventory Changes. By default, the Inventory Changes tab is displayed.

[Table 17 on page 61](#) describes the columns displayed on the Inventory Changes tab.

**Table 17: Inventory Changes Tab**

Column Name	Description
Id	ID of the inventory change
Device Name	Name of the device
Component Name	Name of the component on the device
Path	XPath of the component on the device
Serial Number	Serial number of the device
Part Number	Part number of the device
Operation	Type of inventory change performed: Added or Removed.
Date Time	Time at which the component was removed from or added to the device

3. To view the acknowledged inventory changes, select the **Acknowledged Inventory Changes** tab.

This tab displays the same columns as on the Inventory Changes tab and an additional column User. The User column specifies the username of the user who acknowledged the inventory change.

4. To acknowledge the inventory changes, select the **Inventory Changes** tab.
5. Select the inventory changes you need to acknowledge and click the Acknowledge icon on the tool bar.

The Inventory Changes information dialog box is displayed.

6. Click **OK** to confirm the inventory changes.

The inventory changes are acknowledged.

- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
  - [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)

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## Exporting the License Inventory

The Device Licence Inventory feature enables you to display the currently installed license inventory information for all DMI schema-based devices under Junos Space Network Management Platform management.

The license inventory is generated when the device is first discovered and synchronized in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

The licenses used by all Juniper Networks devices are based on SKUs, which represent lists of features. Each license includes a list of features that the license enables and information about those features. Sometimes the license information also includes the inventory keys of hardware or software elements upon which the license can be installed.



**NOTE:** To view the license(s) for Junos Space Network Management Platform itself, see [“Viewing Licenses” on page 803](#).

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This topic also covers:

- Absence of license
- Trial information
- Count-down information
- Date-based information

DMI enables each device family to maintain its own license catalog in the DMI Update Repository. The license catalog is a flat list of all the licenses used by a device family. The key for a license element is its SKU name. Each license element in the catalog includes a list of features that the license enables and information about each feature (that is, its



name and value). Optionally, the license element can also list the inventory keys of hardware or software elements and where it can be installed.

If the license inventory on the device is changed, the result depends on whether the network is the system of record or Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record. See [“Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview” on page 933](#).

If the network is the system of record, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically synchronizes with the managed device. You can also manually resynchronize the Junos Space Network Management Platform license database with the device by using the Resynchronize with Network action. See [“Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network” on page 89](#).

If Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record, neither automatic nor manual resynchronization is available.

Viewing device license inventory does not include pushing license keys to devices. You can, however, push licenses with the Configuration Editor to any device that has license keys in its configuration. You can export device license inventory information to a CSV file for use in other applications.

License inventory information shows individually installed licenses as well as a license usage summary, with statistics for various features.

To export the license inventory for a device:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page displays the devices managed in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select **Device Inventory > View License Inventory** from the Actions menu.

The License Inventory page displays the license information listed in [Table 18 on page 64](#).



**NOTE:** Need Counts in red indicate violations. In other words, entries in red indicate that you are using features that you are not licensed to use. You may also encounter the message that you have no licenses installed.

3. (Optional) View the list of licensed features for the selected license by double-clicking a license usage summary or clicking on the forward action icon to the left of a license usage summary.

The information displayed is described in [Table 19 on page 64](#).

4. (Optional) Click **Return to Inventory View** at the top of the inventory page.
5. (Optional) Click **Export** at the top of the inventory page, to export the license inventory information.

The Export Device License Information dialog box appears, displaying a link: Download license file for selected device (CSV format).

6. (Optional) Click the download link.

The Opening Device License-xxxxxxCSV dialog box appears, where xxxxxx represents a number.

7. Open the file with an application of your choice, or download the file by clicking **Save**.

The CSV file contains the fields described in [Table 19 on page 64](#) and [Table 20 on page 64](#). These fields are not populated if the information is not available for the selected license.



**NOTE:** Exporting device license information generates an audit log entry.

**Table 18: License Usage Summary Fields**

Field	Description
Feature name	Name of the licensed SKU or feature. It can be used to look up the license with Juniper Networks. Not all devices support this.
License count	Number of times an item has been licensed. This value may have contributions from more than one licensed SKU or feature. Alternatively, it may be 1, no matter how many times it has been licensed.
Used count	Number of times the feature is used. For some types of licenses, the license count will be 1, no matter how many times it is used. For capacity-based licensable items, if infringement is supported, the license count may exceed the given count, which has a corresponding effect on the need count.
Need count	Number of times the feature is used without a license. Not all devices can provide this information.
Given count	Number of instances of the feature that are provided by default.

**Table 19: License Feature or SKU Fields**

Field	Description
Feature Name	Name of the licensed SKU or feature. It can be used to look up the license with Juniper Networks. Not all devices support this.
Validity Type	The SKU or feature is considered permanent if it is not trial, count-down, or data-based.

**Table 20: Additional Fields in CSV Files**

Field	Description
State	Status of the license: valid, invalid, or expired. Only licenses marked as valid are considered when calculating the license count.

Table 20: Additional Fields in CSV Files (*continued*)

Field	Description
Version	
Type	Permanent, trial, and so on.
Start Date	Licensed feature starting date.
End Date	Licensed feature ending date.
Time Remaining	Licensed feature time remaining.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network on page 89](#)
- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)
- [Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview on page 933](#)

## Viewing and Exporting Software Inventory

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The Device Software Inventory feature enables you to display the currently installed software inventory information for all DMI schema-based devices under Junos Space Network Management Platform management.

The software inventory is generated when the device is first discovered and synchronized in Junos Space Network Management Platform. If the software inventory on the device is changed by a local user, the result depends on whether the network is the system of record or Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record. See [“Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview” on page 933](#).

If the network is the system of record, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically synchronizes with the managed device. You can also manually resynchronize the Junos Space Network Management Platform software database with the device by using the Resynchronize with Network action. See [“Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network” on page 89](#).

If Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record, neither automatic nor manual resynchronization is available. You can reset the device configuration from the values in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database if and when you want to do so.

You can export device software inventory information to a CSV file for use in other applications (steps 5 through 7).

To export the software inventory for a device:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page displays the devices managed in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select a device or devices by clicking the boxes next to their names, and then select **Device Inventory > View Software Inventory** from the Actions menu. You can sort the device column either by clicking the arrow in the column head or by mousing over the column head and clicking your choice of Sort Ascending or Sort Descending.

If you selected more than one device, the report is grouped by device name. You can expand or contract each section by clicking the icon to the left of each device name.

3. (Optional) You can control which columns are displayed by mousing over any column head and clicking Columns in the drop-down list, then checking the column names that you want. The Version column is redundant with the Major, Minor, and Revision columns. You might need only one or two of these.
4. (Optional) Click **Return to Inventory View** at the top of the software inventory page.
5. (Optional) Click **Export**, at the top of the inventory page, to export the software inventory information.

The Export Software Inventory dialog box appears, displaying a link: Download software inventory for selected device (CSV format).

6. (Optional) Click the download link.
7. Open the file with an application of your choice, or download the file by clicking **Save**. You can designate a filename and location.

The CSV file contains the following fields: Device Name, Product Model, Package Name, Version, Type, and Description, as detailed in [Table 21 on page 67](#), irrespective of the columns you have chosen to display on the screen. These fields are not populated if the information is not available for the selected software.

**Table 21: Software Inventory Fields**

Field	Description
Device Name	Name of the device on which this software inventory is present
Model	Model of this device – Possible device families include J Series, M Series, MX Series, TX Series, SRX Series, EX Series, BXOS Series, and QFX Series
Routing engine	On a device supporting multiple Routing Engines, indicates which Routing Engine is described
Package name	Name of the installed software package
Description	Description of the installed software package
Version	Version number of the installed software package
Type	Type of the installed software package; permitted values are operating-system, internal-package, and extension
Major	Major portion of the version number. For example, in version 11.4R1.14, the major portion is 11.
Minor	Minor portion of the version number. For example, in version 11.4R1.14, the minor portion is 4.
Revision number	Revision number of the package. For example, in version 11.4R1.14, the revision number is 1.14.

**Related Documentation**

- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network on page 89](#)
- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)
- [Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview on page 933](#)
- [Device Images and Scripts Overview on page 319](#)

## Exporting Physical Inventory Information

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You can view the list of devices managed through Junos Space Network Management Platform and export the device information to a comma-separated value (CSV) file from the Devices workspace. You can import this CSV file into other applications, such as those you use for asset management. The export task runs as a Junos Space Network Management Platform job.

You can view the device inventory summary in a tabular format from the Device Management task in the task tree.

To export the device inventory summary:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page displays the devices managed in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the devices you want to include in the device inventory report.
3. (Optional) To preview the device information before you export to the CSV file, select **Device Inventory > View Physical Inventory** from the Actions menu.

The physical inventory page appears.

You can expand the information in this view to see the details of each device. Click the plus sign (+) to the left of the device in the list.

If you want to change the content of the report, select the **Return to Inventory View** link in the top-left corner to display the device summary table again. You can make a new selection or continue with the export.

4. Select **Device Inventory > Export Physical Inventory** from the Actions menu to create the CSV file.

The Export Inventory dialog box appears.

5. Click either the **Export Selected** button or the **Export All** button to begin creating the CSV file.

Clicking an export button starts a Junos Space Network Management Platform job that creates and saves the CSV report. When the job is completed, the Export Inventory Job Status report indicates the job is 100% complete.

6. Click the **Download** link in the Export Inventory Job Status report to download the CSV file.

The CSV file you have downloaded displays the physical inventory details such as the name of the device, chassis, name of the module, name of the sub module, name of the sub sub module, name of the sub sub sub module, model number of the device, model of the device, part number of the device, revision number of the device, serial number of the device, and the description provided for the device.

You can import this CSV file into other applications, such as those you might use for asset management.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Inventory Overview on page 22](#)
  - [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
  - [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
  - [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
  - [Device Discovery Overview on page 137](#)

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## Viewing Associated Scripts

You can view the scripts deployed on a device to get more information about the script type, version, and activation status.

To view the scripts associated with the devices:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page displays the devices managed in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the devices for which you want to view the associated scripts.
3. Select **Device Inventory > View Associated Scripts** from the Actions menu.

The View Associated Scripts page is displayed. This page displays all the scripts that are deployed on the devices you have selected. You can view the script name, script type, staged version of the script, latest version of the script, and the activation status of the script.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Inventory Overview on page 22](#)

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## Executing a Promoted Script on a Device

You execute a promoted script from the Devices workspace. You can execute a promoted script on a device, the physical interface of a device, the logical interface of a device, or the physical inventor of a device.

To execute a promoted script on a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Right-click the device on which you want to execute the promoted script and select **Device Operations > Select the Promoted Script** from the Actions menu.

The Promoted script that appears satisfies the following criteria:

- It is associated and enabled on the selected device.
  - Advanced Xpath Processing in Junos Space Network Management Platform settings is enabled.
  - The context of the script matches the context of the selected device.
3. Enter the values for the parameters.
  4. (Optional) To schedule a time for Execution, select the Schedule at a later time check box and specify the date and time when the script has to be executed.
  5. Click **Execute**.

The Script Execution Job Results window is displayed.

The results page displays following information-Device name, Entity name, Script Execution status and Script Execution Results. Here the result HTML is processed and rendered, thus enabling the user to easily read and understand the Script Execution Results. It also includes the progress bar indicating the status of Script Execution Job. If there is ONCLOSESTRING then the Result page will get closed automatically when the ONCLOSESTRING matches the script execution result string.



**NOTE:** When the Script Execution Job is scheduled, the Script Execution Job Results window does not appear, instead Job dialog box appears displaying a link to the Job ID. The user can click the link to view the status of this task on the Manage Jobs page. On double clicking the task, Script Management Job status window appears. The user can click on View Results link under Description column to view the results of Script Execution. Here the result HTML is processed and rendered, thus enabling the user to easily read and understand the Script Execution Results.

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Click **Cancel** to return to the Device Management page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Promoting Scripts Overview on page 333](#)



## Executing a Script on a Physical Inventory Component

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to trigger the execution of scripts on one or more devices simultaneously. Commit and event scripts are automatically activated after they are enabled. Commit scripts are triggered every time a commit is called on the device and event scripts are triggered every time an event occurs on the device or if a time is specified.

To execute a script on the physical inventory component of a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the device and select **Device Inventory > View Physical Inventory** from the Actions menu.

3. Right-click a physical inventory element for which the script has to be applied and select **Execute Scripts**.

The Execute Scripts page is displayed. This page displays the list of scripts that match the context and are enabled and associated with the devices.

4. Select a script from the list.

- You can also filter the list by using tags and then select a script. To filter the list by using tags:

- a. Click the **Select by tags** option button.
- b. From the **Select by tags** drop-down list, select an appropriate tag.
- c. Click **OK**.

The list of scripts is filtered by the tag you selected.

- d. Select a script from the filtered list.

5. (Optional) To enter the values for the parameters of the script, click the appropriate cell in the Value column.

- If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Password field, the value is hidden.
- If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Confirm Password field, a dialog box is displayed. Enter the password again and click **OK**.

6. You can execute the script now or schedule this task for later:

To execute the script later:

- a. Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
- b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.
- c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.

To execute the script now:

- Click **Execute**.
7. If you selected to apply the script now, the Script Results page is displayed. This page shows the progress and status of the job.



**NOTE:** If you wait for the job to complete, you can view the job results. Click **Close**.

If you scheduled this task for later, the Job Information dialog box that appears displays the schedule information. Click **OK**.

Click **Cancel** to return to the Device Management page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Applying a CLI Configlet to a Physical Inventory Element on page 78](#)

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## Executing a Promoted Script on a Physical Inventory

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You execute a promoted script from the Devices workspace. You can execute a promoted script on a device, the physical interface of a device, the logical interface of a device, or the physical inventor of a device.

To execute a promoted script on a physical inventory component:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Right-click the device with the physical inventory component on which you want to execute the promoted script and select **Device Inventory > View Physical Inventory** from the contextual menu.
3. Right-click the physical inventory component and select **Promoted Script** from the contextual menu.

The Promoted script that appears satisfies the following criteria:

- It is associated and enabled on the selected device.
  - Advanced Xpath Processing in Junos Space Network Management Platform settings is enabled.
  - The context of the script matches the context of the selected physical inventory component.
4. Enter the values for the parameters.
  5. (Optional) To schedule a time for Execution, select the Schedule at a later time check box and specify the date and time when the script has to be executed.
  6. Click **Execute**.

The Script Execution Job Results window is displayed.

The results page displays following information-Device name, Entity name, Script Execution status and Script Execution Results. Here the result HTML is processed and rendered, thus enabling the user to easily read and understand the Script Execution Results. It also includes the progress bar indicating the status of Script Execution Job. If there is ONCLOSESTRING then the Result page will get closed automatically when the ONCLOSESTRING matches the script execution result string.



**NOTE:** When the Script Execution Job is scheduled, the Script Execution Job Results window does not appear, instead Job dialog box appears displaying a link to the Job ID. The user can click the link to view the status of this task on the Manage Jobs page. On double clicking the task, Script Management Job status window appears. The user can click on View Results link under Description column to view the results of Script Execution. Here the result HTML is processed and rendered, thus enabling the user to easily read and understand the Script Execution Results.

Click **Cancel** to return to the View Physical Inventory page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Promoting Scripts Overview on page 333](#)

## Executing a Script on a Physical Interface

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to trigger the execution of op scripts on one or more devices simultaneously. Commit and event scripts are automatically activated after they are enabled. Commit scripts are triggered every time a commit is called on the device and event scripts are triggered every time an event occurs on the device or if a time is specified.

To execute a script on the physical interface of a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the device and select **Device Inventory > View Physical Interfaces** from the Actions menu.

The View Physical Interfaces page is displayed.

3. Right-click a physical interface for which the script has to be applied and select **Execute Scripts**.

The Execute Scripts page is displayed. This page displays the list of scripts that match the context and are enabled and associated with the devices.

4. Select the script from the list.

- You can also filter the list by using tags and then select a script. To filter the list by using tags:
  - a. Click the **Select by tags** option button.
  - b. From the **Select by tags** drop-down list, select an appropriate tag.
  - c. Click **OK**.

The list of scripts is filtered by the tag you selected.

- d. Select a script from the filtered list.

5. (Optional) To enter the values for the parameters of the script, click the appropriate cell in the Value column.

- If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Password field, the value you entered is hidden.
- If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Confirm Password field, a pop-up window is displayed. Enter the password again and click **OK**.

6. You can execute the script now or schedule this task for later:

To execute the script later:

- a. Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
- b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.
- c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.

To execute the script now:

- Click **Execute**.

7. If you selected to apply the script now, the Script Results page is displayed. This page shows the progress and status of the job.



**NOTE:** If you wait for the job to complete, you can view the job results. Click **Close**.

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If you scheduled this task for later, the Job Information dialog box that appears displays the schedule information. Click **OK**.

Click **Cancel** to return to the Device Management page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Executing Scripts on Devices on page 102](#)
- [Executing a Script on a Logical Interface on page 76](#)

## Executing a Promoted Script on a Physical Interface

You execute a promoted script from the Devices workspace. You can execute a promoted script on a device, the physical interface of a device, the logical interface of a device, or the physical inventor of a device.

To execute a promoted script on a physical interface:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Right-click the device with the physical interface on which you want to execute the promoted script and select **Device Inventory > View Physical Interfaces** from the contextual menu.
3. Right-click the physical interface and select **Promoted Script** from the contextual menu.

The Promoted script that appears satisfies the following criteria:

- It is associated and enabled on the selected device.
  - Advanced Xpath Processing in Junos Space Network Management Platform settings is enabled.
  - The context of the script matches the context of the selected physical interface.
4. Enter the values for the parameters.
  5. (Optional) To schedule a time for Execution, select the Schedule at a later time check box and specify the date and time when the script has to be executed.
  6. Click **Execute**.

The Script Execution Job Results window is displayed.

The results page displays following information-Device name, Entity name, Script Execution status and Script Execution Results. Here the result HTML is processed and rendered, thus enabling the user to easily read and understand the Script Execution Results. It also includes the progress bar indicating the status of Script Execution Job. If there is ONCLOSESTRING then the Result page will get closed automatically when the ONCLOSESTRING matches the script execution result string.



**NOTE:** When the Script Execution Job is scheduled, the Script Execution Job Results window does not appear, instead Job dialog box appears displaying a link to the Job ID. The user can click the link to view the status of this task on the Manage Jobs page. On double clicking the task, Script Management Job status window appears. The user can click on View Results link under Description column to view the results of Script Execution. Here the result HTML is processed and rendered, thus enabling the user to easily read and understand the Script Execution Results.

Click **Cancel** to return to the View Physical Interface page.

**Related Documentation**

- [Promoting Scripts Overview on page 333](#)

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## Executing a Script on a Logical Interface

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to trigger the execution of op scripts on one or more devices simultaneously. Commit and event scripts are automatically activated after they are enabled. Commit scripts are triggered every time a commit is called on the device and event scripts are triggered every time an event occurs on the device or if a time is specified.

To execute a script on the logical interface of a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the device and select **Device Inventory > View Logical Interfaces** from the Actions menu.

The View Logical Interfaces page is displayed.

3. Right-click a logical interface for which the script has to be applied and select **Execute Scripts**.

The Execute Scripts page is displayed. This page displays the list of scripts that match the context and are enabled and associated with the devices.

4. Select the script from the list.

- You can also filter the list by using tags and then select a script. To filter the list by using tags:

- a. Click the **Select by tags** option button.
- b. From the **Select by tags** drop-down list, select an appropriate tag.
- c. Click **OK**.

The list of scripts is filtered by the tag you selected.

- d. Select a script from the filtered list.

5. (Optional) To enter the values for the parameters of the script, click the appropriate cell in the Value column.

- If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Password field, the value you entered is hidden.
- If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Confirm Password field, a pop-up window is displayed. Enter the password again and click **OK**.

6. You can execute the script now or schedule this task for later:

To execute the script later:

- a. Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
- b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.
- c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.

To execute the script now:

- Click **Execute**.
7. If you selected to apply the script now, the Script Results page is displayed. This page shows the progress and status of the job.



**NOTE:** If you wait for the job to complete, you can view the job results. Click **Close**.

If you scheduled this task for later, the Job Information dialog box that appears displays the schedule information. Click **OK**.

Click **Cancel** to return to the Device Management page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Executing Scripts on Devices on page 102](#)
- [Executing a Script on a Physical Interface on page 73](#)

## Executing a Promoted Script on a Logical Interface

You execute a promoted script from the Devices workspace. You can execute a promoted script on a device, the physical interface of a device, the logical interface of a device, or the physical inventor of a device.

To execute a promoted script on a logical interface:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Right-click the device with the logical interface on which you want to execute the promoted script and select **Device Inventory > View Logical Interfaces** from the contextual menu.
3. Right-click the logical interface and select **Promoted Script** from the contextual menu.

The Promoted script that appears satisfies the following criteria:

- It is associated and enabled on the selected device.
- Advanced Xpath Processing in Junos Space Network Management Platform settings is enabled.
- The context of the script matches the context of the selected logical interface.

4. Enter the values for the parameters.
5. (Optional) To schedule a time for Execution, select the Schedule at a later time check box and specify the date and time when the script has to be executed.
6. Click **Execute**.

The Script Execution Job Results window is displayed.

The results page displays following information-Device name, Entity name, Script Execution status and Script Execution Results. Here the result HTML is processed and rendered, thus enabling the user to easily read and understand the Script Execution Results. It also includes the progress bar indicating the status of Script Execution Job. If there is ONCLOSESTRING then the Result page will get closed automatically when the ONCLOSESTRING matches the script execution result string.



**NOTE:** When the Script Execution Job is scheduled, the Script Execution Job Results window does not appear, instead Job dialog box appears displaying a link to the Job ID. The user can click the link to view the status of this task on the Manage Jobs page. On double clicking the task, Script Management Job status window appears. The user can click on View Results link under Description column to view the results of Script Execution. Here the result HTML is processed and rendered, thus enabling the user to easily read and understand the Script Execution Results.

Click **Cancel** to return to the View Logical Interface page.

**Related Documentation**

- [Promoting Scripts Overview on page 333](#)

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## Applying a CLI Configlet to a Physical Inventory Element

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CLI Configlets are configuration tools provided by Junos OS that enables the user to apply a configuration onto a device by reducing configuration complexity. A CLI Configlet is a configuration template that is transformed into a CLI configuration string before being applied to a device. You apply a CLI Configlet to the physical inventory element of a device to push the configuration from the CLI Configlet to the device.

To apply a CLI configlet to the physical inventory element:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select a device and select **Device Inventory > View Physical Inventory**.

The View Physical Inventory page is displayed.

3. Right-click a physical inventory element for which the CLI Configlet has to be applied and select **Apply CLI Configlet**.



The Apply CLI Configlet page is displayed. This page displays the list of CLI Configlets categorized by context and device family.

4. (Optional) To view the context:

- a. Click the **View Context** link.

The **Context** dialog box is displayed.

- b. Click **OK**.

5. You can filter the list of CLI Configlets that you want to apply to the physical inventory element manually or by using tags.

- To filter the CLI Configlets manually, enter the search criteria in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of CLI Configlets are further filtered by the search criteria.

- To filter the CLI Configlets by using tags:

- a. Click the **Select by tags** option button.

The Search field disappears.

- b. From the **Select by tags** drop-down list, select an appropriate tag.

- c. Click **OK**.

The list of CLI Configlets are further filtered by the tag you selected.



**NOTE:** This filtered view is retained even when you navigate to other inventory landing pages.

6. Select the CLI Configlet from the filtered list.

7. (Optional) To enter the values for the parameters of the CLI Configlet, click the appropriate cell in the Value column.

- If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Password field, the value you entered is hidden.
- If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Confirm Password field, a pop-up window is displayed. Enter the password again and click **OK**.

8. (Optional) If you want to apply the CLI Configlet later:

- a. Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
- b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.
- c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.

9. Click **Next**.

You can preview the configuration in the CLI Configlet in the Preview area.

10. To validate the CLI Configlet on the physical inventory element, click **Validate**.

The Validate Configlet progress bar is displayed. When the validation is complete, the result of the validation is displayed in the Validation Result dialog box. If the validation is unsuccessful, the details of the error are displayed in the dialog box.

11. (Optional) To select a different CLI Configlet or reschedule the workflow, click **Back**.
12. Click **Apply**.

If you selected to apply the CLI Configlet now, the Configlets Results page is displayed. This page shows the progress and status of the job.



**NOTE:** If you wait for the job to complete, you can view the job results. Click **Close**.

If you scheduled this task for later, the Job Information dialog box that appears displays the schedule information. Click **OK**.

Click **Cancel** to return to the Device Management page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [CLI Configlets Workflow on page 267](#)
- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Applying a CLI Configlet to a Physical Interface on page 80](#)
- [Applying a CLI Configlet to a Logical Interface on page 82](#)

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## Applying a CLI Configlet to a Physical Interface

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CLI Configlets are configuration tools provided by Junos OS that enables the user to apply a configuration onto a device by reducing configuration complexity. A CLI Configlet is a configuration template that is transformed into a CLI configuration string before being applied to a device. You apply a CLI Configlet to a physical interface of a device to push the configuration from the CLI Configlet to the device.

To apply a CLI Configlet to a physical interface:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select a device and select **Device Inventory > View Physical Interfaces** from the Actions menu.

The View Physical Interfaces page is displayed.

3. Right-click a physical interface for which the CLI Configlet has to be applied and select **Apply CLI Configlet**.

The Apply CLI Configlet page is displayed. This page displays the list of CLI Configlets categorized by context and device family.

4. (Optional) To view the context:

- a. Click the **View Context** link.

The **Context** dialog box is displayed.

- b. Click **OK**.

5. You can filter the list of CLI Configlets that you want to apply to the physical interface manually or by using tags.

- To filter the CLI Configlets manually, enter the search criteria in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of CLI Configlets are further filtered by the search criteria.

- To filter the CLI Configlets by using tags:

- a. Click the **Select by tags** option button.

The Search field disappears.

- b. From the **Select by tags** drop-down list, select an appropriate tag.

- c. Click **OK**.

The list of CLI Configlets are further filtered by the tag you selected.



**NOTE:** This filtered view is retained even when you navigate to other inventory landing pages.

6. Select the CLI Configlet from the filtered list.
7. (Optional) To enter the value for the parameters of the CLI Configlet, click the appropriate cell in the Value column.
  - If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Password field, the value you entered is hidden.
  - If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Confirm Password field, a pop-up window is displayed. Enter the password again and click **OK**.
8. (Optional) If you want to apply the CLI Configlet later:
  - a. Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
  - b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.
  - c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.
9. Click **Next**.

You can preview the configuration in the CLI Configlet in the Preview area.

10. To validate this CLI Configlet on the physical interface, click **Validate**.

The Validate Configlet progress bar is displayed. When the validation is complete, the result of the validation is displayed in the Validation Result dialog box. If the validation is unsuccessful, the details of the error are displayed in the dialog box.

11. (Optional) To select a different CLI Configlet or reschedule the workflow, click **Back**.
12. Click **Apply**.

If you selected to apply the CLI Configlet now, the Configlets Results page is displayed. This page shows the progress and status of the job.



**NOTE:** If you wait for the job to complete, you can view the job results. Click **Close**.

If you scheduled this task for later, the Job Information dialog box that appears displays the schedule information. Click **OK**.

Click **Cancel** to return to the Device Management page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [CLI Configlets Workflow on page 267](#)
- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Applying a CLI Configlet to a Logical Interface on page 82](#)

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## Applying a CLI Configlet to a Logical Interface

CLI Configlets are configuration tools provided by Junos OS that enables the user to apply a configuration onto that device by reducing configuration complexity. A CLI Configlet is a configuration template that is transformed into a CLI configuration string before being applied to a device. You apply a CLI Configlet to the logical interface of a device to push the configuration in the CLI Configlet to the device.

To apply a CLI Configlet to the logical interface:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.  
The Device Management page is displayed.
2. Select a device and select **Device Inventory > View Logical Interfaces** from the Actions menu.  
The View Logical Interfaces page is displayed.
3. Right-click a logical interface for which the CLI Configlet must be applied and select **Apply CLI Configlet**.  
The Apply CLI Configlet page is displayed. This page displays the list of CLI Configlets that are categorized by context and device family.
4. (Optional) To view the context:
  - a. Click the **View Context** link.  
The **Context** dialog box is displayed.
  - b. Click **OK**.

5. You can filter the list of CLI Configlets that you want to apply to the logical interface manually or by using tags.

- To filter CLI Configlets manually, enter the search criteria in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of CLI Configlets are further filtered by the search criteria.

- To filter the CLI Configlets by using tags:
  - a. Click the **Select by tags** option button.

The Search field disappears.

- b. From the **Select by tags** drop-down list, select an appropriate tag.
- c. Click **OK**.

The list of CLI Configlets are further filtered by the tag you selected.



**NOTE:** This filtered view is retained even when you navigate to other inventory landing pages.

6. Select the CLI Configlet from the filtered list.
7. (Optional) To enter the values for the parameters of the CLI Configlet, click the appropriate cell in the Value column.
  - If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Password field, the value you entered is hidden.
  - If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Confirm Password field, a pop-up window is displayed. Enter the password again and click **OK**.
8. (Optional) If you want to apply the CLI Configlet later:
  - a. Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
  - b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.
  - c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.
9. Click **Next**.
 

You can preview the configuration in the CLI Configlet in the Preview area.
10. To validate the CLI Configlet on the logical interface, click **Validate**.
 

The Validate Configlet progress bar is displayed. When the validation is complete, the result of the validation is displayed in the Validation Result dialog box. If the validation is unsuccessful, the details of the error are displayed in the dialog box.
11. (Optional) To select a different CLI Configlet or reschedule the workflow, click **Back**.
 

You are redirected to the previous page.
12. Click **Apply**.

If you selected to apply the CLI Configlet now, the Configlets Results page is displayed. This page shows the progress and status of the job.



**NOTE:** If you wait for the job to complete, you can view the job results. Click **Close**.

If you scheduled this task for later, the Job Information dialog box that appears displays the schedule information. Click **OK**.

Click **Cancel** to return to the Device Management page.

#### Related Documentation

- [CLI Configlets Workflow on page 267](#)
- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Applying a CLI Configlet to a Physical Interface on page 80](#)

## Viewing Staged Images on a Device

You can view images staged on a device from the Device Management page. You can also verify the checksum from this page. Currently, you cannot view the images staged on an LSYS type device by using this workflow.

To view the images staged on a device:

1. From the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the device for which you want to view the staged images and select **Device Inventory > View Staged Images** from the Actions menu.

The View Staged Images page is displayed. [Table 22 on page 84](#) describes the columns displayed on this page.

**Table 22: View Staged Images Page**

Column Name	Description
Device Name	Name of the device
Image Name	Name of the device image
IP Address	IP address of the device
Platform	Platform to which the device belongs

Table 22: View Staged Images Page (*continued*)

Column Name	Description
Checksum Status	Whether the device image on the Junos Space server and the device are the same: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the status is Valid, the checksum values of the device image on the Junos Space server and the device match.</li> <li>If the status is Invalid, the checksum values do not match.</li> <li>If the status is NA, the selected image is not staged on the device yet.</li> </ul>
Last Checksum Time	Time when the checksum was last verified  For a device on which the selected image is not staged yet, this column displays NA.

- After you view the image staged on the device, click **Back** at the top of the View Staged Images page to return to the Device Management page.



**NOTE:** You can select multiple devices on the Device Management page to view the images staged on these devices. Click the '+' symbol next to the device to view the images staged on the device. The View Staged Images page lists only the devices on which the images are staged. If you select a device that does not have staged images, this device is not displayed on the View Staged Images page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
- [Staging Device Images on page 340](#)
- [Deleting Staged Images on a Device on page 85](#)

## Deleting Staged Images on a Device

You can delete images staged on a device from the Device Management page. Currently, you cannot delete the images staged on an LSYS type device by using this workflow..

To delete the images staged on a device:

- From the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.  
The Device Management page is displayed.
- Select the device from which you want to delete the staged images and select **Device Inventory > View Staged Images** from the Actions menu.  
The View Staged Images page is displayed.
- Select the staged images that you want to delete from the device.
- Click the Delete Images icon on the Actions menu.

A job is created. You can view the status of the job on the Job Management page.

5. After you delete the staged images on a device, click **Back** at the top of the View Staged Devices page to return to the Device Management page.



**NOTE:** You can select multiple devices on the Device Management page to delete the images staged on these devices. Click the “+” symbol next to the each device, select the staged images, and click the Delete Images icon on the Actions menu. The View Staged Images page lists only the devices on which the images are staged. If you select a device that does not have staged images, this device is not displayed on the View Staged Images page.

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**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
- [Staging Device Images on page 340](#)
- [Viewing Staged Images on a Device on page 84](#)



## CHAPTER 5

# Device Operations

- [Cloning a Device in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 87](#)
- [Deleting Devices on page 89](#)
- [Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network on page 89](#)
- [Looking Glass Overview on page 90](#)
- [Executing Commands by Using Looking Glass on page 92](#)
- [Exporting Looking Glass Results in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 93](#)
- [Understanding Logical Systems for SRX Series Services Gateways on page 94](#)
- [Creating a Logical System \(LSYS\) on page 95](#)
- [Deleting Logical Systems on page 96](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Device for a Logical System on page 97](#)
- [Viewing Logical Systems for a Physical Device on page 97](#)
- [Putting a Device in RMA State and Reactivating Its Replacement on page 98](#)
- [Applying a CLI Configlet to a Device on page 100](#)
- [Executing Scripts on Devices on page 102](#)
- [Executing Scripts on Devices Locally with JUISE on page 103](#)
- [Modifying the Serial Number of a Device on page 105](#)
- [Rebooting Devices on page 106](#)
- [Creating Device Partitions on page 107](#)
- [Deleting Device Partitions on page 108](#)
- [Modifying Device Partitions on page 108](#)

### Cloning a Device in Junos Space Network Management Platform

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You clone devices to create copies of managed and modeled devices in Junos Space Network Management Platform. You can clone modeled devices even if they are in the Modeled or Waiting for Deployment state. You cannot clone unmanaged devices in Junos Space Platform. The cloned copy of the device is displayed by default as being in the Modeled state on the Device Management page.



**NOTE:** You need to activate a cloned device by using the Activate workflow to manage the device with Junos Space Platform.

To clone a device in Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page that appears displays the list of devices that exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the device to clone and select **Device Operations > Clone Device** from the Actions menu.

The Clone Device page is displayed. The device family and platform of the device are displayed on this page.

3. In the **Clone Device Name** field, enter the name of the device.

The name of the cloned device should start and end with letters or numbers and cannot exceed 255 characters. The hyphen (-) and underscore (\_) are the only special characters allowed. Leading and trailing spaces are not allowed.

4. In the **Number of Devices** field, use the up and down arrows to specify the number of devices to be cloned using this workflow.

The default value is 1.

5. (Optional) Select the **Image Upgrade/Downgrade** check box to upgrade or downgrade the cloned device to a specific Junos OS version.

6. (Optional) From the **Device Image** drop-down list, select the device image that contains the Junos OS version to which you want to upgrade or downgrade the devices.

7. Click **Clone**.

You are redirected to the Device Management page. When the device is cloned, the device is added to the Device Management page. The managed status of this device is set to Modeled.



**NOTE:** Devices created using this workflow are given the original name of the device appended with “\_#” where # is a number. The devices are numbered from 1 through the value you specified for the number of devices. For example, if you clone a device named “device” and create three devices, they are named “device\_1,” “device\_2,” and “device\_3.”

#### Related Documentation

- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Activating a Modeled or Cloned Device in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 156](#)

## Deleting Devices

You can delete devices from Junos Space Network Management Platform. Deleting a device removes all device configuration and device inventory information from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

If provisioning services are associated with a device that you want to delete, you must remove the provisioning services before deleting the device.

To delete devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Select the devices you want to delete and select **Device Operations > Delete Devices** from the Actions menu.

The Delete Devices pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Confirm**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform deletes all device configuration and inventory information for the selected devices from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

### Related Documentation

- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
- [Viewing Physical Interfaces on page 58](#)
- [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)

## Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network

If the network is the system of record, you can resynchronize a managed device at any time. For example, when a managed device is updated by a device administrator from the device's native GUI or CLI, you can resynchronize the device configuration in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database with the physical device. (If Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record, this capability is not available. See [“Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview” on page 933](#).)

To resynchronize a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Select the devices you want to resynchronize and select **Device Operations > Resynchronize with Network** from the Actions menu.

The Resynchronize Devices pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Confirm**.

When a resynchronization job is scheduled to run but another resynchronization job on the same device is in progress, Junos Space Network Management Platform delays the scheduled resynchronization job. The time delay is determined by the damper interval that you set from the application workspace. By default the time delay is 20 seconds. The scheduled job is delayed as long as the other resynchronization job to the same device is in progress. When the job that is currently running finishes, the scheduled resynchronization job starts. See [“Modifying Junos Space Application Settings” on page 809](#).



**NOTE:** You can check whether a managed device was resynchronized with the network, from the Job Details page. To go to the Job Details page, double-click the ID of the resynchronization job on the Job Management page. The Description column on this page specifies whether the managed device was resynchronized with the network. If the managed device was not resynchronized with the network, the column lists the reason for failure.

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**Related Documentation**

- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)
- [Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview on page 933](#)
- [Device Inventory Overview on page 22](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
- [Viewing Physical Interfaces on page 58](#)
- [Exporting the License Inventory on page 62](#)

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## Looking Glass Overview

You use the Looking Glass feature to view device configurations by executing basic CLI commands on the Junos Space user interface. You can execute these commands on multiple devices and compare the configurations and runtime information in these devices. You can execute the following types of commands by using Looking Glass: **show**, **ping**, **test**, and **traceroute**.

The commands that are supported and stored in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database are displayed on the Looking Glass page. When you type the first few letters of the command, the suggestion list displays the commands that are supported, stored, and begin with the letters that you typed.

If you enter a **show** command and do not find any suggestions on the suggestion list, enter the complete command and click the **Refresh Response** button to execute the command.



**NOTE:** You cannot execute the following types of command by using Looking Glass: **request**, **monitor**, **op**, **restart**, and **clear**.

With Looking Glass, you can perform the following tasks:

- Select a maximum of ten devices to execute commands
- View the outputs of the commands that you executed on multiple devices in two formats: Format Text view and Table view. The Format Text view displays the command output in plain-text format. The Table view displays the information in a format that resembles the Device Management page in Junos Space Platform.
- Export the results of the executed command in CSV or DOC format
- Configure a timeout interval to stop executing commands on some devices that take a long time to respond with results. The results for the devices that allowed the commands to be executed within the timeout interval are displayed. The default timeout interval is 120 seconds. You can modify the **Looking Glass Device response timeout in secs** option on the Modify Application Settings page.

You must have the privileges to use Looking Glass on a device. Without permissions to manage a device, you cannot use Looking Glass on the device.



**NOTE:** You cannot use Looking Glass to check the configuration settings on logical systems (LSYS).

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Executing Commands by Using Looking Glass on page 92](#)
- [Exporting Looking Glass Results in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 93](#)

## Executing Commands by Using Looking Glass

---

You use Looking Glass to run some commands on a device from the Junos Space user interface. The following types of commands are supported: **show**, **ping**, **test**, and **traceroute**. If you enter an unsupported command, the following message is displayed: **Looking glass supports only the commands without '|', '<' and '>' and starting with ping/show/test/traceroute.**

Before you start executing commands by using Looking Glass, ensure that you have configured the **Looking Glass Device response timeout in secs** option on the Modify Application Settings page. This setting defines the maximum time that Junos Space Network Management Platform waits to collect the command output. The default timeout interval is 120 seconds.

To run a supported command on a device by using Looking Glass:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page that appears lists all the devices that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the devices on which you want to run the **show** command and select **Device Operations > Looking Glass** from the Actions menu.

The Looking Glass page is displayed.

3. (Optional) By default, a green check mark is displayed against all the devices, which indicates that all the devices are selected. To select only a few devices, press the Ctrl key and select the devices by clicking the appropriate device icons.

A green check mark is displayed against the selected devices.

4. In the **Execute Command** field, enter a command or the first few letters of the command.

A list of suggestions is displayed. The suggestions include only those commands that are present in the Junos Space Platform database and that can be executed on the devices currently selected.

Lengthy commands that do not fit in the Execute Command field are truncated and displayed with periods (.); for example **CLI\_COMMAND...**

Mouse over the truncated view of the command to view the full command.



**NOTE:** If the command that you are running requires your input, replace the part of the command shown as text in angle brackets with your own data. For example, replace **<slot>** in **show chassis routing-engine <slot>** with the slot number, as in **show chassis routing-engine 1**.

---

You can also select a command from the list of commands in this field.

5. (Optional) If you typed the entire command or selected a command from the list, click **Refresh Response** or press Enter.

The command is executed on the devices. A progress bar indicates that the command is being executed.

When the command execution is complete, the results are displayed below the Execute Command field. The command that you entered or selected is displayed beside the Refresh Response button. The output of the command executed on these devices is displayed one below the other. Scroll the results to view the output from these devices.



**NOTE:** If one of the devices on which you executed the command takes too long to respond with results, the results from this device are omitted and a **Request timeout** message is displayed in a dialog box. The command output for other devices on which the command is successfully executed is displayed.

6. (Optional) The Format Text view is the default view of the output. To change the view of the output, click the Table view icon.
7. (Optional) To view the output for a subset of devices, press the Ctrl key and select the devices whose output you want to view by clicking the appropriate device icons.
8. Click **OK** to exit the Looking Glass page.

An audit log entry is generated for this task.

#### Related Documentation

- [Looking Glass Overview on page 90](#)
- [Exporting Looking Glass Results in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 93](#)

## Exporting Looking Glass Results in Junos Space Network Management Platform

You export Looking Glass results to save the output of the commands you executed by using Looking Glass. You can export the results in Format Text or Table View to your local computer. The ZIP file contains device-specific CSV or DOC files. If you export the results in Format Text view, device-specific DOC files are downloaded. If you export the results in Table view, device-specific CSV files are downloaded.

To export Looking Glass results:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page that appears lists all devices that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the devices on which you want to run the **show** command and select **Device Operations > Looking Glass** from the Actions menu.

The Looking Glass page is displayed.

3. In the **Execute Command** field, enter a command or the first few letters of the command.

A list of suggestions is displayed. The suggestions include only those commands that are present in the Junos Space Platform database and that can be executed on the devices currently selected.

You can also select a command from the list of commands in this field.

4. (Optional) If you typed the entire command or selected a command from the list, click **Refresh Response** or press Enter.

The command is executed on the devices. A progress bar indicates that the command is being executed.

When the command execution is complete, the results are displayed below the Execute Command field. The output of the command executed on these devices is displayed one below the other. Scroll the results to view the output from these devices.

5. To select the view that you want to export, click the appropriate icon: Format Text view or Table view.

By default the results are displayed in the Format Text view.

6. Click the Export Results icon.

The Export Results dialog box is displayed.



**NOTE:** The icon appears dimmed if the results are not displayed when you execute the command.

7. Click **OK** and save the ZIP file to your local computer.

The ZIP file contains device-specific CSV or DOC files with the command output. To help you identify the files easily, the files are named after the device.

Click **OK** to exit the Looking Glass page.

An audit log is generated for this task.

**Related Documentation**

- [Looking Glass Overview on page 90](#)
- [Executing Commands by Using Looking Glass on page 92](#)

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## Understanding Logical Systems for SRX Series Services Gateways

Logical systems for SRX Series devices enable you to partition a single device into secure contexts. Each logical system has its own discrete administrative domain, logical interfaces, routing instances, security firewall and other security features. By transforming an SRX Series device into a multitenant logical systems device, you can give various departments, organizations, customers, and partners—depending on your environment—private use of portions of its resources and a private view of the device. Using logical systems, you can share system and underlying physical machine resources



among discrete user logical systems and the master logical system. The logical systems feature runs with the Junos operating system (Junos OS) on SRX1400, SRX3400, SRX3600, SRX5600, and SRX5800 devices.

For detailed information about understanding and configuring logical systems for SRX series services gateways, see *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*

#### Related Documentation

- [Viewing the Physical Device for a Logical System on page 97](#)
- [Viewing Logical Systems for a Physical Device on page 97](#)
- [Creating a Logical System \(LSYS\) on page 95](#)
- [Deleting Logical Systems on page 96](#)

## Creating a Logical System (LSYS)

Logical systems for SRX Series devices enable you to partition a single device into secure contexts. Each logical system has its own discrete administrative domain, logical interfaces, routing instances, security firewall and other security features.



**NOTE:** You must create a LSYS profile on the device before creating a logical system. To create a LSYS profile on a device from Junos Space Platform, deploy the configuration to create a LSYS profile by using Junos Space Platform features such as device templates or CLI Configlets. To create a LSYS profile by using the Quick Templates feature, see [“Creating a Quick Template” on page 252](#) and [“Deploying a Quick Template” on page 257](#).

For detailed information about using logical systems on Juniper Networks security devices, see *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*

To create a new logical system on a physical device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. Select a device for which you want to create a logical system and then select **Device Operations > Create LSYS** from the Actions menu.

The New Logical System pop-up window is displayed.

3. In the **LSYS device name** field, enter a user-defined name for the new logical system.



**NOTE:** If you have not created a LSYS profile on the device, the drop-down list will not display any LSYS profiles.

4. From the **LSYS profile** drop-down list, choose a logical system security profile for the new logical system.
5. Click **Finish** to create the new logical system.

**Related Documentation**

- [Understanding Logical Systems for SRX Series Services Gateways on page 94](#)
- [Viewing Devices and Logical Systems with QuickView on page 195](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Device for a Logical System on page 97](#)
- [Viewing Logical Systems for a Physical Device on page 97](#)
- [Deleting Logical Systems on page 96](#)
- *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*

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## Deleting Logical Systems

For detailed information about using logical systems on Juniper Networks security devices, see *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*



**NOTE:** We recommend that you *not* delete an SRX root device and an LSYS simultaneously in Junos Space Network Management Platform. Although deleting the SRX root device will delete the root device and the LSYS instances from Junos Space Network Management Platform, it will not remove the LSYS configuration from the device, whereas deleting an LSYS will remove LSYS-related configuration from the device.

To delete logical systems:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.  
The Device Management page is displayed.
2. Select a logical system and select **Device Operations > Delete Devices** from the Actions menu.  
The Delete Logical Systems pop-up window is displayed.
3. Click **Confirm** to proceed with the deletion of the logical systems.

**Related Documentation**

- [Understanding Logical Systems for SRX Series Services Gateways on page 94](#)
- [Viewing Devices and Logical Systems with QuickView on page 195](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Device for a Logical System on page 97](#)
- [Viewing Logical Systems for a Physical Device on page 97](#)
- [Creating a Logical System \(LSYS\) on page 95](#)
- *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*

## Viewing the Physical Device for a Logical System

For detailed information about using logical systems on Juniper Networks security devices, see *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*.

To view the physical device on which a selected logical system is configured:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page displays the devices managed in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. In the tabular view, locate the table row for the logical system.

The logical system name will be followed by link text indicating the name of the physical device on which the logical system is configured.

3. Click on the link text next to the name of the logical system.

Space Platform filters the device inventory list so that it shows only the entry for the physical device on which the logical system is configured.

4. To clear the filter and return the inventory list to its original view, click the red X next to the filter criteria above the inventory list.

### Related Documentation

- [Understanding Logical Systems for SRX Series Services Gateways on page 94](#)
- [Viewing Devices and Logical Systems with QuickView on page 195](#)
- [Viewing Logical Systems for a Physical Device on page 97](#)
- [Creating a Logical System \(LSYS\) on page 95](#)
- [Deleting Logical Systems on page 96](#)
- *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*

## Viewing Logical Systems for a Physical Device

For detailed information about using logical systems on Juniper Networks security devices, see *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*.

To view the logical systems configured on a selected physical device:

1. Select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page displays the devices managed in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

3. Locate the table row for the physical device.

If the device supports logical systems, the device name will be followed by link text indicating how many logical systems are configured on it. If no logical systems are configured on the device, the link text reads “0 LSYS(s).”

4. Click on the link text next to the name of the physical device.

Space Platform filters the device inventory list so that it lists the logical systems configured on the selected physical device.

5. To clear the filter and return the inventory list to its original view, click the red X next to the filter criteria above the inventory list.

#### **Related Documentation**

- [Understanding Logical Systems for SRX Series Services Gateways on page 94](#)
- [Viewing Devices and Logical Systems with QuickView on page 195](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Device for a Logical System on page 97](#)
- [Creating a Logical System \(LSYS\) on page 95](#)
- [Deleting Logical Systems on page 96](#)
- *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*

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## **Putting a Device in RMA State and Reactivating Its Replacement**

Sometimes, because of hardware failure, a device managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform needs to be returned to the vendor for repair or replacement. In such cases, Junos Space Network Management Platform can keep on record the configuration of the defective device until you can obtain an equivalent replacement device from the vendor. You create this record by putting the defective device in Return Materials Authorization (RMA) state before removing it. In this way, you prevent the configuration from being deleted from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database when the device is removed.

Before connecting the replacement device, you must configure it with such basic information as the name, IP address, and login credentials (which must exactly match those of the original device when it was put in RMA state).

Once the replacement device has been reconnected within your network, you perform the Reactivate from RMA task to cause Junos Space Network Management Platform to read its settings, put the preserved configuration onto it, and bring it back under management. Because the two devices are perceived as equivalent, this operation is considered reactivation, even if the replacement device is new.

Do not delete or physically disconnect the defective device before performing the Put in RMA State task.



**WARNING:** Remove any provisioning services associated with a device before putting it in RMA state.

- [Putting a Device in RMA State on page 99](#)
- [Reactivating a Replacement Device on page 99](#)

## Putting a Device in RMA State

If you want to return a device to the vendor under RMA, but you do not want to delete its configuration from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database, put the device in RMA state.

To have Junos Space Network Management Platform keep on record the configuration of a defective device so that you can later deploy that configuration to the defective device's replacement:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.  
The Device Management page is displayed.
2. Select the defective device and select **Device Operations > Put in RMA State** from the Actions menu.  
The RMA Device window appears.
3. Click **Confirm** to put the selected device in RMA state.

## Reactivating a Replacement Device

Before you begin, you must perform basic configuration on the replacement device, such as the name, IP address, and login credentials. These values must match those of the original device when it was put in RMA state.

To reactivate the replacement device:

1. Connect the replacement device to your network in the same way as the defective device was connected.
2. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.  
The Device Management page is displayed.
3. Select the item that formerly represented the defective device. (It in fact now represents the replacement device, without the need for you to make any changes to it.)
4. Select **Device Operations > Reactivate from RMA** from the Actions menu.
5. Click **Confirm** to activate the replacement device.

The replacement device is displayed with the defective device's configuration in the Device Management page. As activation proceeds, intermediate states such as

Reactivating are displayed under Managed Status. The replacement device is active and under management when Connection Status reports that the device is up, and Managed Status reports In Sync.

## Applying a CLI Configlet to a Device

---

CLI Configlets are configuration tools provided by Junos OS that enables you to apply a configuration onto a device by reducing configuration complexity. A CLI Configlet is a configuration template that is transformed into a CLI configuration string before being applied to a device. You apply a CLI Configlet to push a configuration to a device.



**NOTE:** To easily identify the CLI Configlet that you want to apply to the device, apply a filter on the Reference Number column.

To apply a CLI Configlet to a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select a device and select **Device Operations > Apply CLI Configlet** from the Actions menu.

The Apply CLI Configlet page is displayed. This page displays the list of CLI Configlets categorized by context and device family.

3. (Optional) To view the context:

- a. Click the **View Context** link.

The **Context** dialog box is displayed.

- b. Click **OK**.

4. You can filter the list of CLI Configlets that you want to apply to the device manually or by using tags.

- To filter the CLI Configlets manually, enter the search criteria in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of CLI Configlets are further filtered by the search criteria.

- To filter the CLI Configlets by using tags:

- a. Click the **Select by tags** option button.

The Search field disappears.

- b. From the **Select by tags** drop-down list, select an appropriate tag.

- c. Click **OK**.

The list of CLI Configlets are further filtered by the tag you selected.



**NOTE:** This filtered view is retained even when you navigate to other inventory landing pages.

5. Select a CLI Configlet from the filtered list.
6. (Optional) To enter the values for the parameters of the CLI Configlet, click the appropriate cell in the Value column.
  - If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Password field, the value is hidden.
  - If you enter a value for a parameter that is a Confirm Password field, a pop-up window is displayed. Enter the password again and click **OK**.
7. (Optional) If you want to apply the CLI Configlet later:
  - a. Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
  - b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.
  - c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.
8. Click **Next**.

You can preview the configuration in the CLI Configlet in the Preview area.

9. To validate the CLI Configlet on the device, click **Validate**.  
 The Validate Configlet progress bar is displayed. When the validation is complete, the result of the validation is displayed in the Validation Result dialog box. If the validation is unsuccessful, the details of the error are displayed in the dialog box.
10. (Optional) To select a different CLI Configlet or reschedule the workflow, click **Back**.
11. Click **Apply**.

If you selected to apply the CLI Configlet now, the Configlets Results page is displayed. This page shows the progress and status of the job.



**NOTE:** If you wait for the job to complete, you can view the job results. Click **Close**.

If you scheduled this task for a later time, the Job Information dialog box that appears displays the schedule information. Click **OK**.

Click **Cancel** to return to the Device Management page.

#### Related Documentation

- [CLI Configlets Workflow on page 267](#)
- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)

## Executing Scripts on Devices

---

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to trigger the execution of op scripts on one or more devices simultaneously. Commit and event scripts are automatically activated after they are enabled. Commit scripts get triggered every time a commit is called on the device and event scripts are triggered every time an event occurs on the device or if a time is specified.

To execute scripts on a selected device from the Devices workspace:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Right-click the device and select **Device Operations > Execute Scripts** from the Actions menu.

The Execute Scripts page displays the scripts that are associated and enabled on the selected device. The context of the script also matches the context of the selected device.

3. Select the script that you want to execute on the device.

You can click the View Context link to view the context of the selected device.

4. Enter the values for the parameters.
5. To schedule a time for executing scripts on devices, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify the date and time when you want the script to be executed.
6. Click **Execute**.

The Script Execution Job Results window displays the following information - Device name, Entity name, Script Execution status and Script Execution Results. The result HTML is processed and rendered to allow you to read and understand the Script Execution Results. A progress bar indicates the status of Script Execution Job.



**NOTE:** If you schedule the Script Execution Job for a later point in time, the Script Execution Job Results window does not appear. Instead the Job dialog box displays a link to the Job ID. You can click the link to view the status of this task on the Job Management page.

You can double-click the task to view the Script Management Job status window. Clicking the View results link in the Description column displays the results of Script Execution. Here the result HTML is processed and rendered to allow you to read and understand the Script Execution Results.

---

**Related Documentation**

- [Applying a CLI Configlet to a Device on page 100](#)



## Executing Scripts on Devices Locally with JUISE

The Junos Space image comes integrated with the Junos OS User Interface Scripting Environment (JUISE)—that is, jui-se-0.3.10-1 version, which enables you to execute a script on a remote device from the Junos Space server without having to stage the script on the device. The conditions that should be met are:

- The device should be reachable from the Junos Space server
- The **@ISLOCAL** annotation marked within the script should be set to true. For example, the script should contain the following text:

```
/* @ISLOCAL = "true" */
```

When this annotation is set to false, you have to stage the script on a device first and then execute it. For more information about script annotations, see [“Script Annotations” on page 429](#).

From the Junos Space user interface, you can make out the scripts that can be executed locally from the **Execution Type** column by the **Local** value displayed in this column.

By default, JUISE is installed when you install or upgrade to Junos Space Release 13.1 or later versions. Only SLAX scripts (\*.slax) can be executed using JUISE.

To execute scripts on Junos OS devices with JUISE:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the op script that you want to execute on a device.



**TIP:** Identify and select only those scripts that have **Local** displayed in the **Execution Type** column.

3. Select **Execute Script on Devices** from the Actions menu.

The Execute Script on Device(s) page appears.

4. Select the devices on which you want the script to be executed, by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using the comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select by Device** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

- To select devices manually:

- Click the **Select by Device** option and select the device(s) that have the script deployed on them. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
- To select all the devices, select the check box in the column header next to Host Name.
- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made, and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
  - The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
  - The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count in the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option.
  - Click **Select by CSV** and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to deploy the device image.

For a sample CSV file, click the **Sample CSV** link.

5. (Optional) To specify values for the parameters for script execution, click **Enter Parameter Value** for each parameter.
6. To schedule a time to execute the script, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify the date and time when you want the script to be executed.
7. Click **Execute**.

The selected scripts are executed on the devices, and the Execute Script Information dialog box displays a link to the job ID. You can click the link to view the status of this task on the Job Management page. Double-click the task to view the Script Management Job status page. Click the **View Results** link in the **Description** column

to view the results of script execution. The Script Execution Job Results page allows you to read and understand the Script Execution Results. Click the X icon to close this page.

You can export the details about the execution of a script as a comma separated values (CSV) file:

- a. Double-click the job pertaining to this execute operation.

The Script Management Job Status page appears.

- b. Click **Export as CSV**.

You are prompted to save the file.

- c. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.

- d. After you save the file, to return to the Job Management page, click **OK** on the **Exporting Script Job** dialog box.

Use an application such as Microsoft Excel to open the downloaded file from your local system. Typically, you can view the script output on the Description column on this file.

- Related Documentation**
- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)
  - [Executing Scripts on Devices on page 389](#)

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## Modifying the Serial Number of a Device

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You modify the serial number of a device that is added to Junos Space Network Management Platform.

To modify the serial number of a modeled device:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the modeled device for which you want to modify the serial number and select **Device Operations > Modify Serial Number** from the Actions menu.

The Modify Serial Number page is displayed.

3. Double-click the serial number in the Serial Number column of the device and enter the new serial number.
4. Click **Modify**.

The serial number of the modeled device is modified.

- Related Documentation**
- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
  - [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)

- [Adding More Devices to an Existing Modeled Instance on page 162](#)
- [Downloading a Configlet on page 164](#)
- [Viewing and Copying Configlet Data on page 163](#)

## Rebooting Devices

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You can reboot devices from Junos Space Network Management Platform. You can also reboot virtual chassis setups, dual Routing Engine (RE) setups, and cluster setups from Junos Space Network Management Platform. You cannot reboot Logical System (LSYS) devices from Junos Space Network Management Platform.

To reboot devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the devices that you want to reboot and select **Device Operations > Reboot Devices** from the Actions menu.

The Reboot Devices pop-up window is displayed. This pop-up window displays the devices that you selected for reboot and some additional options that you can configure before the reboot.

3. (Optional) Select the **Options** option button. Configure the following options in this section:
  - a. In the **Message** field, enter a message to indicate the purpose of this reboot operation.
  - b. Select the **Power off** option button.
4. (Optional) To schedule a time for reboot, select the **Schedule at a later time** option button and use the lists to specify the date and time.
5. Click **Confirm**.

The devices that you selected will be rebooted. A job will be created. You can view the job results from the Job Management page. If some of the devices fail to reboot, you can use the Retry on Failed Devices action to retry rebooting the devices that failed to reboot. For more information, see [“Retrying a Job on Failed Devices” on page 588](#). When you reboot devices, an audit log entry is automatically generated. You can view the audit logs from the Audit Logs workspace.



**NOTE:** To reboot a single device, select only one device on the Device Management page and select **Device Operations > Reboot Devices** from the Actions menu.

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- Related Documentation**
- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
  - [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)

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## Creating Device Partitions

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Create device partitions when you want to share the physical interfaces, logical interfaces, and physical inventory elements across multiple sub-domains. Device partitions are supported only on M Series and MX Series routers. You can partition a device from the Device Management workspace. You can assign only one partition from a device to a sub-domain; you cannot assign multiple partitions from the same device to a sub-domain. A maximum of one partition can be assigned from multiple devices to a sub-domain. You can partition a device only if the device is currently assigned to the global domain. For more information, see [“Working with Domains” on page 636](#).

To create a device partition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the device that you want to partition and select **Device Operations > Manage Device Partitions** from the Actions menu.

The Manage Device Partitions page is displayed.

3. Click the Create Partition icon from the Actions menu.

The Create Partition page is displayed. You can view the physical interfaces, logical interfaces, and the physical inventory of the device.

4. In the **Partition Name** field, enter a name for the partition.

5. Select the **Physical Interface** tab and select the physical interfaces that you want to add to the partition.

You can view the selected physical interfaces in the Selected Sub-object section.

6. Select the **Logical Interface** tab and select the logical interfaces that you want to add to this partition.

You can view the selected logical interfaces in the Selected Sub-object section.

7. Select the **Physical Inventory** tab and select the inventory elements that you want to add to this partition.

You can view the selected inventory elements such as FPCs, and Routing Engines in the Selected Sub-object section.

8. Click **OK**.

The new device partition is created. Repeat steps 3 through 8 to add multiple device partitions. You can now assign this partition to a sub-domain.



**NOTE:** When you create the second device partition, the physical interfaces, logical interfaces, and physical inventory elements that you assigned to the first device partition are not available for selection.

**Related Documentation**

- [Modifying Device Partitions on page 108](#)

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## Deleting Device Partitions

You can delete the device partitions on a device from the Devices workspace. The device partitions are listed on the Device Management page.

To delete device partitions:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed. You can view the devices and the device partitions on this page.

2. Select the device whose device partitions you want to delete and select **Device Operations > Manage Device Partitions** from the Actions menu.

The Manage Device Partitions page is displayed.

3. Select the device partitions that you want to delete and click the Delete Partition icon on the Actions menu.

The Delete Partition pop-up window is displayed.

4. Click **Delete**.

The device partitions are deleted.

**Related Documentation**

- [Domains Overview on page 629](#)
- [Creating Device Partitions on page 107](#)
- [Modifying Device Partitions on page 108](#)

---

## Modifying Device Partitions

You can modify device partitions from the Devices workspace. The device partitions are listed on the Device Management page.

To modify device partitions:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed. You can view the devices and the device partitions on this page.

2. Select the device whose device partitions you want to modify and select **Device Operations > Manage Device Partitions** from the Actions menu.

The Manage Device Partitions page is displayed.

3. Select the device partition you want to modify and click the Modify Partition icon on the Actions menu.

The Modify Partition page is displayed.

4. Modify the physical interfaces, logical interfaces, and physical inventory elements for this device partition. You cannot modify the name of the partition.

5. Click **OK**.

6. Repeat steps 3 through 5 to modify any other device partitions.

The device partitions are modified.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Domains Overview on page 629](#)
- [Creating Device Partitions on page 107](#)
- [Deleting Device Partitions on page 108](#)





## CHAPTER 6

# Device Access

- [Secure Console Overview on page 111](#)
- [Connecting to a Device by Using Secure Console on page 112](#)
- [Launching a Device's Web User Interface on page 118](#)
- [Key-Based Authentication Overview on page 119](#)
- [Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices on page 119](#)
- [Resolving Key Conflicts on page 123](#)
- [Changing Device Authentication from Password-based to Key-based Authentication on page 123](#)

### Secure Console Overview

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The Secure Console feature provides a secure remote access connection to managed and unmanaged devices. Secure Console initiates an SSH session from the Junos Space user interface by using the SSH protocol. An unmanaged device is a device that is not managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform.

Secure Console is a terminal window embedded in Junos Space Platform that eliminates the need for a third-party SSH client to connect to devices. Secure Console provides additional security while connecting to your devices. It initiates an SSH session from the Junos Space server rather than from your Web browser. You can access the Secure Console feature either from the Device Management page or the Secure Console page.

When using Secure Console for a managed device, you can skip the steps to log in to the device by selecting the **Allow users to auto log in to devices using SSH** option on the Modify Application settings page. If you select this option, you are automatically logged in to the device. However, for an unmanaged device, you need to provide the device credentials manually.

Secure Console provides the following functionalities:

- Establish multiple SSH connections to connect to different devices simultaneously. These multiple connections are displayed in different terminal windows.
- Compare configurations on a device by establishing multiple SSH connections to the same device and viewing the configurations in different SSH terminal windows.
- Resize the terminal windows to a desired size.

- Minimize the terminal windows to the taskbar and maximize them.
- Paste the CLI commands into the terminal window.
- Terminal windows allow the use of the following terminal control characters: **CRTL + A**, **CRTL + E**, **↑**, and **TAB**.



**NOTE:** The SSH session is terminated if:

- You are logged out due to inactivity.
- Your user account is terminated, disabled, or deleted.
- The authentication mode is switched to Certificate mode.

You must have the privileges of a Super Administrator or a Device Manager to use the Secure Console feature and connect to devices.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Connecting to a Device by Using Secure Console on page 112](#)

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## Connecting to a Device by Using Secure Console

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You use Secure Console to establish an SSH connection to a device from the Junos Space user interface. You can establish multiple SSH connections and connect to multiple managed or unmanaged devices. You can also establish multiple SSH sessions to the same device. A new SSH terminal window is opened for every new connection to the device.



**CAUTION:** Some browser plug-ins may cause undesirable behavior in open SSH windows; disabling such plug-ins may resolve the issue. For example, if the Firebug plug-in is activated within an SSH window opened in Mozilla Firefox, the window cannot be restored, resized, or maximized and the console area remains fixed; disabling the Firebug plug-in resolves this issue.

You can connect to a device through an SSH connection from the Device Management page or the Secure Console page.

This topic includes steps to connect to a managed and unmanaged device from the Device Management or Secure Console page.

- [Connecting to a Managed Device from the Device Management Page on page 113](#)
- [Connecting to an Unmanaged Device from the Device Management Page on page 115](#)
- [Connecting to a Managed or Unmanaged Device from the Secure Console Page on page 116](#)

## Connecting to a Managed Device from the Device Management Page

Before you open an SSH session to connect to a managed device from the Device Management page, ensure that:

- You have the privileges of a Super Administrator or Device Manager in Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- The status of the managed device is “UP”.
- You have configured the **Allow users to auto log in to devices using SSH** option on the Modify Application Settings page. If you select this option, Junos Space Platform automatically logs in to the device when an SSH connection is initiated to the device.

To connect to a managed device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select a device to which you want to connect and select **Device Access > SSH to Device** from the Actions menu.

The SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed.



**NOTE:** If you have cleared the Allow users to auto log in to devices using SSH option on the Modify Application Settings page, the SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed. The IP address is automatically displayed in the IP address field. Enter the username and password in the User name and Password fields respectively.

3. In the **IP Address** field, enter a valid IP address of the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either the IPv4 or IPv6 format. Refer to <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space/ipv4-address-space.xhtml> for a list of restricted IPv4 addresses and <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xhtml> for a list of restricted IPv6 addresses.

4. In the **Username** field, enter the username of the device.

The username must match the username configured on the device.

5. In the **Password** field, enter the password to access the device.

The password must match the password configured on the device.

6. In the **Port** field, enter the port number to use for the SSH connection.

The default value is 22. If you want to change the value, specify a value specified in the SSH port for device connection field on the Modify Application Settings page in the Administration workspace.



**NOTE:** If you enter a port number other than the one you specified on the Modify Application Settings page, the SSH connection is not established.

7. Click **Connect**.

The SSH terminal window is displayed.



**NOTE:** You may receive error messages such as **Unable to Connect**, **Authentication Error**, or **Connection Lost or Terminated** which are displayed as standard text in the terminal window. If you receive an error message, all other functionality in the terminal window is stopped. You should close this terminal window and open a new SSH session.

8. You can perform the following tasks in the terminal window:

- (Optional) Enter CLI commands to monitor and troubleshoot the device from this terminal window. Use the following terminal control characters:
  - **Ctrl+a**—Moves the cursor to the start of the command line
  - **Ctrl+e**—Moves the cursor to the end of the command line
  - ↑ (Up arrow key)—Repeats the previous command
  - **Tab**—Completes a partially typed command
- (Optional) Minimize or maximize the terminal window by clicking the minimize and maximum buttons on the top-right corner.
- (Optional) Resize the terminal window by dragging the terminal window horizontally or vertically by using the mouse.
- (Optional) Terminate a process by using the **Ctrl+a** key combination.
- (Optional) Right-click the terminal window to copy and paste the command from the local computer using the shortcut menu.
- To terminate the SSH session, type **exit** and press Enter.

Click **Close** to close the SSH terminal window.

## Connecting to an Unmanaged Device from the Device Management Page

Before you connect to an unmanaged device using the Secure Console from the Device Management page, ensure that:

- You have the privileges of a Super Administrator or Device Manager in Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- The device is configured with a static management IP address. This IP address should be reachable from the Junos Space Appliance.
- The SSH v2 protocol is enabled on the device.

To enable SSH v2 on a device, enter the **set system services ssh protocol-version v2** command at the command prompt.

- The status of the device is “UP”.
- A valid user name and password are created on the device.
- Clear the **Allow users to auto log in to devices using SSH** option on the Modify Application Settings page.

To connect to an unmanaged device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the unmanaged device and select **Device Access > SSH to Device** from the Actions menu.

The SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed.

3. In the **IP Address** field, enter a valid IP address for the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either the IPv4 or IPv6 format. Refer to

<http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space/ipv4-address-space.xhtml> for a list of restricted IPv4 addresses and

<http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xhtml> for a list of restricted IPv6 addresses.

4. In the **Username** field, enter the username for the device.

The username must match the username configured on the device.

5. In the **Password** field, enter the password to access the device.

The password must match the password configured on the device.

6. In the **Port** field, enter the port number to use for the SSH connection.

The default value is 22. If you want to change the value, specify a value specified in the SSH port for device connection field on the Modify Application Settings page in the Administration workspace.

7. Click **Connect**.

The SSH terminal window is displayed.



**NOTE:** You may receive error messages such as **Unable to Connect**, **Authentication Error**, or **Connection Lost or Terminated** which are displayed as standard text in the terminal window. If you receive an error message, all other functionality in the terminal window is stopped. You should close this terminal window and open a new SSH session.

8. You can perform the following tasks in the terminal window:

- (Optional) Enter CLI commands to monitor and troubleshoot the device from this terminal window. Use the following terminal control characters:
  - **Ctrl+a**—Moves the cursor to the start of the command line
  - **Ctrl+e**—Moves the cursor to the end of the command line
  - **↑** (Up arrow key)—Repeats the previous command
  - **Tab**—Completes a partially typed command
- (Optional) Minimize or maximize the terminal window by clicking the minimize and maximum buttons on the top-right corner.
- (Optional) Resize the terminal window by dragging the terminal window horizontally or vertically by using the mouse.
- (Optional) Terminate a process by using the **Ctrl+c** key combination.
- (Optional) Right-click the terminal window to copy and paste the command from the local computer using the shortcut menu.
- To terminate the SSH session, type **exit** and press Enter.

Click **Close** to close the SSH terminal window.

## Connecting to a Managed or Unmanaged Device from the Secure Console Page

Before you connect to a managed or unmanaged device from the Secure Console page, ensure that:

- You have the privileges of a Super Administrator or Device Manager in Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- The device is configured with a static management IP address. This IP address should be reachable from the Junos Space Appliance.
- The SSH v2 protocol is enabled on the device.

To enable SSH v2 on a device, enter the **set system services ssh protocol-version v2** command at the command prompt.

- The status of the device is “UP”.
- A valid username and password are created on the device.

To connect to a managed or unmanaged device from the Secure Console page:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Secure Console**.

The Secure Console page is displayed. This page displays the fields you need to specify to connect using the Secure Console.

2. In the **IP Address** field, enter a valid IP address of the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either the IPv4 or IPv6 format. Refer to <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space/ipv4-address-space.xhtml> for a list of restricted IPv4 addresses and <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xhtml> for a list of restricted IPv6 addresses.

3. In the **Username** field, enter the username of the device.

The username must match the username configured on the device.

4. In the **Password** field, enter the password to access the device.

The password must match the password configured on the device.

5. In the **Port** field, enter the port number to use for the SSH connection.

The default value is 22. If you want to change the value, specify a value specified in the SSH port for device connection field on the Modify Application Settings page in the Administration workspace.

6. Click **Connect**.

The SSH terminal window is displayed.



**NOTE:** You may receive error messages such as **Unable to Connect**, **Authentication Error**, or **Connection Lost or Terminated** which are displayed as standard text in the terminal window. If you receive an error message, all other functionality in the terminal window is stopped. You should close this terminal window and open a new SSH session.

7. You can perform the following tasks in the terminal window:

- (Optional) Enter CLI commands to monitor and troubleshoot the device from this terminal window. Use the following terminal control characters:

- **Ctrl+a**—Moves the cursor to the start of the command line
- **Ctrl+e**—Moves the cursor to the end of the command line
- ↑ (up arrow key)—Repeats the previous command
- **Tab**—Completes a partially typed command
- (Optional) Minimize or maximize the terminal window by clicking the minimize and maximum buttons on the top-right corner.
- (Optional) Resize the terminal window by dragging the terminal window horizontally or vertically by using the mouse.
- (Optional) Terminate a process using the **Ctrl+c** key combination.
- (Optional) Right-click the terminal window to copy and paste the command from the local computer by using the shortcut menu.
- To terminate the SSH session, type **exit** and press Enter.

Click **Close** to close the SSH terminal window.

**Related Documentation** • [Secure Console Overview on page 111](#)

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## Launching a Device's Web User Interface

The Launch Device Web UI action enables you to access the WebUI of a device to manage it directly. The device should have the required Web UI components installed and enabled (for example, J-web).

Once launched, the Web UI appears either in a new tab in your browser or in a new window. Ensure you enable pop-ups on your browser for the device for which the Web UI is being launched.

To launch a device Web UI:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Right-click the device and select **Device Access > Launch Device WebUI**.
3. Click the **https://ipaddress** link.

Log in and perform the desired operations, following the instructions for your device.

**Related Documentation** • [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)  
• [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)  
• [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)



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## Key-Based Authentication Overview

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Junos Space Network Management Platform can discover and manage a device either by presenting credentials (username and password) or by key-based authentication (which uses public-key cryptographic principles). Junos Space Network Management Platform supports RSA keys for key-based authentication. RSA is an asymmetric-key or public-key algorithm using two keys that are mathematically related. Junos Space Network Management Platform includes a default set of public-private key pairs. However, we recommend that you generate your own public/private key pair with a passphrase applied. Generate your keys by following the instructions in [“Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices” on page 119](#). The public key can be uploaded to devices being managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. The private key is encrypted and stored on the system running Junos Space Network Management Platform. Junos Space Network Management Platform uses username and password credentials to log in to a device for the first time to copy and upload the public key. Any further communication to the devices is done using key-based authentication, without passwords.

It is advisable to protect the private key on the Junos Space system by using a passphrase, which is merely a long password that can include spaces and tabs and is much more difficult to break by brute-force guessing than is one shorter string.

You do not have to use RSA-based authentication on every device in your network; you can use passwords on some systems if you prefer or they require it.

Junos Space Network Management Platform automates the key-creation and uploading process for you. It also tracks and reports the authentication status of each device in the Devices workspace.

**Related Documentation**

- [Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices on page 119](#)

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## Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices

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Junos Space Network Management Platform can discover and manage a device either by presenting credentials (username and password) or by key-based authentication. Junos Space Network Management Platform supports RSA keys for key-based authentication. RSA is an asymmetric-key or public-key algorithm using two keys that are mathematically related. Junos Space Network Management Platform includes a default set of public-private key pairs.

- [Generating Authentication Keys on page 120](#)
- [Uploading Authentication Keys to Multiple Managed Devices for the First Time on page 120](#)
- [Upload Authentication Keys on Managed Devices that have Conflicting Keys with Junos Space on page 122](#)

## Generating Authentication Keys

To generate a public/private key pair for authentication during login to network devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Fabric**.

The Fabric page is displayed.

2. Click the Generate Key icon on the Actions bar.

The Key Generator pop-up window is displayed.

3. (Optional) In the **Passphrase** field, enter a passphrase to be used to protect the private key, which remains on the system running Junos Space Network Management Platform and is used during device login. The passphrase must have a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 255 characters. It may include spaces and tabs. A long passphrase with space and tab characters is harder to break by brute-force guessing. Although a passphrase is not required, it is recommended because it impedes an attacker who may gain control of your system and try to log in to your managed network devices.
4. (Optional) Schedule the Junos Space Network Management Platform to generate authentication keys at a later time or immediately.
  - To specify a later start date and time for key generation, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
  - To initiate key generation as soon as you click **Generate**, clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default).



**NOTE:** The selected time in the scheduler corresponds to the Junos Space server time but uses the local time zone of the client computer.

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5. Click **Generate**.

The Generate Key Job Information dialog box appears, displaying a job ID link for key generation. Click the link to determine whether the key is generated successfully.

## Uploading Authentication Keys to Multiple Managed Devices for the First Time

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Click the Upload Keys to Devices icon on the Actions bar.

The Upload Keys to Devices pop-up window is displayed.

3. To upload keys to a single device, select the **Add Manually** option button.

The Authentication Details section that appears displays the options related to manually uploading keys to a single device.

- a. Select the **IP Address** or **Hostname** option button.

If you selected the IP Address option, enter the IP address of the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

If you selected the Hostname option, enter the hostname of the device.

- b. In the **Device Admin** field, enter the appropriate username for that device.
- c. In the **Password** field, enter the password for that device.
- d. (Optional) To authorize a different user on the target device, select the **Authorize different user on device** check box and enter the username in the **User on Device** field.

If the username you specify in the **User on Device** field does not exist on the device, a user with this username is created and the key is uploaded for this user. If the **User on Device** field is not specified, then the key is uploaded for the "admin" user on the device.

- e. Click **Next**.
- f. Click **Finish** to upload keys to the device.

The Job Information dialog box appears.

- g. (Optional) Click the Job ID in the Job Information dialog box to view job details for the upload of keys to the device. The Job Management page appears. View the job details to know whether this job is successful.

#### 4. To upload keys to multiple devices:

- a. Select **Import From CSV**.
- b. (Optional) To see a sample CSV file as a pattern for setting up your own, CSV file select **View Sample CSV**. A separate window appears, allowing you to open or download a sample CSV file.

The sample CSV contains the format for entering the device name, IP address, device password, and a username on the device. If the username you specify in the user on device column does not exist on the device, a user with this username is created and the key is uploaded for this user. If the user on device column is not specified, then the key is uploaded for the "user admin" user on the device.

- c. When you have a CSV file listing the managed devices and their data, select **Select a CSV To Upload**. The Select CSV File dialog box appears.
- d. Click **Browse** to navigate to where the CSV file is located on the local file system. Make sure that you select a file that has a .csv extension.
- e. Click **Upload** to upload the authentication keys to the device.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following error if you try to upload non-CSV file formats:

**Please select a valid CSV file with '.csv' extension.**

- f. Click **OK** on the information dialog box that appears. This dialog box displays information about the total number of records that are uploaded and whether this operation is a success.

The green check mark adjacent to the **Select a CSV To Upload** field indicates that the file is successfully uploaded.

- g. Click **Next**.
- h. Click **Finish**.

The Job Information dialog box appears.

- i. (Optional) Click the Job ID in the Job Information dialog box to view job details for the upload of keys to the device. The Job Management page appears. View the job details to know whether this job is successful.

RSA Keys are uploaded automatically to all managed devices (that were discovered through RSA authentication) in Junos Space, if a new key is generated on Junos Space.

## Upload Authentication Keys on Managed Devices that have Conflicting Keys with Junos Space

To upload authentication keys to one or several managed devices manually:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the devices to which you want to upload authentication keys and click the Upload Keys to Devices icon on the Actions bar.

The Upload Keys to Devices pop-up window is displayed. The IP address of the devices are prepopulated.

3. In the **Device Admin** field, enter the appropriate username for that device.
4. In the **Password** field, enter the password for that device.
5. Confirm the password by reentering it in the **Re-enter Password** field.
6. Select **Next** to provide details for the next device.
7. Select **Upload** to upload the authentication keys to the managed devices. The Upload Authentication Key dialog box displays a list of devices with their credentials for your verification.



**NOTE:** If you do not specify a username in the User Name field, the key is uploaded for the “user admin” user on the device. If the username you specify in the User Name field does not exist on the device, a user with this username is created and the key is uploaded for this user.

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### Related Documentation

- [Key-Based Authentication Overview on page 119](#)
- [Device Discovery Overview on page 137](#)

- [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)
- [Resolving Key Conflicts on page 123](#)

## Resolving Key Conflicts

Devices connect to Junos Space Network Management Platform using the RSA Key. When the device is disconnected or down, if the a new RSA key is generated from the Administration workspace, the device will not be able to reconnect to Junos Space Network Management Platform when the device comes up. The Authentication Status column in the Device Management page shows that the device is in the Key Conflict state. You can use the Resolve Key Conflict in such instances to resolve the key conflict and provide the new RSA key.

To resolve key conflicts:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the devices that are in the Key Conflict state.
3. Right-click and select **Device Access > Resolve Key Conflict** from the Actions menu.
4. Enter the device credentials.

The device is pushed to the Key Based state.

### Related Documentation

- [Key-Based Authentication Overview on page 119](#)
- [Changing Device Authentication from Password-based to Key-based Authentication on page 123](#)

## Changing Device Authentication from Password-based to Key-based Authentication

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports RSA keys for key-based authentication. Junos Space Network Management Platform automates all of this key-creation and uploading process. It also tracks and reports the authentication status of each device in the Devices workspace. You can also change the authentication mechanism from Password-based to Key-based.

To change the device authentication from password-based to key-based:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the devices for which you want to change the authentication from password-based to key-based.
3. Select **Device Access > Modify Authentication** from the Actions menu.  
The Modify Authentication window is displayed.
4. Select the **Key Based** option button.

5. Select the devices for which you want to change the authentication from password-based to key-based.
6. In the **Username** field, enter the username of the device.  
In case the user does not exist on the device, the user is automatically created.
7. Click **Modify**.  
A Job is created. You can view the status of this job in the Job Management workspace.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Key-Based Authentication Overview on page 119](#)

## CHAPTER 7

# Device Monitoring

- [Viewing and Managing Alarms on page 125](#)

### Viewing and Managing Alarms

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By default, the Junos Space Network Management Platform is monitored using a built-in SNMP manager. The Junos Space Network Management Platform node is listed in the node list (Network Monitoring > Node List), and is referred to as the Junos Space Network Management Platform node.

There are two categories of alarm: acknowledged and outstanding. Acknowledging an alarm indicates that you have taken responsibility for addressing the corresponding network or systems-related issue. Any alarm that has not been acknowledged is considered outstanding and is therefore visible to all users on the Alarms page, which displays outstanding alarms by default.

If an alarm has been acknowledged in error, you can find the alarm and unacknowledge it, making it available for someone else to acknowledge.

When you acknowledge, clear, escalate, or unacknowledge an alarm, this information is displayed in the alarm's detailed view. You can click the alarm ID to view fields such as Acknowledged By, Acknowledgement Type, and Time Acknowledge. These fields display details such as who acknowledged, cleared, escalated, or unacknowledged the alarm; the acknowledgement type (acknowledge, clear, escalate, or unacknowledge); and the date and time the action was performed on the alarm.



**NOTE:** If a remote user has cleared, acknowledged, escalated, or unacknowledged an alarm, the detailed alarm view displays *admin* instead of the actual remote user in the Acknowledged By field.

You can search for alarms by entering an individual ID on the initial Alarms page, or by sorting by the column headings on the Alarms page that displays alarms.

- [Viewing Alarms on page 126](#)
- [Using Alarm Filters to View Alarms on page 127](#)
- [Acknowledging Alarms on page 128](#)
- [Clearing Alarms on page 128](#)

- [Escalating Alarms on page 128](#)
- [Unacknowledging Alarms on page 128](#)
- [Viewing Acknowledged Alarms on page 129](#)

## Viewing Alarms

To view alarms:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Alarms**.
2. Select from any of the following links:
  - All alarms (summary)
  - All alarms (detail)
  - Advanced Search
  - NCS Alarm List

The Alarms page displays the list of alarms. By default, the first view for all alarms, both summary and details, shows outstanding alarms, as indicated by the content of the Search constraints box.

3. (Optional) Use the toggle control (the minus sign) in the Search constraints box to show acknowledged alarms.
4. (Optional) You can refine the list of alarms by either or both of the following:
  - Entering information in the Alarm text box.
  - Selecting a time period from the Time list. You can choose only time spans ending now, for example, Last 12 hours.

Select **Search**.

5. (Optional) To view the alarm history for an alarm, select the alarm ID. The alarm history displays the details of previous event or alarm occurrences that map to the event UEI, node ID, IP address, and ifindex of the selected alarm. In addition, when clearing, acknowledging, escalating, or unacknowledging alarms, the alarm action details are also displayed for the corresponding alarms.

The Alarm history provides the following details:

- Event ID
- Alarm ID
- Creation Time
- Severity
- Operation Time
- User
- Operation

Links at the top of the page, under the title, provide access to further functions:



- View all alarms
- Advanced Search
- Long Listing/Short Listing

[Table 23 on page 127](#) describes the information displayed in the columns of the Alarms page. An X indicates that the data is present in the Short Listing or Long Listing displays.

**Table 23: Information Displayed in the Alarms List**

Data	Short Listing	Long Listing	Comments
Ack check box	X	X	
ID	X	X	Click the ID to go to the Alarm ID section of the Alarms page.
Severity	Color-coding only	X	Toggle to show only alarms with this severity, or not to show alarms with this severity.
UEI		X	Toggle to show only events with this UEI, or not to show events with this UEI.
Node	X	X	Toggle to show only alarms on this IP address, or not to show alarms for this interface.
Interface		X	
Service		X	
Count	X	X	Click the count to view the Events page for the event that triggered this alarm.
Last Event Time	X	X	Mouse over this to see the event ID. Toggle to show only alarms occurring after this event, or only alarms occurring before this event.
First Event Time		X	
Log Msg	X	X	

- Severity Legend—Click to display a table in a separate window showing the full explanations and color coding for the degrees of severity.
- Acknowledge/Unacknowledge entire search—Click to perform the relevant action on all alarms in the current search, including those not shown on your screen.

## Using Alarm Filters to View Alarms

If you previously created alarm filters, you can select a filter from Alarm Filter Favorites to display the alarms that match the filtering criteria specified in the alarm filter.

To select an alarm filter to view alarms:

1. Navigate to **Network Monitoring > Alarms** and select a filter from Alarm Filter Favorites.  
The alarms that match the filtering criteria specified in the alarm filter are displayed.
2. To clear the filter and reset all alarm filtering criteria, select **Remove Filter**.  
All outstanding alarms are displayed (the default view).

## Acknowledging Alarms

To acknowledge an alarm:

1. Select the alarm's **Ack** check box. To select all alarms, at the bottom of the page, click **Select All**.
2. At the bottom of the page, select **Acknowledge Alarms** from the list on the left, and click **Go**.  
The alarm is removed from the default view of all users.

## Clearing Alarms

To clear an alarm:

1. Select the alarm's **Ack** check box. To select all alarms, at the bottom of the page, click **Select All**.
2. At the bottom of the page, select **Clear Alarms** from the list on the left, and click **Go**.

## Escalating Alarms

To escalate an alarm:

1. Select the alarm's **Ack** check box. To select all alarms, at the bottom of the page, click **Select All**.
2. At the bottom of the page, select **Escalate Alarms** from the list on the left, and click **Go**.  
The alarm is escalated by one level.
3. (Optional) To view the severity to which an alarm has been escalated, click the alarm's ID.

## Unacknowledging Alarms

To unacknowledge an alarm:

1. Display the list of acknowledged alarms by toggling the Search constraint box so that it shows Alarm is acknowledged.
2. Select the **Ack** check box of the alarm you acknowledged in error. To select all alarms, at the bottom of the page, click **Select All**.

3. At the bottom of the page, select **Unacknowledge Alarms** from the list on the left, and click **Go**.

The alarm appears again in the default view of All Alarms.

## Viewing Acknowledged Alarms

To view acknowledged alarms:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Alarms** and click **All Alarms (summary)** or **All Alarms (details)**.

The Alarms page appears listing the alarms.

2. In the Search constraints field, click the minus sign to toggle between acknowledged and outstanding alarms.
3. (Optional) To remedy an alarm acknowledged by mistake, unacknowledge it.

### Related Documentation

- [Viewing, Configuring, and Searching for Notifications on page 497](#)
- [Managing Alarm Filters on page 495](#)



## CHAPTER 8

# Custom Attributes

- [Adding Custom Labels on page 131](#)
- [Deleting Custom Labels on page 134](#)
- [Modifying Custom Labels on page 135](#)

### Adding Custom Labels

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You add custom labels to associate additional data to devices, device interfaces, and device inventory. After you add the custom labels, you can specify the value for these custom labels. Junos Space Network Management Platform provides two predefined custom labels - Manufacturer ID and Manufacturer Name. The custom labels and the values are stored in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. You can view, modify, and delete these custom labels.

The maximum allowed length of the custom Label and value is 255 characters. You cannot add any special characters except spaces and underscore (\_) in the name of the label.

- [Adding Custom Labels for a Device on page 131](#)
- [Adding Custom Labels for Physical Inventory on page 132](#)
- [Adding Custom Labels for a Physical Interface on page 133](#)
- [Adding Custom Labels for a Logical Interface on page 133](#)

### Adding Custom Labels for a Device

To add custom labels for a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.  
The Device Management table is displayed.
2. Right-click the device for which you want to add the custom label and select **Manage Customized Attributes**.  
The Manage Customized Attributes page is displayed.
3. Click the Add label icon.

The Label Name and Value field is displayed. You can either choose a predefined label or add a new custom label.

4. To choose a predefined label:
  - a. Select the predefined label from the **Label Name** drop-down list.
  - b. In the **Value** field, enter an appropriate value.
5. To add a new custom label:
  - a. In the **Label Name** drop-down list, enter the name for the new label.
  - b. In the **Value** field, enter the value for the new label.
6. Click **Submit**.
7. Click **Close**.

## Adding Custom Labels for Physical Inventory

To add custom labels for physical inventory:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management table is displayed.

2. Right-click the device for which you want to add the custom label and select **Device Inventory > View Physical Inventory** from the contextual menu.

The **View Physical Inventory** page is displayed.

3. Right-click the physical inventory element of the device for which you want to add the custom label and select **Manage Customized Attributes**.

The **Manage Customized Attributes** page is displayed.

4. Click the Add label icon.

The Label Name and Value field is displayed. You can either choose a predefined label or add a new custom label.

5. To choose a predefined label:
  - a. Select the predefined label from the Label Name drop-down list.
  - b. In the **Value** field, enter an appropriate value.
6. To add a new custom label:
  - a. In the **Label Name** drop-down list, enter the name for the new label.
  - b. In the **Value** field, enter the value for the new label.
7. Click **Submit**.
8. Click **Close**.

## Adding Custom Labels for a Physical Interface

To add custom labels for a physical interface:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management table is displayed.

2. Right-click the device for which you want to add the custom label and select **Device Inventory > View Physical Interfaces**.

The **View Physical Interfaces** page is displayed.

3. Right-click the physical interface of the device for which you want to add the custom label and select **Manage Customized Attributes**.

The **Manage Customized Attributes** page is displayed.

4. Click the Add label icon.

The Label Name and Value field is displayed. You can either choose a predefined label or add a new custom label.

5. To choose a predefined label:
  - a. Select the predefined label from the Label Name drop-down list.
  - b. In the **Value** field, enter an appropriate value.
6. To add a new custom label:
  - a. In the **Label Name** drop-down list, enter the name for the new label.
  - b. In the **Value** field, enter the value for the new label.
7. Click **Submit**.
8. Click **Close**.

## Adding Custom Labels for a Logical Interface

To add custom labels for a logical interface:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management table is displayed.

2. Right-click the device for which you want to add the custom label and select **Device Inventory > View Logical Interfaces**.

The **View Logical Interfaces** page is displayed.

3. Right-click the logical interface of the device for which you want to add the custom label and select **Manage Customized Attributes** from the contextual menu.

The **Manage Customized Attributes** page is displayed.

4. Click the Add label icon.

The Label Name and Value field is displayed.

5. In the **Label Name** drop-down list, enter the name for the new label.
6. In the **Value** field, enter the value for the new label.
7. Click **Submit**.
8. Click **Close**.

**Related Documentation**

- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)

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## Deleting Custom Labels

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You add custom labels to associate additional data to devices, device interfaces, and device inventory. You can modify or delete the custom labels associated with the devices, device interfaces, and device inventory.

To delete a custom label:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management table is displayed.

2. Right-click the device for which you want to delete the custom label and select **Modify Customized Attributes** from the contextual menu.
3. If you want to delete the custom label associated with a physical interface, logical interface, or the device inventory, navigate to the appropriate page.
4. Select the custom label you want to delete and click the Delete label icon.
5. Click **Submit**.
6. Click **Close**.

**Related Documentation**

- [Adding Custom Labels on page 131](#)



## Modifying Custom Labels

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You add custom labels to associate additional data to devices, device interfaces, and device inventory. You can modify or delete the custom labels associated with the devices, device interfaces, and device inventory.

To modify a custom label:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management table is displayed.

2. Right-click the device for which you want to modify the custom label and select **Modify Customized Attributes** from the contextual menu.
3. If you want to modify the custom label associated with a physical interface, logical interface, or the device inventory, navigate to the appropriate page.
4. Select the custom label you want to modify and change the value or the name of the label.
5. Click **Submit**.
6. Click **Close**.

**Related Documentation**

- [Adding Custom Labels on page 131](#)



## CHAPTER 9

# Discover Devices

- [Device Discovery Overview on page 137](#)
- [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)

### Device Discovery Overview

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You use device discovery to add devices to Junos Space Network Management Platform. *Discovery* is the process of finding a device and then synchronizing the device inventory and configuration with the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. To use device discovery, Junos Space Network Management Platform must be able to connect to the device.

To discover network devices, Junos Space Network Management Platform uses the SSH and SNMP protocols. Device authentication initially is handled through administrator login SSH v2 credentials and SNMP v1/v2c or v3 settings, which are part of the device discovery configuration. You can continue to use credentials for these devices thereafter, or you can create and upload RSA keys to devices to allow Junos Space Network Management Platform to authenticate itself to them automatically during later discoveries.

You can specify a single IP address, a DNS hostname, an IP range, or an IP subnet to discover devices on a network. During discovery, Junos Space Network Management Platform connects to the physical device and retrieves the running configuration and the status information of the device. To connect with and configure devices, Junos Space Network Management Platform uses Juniper Network's Device Management Interface (DMI), which is an extension to the NETCONF network configuration protocol.

When discovery succeeds, Junos Space Network Management Platform creates an object in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to represent the physical device and maintains a connection between the object and the physical device so their information is linked.

Junos Space can manage devices in either of the following ways:

- Junos Space initiates and maintains a connection to the device.
- The device initiates and maintains a connection to Junos Space.

By default, Junos Space manages devices by initiating and maintaining a connection to the device. When Junos Space initiates the connection to the device, you can discover

and manage devices irrespective of whether the management system is behind a Network Address Translation (NAT) device. For WW Junos devices, Junos Space uses SSH with an adapter to manage the devices.

If device-initiated connection to Junos Space is enabled, the DMI channel and port 7804 are used and the following (sample) configuration is added on the device to establish the connection to Junos Space:

```
set system services outbound-ssh client 0011DOCEFAC device-id 7CE5FE
set system services outbound-ssh client 0011DOCEFAC secret "$ABC123"
set system services outbound-ssh client 0011DOCEFAC services netconf
set system services outbound-ssh client 0011DOCEFAC 172.22.199.10 port 7804
```

To discover and manage devices through a device-initiated connection, clear the **Junos Space initiated connection to device** checkbox on the Modify Application Settings page in the Administration workspace. For information about configuring Space-initiated or device-initiated connections, see [“Modifying Network Management Platform Settings” on page 811](#).



**NOTE:** Device-initiated connections to a Junos Space system behind a NAT device is not supported.

---

When configuration changes are made in Junos Space Network Management Platform, for example, when you deploy service orders to activate a service on your network devices, the configuration is pushed to the physical device.

If the network is the system of record (NSOR), when configuration changes are made on the physical device (out-of-band CLI commits and change-request updates), Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically resynchronizes with the device so that the device inventory information in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database matches the current device inventory and configuration information. If Junos Space Network Management Platform is the system of record (SSOR), this resynchronization does not occur and the database is unchanged.

The following device inventory and configuration data is captured and stored in relational tables in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database:

- Devices—hostname, IP address, credentials
  - Physical Inventory—chassis, FPM board, Power Entry Module (PEM), Routing Engine, Control Board (CB), Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC), CPU, Physical Interface Card (PIC), transceiver (Xcvr), fan tray
- Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the model number, part number, serial number, and description for each inventory component, when applicable.
- Logical Inventory—subinterfaces, encapsulation (link-level), type, speed, maximum transmission unit (MTU), VLAN ID
  - License information:
    - License usage summary—license feature name, feature description, licensed count, used count, given count, needed count

- Licensed feature information—original time allowed, time remaining
- License SKU information—start date, end date, and time remaining
- Loopback interface

Other device configuration data is stored in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database as binary large objects, and is available only to northbound interface (NBI) users.

#### Related Documentation

- [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview on page 933](#)
- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)
- [Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network on page 89](#)
- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
- [Device Inventory Overview on page 22](#)
- [Managing DMI Schemas Overview on page 910](#)

## Discovering Devices

You use device discovery to automatically discover and synchronize Junos OS devices in Junos Space Network Management Platform. Device discovery is a three-step process in which you specify target devices, credentials to connect to each device (reuse existing credentials or specify new ones), and, optionally probe method (ping or SNMP or both, or none).



**NOTE:** The values that you enter to specify the targets, probe method, and credentials are persistent from one discovery operation to the next, so you do not have to reenter information that is the same from one operation to the next.



**NOTE:** To perform discovery on a device with dual Routing Engines, always specify the IP address of the current master Routing Engine. When the current master IP address is specified, Junos Space Network Management Platform manages the device and the redundancy. If the master Routing Engine fails, the backup Routing Engine takes over and Junos Space Network Management Platform manages the transition automatically without bringing down the device.



**NOTE:** When you initiate discovery on a device, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically enables the NETCONF protocol over SSH by pushing the following command to the device:

```
set system services netconf ssh
```

To discover and synchronize devices, complete the following tasks:

1. [Specifying Device Targets on page 140](#)
2. [Specifying Probes on page 142](#)
3. [Specifying Credentials on page 143](#)

## Specifying Device Targets

To specify the device targets that you want Junos Space Network Management Platform to discover:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Discovery > Discover Targets**.

The Discover Targets pop-up window is displayed.

2. You can add devices using either the **CSV Upload** button or the Add icon, or both together.

Use the **CSV Upload** feature to add devices in bulk. You can add hundreds of devices to Junos Space Network Management Platform by using a CSV file that contains information extracted from an LDAP repository.

To view a sample CSV file, click the **CSV Sample** link.

- The **File Download** dialog box appears.
- Click **Open** to view a sample CSV file.



**NOTE:** Steps 4–7 below are optional if you use only the Add icon to add devices. Steps 8–10 below are optional if you use only the CSV Upload button to add devices. Follow steps 4–10 if you use both the CSV Upload button and the Add icon to add devices.

3. Click the **CSV Upload** button to add your own CSV files.



**NOTE:** The format of the CSV file that you are uploading should exactly match the format of the sample CSV file.

A dialog box appears.

4. Click **Browse**.

The CSV File Upload dialog box appears.

5. Navigate to the desired CSV file, select it, and then click **Open**.

The CSV File Upload dialog box reappears, this time displaying the name of the selected file.

6. Click **Upload** to upload the selected CSV file.
7. Click the Add icon to add devices by specifying IP addresses, IP address range, IP subnet, or host name.

The Add Device Target dialog box appears.

8. Choose one of the following options to specify device targets:

- Select the **IP** option button and enter the IP address of the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 format. Refer to <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space/ipv4-address-space.xhtml> for the list of restricted IPv4 addresses and <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xhtml> for the list of restricted IPv6 addresses.

- Select the **IP Range** option button and enter a range of IP addresses for the devices. The maximum number of IP addresses for an IP range target is 1024.
- Select the **IP subnet** option button and enter an IP subnet for the devices. The subnet prefix for IPv4 addresses is 1-32 and for IPv6 addresses is 1-128.
- Select the **Host name** option button and enter the hostname of the device.

9. Click **Add** to save the target devices that you specified, or click **Add More** to add more device targets. When you have added all device targets that you want Junos Space Network Management Platform to discover, click **Add**.

The Discover Targets Dialog box displays the addresses of the configured device targets.

10. Click **Discover** from the Discover Targets dialog box.



**NOTE:** You need to navigate through the Specify Probes and Specify Credentials dialog boxes before you click the **Discover** button.

In the next task, you specify a probe method to connect to and discover the device targets.

## Specifying Probes

To specify the probes:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Discovery > Specify Probes**.

The Specify Credentials pop-up window is displayed.

2. Select a probe method (or SSH) to discover target devices:

- If SNMP is configured for the device, select **Use SNMP**, and clear the check box **Use Ping**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform uses the SNMP GET command to discover target devices.

- If SNMP is not configured for the device, select the check box **Use Ping**, and clear the check box **Use SNMP**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform uses the Juniper Networks Device Management Interface (DMI) to directly connect to and discover devices. DMI is an extension to the NETCONF network management protocol.

- When both the Use Ping and Use SNMP check boxes are selected (the default), Junos Space Network Management Platform can discover the target device more quickly, if the device is pingable and SNMP is enabled on the device.

3. Click the Add icon (+).

An Add SNMP Settings pop-up window is displayed.

4. Select the appropriate radio button for the SNMP version.
5. If you select SNMP V1/V2C, specify a community string, which can be **public**, **private**, or a predefined string.
6. If you select SNMP v3:

If you make this selection, complete the following settings:

- Enter the username.
- Select the privacy type (**AES 128**, **DES**, or **none**).
- Enter the privacy password (if AES 128 or DES). If you specify **none** for the privacy type, the privacy function is disabled.
- Select the authentication type (**MD5**, **SHA**, or **none**).
- Enter the authentication password (if MD5 or SHA). If you specify **none** for the authentication type, the authentication function is disabled.

7. Click **Add** to save the SNMP settings, or click **Add More** to add additional configurations. After using **Add More**, click **Add** to save the settings and close the dialog box.

The Specify Probes pop-up window is displayed with the configured SNMP settings.

8. Click **Discover** in the Specify Probes dialog box.



## Specifying Credentials

Optionally, specify an administrator name and password to establish the SSH connection for each target device that you configured. If you are using key-based authentication, you do not need to do this step. To specify the credentials:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Discovery > Specify Credentials**.

The Specify Credentials pop-up window is displayed.

2. Click the Add icon.

The Add Device Login Credential dialog box appears.

3. Specify the administrator username and password, and confirm the password. The name and password must match the name and password configured on the device.

Save the user name and password that you specified by selecting **Add** or **Add More** to add another username and password. If you use Add More, select **Add** after you have finished adding all login credentials.

The Credential dialog box displays the administrator user names that you configured.

4. Schedule the device discovery operation:
  - Clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default) to initiate the discovery operation when you complete Step 7 in this procedure.
  - Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box to specify a later start date and time for the discovery operation.



**NOTE:** The selected time in the scheduler corresponds to Junos Space server time but is mapped to the local time zone of the client computer.

5. Select **Discover** to start the discovery job.

The Discovery Status report appears. It shows the progress of discovery in real time. Click a bar in the chart to view information about the devices currently managed or discovered, or for which discovery failed.

6. To view device discovery details, select **View Detailed Report**.

The report displays the IP address, hostname, and discovery status for discovered devices.



**NOTE:** If the discovery operation fails, the Description column in the Detailed Report table indicates the cause of failure.



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**NOTE:** You can check whether a device was discovered and added to Junos Space Network Management Platform, from the Job Details page. To go to the Job Details page, double-click the ID of the device discovery job on the Job Management page. The Description column on this page specifies whether the device was discovered and added to Junos Space Network Management Platform. If the device was not discovered and added to Junos Space Network Management Platform, the column lists the reason for failure. You can also sort all the columns in ascending or descending order to identify the devices that are discovered and devices that are not discovered. To export the device discovery details from the Job Details page, see *Exporting the Device Discovery Details using a CSV File*.

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**Related  
Documentation**

- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)
- [Device Discovery Overview on page 137](#)
- [Exporting the Device Discovery Details using a CSV File](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Viewing Scheduled Jobs on page 576](#)
- [Resynchronizing Managed Devices with the Network on page 89](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
- [Viewing Physical Interfaces on page 58](#)
- [Exporting the License Inventory on page 62](#)
- [Managing DMI Schemas Overview on page 910](#)
- [Key-Based Authentication Overview on page 119](#)

## CHAPTER 10

# Model Devices

- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
- [Rapid Deployment Overview on page 147](#)
- [Creating a Connection Profile on page 148](#)
- [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)
- [Activating a Modeled or Cloned Device in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 156](#)
- [Modifying a Connection Profile on page 160](#)
- [Deleting Connection Profiles on page 160](#)
- [Viewing the Status of Modeled Devices on page 161](#)
- [Adding More Devices to an Existing Modeled Instance on page 162](#)
- [Viewing and Copying Configlet Data on page 163](#)
- [Downloading a Configlet on page 164](#)
- [Activating Devices by Using Configlets on page 165](#)
- [Deleting Modeled Instances on page 168](#)
- [Cloning a Connection Profile on page 168](#)

### Model Devices Overview

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With the Model Devices feature, you can add multiple devices, specify connectivity parameters, upgrade schema-based configuration on the devices, and upgrade or downgrade the Junos OS version on the devices through a single workflow. This workflow creates a modeled instance and adds the devices to Junos Space Network Management Platform. Devices added using this workflow are known as modeled devices. You then activate these devices by initiating a connection from Junos Space or the device, or by manually copying the configlets to the devices and allowing the devices to connect back to Junos Space Platform. When the activation is complete, the devices can be managed from Junos Space Platform. You can also activate the devices when creating the modeled instance, using the Activate Now option. This option is available only for activation using a device initiated connection and the device is assigned the Waiting for deployment state on the Device Management table. If you choose to activate the device later, the device is assigned the Modeled state on the Device Management page.

Using the Model Devices feature, you first create a connection profile to specify a set of connectivity parameters of a device. A connection profile specifies the details of the device interface on which the IP address is configured, the NAT configuration details for Junos Space Platform, and the details of the protocol used to assign IP addresses to the devices. You then create a modeled instance using this connection profile. Devices created using this modeled instance use the common connectivity parameters specified in the connection profile. You can model devices both in the IPv4 and IPv6 formats.

A modeled instance is a set of modeled devices that share the same connection profile. A modeled instance defines the device family for which the configlets are applicable, the Junos OS version that the device will be upgraded or downgraded to, if needed, and the device template containing the common configuration that you want to push to the devices when they are discovered in Junos Space Platform.

You can activate the modeled devices immediately after they are added to Junos Space Platform. Use a Junos Space–initiated connection or device–initiated connection to connect to and activate these devices. If you use a device–initiated connection, you need to specify the credentials to manage the device in Junos Space Platform after the device connects to Junos Space Platform. If you use a Junos Space–initiated connection to activate the device, you need to specify the hostname or IP address details and user credentials for Junos Space Platform to initiate the connection to the device. You can also specify a different set of user credentials to connect to the device than the one used to manage the device on Junos Space Platform. You can choose whether to update the configuration on the device automatically during the activation or manually.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Rapid Deployment Overview on page 147](#)
- [Creating a Connection Profile on page 148](#)
- [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)

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## Rapid Deployment Overview

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The Junos Space Rapid Deployment solution enables you to model Juniper Networks devices quickly and effectively from Junos Space Network Management Platform. Devices are modeled by using the Model Devices workflow in the Devices workspace. When you add physical devices to your network, you can activate the modeled devices and associate the physical devices to the modeled devices.

Devices are either activated from Junos Space Platform (by using the Activate workflow) or by using the configlets (also known as one-touch deployment) generated from the Create Modeled Instance workflow. By default, configlets contain the minimum initial configuration (connection parameters) for modeled devices to connect to Junos Space Platform. The minimum initial configuration includes the FQDN of Junos Space, SSH secure key to access the device from Junos Space Platform, ID of the device, keep-alive timer, WAN IP configuration: static or DHCP, and default gateway and DNS details.

If you associate the modeled instance with a device template and select to update a device template manually, the configlet contains the configuration in the device template in addition to the minimum initial configuration.

Following are the six steps that outline the Rapid Deployment solution in Junos Space Platform:

1. Create a modeled instance that defines the number of devices that will be added to the Junos Space Platform database. You can assign a hostname, IP address, subnet mask, platform, and serial number on a per-device basis. Refer to [“Creating a Modeled Instance” on page 152](#) for more information.
2. Generate a configlet and Initiate a connection between Junos Space Platform in one of the following ways:
  - Copy the contents of the configlet generated by the modeled instance to the CLI console of the device. When this initial configuration is committed on the device, the device connects to Junos Space Platform.
  - Connect the USB device containing the configlet to the device and reboot the device. The device then connects to Junos Space Platform. Refer to [“Activating Devices Using Configlets” on page 165](#) for more information.
  - Initiate the workflow to activate the modeled instance that contains the device. Refer to [“Activating a Modeled or Cloned Device in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 156](#) for more information.
3. When the device boots up and connects to the WAN link, an IP address is assigned to the device depending on the connection profile you assigned to the modeled instance containing the device.
4. The device connects to Junos Space Platform through an SSH session.
5. Junos Space Platform authenticates the device and optionally validates the serial number and hostname of the device. The device is managed in Junos Space Platform

only if the validation succeeds. If the validation fails, the device is not managed in Junos Space Platform.

6. Junos Space Platform either upgrades or downgrades the Junos OS version of the device if you select the **Image Upgrade/Downgrade** check box in the Model Devices workflow.

Junos Space Platform also pushes additional configuration settings through device templates if you select the **Template Association** check box and choose to update the configuration automatically. If you select a manual update of the device configuration, you must load the configlets to the device through a USB device or an FTP server.

**Related Documentation**

- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
- [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)
- [Activating a Modeled or Cloned Device in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 156](#)
- [Viewing and Copying Configlet Data on page 163](#)

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## Creating a Connection Profile

You use a connection profile to specify connectivity-related parameters for devices added to Junos Space Network Management Platform using the Modeling devices feature. A connection profile contains device interface details, the NAT configuration details for Junos Space, and the protocol used to assign IP addresses to devices. You create connection profiles from the Connection Profiles page in the Devices workspace.

To create a connection profile:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Model Devices > Connection Profiles**.

The Connection Profiles page is displayed.

2. Click the Create Connection Profile icon on the Actions menu.

The Create Connection Profile page is displayed.

3. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the new connection profile.

A connection profile name cannot exceed 128 characters and can contain only letters, numbers, spaces, and some special characters. The special characters allowed are hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), at (@), single quotation mark ('), slash (/), and ampersand (&).

4. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a description for the new connection profile.

The description cannot exceed 256 characters.

5. Select the type of device interface on which you want to configure the IP address: **Ethernet** or **ADSL**.

By default, the Ethernet option button is selected.

6. (Optional) In the **Interface** field, enter the appropriate device interface number.

The default Ethernet interface number is ge-0/0/0. The default ADSL interface number is at-1/0/0.

7. Select the format of the IP address for the devices to be modeled using this connection profile. By default, the **IPv4** option button is selected.
  - If you want to model devices by using an IPv6 address, select the **IPv6** option button.



**NOTE:** The contents of the configlet generated differ based on the format of the IP address.

8. (Optional) If you are using a NAT configuration from Junos Space, select the **NAT'd IP Address for Junos Space** check box to specify the IP address and port number used by the NAT configuration.
9. In the **IP** field, enter the IP address of the NAT server.



**NOTE:** You need to configure the NAT server with the same format of the IP address that you chose to model devices by using this connection profile.

Refer to

<http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space/ipv4-address-space.xhtml> for the list of restricted IPv4 addresses and <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xhtml> for the list of restricted IPv6 addresses.

10. In the **Port** field, enter the port number used by the NAT configuration.
11. (Optional) From the **IP Assignment via** drop-down list, select how the IP address is assigned to the devices. By default, DHCP is selected. The options presented hereafter depend on the type of device interface on which you configure the IP address and how the IP address is assigned to the devices.

You can assign IP addresses by using the following options for the Ethernet interface:

- Manually (Static)
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE)

You can assign IP addresses by using the following options for the ADSL interface:

- Manually (Static)
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- Point-to-Point Protocol over ATM (PPPoA)

If you want to assign an IP address to the device manually:

- Select **Static** from the **IP Assignment** via drop-down list

If you select **DHCP** from the drop-down list:

- a. From the **Attempts** selector, use the up and down arrows to specify the maximum number of attempts that the DHCP server will make to reconfigure the DHCP clients before the reconfiguration is considered to have failed.

The default value is 4 attempts.

- b. From the **Interval** selector, use the up and down arrows to specify the initial value in seconds between successive attempts to reconfigure the DHCP clients.

The default value is 4 seconds.

- c. (Optional) Select the **DHCP Server Address** check box to configure the properties of the DHCP server.

- d. In the **IP Address** field, enter the IP address of the DHCP server.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

---

- e. If you want the DHCP clients to propagate the TCP/IP settings to the DHCP server, select the **Update Server** check box.

- f. Select one of the option buttons in the Lease Time section: **Default Value**, **Lease Never Expires**, or **Lease time**. By default, the Default Value option button is selected.

This option specifies the time taken by the DHCP server to negotiate and exchange DHCP messages with the DHCP clients.

- If you want the DHCP server to negotiate and exchange DHCP messages with the DHCP clients, select the **Default Value** option button.
- If you want the DHCP server to assign permanent IP addresses, select the **Lease Never Expires** option button.
- If you want to specify a time interval after which the lease expires, select the Lease Time option button and use the up and down arrows in the **Interval** selector to specify the time interval.

The default value is 4 seconds.

If you select **PPPoE** from the drop-down list:

- a. From the **Authentication Type** drop-down list, select the type of authentication.

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) and Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) for authentication.

- b. In the **Username** field, enter the username for PPPoE authentication using CHAP.

- c. In the **Password** field, enter the password for PPPoE authentication using CHAP.



- d. In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter the password for PPPoE authentication using CHAP.
- e. In the **Access Profile Username** field, enter the username for PPPoE authentication.  
This field is not mandatory for PAP authentication.
- f. In the **Access Profile Password** field, enter the password for PPPoE authentication.  
This field is not mandatory for PAP authentication.
- g. In the **Access Profile Confirm Password** field, reenter the password for PPPoE authentication.  
This field is not mandatory for PAP authentication.
- h. (Optional) In the **Concentrator Name** field, enter the name of the concentrator.
- i. (Optional) In the **Service Name** field, enter the name of the service you are using.
- j. In the **Auto Connect time Interval** field, use the up and down arrows to specify the time interval in seconds for connecting automatically. The default value is 1 second.
- k. In the **Ideal time before disconnect** field, use the up and down arrows to specify the time interval in seconds before disconnecting. The default value is 1 second.

If you select **PPPoA** from the drop-down list:

- a. From the **Authentication Type** drop-down list, select the type of authentication.  
Junos Space Network Management Platform supports Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) and Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) for authentication.
- b. In the **Username** field, enter the username for PPPoE authentication using CHAP.
- c. In the **Password** field, enter the password for PPPoE authentication using CHAP.
- d. In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter the password for PPPoE authentication using CHAP.
- e. In the **Access Profile Username** field, enter the username for PPPoE authentication.  
This field is not mandatory for PAP authentication.
- f. In the **Access Profile Password** field, enter the password for PPPoE authentication.  
This field is not mandatory for PAP authentication.
- g. In the **Access Profile Confirm Password** field, reenter the password for PPPoE authentication.  
This field is not mandatory for PAP authentication.
- h. In the **VPI** field, use the up and down arrows to specify the Virtual Private Identifier (VPI) for the DSL network of your service provider. The range is 1 to 6000. The default value is 1.

- i. In the **VCI** field, use the up and down arrows to specify the Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) for the DSL network of your service provider. The range is 1 to 6000. The default value is 1.
  - j. From the **Encapsulation Type** drop-down list, select the type of encapsulation: atm-ppp-vc-mux or atm-ppp-llc. atm-ppp-vc-mux provides PPP over ATM AAL5 multiplex encapsulation and atm-ppp-llc provides PPP over AAL5 LLC encapsulation.
12. Click **Create**.

The connection profile is created.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Modifying a Connection Profile on page 160](#)
- [Deleting Connection Profiles on page 160](#)
- [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)

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## Creating a Modeled Instance

You create a modeled instance when you want to quickly add multiple devices to Junos Space Network Management Platform using a common set of connectivity parameters. You add a modeled instance from the Devices workspace.

To create a modeled instance:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management > Model Devices**.

The Model Devices page is displayed.

2. Click the Create Modeled Instance icon on the Actions menu.

The Create Modeled Instance page is displayed.

3. From the **Device Type** drop-down list, select the type of device.

4. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the modeled instance.

The modeled instance name should start and end with letters or numbers and cannot exceed 255 characters. The hyphen (-) and underscore (\_) are the only special characters allowed. Leading and trailing spaces are not allowed.

5. In the **Description** field, enter a description of the modeled instance.

6. In the **Tag** field, enter a tag for the modeled instance and the modeled devices created in this modeled instance.

7. Select **Add Manually** or **Upload CSV** to provide the details of the devices to be modeled.

- If you want to provide the details of the devices manually, select the **Add Manually** option button.

- a. In the **Number of Devices** field, use the up and down arrows to specify the number of devices to be modeled using the modeled instance.

The default value is 1.

- b. From the **Platform** drop-down list, select the platform for the devices.
- If you want to provide the details of the devices through a CSV file, select the **Upload CSV** option button.
  - a. (Optional) Click the **View Sample CSV** link to download a sample CSV file.

You need to retain the format of the CSV file for the devices to be modeled successfully. You need to enter the name of the devices and the platform of the devices in the CSV file.



**NOTE:** You need to retain the file format as .CSV to successfully upload the details of the devices to Junos Space Platform.

- b. Click the **Select a CSV to Upload** link to upload a CSV file.

The Select CSV File pop-up window is displayed.

- c. Click the **Browse** button to look for the file on your computer.
  - d. Click **Upload** to upload the CSV file to Junos Space Platform.
8. (Optional) Push the initial configuration to the devices after the devices are discovered on Junos Space Platform.
    - a. Select the **Template Association** check box.
    - b. From the **Device Template** drop-down list, select the appropriate device template that contains the configuration that you want to send to the devices.



**NOTE:** The Device Template drop-down list does not list Quick templates with variables.

9. (Optional) Upgrade or downgrade to a common Junos OS version on all devices added using the modeled instance.
  - a. Select the **Image Upgrade/Downgrade** check box.
  - b. From the **Device Image** drop-down list, select the device image that contains the Junos OS version to which you want to upgrade or downgrade the devices.
10. Activate the devices immediately or later.



**NOTE:** Junos Space Platform assigns the Waiting for Deployment state when devices are modeled using the Activate Now option and assigns the Modeled state when devices are modeled without the Activate Now option. You can activate devices using the Activate Now option only by using the device-initiated connection process.

- To activate the devices immediately, select the **Activate Now** check box. This check box is selected by default.

Enter the following data related to the activation of these devices:

- In the **Username** field, enter the username used to manage to the device.  
The maximum length is 255 characters and all characters are allowed. By default, root is the username.
- (Optional) Select the **Key Based Authentication** check box to use RSA keys for authentication.  
By default, this check box is not selected.
- In the **Password** field, enter the password used to manage the device.  
The maximum length is 20 characters and all characters are allowed.
- In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter the password.
- (Optional) Select the **Serial Number Validation** check box to authenticate the device by using the serial number of the device.  
By default, this check box is not selected.
- (Optional) Select the **Host Name Validation** check box to authenticate the device by using the hostname.  
By default, this check box is not selected.
- From the **Connection Profile** drop-down list, select a connection profile that specifies the connectivity parameters that you want to use for this modeled instance.
- (Optional) If you have not created a connection profile or want to create a new connection profile for this modeled instance, click the **Create** button next to the Connection Profile drop-down list.  
The Connection Profile pop-up window is displayed. For more information about creating a connection profile, see [“Creating a Connection Profile” on page 148](#).
- Select whether you want to automatically push the device template configuration to the device from Junos Space Platform immediately or manually later. The **Configuration Update** options are **Automatic** and **Manual**.

These options are disabled by default and are active only if you have chosen the **Template Association** option earlier.

- If you choose **Automatic**, the configuration is deployed to the device when the device is discovered to Junos Space Platform.

This option is enabled by default.

- If you choose **Manual**, you must load the complete configlet, which includes the device template configuration, through a USB device, SFTP server, or FTP server.

To discover the device to Junos Space Platform, you must download the configlet (with only the connection parameters or the complete configlet with the connection parameters and the device template configuration), copy the configlet to a USB drive, connect the USB drive to the device, and reboot the device.

The device connects to Junos Space Platform and is discovered to the Junos Space Platform database during the initial discovery process. For more information about activating devices using configlets, see [“Activating Devices Using Configlets” on page 165](#).

- To activate the devices later, clear the **Activate Now** check box.



**NOTE:** If you clear the **Activate Now** check box and choose to activate the device later, use the **Activate Modeled Device** workflow from the **Device Management** page to activate the device.

#### 11. Click **Next**

This page displays the devices that are to be modeled. By default, the devices are given the name you provided for the modeled instance appended with “\_#,” where # is a number. The devices are numbered from 1 through the value you specified for the number of devices in this modeled instance.

If you selected a static connection profile, enter the static IP address and gateway details on a per-device basis.

#### 12. (Optional) Modify the default hostname, platform, IP address, and gateway details on a per-device basis.

#### 13. Click **Finish**.

The modeled instance is created. You are redirected to the **Model Devices** page.

You can view the modeled devices that you created on the **Device Management** page.



**NOTE:** To view the details of the modeled instance, select the modeled instance and select **View Modeled Instance** from the **Actions** menu.

**Related Documentation**

- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
- [Adding More Devices to an Existing Modeled Instance on page 162](#)
- [Downloading a Configlet on page 164](#)
- [Viewing and Copying Configlet Data on page 163](#)

## Activating a Modeled or Cloned Device in Junos Space Network Management Platform

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You activate a modeled device to manage the device in Junos Space Network Management Platform. The devices you activate through this workflow are ones that were created without selecting the Activate Now option. You can also use this workflow to activate a cloned device (created using the Clone Device workflow).



**NOTE:** If you associated a device template to the modeled instance when creating the modeled instance, you must approve the device template configuration on the device by using the Review/Deploy Configuration workflow. The Activate Modeled Device task is disabled if you do not approve the device template configuration. For more information about reviewing and deploying the configuration to a device, see [“Reviewing and Deploying the Device Configuration” on page 39](#).

Ensure that the **Enable approval workflow for configuration deployment** check box on the Modify Application Settings page is selected to enable you to approve the configuration in the device template to the device. You cannot validate the configuration on a modeled device before deploying the configuration.

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You can activate modeled devices by using the following methods:

- **Junos Space–initiated connection** – For this method, you need to specify the IP address and credentials of the device to connect to a device. If the Junos Space server can access the device, the device is discovered on Junos Space Platform.

If you choose to deploy the configuration in the device template by using the Automatic or Manual option through a Junos Space-initiated connection, the device template is deployed to the device after the device is discovered to Junos Space Platform.

- **Device–initiated connection** – Use this method if the Junos Space server cannot access the device. This method involves copying the configlets from Junos Space Platform to the device. The device stays in the Waiting for Deployment state until the configlets are copied to the device. Then the device connects to and is discovered on Junos Space Platform during the initial discovery process.

If you choose to deploy the configuration in the device template by using the Automatic option through a device-initiated connection, you must download the connection configlet from the Download Configlet page, copy the configlet to a USB drive, connect the USB drive to the device and reboot the device. The device template is deployed to the device after the device is discovered to Junos Space Platform.

If you choose to deploy the configuration in the device template by using the Manual option through a device-initiated connection, you must download the complete configlet (with the connection parameters and the device template configuration) from the Download Configlet page, copy the configlet to a USB drive, connect the USB drive to the device, and reboot the device. The device template configuration is committed to the device when the device reboots.



**NOTE:** The Download Configlet link is not available in the job details of a Junos Space-initiated connection.

To activate a modeled or cloned device in Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page that appears displays a list of devices that exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Right-click the modeled or cloned device and select **Device Operations > Activate Modeled Device**.

The Activate Modeled Device page is displayed.

3. Select whether you want to connect the device to Junos Space Platform by using a Junos Space-initiated connection or a device-initiated connection.

By default, the Space-initiated option button is selected.

- To connect the device by using a device-initiated connection:

- a. Select the **Device Initiated** option button.

The fields related to the device-initiated connection are displayed.

- b. From the **Connection Profile** drop-down list, select a connection profile that specifies the connectivity parameters that you want to use for this device.
- c. (Optional) If you have not created a connection profile or want to create a new connection profile for this device, click the **Create** button next to the Connection Profile drop-down list.

The Connection Profile pop-up window is displayed. For more information about creating a connection profile, see [“Creating a Connection Profile” on page 148](#).

- d. In the **Username** field, enter the username used to manage the device.

By default, root is the username. The maximum number of characters allowed are 64 and all characters are allowed.

- e. (Optional) Select the **Key Based Authentication** check box to use RSA keys for authentication.

By default, this check box is not selected.

- f. In the **Password** field, enter the password.

The maximum length is 20 characters and all characters are allowed.

- g. In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter the password used to manage the device.
- h. (Optional) Select the **Serial Number Validation** check box to authenticate the device by using the serial number of the device.

By default, this check box is not selected.

If you select the Serial Number Validation check box, in the **Serial Number** field, enter the serial number of the device.

- i. Select whether you want to deploy the initial configuration to the device during the initial connection to Junos Space Platform, or manually after the device is added. The **Device Configuration Update** options are **Automatic** and **Manual**.
  - If you choose **Automatic**, the configuration is deployed to the device when the device is discovered to Junos Space Platform. This option is enabled by default.
  - If you choose **Manual**, you must load the complete configlet which includes the updated device configuration, through a USB device, SFTP server or FTP server.
- To connect the device to Junos Space Platform by using a Junos Space–initiated connection:

- a. Select the **Space Initiated** option button.

The fields related to Junos Space–initiated connection are displayed.

- b. Select whether you want to specify a hostname or IP address for the device by using the **Toggle IP Address/HostName** check box.

By default, this check box is not selected and you can specify the IP address in the next field. If you select this check box, you can enter the hostname in the next field.

- c. In the **IP Address** or **Hostname** field, enter the IP address or hostname of the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

Refer

<http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space/ipv4-address-space.xhtml>  
for the list of restricted IPv4 addresses and  
<http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xhtml>  
for the list of restricted IPv6 addresses.

- d. In the **Username** field, enter the username used to manage the device.

By default, root is the username. The maximum number of characters allowed is 64 and all characters are allowed.

- e. (Optional) Select the **Key Based Authentication** check box to use RSA keys for authentication.



By default, this check box is not selected.

- f. In the **Password** field, enter the password used to manage the device.  
The maximum length is 20 characters and all characters are allowed.
- g. In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter the password.
- h. To authorize a different user on the device during the activation process, select the **Authorize user on different device** check box.

By default, this check box is not selected. If you select this check box:

- In the **Username** field, enter the username used to manage the device.

By default, root is the username. The maximum number of characters allowed is 64 and all characters are allowed.

- Select the **Key Based Authentication** check box to use RSA keys for authentication.

By default, this check box is not selected.

- In the **Password** field, enter the password used to manage the device.

The maximum length is 20 characters and all characters are allowed.

- In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter the password.



**NOTE:** If the user does not exist on the device, a new user is created with these credentials.

- i. Select the **Serial Number Validation** check box if you want to authenticate the device by using the serial number of the device.

By default, this check box is not selected.

(Optional) The Serial Number field is displayed if you select the Serial Number Validation check box.

If you select the Serial Number Validation check box, in the **Serial Number** field, enter the serial number of the device.

- j. Select whether you want to deploy the initial configuration to the device during the initial connection to Junos Space Platform, or manually after the device is added to Junos Space Platform. The **Device Configuration Update** options are **Automatic** and **Manual**.
  - If you choose **Automatic**, the configuration is deployed to the device when the device is discovered to Junos Space Platform. This option is enabled by default.
  - If you choose **Manual**, you must load the complete configlet which includes the updated device configuration, through a USB device, SFTP server or FTP server.

4. Click **Activate**.

A job is triggered. If you activated the device through a Junos Space–initiated connection, the job triggered does not contain the Download Configlet link. If the job succeeds, the device is flagged with either the Out of Sync or In Sync status on the Device Management page.

If you activated the device through a device–initiated connection, the job triggered displays the Download Configlet link. The configlet is available on the Job Management page and the contents of the configlet vary depending on whether you selected the Automatic or Manual option to update the device template configuration. If the job succeeds, the device is flagged with the In Sync status on the Device Management page.

- Related Documentation**
- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
  - [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)

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## Modifying a Connection Profile

You modify a connection profile to change some of the connectivity-related parameters of devices such as device interface details, the NAT configuration details for Junos Space, the protocol used to assign IP addresses to devices. You can modify connection profiles from the Connection Profiles page in the Devices workspace.

To modify a connection profile:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management > Model Devices > Connection Profiles**.

The Connection Profiles page is displayed.

2. Select the connection profile you want to modify and click the Modify Connection Profile icon on the Actions menu.

The Modify Connection Profile page is displayed. You can modify all the fields on this page except the Name field.

3. Click **Modify**.

The connection profile is modified..

- Related Documentation**
- [Deleting Connection Profiles on page 160](#)
  - [Creating a Connection Profile on page 148](#)

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## Deleting Connection Profiles

You delete a connection profile when you no longer need it to create modeled instances. You can delete connection profiles from the Devices workspace.

To delete connection profiles:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management > Model Devices > Connection Profiles**.

The Connection Profiles page is displayed.

2. Select the connection profile you want to delete and click the Delete Connection Profiles icon on the Actions menu.

The Delete Connection Profiles pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Delete**.

The connection profile is deleted.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Modifying a Connection Profile on page 160](#)
- [Creating a Connection Profile on page 148](#)

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## Viewing the Status of Modeled Devices

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You view the status of the devices you added using a modeled instance to view the connection status and managed status of the devices. You can view the status of the devices you added using a modeled instance, from the Devices workspace.

To view the status of the modeled devices added using a modeled instance:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Model Devices**.

The Model Devices page is displayed.

2. Select the modeled instance and select **View Modeled Device Status** from the Actions menu.

The View Modeled Device Status page is displayed. This page displays the name of the devices, Junos OS version on the devices, device family, platform of the devices, IP address of the devices, whether the device is connected to Junos Space Network Management Platform, the managed status of the devices, and the serial number of the devices.

3. Click **Back** to return to the Model Devices page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
- [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)
- [Adding More Devices to an Existing Modeled Instance on page 162](#)
- [Downloading a Configlet on page 164](#)
- [Viewing and Copying Configlet Data on page 163](#)

## Adding More Devices to an Existing Modeled Instance

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You add more devices to an existing modeled instance if you want to add devices using the existing parameters of the modeled instance. You can perform this task from the Devices workspace.

To add more devices to a modeled instance:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Model Devices**.

The Model Devices page is displayed.

2. Select the modeled instance to which you want to add more devices and select **Add More Devices** from the Actions menu.

The Add More Devices page is displayed. You can view the name of the modeled instance, the device family of the modeled instance, the device template associated with the modeled instance, the device image associated with the modeled instance, and the number of devices that are already part of the modeled instance.

3. (Optional) In the **Apply Tag** field, enter a tag that you want to assign to this modeled instance.
4. In the **Number of Devices to add** field, use the up and down arrows to specify the number of devices that you want to add to this modeled instance.

The default value is zero.

The page is populated with as many rows as the number of devices that you specify in the Number of Devices field. The Hostname, Platform, and OS version columns are populated with default values. You can modify the default hostname, and the platform of the device. If you have selected the Serial Number Validation check box in the modeled instance, you need to enter the serial number of the device.

- If you want to modify the hostname for a device, double-click the hostname of the corresponding device and enter the new hostname
  - If you want to modify the platform for the device, select the appropriate platform for corresponding device from the drop-down list.
  - Click **Update**.
5. Click **Add**.

The devices are added to the modeled instance.

### Related Documentation

- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
- [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)
- [Downloading a Configlet on page 164](#)
- [Viewing and Copying Configlet Data on page 163](#)

## Viewing and Copying Configlet Data

You can view configlet data for the modeled instance that you created. You can also copy the configlet data to a text editor for further modifications.

This task is disabled if the modeled device is in the Managed state on the Device Management page or for a modeled device that is activated using a Junos Space–initiated connection.



**NOTE:** If you created a modeled device without using the Activate Now option when creating the modeled instance, you can download the configlet only from the Device Management page. To view the configlet from the Device Management page, select the modeled device and select **Device Operations > View/Download Configlet** from the Actions menu.

To view and copy configlet data:

1. From the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Model Devices**.

The Model Devices page is displayed.

2. Select the modeled instance whose configlet data you want to view and copy, and select **View Configlet** from the Actions menu.

The View Configlet page is displayed. You can view the name of the modeled instance, number of devices that are part of this modeled instance, and configlet data.

3. From the **Configlet Format** drop-down list, select the format in which you want to view the configlet data.

The options available are CLI, XML, and curly braces. By default CLI is selected.



**NOTE:** If you activate a modeled device by using the Activate Now option when creating a modeled instance, you can download the configlet in CLI, XML, and curly brace formats.

4. Copy the configlet data from the Configlet Content field to a Notepad or any other text editor.

If you select to update the configuration in the device template manually, the Configlet Content area displays the configlet containing the connection parameters and the configuration in the device template.

You can modify this configlet as needed and copy the modified data in the configlet to a device's CLI console. The device then connects to Junos Space Platform.

5. Click **Close**.

You are redirected to the Model Devices page.

**Related Documentation**

- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
- [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)
- [Adding More Devices to an Existing Modeled Instance on page 162](#)
- [Downloading a Configlet on page 164](#)

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## Downloading a Configlet

You download a configlet to save a copy of the configlet on your local computer and connect devices to Junos Space Platform. You can download a configlet in XML, CLI, and curly braces formats. You download a configlet from the Devices workspace. Ensure that you temporarily disable the pop-blocker on your browser to be able to download the configlet file on your local computer.

This task is disabled if the modeled device is in the In Sync or Modeled state on the Device Management page.



**NOTE:** If you created a modeled device without using the Activate Now option when creating the modeled instance, you can download the configlet only from the Device Management page. To download the configlet from the Device Management page, select the modeled device and select **Device Operations > View/Download Configlet** from the Actions menu.

To download a configlet from the Model Devices page:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Model Devices**.  
The Model Devices page is displayed.

2. Select the modeled instance whose configlet you want to download and select **Download Configlet** from the Actions menu.

The Download Configlet page is displayed.

3. From the **Configlet Type** drop-down list, select the format of the configlet you want to download.

You can download the configlet in CLI, XML, and curly braces formats.

4. Select whether you want to encrypt the configlet file by selecting the appropriate option button in the Encryption area.

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports encrypting configlets in the AES format.

- To use plain-text, select the **Plain Text** option button.
- To use AES encryption, select the **AES** option button and enter the encryption key in the **Encryption Key** field.

The encryption key must be 16 characters long and can contain letters, numbers, spaces, and special characters.

5. Select how you want to save or copy the configlet file by choosing the appropriate option button in the **Save** area.
  - If you select the **None** option button, the configlet file is saved on your local computer.
  - If you select the **SFTP** option button, specify the user ID, password, SFTP server IP address, and the file path where you want to save the configlet file on the SFTP server.
  - If you select the **FTP** option button, specify the user ID, password, FTP server IP address, and the file path where you want to save the configlet file on the FTP server.
6. Click **Download**.
7. Save the **Configlets.zip** file to your local computer if you want to save it locally.



**NOTE:** To connect and activate a modeled device from Junos Space Platform, download the configlet in any format, connect a USB device containing the configlet to the device, and reboot the device. The device then connects to Junos Space Platform. For more information, see [“Activating Devices Using Configlets” on page 165](#).

#### Related Documentation

- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
- [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)
- [Adding More Devices to an Existing Modeled Instance on page 162](#)
- [Viewing and Copying Configlet Data on page 163](#)

## Activating Devices by Using Configlets

You can activate a modeled device by connecting a USB device containing the configlet generated from the appropriate modeled instance created in Junos Space Network Management Platform. The device then connects to Junos Space Platform through a device-initiated connection. Refer to [“Activating a Modeled or Cloned Device in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 156](#) for more information.

You can generate a single configlet (per device) or a bulk configlet (one configlet to activate multiple devices).

- Junos Space Platform generates a single configlet if you choose a static connection profile or enable hostname validation and are using a DHCP connection profile.
- Junos Space Platform generates a bulk configlet if you select a DHCP connection profile without hostname validation.



**NOTE:** If you assigned a device template and selected to deploy the configuration in the device template manually, the configlet contains the connection parameters and the configuration in the device template.

By default, the configlet is downloaded as a .ZIP file in XML, CLI, or curly braces format. You must unzip the .ZIP file and copy the configlet to the USB device before using the configlet to activate devices.

The following tasks describe how to activate modeled devices by using single or bulk configlets.

- [Activating a Device by Using a Plain-text Single Configlet on page 166](#)
- [Activating a Device by Using an AES-encrypted Single Configlet on page 166](#)
- [Activating a Device by Using a Plain-text Bulk Configlet on page 167](#)
- [Activating a Device by Using an AES-encrypted Bulk Configlet on page 167](#)

### Activating a Device by Using a Plain-text Single Configlet

A plain text single configlet can be used to activate one device without an encryption key.

To activate a device by using a plain-text single configlet:

1. Copy the plain-text configlet to a USB device.
2. Plug the USB device to the USB port on the device.
3. Power on the device or reboot the device if the device was already powered on.

The configuration in the plain-text single configlet is committed on the device. The device then connects to Junos Space Platform.

### Activating a Device by Using an AES-encrypted Single Configlet

An AES-encrypted single configlet can be used to activate one device with an the encryption key.

To activate a device by using an AES-encrypted single configlet:

1. Copy the AES-encrypted configlet to a USB device.
2. Create a text file **Key.txt** containing a 16-digit encryption key on the USB device.
3. Plug the USB device to the USB port on the device.
4. Power on the device or reboot the device if the device was already powered on.

If you did not create the **Key.txt** file on the USB device, you are prompted to enter the 16-digit encryption key.

- Enter the 16-digit encryption key.

The configuration in the AES-encrypted single configlet is committed on the device. The device then connects to Junos Space Platform.



## Activating a Device by Using a Plain-text Bulk Configlet

A plain-text bulk configlet can be used to activate multiple devices without an encryption key.

To activate devices by using a plain-text bulk configlet:

1. Copy the plain-text bulk configlet to a USB device.
2. Create a text file **Hostname.txt** containing the hostnames of all devices that should be activated by this configlet, on the USB device.
3. Plug the USB device to the USB port on the device.
4. Power on the device or reboot the device if the device was already powered on.

The configuration in the plain-text bulk configlet is committed on the device. The device then connects to Junos Space Platform.



**NOTE:** Repeat steps 1 through 4 to activate other devices using the same configlet.

## Activating a Device by Using an AES-encrypted Bulk Configlet

An AES-encrypted bulk configlet can be used to activate multiple devices with an encryption key.

To activate devices by using an AES-encrypted bulk configlet:

1. Copy the AES-encrypted bulk configlet to a USB device.
2. Create a text file **Key.txt** containing a 16-digit encryption key on the USB device.
3. Create a text file **Hostname.txt** containing the hostnames of all devices that should be activated by this configlet, on the USB device.
4. Plug the USB device to the USB port on the device.
5. Power on the device or reboot the device if the device was already powered on.

If you did not create the **Key.txt** file on the USB device, you are prompted to enter the 16-digit encryption key.

- Enter the 16-digit encryption key.

The configuration in the AES-encrypted bulk configlet is committed on the device. The device then connects to Junos Space Platform.



**NOTE:** Repeat steps 1 through 4 to activate other devices by using the same configlet.

- Related Documentation**
- [Rapid Deployment Overview on page 147](#)
  - [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)
  - [Viewing and Copying Configlet Data on page 163](#)

---

## Deleting Modeled Instances

You delete modeled instances when you no longer need them to add devices to Junos Space Network Management Platform. You can delete modeled instances from the Devices workspace.

To delete modeled instances:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Model Devices**.  
The Model Devices page is displayed.
2. Select the modeled instances you want to delete and select **Delete Modeled Instances** from the Actions menu.  
The Delete Modeled Instances pop-up window is displayed.
3. Click **Delete**.  
The modeled instances are deleted.

- Related Documentation**
- [Model Devices Overview on page 145](#)
  - [Creating a Modeled Instance on page 152](#)
  - [Adding More Devices to an Existing Modeled Instance on page 162](#)
  - [Viewing and Copying Configlet Data on page 163](#)

---

## Cloning a Connection Profile

You clone a connection profile when you want to quickly create a copy of an existing connection profile and modify its parameters including the name of the connection profile. You can clone a connection profile from the Devices workspace.

To clone a connection profile:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management > Model Devices > Connection Profiles**.  
The Connection Profiles page is displayed.
2. Select the connection profile you want to clone and select **Clone Connection Profile** from the Actions menu.  
The Clone Connection Profile page is displayed.

3. Modify the parameters of the connection profile. You can modify all the parameters including the name of the connection profile.

4. Click **Clone**.

A new connection profile is created.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Modifying a Connection Profile on page 160](#)
- [Creating a Connection Profile on page 148](#)



# Unmanaged Devices

- Adding Unmanaged Devices on page 171
- Modifying Unmanaged Device Configuration on page 174

## Adding Unmanaged Devices

---

In the Junos Space Network Management Platform context, unmanaged devices are those made by vendors other than Juniper Networks, Inc. You can add such devices to Junos Space Network Management Platform manually, or by importing multiple devices simultaneously from a CSV file.

To add non-Juniper device to Junos Space Network Management Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Unmanaged Devices**.

The Add Unmanaged Devices page is displayed.

2. You can add non-Juniper devices either manually or using a CSV file. To add the devices manually, select the **Add Manually** option button.

The Device Details section is displayed on the Add Unmanaged Devices page.

3. Select the **IP Address** or **Hostname** option button.

If you selected the IP Address option, enter the IP address of the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 format. Refer to <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space/ipv4-address-space.xhtml> for the list of restricted IPv4 addresses and <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xhtml> for the list of restricted IPv6 addresses.

If you selected the Hostname option, enter the hostname of the device.

4. (Optional) In the **Vendor** field, enter the name of the device's vendor. The maximum length is 256 characters. Spaces are acceptable.

5. Select the **Configure Loopback** check box if you want to configure the loopback address for the device. If you do so, the Loopback Settings area appears. This is an optional field.
  - a. In the **Loopback Name** field, enter the loopback name for the device.
  - b. In the **Loopback Address** field, enter the loopback address for the device.
 

You can specify both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses as loopback addresses. The valid range for IPv4 loopback address is 1.0.0.1–223.255.255.254. The valid range for IPv6 loopback address is 1::–ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff.
6. Select the **SNMP** check-box, if you want to use SNMP to gather device information. If you do so, the SNMP Settings area is displayed.
7. Use the option buttons to select either SNMP V1/V2C or SNMP V3.
  - If you select SNMP V1/V2C, the Community box appears. Enter the appropriate SNMP community string (password) to give access to the device.
  - If you select SNMP V3, several boxes appear, as described in [Table 24 on page 172](#). Enter values as appropriate.

**Table 24: SNMP V3 Configuration Parameters**

Name	Value
Username	The username previously configured on the device.
Authentication type	The algorithm used for authentication: MD5, SHA1, or None. MD5 or SHA1 is used to create a hash of the authentication password. Note that only this password is encrypted, not any other packets transmitted.
Authentication password	The password that authenticates Junos Space Network Management Platform to the device to gain access to it. The password must have at least eight characters and can include alphanumeric and special characters, but not control characters.
Privacy type	The encryption algorithm: AES128, DES, or None, used to encrypt transmitted packets.
Privacy password	The password that allows reading the transmissions themselves. The password must have at least eight characters.

8. To add non-Juniper devices using the CSV file, select the **Import from CSV** option button in the Add Unmanaged Devices page.
9. The **Import** area appears, displaying the following links:
  - View Sample CSV
  - Select a CSV file to Upload.

Clicking **View Sample CSV** displays a CSV file with the format shown in [Table 25 on page 173](#).

Table 25: Sample CSV for Importing Unmanaged Devices

Column Heading	Sample Data	Field Constraints
Host Name or IP Address	Sunnyvale_R1	Name: Limit of 256 characters, no spaces. IP address: Dotted decimal notation.
Vendor	ABC	Alphabetic characters only
Device UserName	abcd	No validation from Junos Space Platform
Device Password	abcd123	No validation from Junos Space Platform
SNMP Version	SNMPV3	SNMPv3, or SNMPv1 or v2C
Community	N/A (for SNMP V3)	Community string (authentication password) for V2; otherwise, N/A
SNMP Username	abcde	Username for SNMP V3; otherwise N/A
Authentication Type	MD5	MD5, SHA1, or N/A
Authentication Password	abcde123	Must have at least eight characters and can include alphanumeric and special characters, but not control characters
Privacy Type	DES	DES, AES128, or N/A
Privacy Password	abcde123	Must have at least eight characters and can include alphanumeric and special characters, but not control characters. Can be same as authentication password, or different.
Loopback Name	lo0	The loopback name for the device.
Loopback Address	127.0.0.1	The loopback address for the device. The loopback address should be a valid IP address in the range of 1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255



**NOTE:** You should enter a valid loopback address or enter “N/A” in the Loopback Address column. If you enter an invalid loopback address or leave the cell empty, the associated unmanaged device is not added to Junos Space Network Management Platform.

10. Once you have a complete CSV file, select **Select a CSV file to Upload**.

11. Click **Next**.

The Add Managed Devices page displays the list of unmanaged devices with their details.

12. Click **Finish**.

You are redirected to the Unmanaged Devices page.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
  - [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)

---

## Modifying Unmanaged Device Configuration

In the Junos Space Network Management Platform context, unmanaged devices are those made by vendors other than Juniper Networks, Inc. You can add such devices to Junos Space Network Management Platform manually, or by importing multiple devices simultaneously from a CSV file.

To modify the configuration on a non-Juniper device:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Network Management Platform > Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed. This page lists the unmanaged devices added to Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Right-click the unmanaged device whose configuration you want to modify and select **Device Configuration > Unmanaged Device Configuration**. The Modify Unmanaged Device Configuration page is displayed.
3. Modify the unmanaged device configuration.
4. Click **Save**.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)
  - [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)



## CHAPTER 12

# Secure Console

- [Configuring SRX Device Clusters in Junos Space using Secure Console on page 175](#)

## Configuring SRX Device Clusters in Junos Space using Secure Console

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You can create a cluster of two SRX-series devices that are combined to act as a single system, or create a single-device cluster and then add a second device to the cluster later. You can also configure a standalone device from an existing cluster device. You can do this using the Secure Console feature in the Devices workspace.

This topic includes the following tasks:

- [Configuring a Standalone Device from a Single-node Cluster on page 175](#)
- [Configuring a Standalone Device from a Two-Node Cluster on page 177](#)
- [Configuring a Primary Peer in a Cluster from a Standalone Device on page 179](#)
- [Configuring a Secondary Peer in a Cluster from a Standalone Device on page 180](#)

### Configuring a Standalone Device from a Single-node Cluster

You can configure a standalone device from device that is currently configured as a single-node cluster.

To configure a single-node cluster as a standalone device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the single-node cluster and select **Device Access > SSH to Device** from the Actions menu.

The SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed.



**NOTE:** If you have cleared the Allow users to auto log in to devices using SSH option on the Modify Applications page, the SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed. The IP address is automatically displayed in the IP address field. Enter the username and password in the User name and Password fields respectively.

3. In the **IP Address** field, enter a valid IP address for the device.
4. In the **Username** field, enter the user name for the device.
5. In the **Password** field, enter the password to access the device.

The name and password must match the name and password configured on the device.

6. In the **Port** field, enter the port number to use for the SSH connection.

The default value is 22. If you want to change the value, specify a value specified in the SSH port for device connection field on the Modify Application Settings page in the Administration workspace.

7. Click **Connect**.

The SSH terminal window is displayed.



**NOTE:** You may receive error messages such as “Unable to Connect”, “Authentication Error”, or “Connection Lost or Terminated”, which are displayed as standard text in terminal window. If you receive an error message, all other functionality in the terminal window is stopped. You should close this terminal window and open a new SSH session.

8. Enter the set chassis command to remove the cluster configuration:

```
set chassis cluster cluster-id 0 node 0
```

9. Reboot the device, by entering the command:

```
request system reboot
```

10. Copy the outbound-ssh configuration from group node to system level, for example:

```
set system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A device-id 6CFF68
set system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A secret "$ABC123"
set system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A services netconf
set system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A 10.155.70.252 port 7804
```

11. Copy the system log configuration from group node to system level:

```
set system syslog file default-log-messages any any
set system syslog file default-log-messages structured-data
```

12. Copy the fxp0 interface setting from group node to system level, for example:

```
set interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 10.155.70.223/19
```

13. Delete the outbound-ssh configuration from the group node, for example:

```
delete groups node0 system services outbound-ssh
```

14. Delete the system log configuration from the group node, for example:

```
delete groups node0 system syslog file default-log-messages any any
delete groups node0 system syslog file default-log-messages structured-data
```

15. Delete the interfaces configuration from the group node, for example:

```
delete groups node0 interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 10.155.70.223/19
```

16. Commit the configuration changes on the device:

```
commit
```

In the Junos Space user interface, the device connection status will go down and then up again. After the device connection is back up, you can verify that the device you configured displays as a standalone device.

17. To terminate the SSH session, type **exit** from the terminal window prompt, and press Enter.
18. Click in the top right corner of the terminal window to close the window.

## Configuring a Standalone Device from a Two-Node Cluster

You can configure a standalone device from the secondary peer device in a cluster.



**NOTE:** You cannot use the primary peer in a two-node cluster to configure a standalone device.

To configure a secondary peer device in a cluster as a standalone device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the secondary peer device and select **Device Access > SSH to Device** from the Actions menu.

The SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed.

3. Select the single-node cluster and select **Device Access > SSH to Device** from the Actions menu.

The SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed.



**NOTE:** If you have cleared the Allow users to auto log in to devices using SSH option on the Modify Applications page, the SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed. The IP address is automatically displayed in the IP address field. Enter the username and password in the User name and Password fields respectively.

4. In the **IP Address** field, enter a valid IP address for the device.
5. In the **Username** field, enter the user name for the device.
6. In the **Password** field, enter the password to access the device.

The name and password must match the name and password configured on the device.

7. In the **Port** field, enter the port number to use for the SSH connection.

The default value is 22. If you want to change the value, specify a value specified in the SSH port for device connection field on the Modify Application Settings page in the Administration workspace.

8. Click **Connect**.

The SSH terminal window is displayed.



**NOTE:** You may receive error messages such as “Unable to Connect”, “Authentication Error”, or “Connection Lost or Terminated”, which are displayed as standard text in terminal window. If you receive an error message, all other functionality in the terminal window is stopped. You should close this terminal window and open a new SSH session.

9. Disconnect the HA cable from the device that you want to configure as a standalone device.

10. Enter the set chassis command for the peer device, for example:

```
set chassis cluster cluster-id 0 node 1
```

11. Reboot the device, by entering the command:

```
request system reboot
```

12. Copy the outbound-ssh configuration from group level to system level, for example:

```
set system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A device-id 6CFF68
set system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A secret "$ABC123"
set system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A services netconf
set system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A 10.155.70.252 port 7804
```

13. Copy the system log configuration from group level to system level:

```
set system syslog file default-log-messages any any
set system syslog file default-log-messages structured-data
```

14. Copy the fxp0 interface setting from group level to system level, for example:

```
set interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 10.155.70.223/19
```

15. Delete the outbound-ssh configuration from the group level, for example:

```
delete groups node1 system services outbound-ssh
```

16. Delete the system log configuration from the group level, for example:

```
delete groups node1 system syslog file default-log-messages any any
delete groups node1 system syslog file default-log-messages structured-data
```

17. Delete the interfaces configuration from the group level, for example:

```
delete groups node1 interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 10.155.70.223/19
```

18. Commit the configuration changes on the device:

```
commit
```

In the Junos Space user interface, the device connection status will go down and then up again. After the device connection is back up, you can verify that the device you configured displays as a standalone device.

After the device connections are up, verify the following changes in the Manage Devices inventory landing page:

- The device you configured now displays as a standalone device.
- The cluster that formerly included a primary and secondary peer device now displays the primary peer device only.

19. To terminate the SSH session, type **exit** from the terminal window prompt, and press Enter.
20. Click in the top right corner of the terminal window to close the window.

## Configuring a Primary Peer in a Cluster from a Standalone Device

You can create a device cluster from two standalone devices. Use the following procedure to configure a standalone device as the primary peer in a cluster.

To configure a primary peer in a cluster from a standalone device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the primary peer in the cluster and select **Device Access > SSH to Device** from the Actions menu.

The SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed.



**NOTE:** If you have cleared the **Allow users to auto log in to devices using SSH** option on the **Modify Applications** page, the **SSH to Device** pop-up window is displayed. The IP address is automatically displayed in the **IP address** field. Enter the username and password in the **User name** and **Password** fields respectively.

3. In the **IP Address** field, enter a valid IP address for the device.
4. In the **Username** field, enter the user name for the device.
5. In the **Password** field, enter the password to access the device.

The name and password must match the name and password configured on the device.

6. In the **Port** field, enter the port number to use for the SSH connection.

The default value is 22. If you want to change the value, specify a value specified in the **SSH port for device connection** field on the **Modify Application Settings** page in the **Administration** workspace.

7. Click **Connect**.

The SSH terminal window is displayed.



**NOTE:** You may receive error messages such as “Unable to Connect”, “Authentication Error”, or “Connection Lost or Terminated”, which are displayed as standard text in terminal window. If you receive an error message, all other functionality in the terminal window is stopped. You should close this terminal window and open a new SSH session.

8. For the standalone device, enter the command:

```
set chassis cluster cluster-id 1 node 0
```

9. Reboot the device, by entering the command:

```
request system reboot
```

10. Copy the outbound-ssh configuration from the system level to the group level, for example:

```
set groups node0 system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A device-id 6CFF68
set groups node0 system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A secret "$ABC123"
set groups node0 system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A services netconf
set groups node0 system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A 10.155.70.252 port 7804
```

11. Copy the fxp0 interface configuration from the system level to the group level, for example:

```
set groups node0 interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 10.155.70.223/19
```

12. Copy the system log configuration from system level to group level:

```
set groups node0 system syslog file default-log-messages any any
set groups node0 system syslog file default-log-messages structured-data
```

13. Delete the outbound-ssh configuration from the system level, for example:

```
delete system services outbound-ssh
```

14. Delete the system log configuration from the system level, for example:

```
delete system syslog file default-log-messages any any
delete system syslog file default-log-messages structured-data
```

15. Delete the interfaces configuration from the system level, for example:

```
delete interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 10.155.70.223/19
```

16. Commit the configuration changes on the device again:

```
commit
```

After the device connection is up, verify the following changes:

- In the Manage Devices inventory landing page:
    - The cluster icon appears for the device.
    - The new cluster device appears as the primary device.
  - In the physical inventory landing page, Junos Space Network Management Platform displays chassis information for the primary device cluster.
17. To terminate the SSH session, type **exit** from the terminal window prompt, and press Enter.
18. Click in the top right corner of the terminal window to close the window.

## Configuring a Secondary Peer in a Cluster from a Standalone Device

If a device cluster contains only a primary peer, you can configure a standalone device to function as a secondary peer in the cluster. Use the following procedure to ensure that Junos Space Network Management Platform is able to manage both devices.

To add a standalone device to a cluster:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the device and select **Device Access > SSH to Device** from the Actions menu.

The SSH to Device pop-up window is displayed.



**NOTE:** If you have cleared the **Allow users to auto log in to devices using SSH** option on the **Modify Applications** page, the **SSH to Device** pop-up window is displayed. The IP address is automatically displayed in the **IP address** field. Enter the username and password in the **User name** and **Password** fields respectively.

3. In the **IP Address** field, enter a valid IP address for the device.
4. In the **Username** field, enter the user name for the device.
5. In the **Password** field, enter the password to access the device.

The name and password must match the name and password configured on the device.

6. In the **Port** field, enter the port number to use for the SSH connection.

The default value is 22. If you want to change the value, specify a value specified in the **SSH port for device connection** field on the **Modify Application Settings** page in the **Administration** workspace.

7. Click **Connect**.

The SSH terminal window is displayed.

From the terminal window prompt, you can enter CLI commands to create a standalone device from the device cluster.



**NOTE:** You may receive error messages such as “Unable to Connect”, “Authentication Error”, or “Connection Lost or Terminated”, which are displayed as standard text in terminal window. If you receive an error message, all other functionality in the terminal window is stopped. You should close this terminal window and open a new SSH session.

8. For the standalone device, enter the command:

```
set chassis cluster cluster-id 1 node 1
```

9. Enter the command:

```
request system reboot
```

10. Copy the outbound-ssh configuration from the system level to the group level, for example:

```
set groups node1 system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A device-id 6CFF68
set groups node1 system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A secret "$ABC123"
```

```
set groups node1 system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A services netconf
set groups node1 system services outbound-ssh client 00089BBC494A 10.155.70.252 port
7804
```

11. Copy the fxp0 interface configuration from the system level to the group level, for example:

```
set groups node1 interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 10.155.70.223/19
```

12. Copy the system log configuration from system level to group level:

```
set groups node1 system syslog file default-log-messages any any
set groups node1 system syslog file default-log-messages structured-data
```

13. Delete the outbound-ssh configuration from the system level, for example:

```
delete system services outbound-ssh
```

14. Delete the system log configuration from the system level, for example:

```
delete system syslog file default-log-messages any any
delete system syslog file default-log-messages structured-data
```

15. Delete the interfaces configuration from the system level, for example:

```
delete interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 10.155.70.223/19
```

16. Commit the configuration changes on the device again:

```
commit
```

17. Connect the HA cable to each device in the cluster.

18. Establish an SSH connection to the primary device in the cluster.

19. On the primary device, make some trivial change to the device, for example, add a description, and commit the change:

```
commit
```

After the device connections are up for both devices in the cluster, verify the following changes:

- In the Manage Devices inventory landing page:
    - Each peer device displays the other cluster member.
    - The cluster icon appears for each member device.
    - One device appears as the primary device and the other as the secondary device in the cluster.
  - In the physical inventory landing page, chassis information appears for each peer device in the cluster.
20. To terminate the SSH sessions, type **exit** from the terminal window prompt, and press Enter.
21. Click in the top right corner of the terminal window to close the window.

#### Related Documentation

- [Understanding Logical Systems for SRX Series Services Gateways on page 94](#)
- [Secure Console Overview on page 111](#)
- [Connecting to a Device by Using Secure Console on page 112](#)



## CHAPTER 13

# Device Adapter

- [Worldwide Junos OS Adapter Overview on page 183](#)
- [Installing the Worldwide Junos OS Adapter on page 184](#)
- [Connecting to ww Junos OS Devices on page 185](#)

### Worldwide Junos OS Adapter Overview

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The Junos Space wwadapter enables you to manage devices running the worldwide version of Junos OS (ww Junos OS devices) through Junos Space Network Management Platform. ww Junos OS devices use Telnet instead of Secure Shell (SSH2) to communicate with other network elements. Junos Space Network Management Platform uses the failover approach when identifying a ww Junos OS device. It first tries to initiate a connection to the device using SSH2. If it cannot connect to the device, Junos Space Network Management Platform identifies the device as a ww Junos OS device. Since Junos Space Network Management Platform does not support Telnet, it uses an adapter to communicate with ww Junos OS devices. Junos Space Network Management Platform connects to the adapter using SSH2 and the adapter starts a Telnet session with the device.

Before you install the wwadapter, complete the following prerequisites:

- Download the adapter image from the local client workstation.
- Ensure that the Junos Space servers have been deployed and are able to access devices.
- Configure Junos Space Network Management Platform to initiate connections with the device.



**NOTE:** Ensure that you allow at least three Telnet connections between the ww Junos OS device and the Junos Space server. Junos Space Network Management Platform needs a minimum of three Telnet connections with the device in order to be able to manage it.



**NOTE:** For ww Junos OS devices, the Junos Space Service Now application works only on AI-Scripts version 2.5R1 and later.

The Secure Console workspace and the option in the right-click context menu in the Manage Devices workspace are disabled for ww Junos OS devices.

**Related Documentation**

- [Installing the Worldwide Junos OS Adapter on page 184](#)

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## Installing the Worldwide Junos OS Adapter

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You can install and use the wwadapter to manage devices running on the worldwide version of Junos OS (ww Junos OS devices). Before you install the wwadapter, you must upload the ww Junos OS device wwadapter image file.

To upload the wwadapter image file:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Adapter**.

The Device Adapter page is displayed.

2. Select the Add Device Adapter icon on the Actions bar.
3. Browse to the wwadapter image file and select the filename so that the full path appears in the Software File field.
4. Click **Upload** to bring the image into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

A status box shows the progress of the image upload. Adding the wwadapter image file automatically installs the wwadapter.

Before you connect to any device, you must verify that the installation was successful.

To verify that the installation was successful, look at the device console on the Junos Space server.

1. On the server, change the directories to verify that the wwadapter directory has been created.

```
cd /home/jmp/wwadapter
```

2. To verify that the wwadapter is running, enter the following command on the Junos Space server:

```
prompt > service wwadapter status  
wwadapter running
```

If the wwadapter is not active, you see the following status:

```
wwadapter stopped
```

Use the following commands to start or stop the wwadapter:

To start the wwadapter:

```
service wwadapter start
```

To stop the wwadapter:

```
prompt > ps -ef | grep wwadapter
prompt > kill -9 {wwadapter pid}
```

To see the wwAdapter logs, change the directories to the wwadapter directory.

```
cd /home/jmp/wwadapter/var/errorLog/DmiAdapter.log
```

To view the contents of the error log file, open the log file with any standard text editor.

To view the contents of the log4j configuration file, change the directories to the wwadapter directory.

```
cd /home/jmp/wwadapter /wwadapterlog4j.lcf
```

#### Related Documentation

- [Worldwide Junos OS Adapter Overview on page 183](#)

## Connecting to ww Junos OS Devices

A device running worldwide Junos OS (ww Junos OS device) cannot initiate a connection with Junos Space Network Management Platform. Junos Space Network Management Platform must initiate the connection to the device. To configure this setting:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Applications**.  
The Applications page is displayed.
2. Select **Network Management Platform** and select **Modify Application Settings** from the Actions menu.  
The Modify Application Settings page appears.
3. Select **Junos Space initiates connection to device**.
4. Select **Support ww Junos Devices** so that Junos Space Network Management Platform can connect to a ww Junos OS device using the wwadapter.

After Junos Space Network Management Platform has discovered the ww Junos OS device through the wwadapter ("[Discovering Devices](#)" on page 139), it manages the device just as it would manage a device that runs the domestic version of Junos OS.



**NOTE:** The SSH to Device option is disabled for ww Junos OS devices.



**NOTE:** If you are not able to discover the WW Junos OS device, make sure that the NMAP utility returns 'telnet' as open for port 23 on the device.

```
$ nmap -p23 < Device IP >
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Worldwide Junos OS Adapter Overview on page 183](#)

## CHAPTER 14

# Upload Keys to Devices

- [Key-Based Authentication Overview on page 187](#)
- [Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices on page 187](#)

### Key-Based Authentication Overview

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Junos Space Network Management Platform can discover and manage a device either by presenting credentials (username and password) or by key-based authentication (which uses public-key cryptographic principles). Junos Space Network Management Platform supports RSA keys for key-based authentication. RSA is an asymmetric-key or public-key algorithm using two keys that are mathematically related. Junos Space Network Management Platform includes a default set of public-private key pairs. However, we recommend that you generate your own public/private key pair with a passphrase applied. Generate your keys by following the instructions in [“Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices” on page 119](#). The public key can be uploaded to devices being managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. The private key is encrypted and stored on the system running Junos Space Network Management Platform. Junos Space Network Management Platform uses username and password credentials to log in to a device for the first time to copy and upload the public key. Any further communication to the devices is done using key-based authentication, without passwords.

It is advisable to protect the private key on the Junos Space system by using a passphrase, which is merely a long password that can include spaces and tabs and is much more difficult to break by brute-force guessing than is one shorter string.

You do not have to use RSA-based authentication on every device in your network; you can use passwords on some systems if you prefer or they require it.

Junos Space Network Management Platform automates the key-creation and uploading process for you. It also tracks and reports the authentication status of each device in the Devices workspace.

#### Related Documentation

- [Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices on page 119](#)

### Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices

---

Junos Space Network Management Platform can discover and manage a device either by presenting credentials (username and password) or by key-based authentication.

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports RSA keys for key-based authentication. RSA is an asymmetric-key or public-key algorithm using two keys that are mathematically related. Junos Space Network Management Platform includes a default set of public-private key pairs.

- [Generating Authentication Keys on page 188](#)
- [Uploading Authentication Keys to Multiple Managed Devices for the First Time on page 189](#)
- [Upload Authentication Keys on Managed Devices that have Conflicting Keys with Junos Space on page 190](#)

## Generating Authentication Keys

To generate a public/private key pair for authentication during login to network devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Fabric**.  
The Fabric page is displayed.
2. Click the Generate Key icon on the Actions bar.  
The Key Generator pop-up window is displayed.
3. (Optional) In the **Passphrase** field, enter a passphrase to be used to protect the private key, which remains on the system running Junos Space Network Management Platform and is used during device login. The passphrase must have a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 255 characters. It may include spaces and tabs. A long passphrase with space and tab characters is harder to break by brute-force guessing. Although a passphrase is not required, it is recommended because it impedes an attacker who may gain control of your system and try to log in to your managed network devices.
4. (Optional) Schedule the Junos Space Network Management Platform to generate authentication keys at a later time or immediately.
  - To specify a later start date and time for key generation, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
  - To initiate key generation as soon as you click **Generate**, clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default).



**NOTE:** The selected time in the scheduler corresponds to the Junos Space server time but uses the local time zone of the client computer.

---

5. Click **Generate**.

The Generate Key Job Information dialog box appears, displaying a job ID link for key generation. Click the link to determine whether the key is generated successfully.

## Uploading Authentication Keys to Multiple Managed Devices for the First Time

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Click the Upload Keys to Devices icon on the Actions bar.

The Upload Keys to Devices pop-up window is displayed.

3. To upload keys to a single device, select the **Add Manually** option button.

The Authentication Details section that appears displays the options related to manually uploading keys to a single device.

- a. Select the **IP Address** or **Hostname** option button.

If you selected the IP Address option, enter the IP address of the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

If you selected the Hostname option, enter the hostname of the device.

- b. In the **Device Admin** field, enter the appropriate username for that device.
    - c. In the **Password** field, enter the password for that device.
    - d. (Optional) To authorize a different user on the target device, select the **Authorize different user on device** check box and enter the username in the **User on Device** field.

If the username you specify in the **User on Device** field does not exist on the device, a user with this username is created and the key is uploaded for this user. If the **User on Device** field is not specified, then the key is uploaded for the "admin" user on the device.

- e. Click **Next**.
    - f. Click **Finish** to upload keys to the device.

The Job Information dialog box appears.

- g. (Optional) Click the Job ID in the Job Information dialog box to view job details for the upload of keys to the device. The Job Management page appears. View the job details to know whether this job is successful.

4. To upload keys to multiple devices:

- a. Select **Import From CSV**.
  - b. (Optional) To see a sample CSV file as a pattern for setting up your own, CSV file select **View Sample CSV**. A separate window appears, allowing you to open or download a sample CSV file.

The sample CSV contains the format for entering the device name, IP address, device password, and a username on the device. If the username you specify in the

user on device column does not exist on the device, a user with this username is created and the key is uploaded for this user. If the user on device column is not specified, then the key is uploaded for the “user admin” user on the device.

- c. When you have a CSV file listing the managed devices and their data, select **Select a CSV To Upload**. The Select CSV File dialog box appears.
- d. Click **Browse** to navigate to where the CSV file is located on the local file system. Make sure that you select a file that has a .csv extension.
- e. Click **Upload** to upload the authentication keys to the device.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following error if you try to upload non-CSV file formats:

**Please select a valid CSV file with '.csv' extension.**

- f. Click **OK** on the information dialog box that appears. This dialog box displays information about the total number of records that are uploaded and whether this operation is a success.

The green check mark adjacent to the **Select a CSV To Upload** field indicates that the file is successfully uploaded.

- g. Click **Next**.
- h. Click **Finish**.

The Job Information dialog box appears.

- i. (Optional) Click the Job ID in the Job Information dialog box to view job details for the upload of keys to the device. The Job Management page appears. View the job details to know whether this job is successful.

RSA Keys are uploaded automatically to all managed devices (that were discovered through RSA authentication) in Junos Space, if a new key is generated on Junos Space.

## Upload Authentication Keys on Managed Devices that have Conflicting Keys with Junos Space

To upload authentication keys to one or several managed devices manually:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the devices to which you want to upload authentication keys and click the Upload Keys to Devices icon on the Actions bar.

The Upload Keys to Devices pop-up window is displayed. The IP address of the devices are prepopulated.

3. In the **Device Admin** field, enter the appropriate username for that device.
4. In the **Password** field, enter the password for that device.
5. Confirm the password by reentering it in the **Re-enter Password** field.



6. Select **Next** to provide details for the next device.
7. Select **Upload** to upload the authentication keys to the managed devices.  
The Upload Authentication Key dialog box displays a list of devices with their credentials for your verification.



**NOTE:** If you do not specify a username in the User Name field, the key is uploaded for the “user admin” user on the device. If the username you specify in the User Name field does not exist on the device, a user with this username is created and the key is uploaded for this user.

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**Related  
Documentation**

- [Key-Based Authentication Overview on page 119](#)
- [Device Discovery Overview on page 137](#)
- [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)
- [Resolving Key Conflicts on page 123](#)



# Device Statistics

- [Viewing Device Statistics on page 193](#)

## Viewing Device Statistics

---

You can view the device statistics when you select the Devices workspace. The charts presented on the Devices landing page display the status of the device, and number of devices per OS and number of devices per platform. All the charts are interactive.

The Devices landing page displays the following charts related to devices:

- Device Count by Platform—The number of Juniper Networks devices organized by type
- Device Status—The connection status of managed devices on the network
- Device Count by OS—The number of devices running a particular Junos OS release

To view the device statistics:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices**.  
The Devices landing page is displayed. This page displays the charts related to devices.
2. Click on any of the charts.  
You will be redirected to the Devices page.
3. Click the specific label on a chart.  
You will be redirected to the Devices page that is filtered based on the label you clicked.

### Related Documentation

- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Inventory on page 55](#)
- [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)



## CHAPTER 16

# QuickView

- [Viewing Devices and Logical Systems with QuickView on page 195](#)

### Viewing Devices and Logical Systems with QuickView

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The QuickView feature shows you the type and status of a device or logical system using an icon.

To view a device or logical system using Quick View:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the Quick View action button on the menu bar.
3. Alternatively, at the right edge of the Network Management Platform page, find the sidebar open arrow for the Device Management table.



**NOTE:** Be careful to find the correct sidebar open arrow. There are two; one on the left that opens the Quick View sidebar, and one on the right that opens the Help panel.

The Quick View sidebar arrow in green. The other arrow, highlighted in red, opens the Help sidebar.

4. Click the Quick View sidebar open arrow.

Platform opens the Quick View sidebar. The Quick View shows the status of the device that is currently selected in the table.

You can close the Quick View window in the same way that you opened it.

#### Related Documentation

- [Understanding Logical Systems for SRX Series Services Gateways on page 94](#)
- [Viewing the Physical Device for a Logical System on page 97](#)
- [Viewing Logical Systems for a Physical Device on page 97](#)
- [Creating a Logical System \(LSYS\) on page 95](#)
- [Deleting Logical Systems on page 96](#)

- *Junos OS Logical Systems Configuration Guide for Security Devices*

## CHAPTER 17

# Configuration Guides

- [Configuration Guides Overview on page 197](#)
- [Saving the Configuration Created using the Configuration Guides on page 198](#)
- [Deploying the Configuration Created using the Configuration Guides on page 198](#)
- [Previewing the Configuration Created using the Configuration Guides on page 199](#)

### Configuration Guides Overview

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The Device Management Interface (DMI) schema-based Configuration Editor that is shipped with Junos Space Network Management Platform helps you modify the entire configuration of a device. However, to modify only a part of the configuration of the device, use the custom-built user interface of Configuration Guides.

Configuration Guides are deployed as a single application on the Junos Space Network Management Platform. When you install Junos Space Network Management Platform on a device, the Configuration Guides packaged in the application are automatically displayed on the View/Edit Configuration page. All changes to the device configuration you made using the Configuration Guides are collected as a single change request. The configuration changes you make in one Configuration Guide are visible in other Configuration Guides and the Configuration Editor. If you change a parameter using two Configuration Guides, the change made in the last Configuration Guide is accepted. The changes are merged in chronological order. You can preview the combined configuration changes in XML and CLI formats.

When you have finished editing the device configuration using the Configuration Guides, you can finalize the changes by previewing and saving the changes, or by deploying the changes on the device. Clicking the Deploy button takes you to the Review/Deploy Configuration page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Deploying the Configuration Created using the Configuration Guides on page 198](#)
- [Saving the Configuration Created using the Configuration Guides on page 198](#)

## Saving the Configuration Created using the Configuration Guides

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You can access Configuration Guides from the Devices workspace in Junos Space Network Management Platform. You can save the configuration on Junos Space Network Management Platform.

To save the device configuration created using the Configuration Guides:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the device for which you want to use Configuration Guides.
3. Right-click the device and select **Device Configuration > Modify Configuration**.

The Modify Configuration page is displayed. This page lists the Configuration Guides deployed with the hot-plugged application. You can also open the generic configuration editor by clicking the Schema-based Configuration Editor link.

4. Use the Configuration Guides to modify the device configuration.
5. Click **Save**.

### Related Documentation

- [Configuration Guides Overview on page 197](#)

## Deploying the Configuration Created using the Configuration Guides

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You can access Configuration Guides from the Devices workspace in Junos Space Network Management Platform. You can deploy the configuration on the devices.

To deploy the device configuration using the Configuration Guides:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the device for which you want to use Configuration Guides.
3. Right-click the device and select **Device Configuration > View/Edit Configuration**.

The View/Edit Configuration page is displayed. This page lists the Configuration Guides deployed with the hot-plugged application. You can also open the generic configuration editor by clicking the Schema-based Configuration Editor link.

4. Use the Configuration Guides to modify the device configuration.
5. Click **Deploy**.

The Deploy Options page is displayed.

6. Select the appropriate deployment schedule from the **Date** and **Time** options.
7. Click **Deploy**.



**Related Documentation** • [Configuration Guides Overview on page 197](#)

## Previewing the Configuration Created using the Configuration Guides

You can access Configuration Guides from the Devices workspace in Junos Space Network Management Platform. You can preview the configuration before deploying it to the devices

To preview the device configuration created using the Configuration Guides:

1. On the Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the device for which you want to use the Configuration Wizard.
3. Right-click the device and select **Device Configuration > Modify Configuration**.

The Modify Configuration page is displayed. This page lists the Configuration Guides deployed with the hot-plugged application. You can also open the generic configuration editor by clicking the Schema-based Configuration Editor link.

4. Use the Configuration Guides to modify the device configuration.
5. Click **Preview**.

The View Configuration Change page is displayed. You can view the configuration changes either in the CLI or XML formats.

6. Click **Close**.

**Related Documentation** • [Configuration Guides Overview on page 197](#)



## PART 3

# Device Templates

- [Overview on page 203](#)
- [Template Definitions on page 211](#)
- [Device Templates on page 231](#)
- [Quick Templates on page 251](#)



CHAPTER 18

# Overview

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)

## Device Templates Overview

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Device Templates Workflow on page 208](#)
- [Viewing Template Definition Statistics on page 209](#)
- [User Privileges in Device Templates on page 210](#)
- [Changing Template Definition States on page 210](#)

## Device Templates Overview

The Device Templates workspace provides the tools to create custom device templates deployable through Junos Space Network Management Platform. With device templates, you can create the base build of a new device. You can also configure routing protocols, such as BGP, OSPF, IS-IS, and static routes. You can also set up CSV files (outside of Junos Space Platform) as a basis for your template definitions.

You can add and delete configuration details to and from device templates. You can assign, deploy, unassign, and undeploy device templates to devices manually, by using tags, or by using a CSV file. You can assign, deploy, unassign, and undeploy templates from devices configured with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

The Templates page in the Device Templates workspace lists the device templates created in tabular view. [Table 26 on page 203](#) lists and describes the columns of the table.

Table 26: Templates Page

Column Name	Description
Name	Name of the device template
Domain	Domain to which the device template is assigned
Template Type	Type of the device template: Quick Template or Configuration Template
Latest Version	Latest version of the device template

Table 26: Templates Page (*continued*)

Column Name	Description
Description	Description of the device template
Last Modified By	Login name of the operator who last modified the device template
Last Update Time	Time when the device template was last updated
State	Deployment readiness of the device template: Needs review, Disabled, or Enabled
Deployment Status	Deployment status of the template: Created, Assigned, and Deployed

Junos Space Platform assigns different states to the device templates based on deployment readiness. [Table 27 on page 204](#) lists the states and their descriptions.

Table 27: Device Template States

State	Description
Needs Review	The device template cannot be deployed until you review it. This state is triggered by a designer who is modifying the template definition on which the device template is based. That device template is then automatically moved to the Needs Review state.
Disabled	The device template cannot be deployed. This state is triggered by the designer unpublishing the template definition upon which a device template is based. That device template is then automatically disabled.
Enabled	The device template can be deployed. As soon as you finish creating a device template, it is enabled automatically.

Junos Space Platform assigns different deployment statuses. [Table 28 on page 204](#) lists the deployment statuses and their descriptions.

Table 28: Device Template Deployment Statuses

Deployment Status	Description
Created	The device template displays this status if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The device template is not yet assigned or deployed to the devices.</li> <li>The device template is undeployed or unassigned from the devices.</li> </ul>
Assigned	The device template is assigned to the devices.
Deployed	The device template is deployed to the devices.

The Definitions page in the Device Templates workspace lists the template definitions created in tabular view. [Table 29 on page 205](#) lists and describes the columns of the table.

Table 29: Definitions Page

Column Name	Description
Name	Name of the template definition
Domain	Domain to which the template definition is assigned
Description	Description of the template definition
Device Family	Juniper Networks DMI Schema; for example, J Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series, and TX Series
Last Modified By	Login name of the template designer who last modified the template definition
Last Update Time	Time when the template definition was last updated
State	State of the template definition: published or unpublished

Junos Space Network Management Platform assigns different states to the template definitions. These states are listed in the State column of the table on the Definitions page. When a designer finishes creating a template definition, that definition is automatically published by default. Designers can perform a series of operations on the definitions, but to do so, they must first unpublish the definitions. Operators can see only published definitions; they cannot see unpublished definitions.

When you deploy a device template to a device, the unconfigured parameters are also committed. This means that if you applied two device templates to a device, only the configuration contained in the last device template is retained. For example, if you set the SNMP location in the first device template that you deployed, but did not do so in the second device template, the SNMP location information is lost as soon as you deploy the second device template. Therefore, to build a complex configuration by applying multiple device templates in stages, you should modify the last deployed definition or device template each time you add a layer of complexity.

This behavior also affects versioning. For Junos Space Platform to retain version information, every time a device template is deployed to a device, the previous device template deployed to the device is undeployed, even if the subsequent device template contains only additional parameter settings. In other words, device template deployment is not additive.

The device templates workflow has two predefined roles:

- Template design manager—A designer who understands both:
  - The technical details of the device configuration
  - How to implement this knowledge to solve specific business problems
- Template manager—An operator who executes the instructions of the designer

A template design manager (hereafter referred to as “designer”) creates template definitions and publishes them. A template manager (hereafter referred to as “operator”) selects a template definition and creates from it a device template to configure one or more devices. The operator then tests the device template on the device (without deploying it). If the device template is validated, the operator deploys the device template to the devices.

With this division of labor, the operator does not need specialist knowledge. The designer can design the device templates to allow (or prevent) specific tasks to be (or from being) performed by specified administrator roles. Alternatively, one person can have both roles.

While creating the definition, the designer can verify what the operator sees when creating a device template from the definition. The operator, however, can gain no insight into what the designer saw when creating the definition. This has important consequences: while the designer can identify configuration options simply through their place in the hierarchy represented as a tree, the operator is entirely dependent on the name of the option. It is by means of the label alone that an operator determines which parameter he or she is configuring.

Designers can choose not only which options to display to their operators, but also whether to display them at all. They can make configuration options editable or read-only, and even provide customized explanations for operators.

Operators can immediately deploy a device template to the devices they select or schedule deployment for a later date. With Junos Space Network Management Platform as the System of Record (in SSOR mode), the operator can deploy a template on a device in two ways:

- Assign a template to a device by using the **Assign to Device** workflow in the Device Templates workspace, and approve and deploy the template by using the **Review/Deploy Configuration** workflow in the Devices workspace.
- Deploy a template to a device by using the **Deploy** workflow in the Device Templates workspace.

If you assign a template to a device and use the Deploy workflow to deploy that template on the same device, although the template is deployed to the device, Junos Space Network Management Platform does not reflect this managed status. The managed status of the device is shown as “Space Changed” on the Device Management page.



**NOTE:** You cannot edit, publish, or delete a template definition if the template definition is being edited by another user. You receive a pop-up message indicating the user who is currently editing the template definition.

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**NOTE:** You cannot edit or delete a device template if the device template is being edited by another user. You receive a pop-up message indicating the user who is currently editing the device template.

---





**NOTE:** We recommend that you do not navigate to other pages or other Junos Space applications when modifying a device template or a template definition. Save the changes before you navigate to other pages or other Junos Space applications.

The template definition designer specifies not only which device parameters appear in the definition, but also which parameters can be edited by the operator when he or she creates a template. The designer also sets the defaults for the editable parameters.

The data type of an option or parameter determines the configurability of the option in the finished definition. The data type is set in the DMI schema.

[Table 30 on page 207](#) lists the data types for the configuration options, and the tabs associated with each type. The DMI schema determines the data type, method of validation, and the way the parameters are displayed.

To create a useful template definition, the designer must determine in advance which parameters or configuration options he or she wants the operator to set, which parameters are to be read-only, and which, if any, are to be hidden from the operator. The data type of an option only determines how it will be displayed.

**Table 30: Data Types and Tabs**

Data Types	Description	Tabs			
		General	Description	Validation	Advanced
Container	The Container data type holds other data types.	*	*		
Table	The Table data type displays a list of records with identical structure.	*	*	*	*
String - Key column in a table	The String - Key column in a table data type identifies the uniqueness of the record in the table. If the table has a key specified, only one record with the given key can exist.	*	*	*	*
String	The String data type contains character strings.	*	*	*	*
Integer [Number]	The Integer [Number] data type is used to specify a numeric value without a fractional component.	*	*	*	*
Boolean	The Boolean data type has two possible values: true and false. The value is True if selected and False if not selected.	*	*		*
Enumeration	The Enumeration data type defines a variable to be a set of predefined constants. The variable must be equal to one of the values that have been predefined for it. Use this data type to create drop-down lists.	*	*		*

Table 30: Data Types and Tabs (*continued*)

Data Types	Description	Tabs			
		General	Description	Validation	Advanced
Choice	The Choice data type provides an option button. Select the option button to use the configuration option in the template.	*	*		*

[Table 31 on page 208](#) lists the validation parameters for the data types supporting validation.

Table 31: Data Types and Validation Parameters

Data Type	Validation Parameters		
Integer [Number]	Min Value	Max Value	
String	Min Length	Max Length	Regular Expression
Table	Min Occurrence	Max Occurrence	
String - Key column in a table	Min Length	Max Length	Regular Expression

All configuration options of the Table data type have a key column by default.

#### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Workflow on page 208](#)
- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)
- [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)

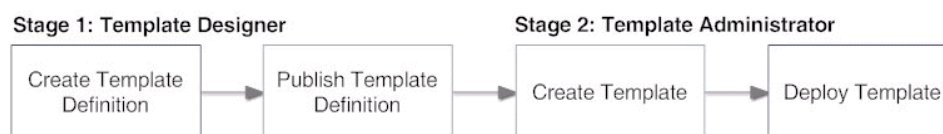
## Device Templates Workflow

The device templates workflow has two parts corresponding to the two roles associated with the Device Templates workspace:

- The Template Design Manager, or template designer, who creates the template definition.
- The Template Manager, or template administrator, who creates a template from a template definition.

[Figure 8 on page 209](#) diagrams the role responsibilities and the workflow for creating a definition, then a template from the definition, and finally deploying the template to devices.

Figure 8: Workflow for Device Template Definition and Template Creation



Ensure that the following aspects are considered to use the device template workflows successfully:

- To be available for use by operators, template definitions must be published. Template definitions that are unpublished are not available for the creation of templates.
- Templates based on a definition that was unpublished after the templates were created are automatically disabled.
- Templates based on a definition that was unpublished and then republished are marked as needing review. They cannot be deployed before the operator reviews them.
- Templates based on a definition that has been deleted are permanently disabled.
- Templates based on a published definition that has not been unpublished in the meantime are enabled.

#### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)
- [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)

## Viewing Template Definition Statistics

You can view the template definition statistics when you select the Device Templates workspace. The charts presented on the Device Templates landing page display the states of the template definitions. The chart is interactive. Clicking the appropriate label on the Template Definition Status chart, for example, takes you directly to the page displaying that category of template definition. The Template Definition status pie chart shows published and unpublished template definitions (available for template creation and unavailable, respectively).

To view the template definition statistics:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates**.

The Device Templates landing page is displayed. This page displays the charts related to device templates and template definitions.

2. Click the Template Definition Status chart.

You will be redirected to the Definitions page.

3. Click the specific label on a chart. For example, click the **Published** label on the Template Definition Status chart.

You will be redirected to the Definitions page that is filtered based on the label you clicked.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
  - [Viewing Device Template Statistics on page 249](#)

## User Privileges in Device Templates

In Junos Space Network Management Platform Users, the two roles for Device Templates users are predefined: Template Design Manager for the definition designer and Template Manager for the operator. For ease of use, in this documentation we refer to the Template Design Manager as the designer, and to the Template Manager as the operator.

You must have Template Design Manager privileges to create, delete, modify, and manage template definitions.

You must have Template Manager Privileges to create, deploy, delete, modify, and manage templates.

- Related Documentation**
- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)

## Changing Template Definition States

When a designer finishes creating a template definition, that definition is automatically published by default. Designers can perform a series of operations on definitions, but to do so, they must first unpublish the definitions. Operators can see only published definitions; unpublished ones are not visible for them.

Ensure that you have the appropriate permissions before undertaking any of these tasks or operations. See [“User Privileges in Device Templates” on page 210](#)

- To be available for use by operators, template definitions must be published. Template definitions that are unpublished are not available for the creation of templates.
- Templates based on a definition that was unpublished after the templates were created are automatically disabled.
- Templates based on a definition that was unpublished and then republished are marked as needing review. They cannot be deployed before the operator reviews them.
- Templates based on a definition that has been deleted are permanently disabled.
- Templates based on a published definition that has not been unpublished in the meantime are enabled.

- Related Documentation**
- *Publishing and Unpublishing a Template Definition*
  - *Creating a Template*

# Template Definitions

- [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)
- [Specifying Device-specific Values in Template Definitions on page 217](#)
- [Working with Rules on page 219](#)
- [Finding Configuration Options on page 221](#)
- [Cloning a Template Definition on page 223](#)
- [Deleting a Template Definition on page 224](#)
- [Exporting a Template Definition on page 224](#)
- [Importing a Template Definition on page 225](#)
- [Modifying a Template Definition on page 226](#)
- [Publishing a Template Definition on page 227](#)
- [Managing CSV Files for a Template Definition on page 228](#)
- [Unpublishing a Template Definition on page 229](#)

## Creating a Template Definition

---

You create a template definition to create custom device templates that can be deployed to devices through Junos Space Network Management Platform.

To create a template definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Click the **Create Template Definition** icon on the Actions bar.

The Create Template Definition page is displayed.

3. From the Device Family Series section, select the device family to which your template definition will apply.

The Junos OS versions and hardware platforms supported by the selected device family appear in the Description section on the right. The OS version that appears on the drop-down list in the OS Version section below the Device Family Series section is the one that is set as default for that device family.



**NOTE:** It is recommended to include the device family and OS version information in the description of the template definition. Unless you include the information in the definition name or description, the operator will not know which device family this definition applies to.

4. Select the appropriate OS version from the drop-down list in the OS Version section below the Device Family Series section.



**NOTE:** If you do not use the latest DMI schema, you will not have access to the most recent device configuration options.

5. Click **Next**.
6. In the **Name** field, type a user-defined template definition name.

A template definition name cannot exceed 128 characters and can contain only letters, numbers, spaces, and some special characters. The special characters allowed are hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), at (@), single quote ('), forward slash (/), and ampersand (&).

7. (Optional) In the **Description** field, type a user-defined description. (limit of 255 characters).

The description cannot exceed 256 characters. The operators who use the template definition to create templates rely on the description for information on the template definition.

8. From the Available Configuration section on the left, select one of the following from the drop-down list:

- View All Configuration — provides all configuration options available for the selected device family's default DMI schema.
- Common Configuration — provides the parameters typically configured for the selected device family; for example, for J/M/MX/T/TX, these are Interfaces, Routing options, SNMP, and System.
- MPLS Pre-staging — provides the parameters necessary to configure this for the selected device family; for example, for J/M/MX/T/TX, these are Interfaces, Protocols, and Routing options.

9. Display the hierarchy of Junos OS configuration options available for the device family by clicking the plus sign to the left of Configuration node at the top of the tree.

The hierarchy appears in the form of a tree. Each item can be expanded by clicking the plus sign.

10. (Optional) Click the configuration option that you want to configure for this template definition. To find configuration options, see [“Finding Configuration Options” on page 221](#).

The Selected Configuration Layout section on the right of the page displays the configuration pages. A default page, Config Page 1, is available to hold your groups of configuration options. You can create additional pages by clicking the Add Configuration Page icon at the top of the Selected Configuration Layout section.

11. (Optional) To rename the configuration page and enter a description:
  - a. Select the configuration page in the left panel of the Selected Configuration Layout section.
  - b. In the **Label** field, enter a user-defined configuration page name.
  - c. In the **Description** field, enter a user-defined description.



**NOTE:** Delete a page by selecting a page from the left panel of the Selected Configuration Layout section and clicking the Delete Selected Page or Option icon.

12. To choose the configurable options, drill down through the hierarchy in the Available Configuration section. Unless you have opened a directory, selecting it and moving it does not transfer the directory's contents into your template definition. You can select multiple options simultaneously by holding down the Ctrl key.

You can move There are three ways to move an option from the Available Configurations panel to a page in the Selected Configuration Layout panel:

- Drag one or more options from the Available Configuration panel to the Selected Configuration Layout panel, and drop it directly onto the appropriate page in the Selected Configuration Layout panel.
- First, select the destination page in the Selected Configuration Layout panel, then the option(s) to be moved.

Click the orange arrow between the panels.

The option moves from the Available Configuration panel to the Selected Configuration Layout panel.

- First select a page in the Selected Configuration Layout panel, then double-click an option in the Available Configuration panel.

The option moves to the selected page. Note that the page does not open automatically. The minus sign to the left of an empty page changes to a plus sign if the move was successful.

Any sequence is permissible, and there is no limit on the number of options a page can hold. You cannot put children of the same parent into different pages. If you drill down and select a parameter deep in the hierarchy, dragging that parameter causes all the other parameters that require configuration to come with it.

You can create field labels on the General tab to help the operator enter correct field data. The General tab applies to both the configuration pages and the configuration options you select.

13. To create a field label for configuration options, in the Selected Configuration Layout section, select a configuration option.

The General tab displays the default text.

14. (Optional) To rename the selected option, in the **Label** field, overwrite the default or existing name.



**TIP:** Because the configuration options lose their context when you move them out of the tree in the Available Configuration section consider changing the default labels to indicate to operators creating device templates what these parameters are for. The default labels are ambiguous without the context of the tree. For example, there are many options called *pool*.

The Data Type box displays the selected option's data type, which determines not only the tabs displayed, but also the method of validation.

15. (Optional) If the data type of an option is String, it is possible to provide the template administrator or operator a drop-down list to choose from when creating templates from this definition. To provide a drop-down list of choices, change the data type of the selected option to Enumeration by clicking the **Enumeration** option button in the Data Type box.

Either a box containing ready-made choices appears, or a box to contain the choices you create appears, and next to it, a green plus [+] and a red minus [-] icon.

- To create each drop-down list choice, click the green plus [+] icon

A text field appears, to the right of it an OK button, a Close button, and a red X.

- Enter text in the field (limit 255 alphanumeric characters), and click **OK** when finished.

The newly created choice appears in the box to the left of the text field.



**TIP:** Keep your choices short, otherwise they are hard to read when you specify the default values and or when the operator tries to select from the list. You can create up to 23 choices.

- (Optional) To delete a drop-down list choice, select it and click the red minus [-] icon.

The choice disappears from the box.

- To finish adding choices, click **Close** or the red X to the right of the text field.

16. To save your entries on the General tab, select another tab or another option, or click **Next**.

You can add descriptive text in the Description tab. This can help the operator enter the correct data. When the operator creates a device template, he or she can view your description or explanation by clicking the little Information icon to the right of



the parameter (in the template). A pop-up appears, displaying the content you entered in the Description field.

17. To change the default description, click the **Description** tab.
18. In the **Description** field, enter a user-defined description for the selected configuration option.
19. To save your the description, move to another tab or another option, or click **Next**.

The Validation tab displays the validation criteria for the selected configuration option. Not all options have Validation tabs. The validation criteria are determined by the option's data type: string, integer/number, table, container, choice, or enumeration. When you define fields in which you intend the operator to enter content, you usually restrict or limit that content in order to prevent validation errors during deployment. For example, if you define a field that you label **Hostname**, you could use a regular expression to prevent the operator from entering anything other than an IP address. Another situation might be when a particular attribute allows values A/B/C/D/E, but you want templates that allow only values A/C. To view the data type correlated to validation criteria, see [“Device Templates Overview” on page 203](#)



**NOTE:** If values are already displayed on the validation tab, they provide the range that governs the default values you set for the definition. The operator only sees the validation criteria and their values if you supply them when you create an error message. You do not always need to enter anything on the Validation tab. However, in certain cases, input is mandatory, for example when a hostname is to be validated.

20. To modify the details in the Validation tab, click the **Validation** tab.

21. Enter the parameters for the option in the appropriate fields.

If the fields already display default values and you change them, ensure that your values do not exceed the default values.

The Regular Expression Error Message box on the Validation tab appears only if you configure an option of the string data type.

22. (Optional) For a string, in the **Regular Expression** field, enter a regular expression to further constrain what the operator can enter.

23. (Optional) For a string, compose an error message.

This is not a validation parameter but instead a clue to enable the operator to enter correct field data. The text you enter here is displayed when an operator enters invalid content in a template field. An error message is very helpful for ensuring that operators are successful in creating templates. You cannot enter an error message if you have not entered a regular expression.

24. To save your entries, select another tab or another option, or click **Next**.

The settings on the Advanced tab determine whether:

- The operator can see the selected option or edit its values.

- Whether device-specific values will be used for the selected option. The Device Specific checkbox only appears for options of these data types:
  - Integer
  - String
  - Boolean
  - List

25. To modify the details in the Advanced tab, select the **Advanced** tab.

26. Select **Editable**, **Readonly**, or **Hidden**, depending on whether the operator creating the device template should see this device configuration parameter, or change it.

If you hide an option, not only will the operator not see the settings for the option, but also he or she will not see the option itself.

27. (Optional) To mark this configuration option as device-specific, click the **Device Specific** check box.

See [“Specifying Device-specific Values in Template Definitions” on page 217](#) for further instructions on using CSV files for this purpose. You can use rules instead of or in addition to CSV files to specify device-specific values. See [“Working with Rules” on page 219](#) for more information on this.

28. To save your entries, select another tab or another option, or click **Next**.

29. To specify default values for configuration options, select the configuration option.

30. (Optional) To add comments for individual parameters, click the little yellow comment icons next to the configuration settings and enter your comments.

31. (Optional) To activate or deactivate a configuration option, click the **Activate** or **Deactivate** link respectively.



**NOTE:** You can activate or deactivate a configuration option only if the configuration node exists.

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32. To display the fields for the default values, click **View/Configure**.

The layout of the fields on the page varies depending on the data type of the configuration option you selected. For more details, see the [“Finding Configuration Options” on page 221](#) topic.

33. To add a row to a table, click the plus sign (+).

The fields for the options displayed in the previous view appear. Whether the operator can edit the option values depends on the settings you made on the Advanced tab, Editable, Readonly, or Hidden.

To remove a row from a table, select the row and click the minus sign (-). To edit a table row, select the row and click the pencil icon (looks like a diagonal line).

As you drill down, successive breadcrumbs appear, with the names of the options you clicked to configure, enabling you to navigate through multiple configuration option levels. The operator also sees these breadcrumbs, and uses them to navigate.

34. Enter the data as appropriate.



**TIP:** To review your settings, click **Back** at the bottom of the page.

Any field that you have marked as editable can remain empty, but do not leave hidden and read-only fields empty.

If you enter an invalid value, a red exclamation mark icon appears. Click the icon to find out what the value should be. The same icon is also visible to the operator when creating a template.

Click the blue Information icon on the far right of each setting to view the explanatory or descriptive text for the operator that you entered on the Description tab.

35. (Optional) To verify what the operator sees, click **Operator View**.

36. (Optional) Add settings in the Operator View.

When you click **Designer View**, a message appears, asking “Do you want to save this draft before you leave this page?”

37. (Optional) To save the settings you made in the Operator View, click **Yes**.

38. To complete your definition, return to the designer view by clicking **Designer View**.

39. Click **Finish**

#### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Device Templates Workflow on page 208](#)
- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)

## Specifying Device-specific Values in Template Definitions

Template designers can use a comma-separated value (CSV) file to provide device-specific values for a template definition. A single CSV file can be used to supply as many values as you wish, because the same file can be used again. Once you have created a CSV file, you import it into Junos Space Network Management Platform, and manage it using the Manage CSV Files task in the Device Templates workspace.

- [Creating a CSV file with device-specific values on page 217](#)
- [Using a CSV file to set device-specific values on page 218](#)

### Creating a CSV file with device-specific values

You create a CSV file to import the device-specific values into a template definition. Use one column for each value to be specified and use one row for each device.

To create a CSV file:

1. Open an appropriate program such as Notepad or Microsoft Excel.
2. Create a header row to name your columns.

It does not matter what you name your columns - you could call them anything, but each name must be unique, because Junos Space Network Management Platform uses them to identify the values for the template definition.

If you wanted the value **sac-contact** in your definition, you would need to specify the column **Contact**, while the key column would be **Sacramento**.

3. If you wanted to specify interfaces and other values, you would simply add a column for each type of value, which specifies two interfaces on a single device, as well as MTU and traps for each.



**NOTE:** You must correctly identify the column from which the value is to be taken and the key column when you select the CSV file during the template definition creation process. You do not necessarily need to note down this information, because you can view the contents of the CSV file in Junos Space Network Management Platform when you choose column and key column.

---

4. Save the CSV file on your system.

## Using a CSV file to set device-specific values

You use the CSV file to set device-specific values in a template definition.

To use a CSV file to set device-specific values in a template definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Click the **Create Template Definition** icon on the Actions bar.

The Create Template Definition page is displayed.

3. Add the configuration option for which you want to supply device-specific values using a CSV file that you have already created.
4. Click the **Advanced** tab.
5. Select the **Device Specific** check box.
6. Click **Next**.
7. Click the **Device Specific Value** link.

The Device Specific Value - Authorization pop-up window is displayed.

8. Select the **Resolve the value from a CSV file at deploy time** checkbox.

9. Click **Please select a CSV file**.

The Manage CSV files pop-up window is displayed.

Use the Manage CSV files workflow to either select a file already in the system, or to navigate and upload CSV files from the local file system. You can view the content of a CSV file already in the system by selecting it in the left pane. Its content displays in the right pane.

10. To use a CSV file already in the system, select it and click **OK**.

11. Specify the column and the key column in the CSV file.

12. Select the **Resolve the value from a CSV file at deploy time** check box.

You can now add rules. See “[Working with Rules](#)” on page 219 to know how to add, delete, and move rules.

13. Click **Finish**.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
  - [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)

## Working with Rules

Device Templates uses rules to supplement the device-specific value capability supplied by CSV files. Specify rules to resolve device specific values at the time of deployment. You can use rules in addition to CSV files, or instead of CSV files. The system resolves device specific values by first checking the CSV file and then the rules. If both the CSV file and the rules return a value, the CSV file takes precedence. If neither the CSV file nor the rules return a value, deployment validation will fail. If a rule cannot provide the requisite value, the operator will be prompted to enter it at deployment.

The system resolves device specific values by first checking the CSV file and then the rules. If both the CSV file and the rules return a value, the CSV file takes precedence. If neither the CSV file nor the rules return a value, deployment validation will fail. If a rule cannot provide the requisite value, the operator will be prompted to enter it at deployment.

Rules are applied in the order shown. You can change the order as necessary. You can create rules for devices whose names start with a specific word, or rules for devices with a specific tag.

You can add, edit, move, and delete rules. You can only select one rule at a time.

To add a rule:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Click the **Create Template Definition** icon on the Actions bar.

The Create Template Definition page is displayed.

3. Add the configuration option for which you want to supply device-specific values using a CSV file that you have already created.
4. Click the **Advanced** tab.
5. Select the **Device Specific** check box.
6. Click **Next**.
7. Click **Please select a CSV file**.

The Manage CSV files pop-up window is displayed.

Use the Manage CSV files workflow to either select a file already in the system, or to navigate and upload CSV files from the local file system. You can view the content of a CSV file already in the system by selecting it in the left pane. Its content displays in the right pane.

8. To use a CSV file already in the system, select it and click **OK**.
9. Specify the column and the key column in the CSV file.
10. Select the **Resolve the value from a CSV file at deploy time** check box.

You can now add rules.

11. Click the **[+]** icon.

Two options appear:

- Rule matching tagged device
- Rule matching device name.

12. Select the appropriate option.

A rule appears, depending on your selection in the previous step, either of the following:

- Set to a specific value for devices tagged with a specific tag
- Set to a specific value for devices with name starting with a specific word.

In both cases, the phrase “a specific value” is a link, as are “a specific tag” and “a specific word.”

13. Click either **a specific tag** or **a specific value**.

The **Set \$dsv** field appears.

14. Enter the appropriate value.

If the value you enter is not valid, an error message appears in the form of a tool tip explaining why the entry is invalid.

15. To save your input, click the **OK** button. To clear your input, click the **[X]** button.

The rule reappears, this time with your input replacing the link.

16. (Optional) To change the sequence of in which the rules will be applied, select a rule and click either the up arrow icon or the down arrow icon.

The selected rule moves to the new position.

17. (Optional) To delete a rule, select the rule and click the [X] button.

The selected rule disappears.

18. (Optional) To clone a rule, select the rule and click the last icon on the right, next to the down arrow.

A clone of the selected rule appears.

19. (Optional) Refresh the rules display by clicking the Refresh icon in the lower bar of the Rules section of the Device Specific Value dialog.

20. When you have finished working with rules, close the Device Specific Value dialog box by clicking **Close**.

#### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Device Templates Workflow on page 208](#)
- [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)

## Finding Configuration Options

You can locate configuration options in two ways: you can browse the list or use the search function.

To display the top level configuration options, click the plus sign [+] or expansion icon at the top of the tree in the Available Configuration section. Many of the options contain further parameters. To display these, click on the plus sign [+] or expansion icon left of the option.

To search for a specific configuration option:

1. Click the magnifying glass icon.

The search term bar appears.

2. Enter your search term.

As soon as you enter the first three letters, the bar opens downwards, displaying the search results.

Search displays only the first ten matches for your term .



**TIP:** Search results appear while you are typing. You can continue typing or even delete text. Note that the cursor might not be visible in the search field if the focus is somewhere within the list of search results.

The order of the search results is not dependent on the order of those items in the Available Configuration pane. It is based on the similarity of your search term to indexed fields.

3. You can select a result in three ways:

1. Using the mouse to click on it.
2. Pressing the Enter key to select the first result in the list.
3. Using the up and down arrow keys on the keyboard to move through the list, pressing the Enter key to select a result.

The tree in the Available Configuration screen jumps to the location of the match for the result you selected and highlights the option. The list of results disappears.

4. (Optional) To review the results that you did *not* select, either:
  - Click the white arrows next to the Search box.  
Click the arrow to the left to move to the result listed previous to the selected result.  
Click the arrow to the right to move to the result after the selected result.
  - Use the left and right arrow keys on the keyboard.  
Press the arrow to the left to move to the result listed previous to the selected result.  
Press the arrow to the right to move to the result after the selected result.
5. To close the search bar, click the X in the top right corner of the bar.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Device Templates Workflow on page 208](#)
- [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)



## Cloning a Template Definition

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You clone a template definition to quickly create a new template definition with a new name but same properties.

To modify a template definition without disabling templates based upon that definition, first clone the definition, then modify the clone.

Unlike the **Modify** function, the **Clone** function does not require that a definition be unpublished.

When you clone a template definition, you cannot change the device family or any existing pages.

To add additional pages, modify the clone (see [“Modifying a Template Definition” on page 226](#)).

To clone a template definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Select the template definition you want to clone and select **Clone Template Definition** from the Actions menu.

The Clone Template Definition pop-up window is displayed.

3. (Optional) In the **Please specify a new name for the clone** field, enter a user-defined template definition name.

If you do not enter a new name for the template definition, Junos Space Network Management Platform creates the new template definition by appending “clone of” to the original template definition name.

4. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a user-defined description.
5. Click **Clone**.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
  - [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)

## Deleting a Template Definition

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You delete a template definition when you no longer need the template definition to propagate the configuration changes to the device template. You can delete a template definition only when it is unpublished.



**NOTE:** When you delete a template definition, all device templates based on that template definition are permanently disabled. You cannot modify or deploy such templates.

To delete a template definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Select the template definition you want to delete and select the Delete Template Definition icon on the Actions bar.

The Delete Template Definitions pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Delete**.

### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)

## Exporting a Template Definition

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You export a template definition when you want to transfer this template definition to another Junos Space fabric. A template definition retains its state when it is exported.

To export a template definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Select the template definition you want to export and select **Export Template Definition** from the Actions menu.

The Export Template Definition pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Download file for selected template definitions (tgz format)**.

The Opening xxx.tgz dialog box appears. (XXX is a placeholder for the name of the template definition.)

4. Select **Save File** and click **OK**.

You may have to toggle between the option buttons to activate the **OK** button.

The Enter name of file to save to ... dialog appears.

5. Rename the file if desired and save it to the appropriate location.

The Export Template Definition dialog reappears.

6. Click **Close**.

Although the exported definition file is an .XML file, it is saved as a .tgz file, which is the format the system uses to import XML files.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
  - [Importing a Template Definition on page 225](#)

## Importing a Template Definition

You can import template definitions from XML files and export template definitions to XML files. A template definition retains its state when it is exported or imported: published template definitions that are exported also appear as published when they are imported. Therefore, if you import a template definition that was published, but do not want it to be available to operators, you must unpublish it either before you export it or immediately after importing it. You can transfer template definitions from one Junos Space fabric to another.

A template definition is based on a specific OS version, or DMI schema. If the template definition you import is based on a schema that is not found, the template definition is set to the default DMI schema assigned to the device family to which the template definition applies. If you have not set the default schemas for your device families, Junos Space Network Management Platform defaults to the most recent schema for each.

Before you begin, make sure you have access to a template definition file. Although it is an XML file, the system expects to find it packed into a .tgz file, which is the way the system exports .XML files (see [“Exporting a Template Definition” on page 224](#)).

To import a template definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Select the Import Template Definition icon on the Actions bar.

The Import Template Definition page is displayed.

3. To locate a definition file, click the **Browse** button.

The File Upload dialog box opens.

4. Navigate to the appropriate file, select it, and click **Open**.

The Import Definition dialog box reappears, displaying the name of the selected file in the Definition File box.



**NOTE:** Under some circumstances, when the Import Definition dialog box reappears, it displays a message beginning the phrase “Confirm name mapping of”. This message serves as a warning that the system has changed the name mapping on the CSV file associated with the imported template definition, and the name of the template definition.

5. Click **Import**.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Exporting a Template Definition on page 224](#)

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## Modifying a Template Definition

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You modify a template definition when you want to propagate the configuration changes to the device template. You cannot change the device family, OS version, and schema version when modifying the original template definition. When you modify a template definition, you cannot change any existing configuration pages. You can only add new configuration pages.



**NOTE:** You cannot modify a template definition if the template definition is published. You should first unpublish the template definition before modifying it. If you try to modify a template definition without unpublishing, an error message will be displayed.

To modify a template definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Select the template definition you want to modify and click the Modify Template Definition icon on the Actions bar.
3. Modify the parameters you want to modify.
4. Click **Finish**.

After you modify the template definition, republish the associated device templates.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)

## Publishing a Template Definition

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You publish a template definition when you want to make it available to create device templates from the template definition.

To publish a template definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Select the template definition you want to publish and select **Publish Template Definition** from the Actions menu.

The Publish Template Definition page is displayed.

3. Click Publish.

### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Unpublishing a Template Definition on page 229](#)

## Managing CSV Files for a Template Definition

---

Device Templates uses CSV files to specify device-specific values, in addition to rules (see [“Working with Rules” on page 219](#)). The Managing CSV Files task describes how to import this type of CSV file into Junos Space Network Management Platform. For instructions on the procedure for linking the file to a definition and identifying the key column for Device Templates, see [“Specifying Device-specific Values in Template Definitions” on page 217](#).

Although designers can configure the parameter governed by the CSV file as editable, operators can neither view nor change the file when they create templates.

The CSV files you use can be any file format (for example, .xls or .txt) as long as they have appropriate columns and key columns. That means one row per device. If you want to reference several interfaces on a single device, then each of the interfaces must have its own column.

You can add a record to a CSV file from within Device Templates. However, if you change a CSV file outside Junos Space Network Management Platform, from its native application (for example, Microsoft Excel or Notepad), you must upload it again. You can do this within the device templates workflow.

To add the CSV files:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Click the Manage CSV Files icon on the Actions bar.

The Manage CSV File page is displayed.

3. Click **Upload**.

The CSV File upload pop-up window is displayed.

4. Click **Browse**.

The File Upload pop-up window is displayed.

5. Navigate to the desired CSV file, select it and click **Open**.

6. Click **Upload**.

The Manage CSV Files page is displayed. The name of the file just imported appears in the left pane.

7. To display the content of a file, select its name in the left pane.

### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Device Templates Workflow on page 208](#)
- [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)

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## Unpublishing a Template Definition

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You unpublish a template definition when you do not want to use it to create device templates or when you want to deactivate the device templates that are created based on the template definition.

To unpublish a template definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Definitions**.

The Definitions page is displayed.

2. Select the template definition you want to unpublish and select **Unpublish Template Definition** from the Actions menu.

The Unpublish Template Definitions dialog box is displayed. You can view the device templates that use this template definition.



**NOTE:** If you unpublish a template definition with which templates are associated, the templates are disabled for deployment and further use until you publish the template definition.

3. Click **Unpublish**.

The template definition is unpublished. You are redirected to the Template Definitions page.

### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Publishing a Template Definition on page 227](#)





## CHAPTER 20

# Device Templates

- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)
- [Comparing Templates in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 233](#)
- [Cloning a Template in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 234](#)
- [Deploying a Template to the Devices on page 235](#)
- [Undeploying a Device Template from the Devices on page 238](#)
- [Deleting Device Templates from Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 239](#)
- [Modifying a Device Template on page 240](#)
- [Assigning a Device Template to Devices on page 241](#)
- [Unassigning a Device Template from the Devices on page 242](#)
- [Viewing Template Details on page 242](#)
- [Comparing a Device Template Configuration with a Device Configuration on page 243](#)
- [Viewing the Device-Template Association \(Device Templates\) on page 245](#)
- [Auditing a Device Template Configuration on page 247](#)
- [Viewing Device Template Statistics on page 249](#)

## Creating a Device Template

---

Device templates enable operators to update the Junos OS configuration running on multiple Juniper Networks devices at once. The operators can create and deploy device templates based on template definitions created by designers from the Device Templates workspace.

To create a device template:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.  
The Templates page is displayed.
2. Click the Create Template icon on the Actions bar.



**TIP:** The Create Template page is displayed. This page lists all the template definitions. The operators can only see published template definitions. If you do not see a template definition that you expect to see, the designer might have unpublished it.

3. Select a template definition and click **Next**.
4. In the **Template Name** field, enter a user-defined name for the device template.

The template name is required. The template name must be unique and limited to 63 characters.

5. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a user-defined template description.

The template description is optional and limited to 255 characters.

6. Select a configuration page.

The breadcrumb of that page is displayed on the right side of the page. The configuration options are displayed in the pane below the breadcrumbs.



**TIP:** To navigate through the configuration options on any page, click the breadcrumbs.

As you drill down, successive breadcrumbs appear, with the names of the options you clicked to configure. You can navigate through multiple configuration option levels.

The layout of the configuration settings on the page varies depending on the data type of the configuration option selected.

7. (Optional) For information on the individual parameters, click the little blue information icons to the right of the configuration settings to display the explanations the designer wrote.
8. (Optional) To add comments for individual parameters, click the little yellow comment icons next to the configuration settings and enter your comments.
9. (Optional) To activate or deactivate a configuration option, click the **Activate** or **Deactivate** link respectively.



**NOTE:** You can activate or deactivate a configuration option only if the configuration node exists.

10. (Optional) Add any required configuration specifics.

You can change only configuration options that the definition designer made editable.



**NOTE:** You must click through all the settings to ensure that all necessary values are populated.

11. (Optional) To add a row to a table, click the plus sign (+).  
To remove a row from a table, select the row and click the minus sign (-). To edit a table row, select the row and click the pencil icon (looks like a diagonal line).
12. Enter the data, as appropriate.  
If you enter an invalid value, a red exclamation mark icon appears. Click the icon to find out what the value should be.
13. Click **Finish**.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Device Templates Workflow on page 208](#)
- [Creating a Template Definition on page 211](#)

## Comparing Templates in Junos Space Network Management Platform

You can compare templates or versions of the same template to view the differences between the configurations that are pushed to the devices by using these templates.

To compare templates in Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.  
The Templates page that appears displays a list of templates that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.
2. Select the templates that you want to compare and select **Compare Template Versions** from the Actions menu.  
The Compare Template Versions page that appears displays versions of the templates that you want to compare.
3. (Optional) To select a different pair of templates for comparison:
  - a. From the **Source Template** drop-down list, select the template that serves as the source.
  - b. From the **Template File Version** drop-down list, select the version of the source template.
  - c. From the **Target Template** drop-down list, select the target.
  - d. From the **Template File Version** drop-down list, select the target template.
4. Click **Compare**.

If the configurations in the templates are identical, the Compare Template Versions that appears indicates that the configurations are identical.

If the configurations in the templates are not identical, a new page appears displaying the differences between the configurations. The configuration in the source template is displayed on the left and the configuration in the target template is displayed on the right.

5. To view the differences between the templates one by one, use the **Prev Diff** and **Next Diff** buttons on the top-right corner.

6. Click **Close**.

You are redirected to the Compare Template Versions page.

Click **Cancel** to return to the Templates page.



**NOTE:** This workflow does not compare device-specific values in the templates.

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**Related  
Documentation**

- [Comparing a Device Template Configuration with a Device Configuration on page 243](#)

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## Cloning a Template in Junos Space Network Management Platform

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You clone a template when you want to create a copy of an existing template. You can clone Quick templates and Configuration templates by using this workflow. If you clone a template with multiple versions, only the latest version is cloned.

When you clone a template, a new template is added to the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. This template is assigned the Create state and the version number is set to 1.

To clone a template in Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page that appears displays the list of templates that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the template that you want to clone and select **Clone Template** from the Actions menu.

The Clone Template Confirmation dialog box is displayed.

3. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the template.

A default name for the cloned template is displayed. You can modify this name. The name cannot begin or end with a special character and can contain at most 63 characters.

4. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a description of the template.

The description is optional and limited to 255 characters.

5. Click **OK**.

A new template is created. You are redirected to the Templates page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)
- [Modifying a Device Template on page 240](#)
- [Comparing a Device Template Configuration with a Device Configuration on page 243](#)

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## Deploying a Template to the Devices

You deploy a template to the devices to update the configuration on the devices. Before deploying a template to a device, ensure that you have not assigned the template to the same device. If you assign a template to a device and use the Deploy workflow to deploy that template on the same device, even if the template is deployed to the device, Junos Space Network Management Platform does not reflect this managed status. The managed status of the device is shown as "Space Changed" on the Device Management page.

You can also use this workflow to assign and publish the template to the devices. You assign and publish a template to the devices to set up this template for deployment. When you assign and publish a template to the devices, the template is placed in queue. You can review the accumulated configuration changes that will be deployed to the devices.

To deploy or assign a template to the devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page is displayed.

2. Select the device template that you want to deploy and select **Assign/Deploy Template** from the Actions menu.

The Assign/Deploy Template page is displayed. This page displays the devices on which the template can be deployed.

3. From the **Selected Template Version** drop-down list, select the version of the device template that you want to deploy or assign to the devices.

4. You can deploy the device template by selecting the devices manually, filtering by device properties, using tags, or providing a CSV file with filter criteria:

- To select the devices manually, enter the search criteria in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of devices are filtered by the search criteria.

- To filter devices by the device properties, select the check box next to the appropriate device column on the **Column Filter** drop-down list.

- To provide filter criteria using a CSV file, click the CSV Filter icon and upload the CSV file with the filter criteria through the Upload a CSV pop-up window.
- To select a device by using tags, select an appropriate tag from the **Tag Filter** drop-down list.

5. Select the devices on which you want to deploy the template and click **Next**.

This page displays the devices you chose on the left and the configuration to be deployed on the device on the right. You can also view details such as device name, managed status, validation status.

If you specified device-specific values when creating the template definition, the Variable column is displayed. This column displays the validity of the value of the device-specific variable: PASS or FAIL.

6. (Optional) To validate the configuration on the device before deploying, select the device and click the **Validate on Device** link.

By validating the configuration, you ensure that the device template is semantically correct. If the validation fails, change the template parameters appropriately.



**NOTE:** If you select modeled devices that are in the Modeled state, the Validate on Device link is disabled.

A job is triggered. You can view the details of the job from the Job Management page. When the job is completed, the job ID is displayed next to the Validate on Device link.



**NOTE:** If validation fails on all devices you selected, you cannot deploy the template on devices. If validation fails on some devices you selected, you can deploy the template to only those devices that succeeded the validation.

7. (Optional) To view the XML format of the configuration, select the device and click the **XML** tab.
8. (Optional) To view the CLI format of the configuration, select the device and click the **CLI** tab.
9. Click **Next**.
10. Select whether to deploy the device template now or later or whether to only assign and publish it.
  - To assign and publish the device template, select the **Assign and Publish to pending configuration changes** option button.
  - To deploy the device template now, select the **Deploy Now** option button.
  - To deploy the device template later:
    - a. Select the **Deploy Later** option button.
    - b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.

- c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.



**NOTE:** If you select modeled devices that are in the Modeled state, the Deploy Now and Deploy Later buttons are disabled.



**NOTE:** If you publish the template, the configuration in the template is deployed to the device along with the candidate configuration for the device, with the Junos OS confirmed-commit functionality.

11. Click **Finish**.

The Deploy Template Job Information dialog box is displayed. You are redirected to the Templates page.

Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

The device template is deployed to the devices.



**NOTE:** You can check whether a template is deployed on all devices from the Job Management page. Double-click the ID of the device template deployment job on the Job Management page. The Job Details page is displayed. The Description column on this page specifies whether the template is deployed on all devices. If the device template is not deployed on all devices, this column lists the reason why the template was not deployed.



**NOTE:** If you deploy the template when in SSOR mode, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically assigns the template to the device. To subsequently modify the template, use one of the following workflows:

- Unassign the template from the device, modify the template, and deploy the template by using the Deploy workflow.
- Modify, approve, and deploy the template on the device by using the Review/Deploy Configuration workflow in the Devices workspace.

#### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Viewing the Device-Template Association \(Device Templates\) on page 245](#)
- [Undeploying a Device Template from the Devices on page 238](#)

## Undeploying a Device Template from the Devices

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You undeploy a device template from the devices to remove the configuration changes pushed to the devices when the device template was deployed. You can use this workflow to undeploy a Configuration template or Quick template from the devices.

To undeploy a template from the devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page is displayed.

2. Select the template that you want to undeploy and select **Undeploy Template** from the Actions menu.

The Undeploy Template page is displayed. This page displays details such as the devices on which the template is currently deployed, version of the template deployed and assigned to the devices, and IP addresses of the devices.

3. Select the devices from which you want to undeploy the template.
4. Click **Next**.

The Review Changes page is displayed. This page displays the devices on the left of the page. The right of the page displays the configuration changes that result from undeploying the template from a selected device.

5. Select a device from the the left of the page.
6. (Optional) To view the summary of the changes when the template is undeployed from the selected device, click the **Change Summary** tab.
7. (Optional) To view the device's current configuration, click the **Deployed** tab.
8. (Optional) To view the audit status of the deployment of this template to the device, click the **Audit Result** tab.
9. Click **Next**.

The Confirm Undeployment page is displayed.

10. Select whether to undeploy the device template now or later.

- To undeploy the template now, click **Finish**.
- To undeploy the template later:
  - a. Select the **Schedule at a Later Time** option button.
  - b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.
  - c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.
  - d. Click **Finish**.

The template is undeployed from the devices. You are redirected to the Templates page.





**NOTE:** View job details if a device template is not undeployed from all the devices even after using the Undeploy workflow. The Description column on the Job Details page specifies why the template was not undeployed from all the devices.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Deploying a Template to the Devices on page 235](#)

## Deleting Device Templates from Junos Space Network Management Platform

You delete templates from Junos Space Network Management Platform when you do not want to use these templates to push configurations to the devices. You can delete templates and their associated versions if they are in the Created state.



**NOTE:** You can delete multiple versions of a template by using this workflow. However, you cannot delete a version of a template if it is assigned or deployed to the devices.

To delete templates from Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page that appears displays the list of templates that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the templates that you want to delete and click the Delete Template icon on the toolbar.

The Delete Template pop-up window is displayed. You can view the details of the templates and their versions. The state of the template and the date when the template was last modified are displayed.

3. Select the versions of the templates that you want to delete and click **Delete**.

The versions of the templates that are either assigned or deployed to the devices are not available for selection.

The selected versions of the templates are deleted. You are redirected to the Templates page.



**NOTE:** If you delete a device template that is scheduled to be deployed or assigned to the devices, the scheduled job fails.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)

- [Modifying a Device Template on page 240](#)
- [Comparing a Device Template Configuration with a Device Configuration on page 243](#)

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## Modifying a Device Template

You modify a device template to propagate the modifications to the device to which the device template is assigned. If you need to modify the device template after deploying the device template, the template designer must check the device template and the template definition to fix any errors. You should redeploy the device template only after the errors are fixed. You can use this workflow to modify both Configuration templates and Quick templates.



**NOTE:** A new version of the template is created if you modify a template that is in the Assigned or Deployed state.

To modify a device template:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.  
The Templates page is displayed.
2. Select the device template that you want to modify and click the Modify Template icon on the Actions menu.
3. Modify the device template name, description, or configuration settings.
4. Click **Modify**.

The template is modified. You are redirected to the Templates page.

### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)

## Assigning a Device Template to Devices

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You assign a device template to devices to set up this device template for deployment. When you assign a template to devices, the device template is placed in the queue to deploy to devices. You can review the accumulated configuration changes that are in the queue to be deployed to the device. A device template that has been assigned to a device cannot be deployed directly. You can use this workflow to assign both configuration templates and quick templates.

To assign a device template to devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.  
The Templates page is displayed.
2. Select the configuration template or quick template to be assigned, and select **Assign to Device** from the Actions menu.  
The Assign to Device page is displayed. You can view the list of compatible devices, that is, those devices that belong to the same device family as the device template.
3. From the **Selected Template Version** drop-down list, select the version of the device template you want to assign to devices.
4. You can assign the device template to devices manually, using tags, or by providing a CSV file with filter criteria.
  - To assign the device template to devices manually, search for compatible devices by entering the search criteria in the search box and clicking the magnifying glass icon.  
The list of devices are filtered by the search criteria.
  - To filter devices by the device properties, select the check box next to the appropriate device column on the **Column Filter** drop-down list.
  - To provide filter criteria using a CSV file, click the CSV Filter icon and upload the CSV file with filter criteria through the Upload a CSV pop-up window.
  - To select a device by using tags, select an appropriate tag from the **Tag Filter** drop-down list.
5. Click **Next**.
6. From the left section, select the devices to which you want to assign the device template.
7. On the right section, click **XML** or **CLI** tabs to view the XML and CLI formats of the configuration in the device template.
8. Click the **Validate on Device** link to validate the configuration on the device.

By validating the configuration, you ensure that the device template is semantically correct. If the validation results fails, change the template parameters appropriately.

If the validation succeeds, the Validation Status column in the left section displays a SUCCESS status.

9. Click **Assign**.

The device template is assigned to devices. You are redirected to the Templates page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Unassigning a Device Template from the Devices on page 242](#)

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## Unassigning a Device Template from the Devices

You unassign a template from the devices if you do not want to deploy it to the devices. Then this template is no longer part of the consolidated configuration changes. You can use this workflow to unassign both Configuration templates and Quick templates.

To unassign a device template from the devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page is displayed.

2. Select the devices from which you want to unassign the template and select **Unassign from Device** from the Actions menu.

The Unassign from Device page is displayed. You can view the device name, IP address of the device, versions of the template assigned to the devices, and versions of the template deployed to the devices.

3. Click **Next**.

The Confirm Unassignment page is displayed.

4. Click **Finish**.

The Template Unassign Confirmation dialog box is displayed. You are redirected to the Templates page.

Click **OK** on the dialog box.

The template is unassigned from the devices.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Assigning a Device Template to Devices on page 241](#)

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## Viewing Template Details

You view the details of a template to determine the device template configuration. You can view the template configuration in XML and CLI formats.



**NOTE:** You cannot view device-specific values in the template configuration by using this workflow.

To view the details of a template:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page that appears displays all the device templates that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the template for which you want to view details and select **View Template Details** from the toolbar.

The Template Details page is displayed. You can view the name of the template, versions of the template, and Junos OS version used in the template. You can also view the XML and CLI formats of the template configuration.

3. (Optional) To select the version of the template, select the version from the **Selected Template Version** drop-down list.

4. To select the appropriate view of the configuration:

- Click the **CLI** tab to view the CLI configuration.
- Click the **XML** view to view the XML configuration.

Click **Cancel**.

You are redirected to the Templates page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)
- [Modifying a Device Template on page 240](#)

## Comparing a Device Template Configuration with a Device Configuration

You compare the configuration in a device template with the configuration in a device to view the differences between the configurations. To compare the device template configuration with the device configuration, the configurations must belong to the same device family.

To compare a device template configuration with a device configuration:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page that appears displays all the templates that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the device template that you want to compare with and select **Compare Template Against Device** from the Actions menu.

The Compare Template Against Device page is displayed. You can view the name of the template, current selected version of the template, Junos OS version of the template, and devices that belong to the same device family.

3. (Optional) From the **Selected Template Version** drop-down list, select the version of the template.

4. You can search for devices to compare with manually by using columns that represent the status of the device, by using tags, or by providing a CSV file with filter criteria.

- To search for devices manually, enter the search criteria in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of devices is filtered by the search criteria.

- To filter devices by device properties, select the check box next to the appropriate device on the **Column Filter** drop-down list.
- To select devices by using tags, select an appropriate tag from the **Tag Filter** drop-down list.
- To provide filter criteria through a CSV file, click the CSV Filter icon and upload the CSV file with the filter criteria by using the Upload a CSV pop-up window.

5. Click **Next**.

The devices that you selected are listed on the left of the page.

6. Select whether to compare the template configuration against the configuration in the devices now or later:

- To compare the template configuration against the configuration in the devices now, click **Finish**.
- To schedule this task for a later time:
  - a. Select the **Schedule at a later time** option button.
  - b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in DD/MM/YYYY format.
  - c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in hh:mm format.

7. (Optional) Click the **Recurrence** check box and specify the frequency at which to compare the device template configuration against the device configuration.

8. Click **Finish**.

The Audit Template Job Confirmation dialog box is displayed. You are redirected to the Templates page.

Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)
- [Modifying a Device Template on page 240](#)

## Viewing the Device-Template Association (Device Templates)

You view the device-template association to determine the version of the template that is deployed or assigned to devices, and the audit status of the template for each deployment.

To view the device-template association:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page is displayed.

2. Right-click the template and select **View Template Association**.

The View Template Association page is displayed. [Table 32 on page 245](#) shows the columns on this page.

**Table 32: View Template Association Page**

Column Header	Description
Name	Name of the devices to which the template is deployed
Domain	Domain to which the template is assigned
IP Address	IP address of the devices to which the template is deployed
Deployed Version	Version of the template that is deployed to the device
Assigned Version	Version of the template that is assigned to the device
Latest Version	Latest version of the template
Deploy Time	Time at which the template was deployed to the device
Deployed By	Username of the user who deployed the template to the device
Job ID	ID of the deployment job
Audit Status	Audit status of the template
Audit Time	Time at which the template was audited

3. You can perform the following tasks on this page:

- To view the details of the device to which the template is assigned or deployed:
  - i. Double-click the corresponding device name or IP address column.

The Device Details dialog box is displayed. You can view the details of the device.

- ii. Click **Close** to close the pop-up window.
- To view the configuration in the template that is deployed to the device:
  - i. Click the number in the Deployed Version column.


The Template Change Summary pop-up window is displayed. You can view the configuration that was deployed to the device.
  - ii. Click **Close** to close the pop-up window.
- To view the configuration in the template that is assigned to the device:
  - i. Click the number in the Assigned Version column.

The Template Change Summary pop-up window is displayed. You can view the configuration in the template that is assigned to the device.
  - ii. Click **Close** to close the pop-up window.
- To view the status of the template deployment job:
  - i. Click the job ID in the Job Id column.

The Job Management page is displayed. You can view the results of the template deployment job.
  - ii. Close the Job Management page.
  - iii. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to navigate to the View Template Association page.
- To view the audit status of the template:
  - i. Click the link in the Audit Status column.

The Template Audit Result pop-up window is displayed.

Under the Audit Status heading, any differences found last time the template was audited are listed. Such differences will be due to someone having altered the device configuration between the two template deployments.



**NOTE:** To view any differences between a template and the configuration on the devices to which it has been deployed, first ensure an audit has been performed on the template since it was deployed. For more information about auditing a template, see [“Auditing a Device Template Configuration” on page 247](#).
- To export the results of the audit status:
  - i. Click the **Export Audit** button.



- ii. Click **Save** to save the results of the audit status in XML format.
4. To return to the Templates page from the View Template Association page, click **Cancel**.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
  - [Auditing a Device Template Configuration on page 247](#)

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## Auditing a Device Template Configuration

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You audit the configuration in the template that is already deployed to the devices. You perform an audit to verify the extent to which the configuration in the template and that on the deployed devices match. You can use this workflow to audit both Configuration templates and Quick templates.

To audit a template configuration:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page is displayed.

2. Select the template whose deployment you want to audit and select **Audit Template Configuration** from the Actions menu.

The Audit Template Configuration page is displayed. You can view the name of the template, current selected version of the template, Junos OS version of the template, and devices that belong to the same device family.

3. (Optional) From the **Selected Template Version** drop-down list, select the version of the template.

The list of devices displayed is filtered according to the version of the template you select in this field. The list is filtered to display only those devices on which the template is currently deployed.

4. You can select devices manually, by filtering devices by device properties, by using tags, or by providing a CSV file with filter criteria:
  - To search for devices manually, enter the search criteria in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of devices are filtered by the search criteria.
  - To filter devices by device properties, select the check box next to the appropriate device on the **Column Filter** drop-down list.
  - To select devices by using tags, select an appropriate tag from the **Tag Filter** drop-down list.
  - To provide filter criteria through a CSV file, click the CSV Filter icon and upload the CSV file with the filter criteria by using the Upload a CSV pop-up window.
5. Click **Next**.

The devices you selected are listed on the left of the page.

6. Select whether to audit the template configuration against the configuration in devices now or later:
  - To audit the template configuration against the configuration in devices now, click **Finish**.
  - To schedule this task for a later time:
    - a. Select the **Schedule at a later time** option button.
    - b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in DD/MM/YYYY format.
    - c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in hh:mm format.
7. (Optional) Click the **Recurrence** check box and specify the frequency at which to audit the device template configuration against the configuration in the devices.
8. Click **Finish**.

The Audit Template Job Confirmation dialog box is displayed.

9. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

You are redirected to the Templates page. You can view the results of the job triggered for this comparison on the Job Management page.



**NOTE:** Each audit is performed as a job. It may take some time to finish auditing, if a large number of devices were selected for auditing.

---

The possible statuses for a template audit are:

- **INSYNC**— The configuration in the template is completely available on the device.
- **OUTOFSYNC**— The configuration in the template is changed or the configuration on the device is modified.
- **NOTAVAIL**— The configuration in the template is not available on the device. This status is displayed when no audit is performed on a device for a particular template.

You can view these statuses in the Summary column on the Job Management page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)
- [Deploying a Template to the Devices on page 235](#)

## Viewing Device Template Statistics

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You can view the device template statistics when you select the Device Templates workspace. The charts presented on the Device Templates landing page display the states of the device templates and the number of device templates per device family. All the charts are interactive. Clicking the Enabled label on the Template Status chart, for example, takes you directly to the page displaying that category of device template.

The Device Templates landing page displays the following charts related to device templates:

- **Template Status**—this pie chart shows the device templates that are enabled, disabled, and needing review. The device templates based on a template definition that is currently in a published state are enabled. The device templates based on a template definition that is currently unpublished are disabled. The device templates based on a republished template definition are marked as needing review.
- **Template Count by Device Family**—this bar chart shows the number of device templates per device family (each device template can apply to only one device family).

To view the device template statistics:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates**.

The Device Templates landing page is displayed. This page displays the charts related to device templates and template definitions.

2. Click the Template Status or Template Count by Device Family chart.

You will be redirected to the Templates page.

3. Click the specific label on a chart. For example, click the **Needs Review** label on the Template Status chart.

You will be redirected to the Templates page that is filtered based on the label you clicked.

### Related Documentation

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Viewing Template Definition Statistics on page 209](#)



## CHAPTER 21

# Quick Templates

- [Quick Templates Overview on page 251](#)
- [Creating a Quick Template on page 252](#)
- [Deploying a Quick Template on page 257](#)
- [Exporting and Importing a Quick Template in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 260](#)

## Quick Templates Overview

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With the Quick Template feature, you can use a CLI-based template editor or a form-based editor to send configuration details to multiple devices. You can switch between the two editors to specify the configuration that you want to send. A configuration added from the form-based editor appears in the CLI-based template editor in CLI format and a configuration element added from the CLI-based editor appears as a form in the form-based editor.

You can set default values for variables in the configuration elements and reorder these variables. You use the revised order to display variables when you resolve these variables before deploying them. You can save the variable settings in a CSV file and download it to your local computer.

You can deploy Quick templates on devices by manually selecting devices; by filtering devices by their properties such as device name, connection status, managed status, Junos OS version, IP address, and platform, by tags, or by providing a CSV file with filter criteria. Before you deploy the configuration to the devices, resolve the variables in the configuration elements manually, using tags, or by uploading a CSV file that specifies how to resolve the variables. You can choose to deploy the configuration immediately, or at a later time, or only publish the Quick template.

You can export and import Quick templates in XML format. You can create a Quick template based on the current configuration on a managed device by using the Create Template from Device Configuration workflow (**Devices > Device Management > Device Configuration > Create Template from Device Configuration**) from the Devices workspace.

You cannot copy the configuration from the CLI-based template editor directly to the CLI console of a device. To successfully copy and commit the configuration, copy the configuration from the CLI-based template editor to a text file before copying the configuration to the CLI console of a device.



**NOTE:** You can erase the configuration from a device by using Quick templates. To do so, replace the SET commands with DELETE commands by using the CLI-based Template editor and deploy the Quick template to the device. Then the configuration is erased from the device. If you undeploy the Quick template from the device, the configuration is reset.

**Related Documentation**

- [Creating a Quick Template on page 252](#)
- [Deploying a Quick Template on page 257](#)
- [Exporting and Importing a Quick Template in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 260](#)

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## Creating a Quick Template

You create a Quick template to push a configuration to the devices. A Quick template is a device template created without a template definition.



**NOTE:** To create a Quick template based on the current configuration on a managed device by using the Create Template from Device Configuration workflow, click **Devices > Device Management > Device Configuration > Create Template from Device Configuration** from the Devices workspace. You are directed to the Create Quick Template page.

To create a Quick template:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.  
The Templates page is displayed.
2. Click the Create Template icon on the toolbar and select **Create Quick Template**.  
The Quick Template page is displayed.
3. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the Quick template.  
The Quick template name is required. The Quick template name must be unique and contain at most 63 characters.
4. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a description of the Quick template.  
You can enter at most 255 characters.
5. From the **Device Family** drop-down list, select an appropriate device family.
6. From the **Versions** drop-down list, select an appropriate Junos OS version.

7. You can create a Quick template by using the CLI-based template editor or the form-based template editor.

To create a Quick template by using the CLI-based template editor:

- a. Click the **CLI-based Template Editor** link.

The Template Editor dialog box is displayed. To the left of the Template Editor is a text-editing area. You can type or paste Junos OS CLI commands in the text-editing area. A toolbar at the top of the text-editing area provides functionalities such as save, syntax validation, copy, paste, cut, undo, redo, and find. To the right area of the Template Editor configuration options, such as Access profile, Class of service, and Firewall are provided. The device family that you select determines which configuration options are displayed.

- b. The selected configuration node is displayed in the text-exiting area. You can edit this configuration node by manually entering text.
- c. (Optional) Use the toolbar functionalities to modify the configuration on the CLI-based template editor.
- d. (Optional) To include comments in the Template Editor, enter comments in the following format: **# (<configuration node related to the comment>) <comment>**. For example, **# (snmp community a1) comments for node snmp community a1** means that the comment for the `snmp community a1` node in the configuration hierarchy is *"comments for node snmp community a1"*.

To create a Quick template by using the form-based template editor:

- a. Select the **Basic Setup** link.

The Basic Setup dialog box is displayed.

- b. (Optional) In the **Hostname** field, enter the hostname of the device.
- c. (Optional) In the **Domain name** field, enter the domain name of the device.
- d. (Optional) In the **Timezone** field, enter the time zone of the device.
- e. (Optional) Select the **Allow FTP file transfers** check box if you want to allow FTP file transfers on the device.
- f. (Optional) Select the **Allow ssh access** check box if you want to allow access to the device through SSH.
- g. (Optional) Select the **Allow telnet login** check box if you want to allow access to the device through Telnet.
- h. For NTP Server, click the Add NTP Server icon to add an NTP server to the device.

The Add dialog box is displayed.

Enter the following details in this dialog box:

- i. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the NTP server.
- ii. (Optional) In the **Key** field, enter a value for the key.
- iii. (Optional) From the **Version** drop-down list, select the appropriate version.
- iv. (Optional) Select the **Prefer** check box.
- v. Click **Create**.

Use the Edit NTP Server and Delete NTP Server icons to edit and delete the NTP server details respectively.

- i. For User Management, click the Add User icon to add users for the device.

The Add dialog box is displayed.

Enter the following details in this dialog box:

- i. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the user.
- ii. (Optional) Select an appropriate user ID from the **User ID** field.  
The minimum value for this field is 100.
- iii. (Optional) In the **Full Name** field, enter the full name of the user.
- iv. (Optional) In the **Password** field, enter the password for the user.
- v. (Optional) In the **Re-enter Password** field, reenter the password for the user.
- vi. From the **Login Class** drop-down list, select the appropriate login class for the user.  
The available login classes are super-user, operator, read-only, unauthorized, and wheel.
- vii. Click **Create**.

Use the Edit User and Delete User icons to edit and delete the details of the user respectively.

- j. For DNS Server, click the DNS NTP Server icon to add a DNS server to the device.

The Add dialog box is displayed.

Enter the following details in this dialog box:

- i. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the DNS server.
- ii. Click **Create**.



Use the Edit DNS Server and Delete DNS Server icons to edit and delete the DNS server details respectively.

k. Enter the following SNMP details:

i. In the **Location** field, enter the location for SNMP.

ii. Click the Add SNMP Community icon.

The Add dialog box is displayed.

For Community, enter the following details:

a. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the SNMP community.

b. (Optional) From the **Authorization** drop-down list, select the appropriate type of authorization.

c. Click **Create**.

Use the Edit SNMP Community and Delete SNMP Community icons to edit and delete the SNMP Community details respectively.

iii. Click the Add Trap Group icon.

The Add dialog box is displayed.

For Trap Group, enter the following details:

a. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the trap group.

b. (Optional) Select the check box next to the appropriate trap group category.

c. Click **Create**.

Use the Edit Trap Group and Delete Trap Group icons to edit and delete the trap group details respectively.

l. Click **OK**.



**NOTE:** If you have installed the Security Director application on your Junos Space Network Management Platform setup and are creating a Quick template by choosing J Series, SRX Series, or LN Series as the device family, you can use the additional Configuration Guides available on the Create Quick Template page. In this case, the Create Quick Template page lists the Configuration Guides to set up routing and security parameters for the Quick template. For more information about using the Configuration Guides related to routing and security parameters for the Quick template, see the *Junos Space Security Director Application Guide*.



**NOTE:** The Basic Setup Configuration Guide is available only when ACX Series, J Series, M Series, MX Series, T Series, TX Series, PTX Series, EX9200, EX Series, J Series, SRX Series, LN Series, QF Series, or QFX Series is selected as the device family.

8. When you have configured all configuration options required for the Quick template, click **OK**.

9. (Optional) Click the **Variable Settings** button on the lower left to configure the order of the variables and the default value for these variables.

The Variable Settings page is displayed. You can view all the variables you want to use in the configuration in the Variables area on the left of the page and view the Variable Settings area on the right of the page.

To configure variable settings:

- a. To reorder variables, use the up and down arrows in the Variables area.
- b. (Optional) In the **Display Name** field, enter a user-defined display name.
- c. (Optional) In the **Default Value** field, enter the default value of the variable.
- d. (Optional) In the **Valid RegEx** field, enter a regular expression.
- e. (Optional) You can either save these variable settings and revisit them later or download to your computer in CSV format.
  - To download the variables and their settings in CSV format, click the **Generate CSV Format** button.
  - To save the variables and their settings without downloading, click the **Save** button.
10. (Optional) Preview the configuration before saving it by clicking the **Preview** button.
11. You can save the Quick template for future modifications or immediately deploy the Quick template to devices.
  - To save the Quick template, click **Save**.

You are redirected to the Templates page.

- To deploy the Quick template, click **Save and Assign/Deploy**.

You are redirected to the Deploy Template page.



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**NOTE:**

- To erase specific configuration from a device by using a Quick template, replace the SET commands with DELETE commands by using the CLI-based Template editor and deploy the Quick template to the device.

Such templates are also known as negative templates.

- If you undeploy a negative template from a device, the configuration that you removed during the deployment is reset.

For more information about deploying a Quick template, see [“Deploying a Quick Template” on page 257](#).

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- Related Documentation**
- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
  - [Creating a Device Template on page 231](#)

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## Deploying a Quick Template

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You deploy a Quick template to update the configuration on the devices. Before deploying a Quick template to a device, ensure that you have not assigned the template to the same device. If you assign a Quick template to a device and use the Deploy workflow to deploy that Quick template on the same device, although the Quick template is deployed to the device, Junos Space Network Management Platform does not reflect this managed status. The managed status of the device is shown as "Space Changed" on the Device Management page.

You can also use this workflow to assign and publish the Quick template to the devices. You assign and publish a template to the devices to set up this template for deployment. When you assign and publish a Quick template to the devices, the Quick template is placed in queue. You can review the accumulated configuration changes that will be deployed to the devices.

To deploy or assign a Quick template to the devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.  
  
The Templates page is displayed.
2. Select the Quick template that you want to deploy and select **Assign/Deploy Template** from the Actions menu.  
  
The Assign/Deploy Template page that appears displays the devices on which the template can be deployed.
3. From the **Selected Template Version** drop-down list, select the version of the device template that you want to deploy or assign to the devices.

4. You can deploy the Quick template by selecting the devices manually, by filtering devices by the device properties, by using tags, or by providing a CSV file with filter criteria:

- To manually deploy a Quick template, enter the search criteria in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of devices are filtered by the search criteria.

- To filter devices by device properties, select the check box next to the appropriate device column on the **Column Filter** drop-down list.
- To select a device by using tags, select an appropriate tag from the **Tag Filter** drop-down list.
- To provide filter criteria through a CSV file, click the CSV Filter icon and upload the CSV file with the filter criteria by using the Upload a CSV pop-up window.

5. Click **Next**.

The Resolve Variables page is displayed. This page displays the devices you selected, their managed status, validation status, and the validity of the variable.

6. (Optional) You can resolve the device-specific values in the Quick template either manually or by using a CSV file that specifies device-specific values.

To resolve device-specific values manually:

- a. From the Resolve Device Specific Value drop-down list, select **Manual**.
- b. Select the devices on which you want to resolve the values from the left of the page.
- c. Click the **Template Parameters** tab on the right of the page.
  - Enter the device-specific value and click the Add icon.

If you entered a valid value, the Variable column on the left displays PASS. If you entered an invalid value, the Variable column displays FAIL.



**NOTE:** You can also enter different values by selecting a device and entering the device-specific value.

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- d. To view the XML and CLI formats of the configuration that will be deployed, click the **Change Summary** tab.
  - Click the **XML** or **CLI** tab.
- e. Click the **Validate on Device** link to validate the configuration.

By validating the configuration, you ensure that the Quick template is semantically correct. If the validation fails, change the template parameters appropriately.

To resolve device-specific values using a CSV file:

- a. From the Resolve Device Specific Value drop-down list, select **From a CSV**.
- b. Select the devices on which you want to resolve the values from the left of the page.
- c. Click **Browse** and select the CSV file from the right of the page.
- d. Click **Upload**.
- e. (Optional) If you have uploaded a CSV file with filter criteria earlier, select the CSV file from the **Select a csv to apply on chosen devices** drop-down list.
- f. Click **Apply CSV**.
- g. To view the XML and CLI formats of the configuration that will be deployed, click the **Change Summary** tab.
  - Click the **XML** or **CLI** tab.
- h. Click the **Validate on Device** link to validate the configuration.

By validating the configuration, you ensure that the Quick template is semantically correct. If the validation fails, change the template parameters appropriately.

7. (Optional) To go back and select more devices or a different set of devices, click **Back**.  
You are directed to the Resolve Variables page.

8. Click **Next**.

9. Select whether to deploy the Quick template now or later or whether to only assign and publish it.
  - To assign and publish the Quick template, select the **Assign and Publish to pending configuration changes** option button.
  - To deploy the Quick template now, select the **Deploy Now** option button.
  - To deploy the Quick template later:
    - a. Select the **Deploy Later** option button.
    - b. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.
    - c. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.



**NOTE:** If you publish the Quick template, the configuration in the Quick template is deployed to the device along with the candidate configuration for the device, with the Junos OS confirmed-commit functionality.

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10. Click **Finish**.

The Deploy Template Job Information dialog box is displayed. You are redirected to the Templates page.

11. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

The Quick template is deployed to devices.



**NOTE:** If you select modeled devices that are in the Modeled state, the Deploy Now and Deploy Later buttons are disabled.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Templates Overview on page 203](#)
- [Creating a Quick Template on page 252](#)

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## Exporting and Importing a Quick Template in Junos Space Network Management Platform

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You export a Quick template to save it to a local machine. You import a Quick template to import it to the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

Quick templates are exported and imported in XML format. Perform the following tasks to export and import Quick templates to and from Junos Space Platform.

- [Exporting a Quick Template on page 260](#)
- [Importing a Quick Template on page 261](#)

### Exporting a Quick Template

To export a Quick template:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page that appears displays a list of templates that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the Quick template that you want to export and select **Export Quick Template** from the Actions menu.

The Export Quick Template dialog box is displayed.

3. Click the **Download file for the latest version of selected template in XML format** link.

A dialog box is displayed.

4. Click **OK** to save the XML file to the local machine.

Click **Close** to return to the Templates page.

## Importing a Quick Template

To import a Quick template:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Device Templates > Templates**.

The Templates page that appears displays the list of templates that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Click the Import Quick Template icon on the toolbar.

The Import Quick Template dialog box is displayed.

3. Click Browse and select the Quick template XML file.

4. Click **Import**.

A progress bar indicates the progress of the import job.

If a Quick template with the same name exists in the Junos Space Platform database, a new page is displayed with an alternative name for the Quick template.

5. (Optional) Double-click the **New Mapped Name** column on the page and modify the name of the Quick template.

6. Click **Import**.

A progress bar is displayed.

If you provided a unique name, the Quick template is imported. You can view this Quick template on the Templates page.

You are redirected to the Templates page.

### Related Documentation

- [Quick Templates Overview on page 251](#)
- [Creating a Quick Template on page 252](#)
- [Deploying a Quick Template on page 257](#)





## PART 4

# CLI Configlets

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Managing CLI Configlets on page 277](#)
- [Configuration Views Overview on page 297](#)
- [Managing Configuration Views on page 303](#)
- [XPath and Regex on page 311](#)
- [Configuration Filter on page 315](#)



## CHAPTER 22

# CLI Configlets Overview

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [CLI Configlets Workflow on page 267](#)
- [Configlets User Roles on page 270](#)
- [Configlet Context on page 271](#)
- [Nesting Parameters on page 275](#)

## CLI Configlets Overview

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CLI Configlets are configuration tools provided by Junos OS that enables you to apply a configuration to a device by reducing configuration complexity. CLI Configlets contain the Junos OS configuration as a formatted ASCII text. Junos Space uses the NETCONF protocol to load and commit the configuration on devices. A CLI Configlet is a configuration template that is transformed into a CLI configuration string before being applied to a device. The dynamic elements (strings) in configuration templates are defined using template variables. These variables act as an input to the process of transformation to construct the CLI configuration string. These variables can contain the interface name, device name, description text, or any such dynamic values. The value of these variables are obtained from the user or the system or given by the context at the time of execution. Velocity templates (VTL) are used to define CLI Configlets.

You can access the CLI Configlets workspace by selecting CLI Configlets from the left pane. From the CLI Configlets workspace, you can perform the following tasks:

- Viewing the statistics of CLI Configlets in Junos Space Network Management Platform
- Creating, modifying, cloning, applying, or deleting a CLI Configlet
- Marking and unmarking CLI Configlets as favorites

You can also apply CLI Configlets to devices from the Devices workspace. It can be triggered from the actual elements for which the configuration has to be applied. The context of the element for which the CLI Configlet is being applied is called as an execution context.



**NOTE:** CLI Configlets are not supported on SSG Series devices, NetScreen Series devices, TCA Series devices, BXOS Series devices, and Media Flow devices.

## Configlet Variables

Variables in CLI Configlets include a leading “\$”. CLI Configlets use three kinds of variables: default, user-defined, and predefined.

### Default Variables

The value of these variables need not be input by the user, these values are derived from the current execution context. The following [Table 33 on page 266](#) lists the default variables.

**Table 33: Default Variables**

Variable	Value
\$DEVICE	Name of the host on which the CLI Configlet is applied
\$INTERFACE	Name of the interface for which the CLI Configlet is applied
\$UNIT	Unit number of the logical interface for which the CLI Configlet is being applied
\$CONTEXT	Context of the element for which the CLI Configlet is applied

### User-defined Variables

The values for these variables are entered by the user at execution time. Text fields or selection fields are used to obtain data from the user.

### Predefined Variables

These are the variables for which the values are predefined when you create the CLI Configlet. These variables are also called invisible parameters because they cannot be modified by the user.

## Velocity Templates

Junos Space Network Management Platform enables you to define the device configuration in the form of velocity templates (VTL). These templates are called CLI Configlets. The VTL variable is a reference type, which includes the leading “\$” character, followed by a VTL Identifier. CLI Configlets are transformed into CLI configuration string before being applied to the device. This transformation is directed by references and directives of VTL.

References are used to embed dynamic content in the configuration text and directives allow dynamic manipulation of the content.

Refer to <http://velocity.apache.org/engine/releases/velocity-1.4/user-guide.html> for detailed information about VTL.

## Directives

Directives include an included CLI Configlet's contents and parameters in the base CLI Configlet and import the metadata information related to the parameters of the included CLI Configlet. You can include CLI Configlets in Junos Space Platform by using two directives: `#include_configlet` and `#mixin` directives.

**#include\_configlet** – This directive includes an included CLI Configlet's contents and parameters in the base CLI Configlet and imports the metadata information related to the parameters of the included CLI Configlet. If you define a new parameter in the base CLI Configlet by using the `#include_configlet` directive, the metadata information is fetched and used from the included CLI Configlets. The parameter values updated in the included CLI Configlet after their inclusion into the base CLI Configlet are not updated and available for the base CLI Configlet. If both the base CLI Configlet and included CLI Configlet contain parameters with a common name, the metadata information related to the parameters is ignored.

**#mixin** – This directive differentiates the parameters of the base CLI Configlet from the parameters of the included CLI Configlet on the Junos Space user interface. The parameter values for the included CLI Configlets can be modified even when you apply the CLI Configlet to the device. You cannot include CLI Configlets that have a period (.) or space in its name.

You include these directives in the base CLI Configlet in the following format:

- `#include_configlet("<name of the included configlet>")`
- `#mixin("<name of the included configlet>")` format.

### Related Documentation

- [Viewing CLI Configlet Statistics on page 287](#)

## CLI Configlets Workflow

A CLI Configlet can be defined from the CLI Configlets workspace. [Table 34 on page 267](#) lists the parameters to be defined for a CLI Configlet.

**Table 34: Parameters for a CLI Configlet**

Parameter	Description
Name	Name of the CLI Configlet. The name cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the hyphen (-), underscore (_), letters, and numbers and the period (.). You cannot have two configlets with the same name.
Category	Category of the CLI Configlet. The category cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the hyphen (-), underscore (_), letters, and numbers and the period (.).
Device Family Series	Device family series for which the CLI Configlet is applicable.

Table 34: Parameters for a CLI Configlet (*continued*)

Parameter	Description
Context	The context for which the CLI Configlet would be applicable for. This is an optional field.
Description	Description of the CLI Configlet. The description cannot exceed 2500 characters. This is an optional field.
Preview options	Selecting the Show Parameters option displays the parameters that are present in the CLI Configlet. The Show Configuration option displays the consolidated configuration before the CLI Configlet is applied.
Post-view options	Selecting the Show Parameters option displays the parameters that are present in the CLI Configlet. The Show Configuration option displays the consolidated configuration after the CLI Configlet is applied.
Configlet Content	The actual CLI Configlet is defined here. The CLI Configlet can contain multiple pages and follows a tablike structure. The configuration being applied onto the device can be split among multiple pages. When the configuration is applied, all the pages are combined in order of the page numbers and applied onto the device in a single commit operation. You must always validate the CLI Configlet before moving to the next page.
Reference Number	The range of values are from 1 to 2 <sup>16</sup> .



**NOTE:** You cannot move to the next page if the contents of the CLI Configlet are invalid. Validation includes bracket matching.

Parameters are variables defined in the CLI Configlet whose values are either retrieved from the environment or entered by the user during execution. When the user applies CLI Configlets, the user is asked to input values for all variables defined in the CLI Configlet.

To configure a parameter, click the modify icon on the toolbar. The Edit Configlet Parameter page is displayed. Use this page to set the attributes of a parameter.

To add an additional parameter, click the add icon on the toolbar. The Add Configlet Parameter page is displayed. The attributes of a parameter are set from this page.

To delete a parameter, click the delete icon on the toolbar. By default, all variables present in the CLI Configlet are listed on the Parameters page. Local variables must be deleted manually or set to the “Invisible” type.

Table 35 on page 269 lists the attributes of the CLI Configlet parameters.

Table 35: Attributes of CLI Configlet Parameters

CLI Configlet Parameter Attributes	Description
Parameter	<p>Name of the parameter</p> <p>If displayed with a name space in the <code>&lt;configlet name&gt;.&lt;parameter.name&gt;</code> format, this parameter belongs to the included CLI Configlet.</p>
Display Name	Display name of the parameter
Description	Description of the parameter
Types	<p>The types of parameters supported are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Text field</b> – You can provide a custom value when executing the CLI Configlet. The default value for this field can be configured with an XPath in the Configured Value XPath field or with a plain string in the Default Value field. This returns a single value.</li> <li>• <b>Selection field</b> – You can select a value from a set of options when executing this CLI Configlet. The default value for this field can be configured with an XPath in the Configured Value XPath field or with a plain string in the Default Value field. The options can be configured by an XPath in the Selection Values XPath field, or by using a CSV string in the Selection Values field. This returns a single value.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Though this returns a single value, the return value is of the array type and the selected value can be taken from index 0.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Invisible field</b> – You cannot edit this field. This parameter refers to values defined explicitly as a CSV string in the Default Value field or by an XPath in the Configured Value XPath field. This field returns an array of values.</li> <li>• <b>Password Field</b> – You need to enter a value when you apply a CLI Configlet containing the parameter. This hides sensitive information in the Apply CLI Configlet job results.</li> <li>• <b>Password Confirm Field</b> – You need to enter a value twice when you apply a CLI Configlet containing the parameter. This hides sensitive information in the Apply CLI Configlet job results.</li> </ul>
Configured Value XPATH	<p>This field is used to give the XPath of the configured values. The behavior of this field depends on the type of parameter. When the parameter type is a text field or selection field, the corresponding value present in the XPath is taken as the default value. This value can be modified if the XPath returns multiple values, the first value returned is considered. When the parameter type is an invisible field, the list of values returned by the XPath is taken as the value of the parameter.</p> <p>Invisible field will have configured &amp; selection value xpath only when the parameter scope is either device or entity specific, it is disabled for global.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> When using \$INTERFACE, \$UNIT, Configured Value Xpath, Invisible Params, Selection fields; the variable definition in the configlet editor should contain <code>.get(0)</code> in order to fetch the value from the array. For example, <code>\$INTERFACE.get(0)</code></p>
Default Value	Displays the same behavior as Configured Value XPath except that the value is given explicitly. This field is considered only when Configured Value XPath is not specified or if the XPath does not return any value.

Table 35: Attributes of CLI Configlet Parameters (*continued*)

CLI Configlet Parameter Attributes	Description
Selection Values XPATH	This field is enabled only for the Selection Field parameter type. This field contains the XPath (with reference to the device XML) to fetch the set of values for the selection field.
Selection Values	<p>This field is the same as Selection Values XPath except that the value is given explicitly. This field is considered only when Selection Values XPath is not specified or if the XPath does not return any value.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Comma-separated values can be used to provide an array of values in the Default Value and Selection Values fields.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> While defining the XPath, you must directly access the text node has to be directly accessed with the text () function. Otherwise returns the complete XML path of the node. For example, <b>/device/interface-information/physical-interface/name/text()</b> to fetch the names of all interfaces.</p>
Order	Order of the parameter. This is the relative order in which the field must be displayed for user input at the time of execution.
Regex Value	This field contains the regular expression for the parameter that is used to validate the parameter value while you apply the CLI Configlet to the device.
Read-only	<p>Whether the parameter belongs to the base configlet or the included configlet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• false – This parameter belongs to the base configlet.</li> <li>• true – This parameter belongs to the included configlet. The parameter cannot be modified or deleted from this configlet.</li> </ul>

- Related Documentation**
- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
  - [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)
  - [Viewing CLI Configlet Statistics on page 287](#)

## Configlets User Roles

The Junos Space User Administrator is a role assigned to a Junos Space administrator that enables the administrator to grant or deny access to different Junos Space tasks. The Junos Space administrator creates users and assigns roles (permissions) so that you can access and perform different tasks. You cannot view the pages that you do not have access to. You can create users and manage them on the Manage Users page if you have User Administrator permissions. To create and manage these users, navigate to **Network Management Platform > Role Based Access Control > Users**. The Manage Users page lists the existing users. Use this page to create and assign roles to the Configlets users.

[Table 36 on page 271](#) describes the Configlets tasks that different users have access to, based on the roles assigned to them.



Table 36: Configlets User Roles Permissions

User Role	Permitted Tasks
CLI Configlets Manager	Viewing, creating, modifying, cloning, deleting, compare versions, Import, Export, applying configlets
CLI Configlets Operator	Applying CLI configlets.

**Related Documentation**

- [Viewing CLI Configlet Statistics on page 287](#)

## Configlet Context

Execution of scripts and CLI configlets may be required in some case. For example, one might need to restrict the scope of execution of 'disable interface' script to just the interfaces that are enabled. Having a context associated to the script/configlet solves this problem of restricting the scope of them. Context of an element is basically a unique path which leads to its XML counterpart in the DeviceXML.

For all context related computations, we consolidate the XMLs fetched from the device under one node called device. This includes configuration xml, interface-information xml, chassis-inventory xml and system-information xml.

An example of a device XML is as follows:

```
<device>
<interface-information>.....</interface-information>
<system-information>.....</system-information>
<chassis-inventory>.....</chassis-inventory>
<configuration>....</configuration>
....
</device>
```

[Table 37 on page 271](#) shows the commands to view the XML from the CLI of the device.

Table 37: Commands to View XML from the CLI

XML type	Command
Chassis Inventory	> show chassis hardware   display xml
Interface Information	> show interfaces   display xml
Configuration	> show configuration   display xml
System Information	



**NOTE:** The command for system information XML is not available. An instance of the system information XML is as follows:

```
<system-information>
<hardware-model>ex4200-24t</hardware-model>
<os-name>junos-ex</os-name>
<os-version>11.3R2.4</os-version>
<serial-number>ABCDE12345</serial-number>
<host-name>ex-device1</host-name>
<virtual-chassis/>
</system-information>
```

## Context of an Element

There is a need to have the ability to restrict script/configlet execution to certain elements of interest. For example, one might need to restrict the scope of execution of 'disable interface' script only to the interfaces that are enabled. Having a context associated with the script or configlet solves this scoping problem.

The context of an element is the XPath that maps to the XML node that represents the element in the device XML. The Context takes the following form for each type of element

Element Type	XML Referred	Context Path
Device	N/A	/device
Physical Inventory element	Chassis Inventory	/device/chassis-inventory/*
Physical Interface	Interface Information	/device/interface-information/*
Logical Interface	Configuration	/device/configuration/*

### Examples:

Element	Context	Description
Device	/device	The context of a device
Chassis	/device/chassis-inventory/chassis[name='Chassis']	Context of a chassis
Routing Engine	/device/chassis-inventory/chassis[name='Chassis']/chassis-module[name='Routing Engine 0']	The context of a routing engine
FPC	/device/chassis-inventory/chassis[name='Chassis']/chassis-module[name='FPC 1']	The context of an FPC in slot 1
PIC	/device/chassis-inventory/chassis[name='Chassis']/chassis-module[name='FPC 1']/chassis-sub-module[name='PIC 4']	The context of a PIC in slot 4 under FPC in slot 1

Element	Context	Description
Logical Interfaces	device/configuration/interfaces/interface[name='ge-0/0/1']/unit[name='0']	The context of logical interface ge-0/0/1.0
Physical Interfaces	/device/interface-information/physical-interface[name='ge-0/1/1']	The context of a physical interface ge-0/1/1

## Context filtering

The context attribute of the script/configlet dictates which elements (inventory component/logical interface/physical interface) it is applicable to.

The rule to check whether the script/configlet is applicable to an element is as follows

- Evaluate the context XPath associated to a script/configlet on the device XML. This results in a set of xml nodes.
- If the resultant xml node list contains the xml node representing the subject element, then the script/template entity is considered a match.

Given below are few examples of script or configlet contexts with their descriptions:

- /device/chassis-inventory/chassis[name='Chassis']/chassis-module[starts-with(name,'Routing Engine')] - Applicable to all routing engines
- /device/chassis-inventory/chassis[name='Chassis']/chassis-module[starts-with(name,'FPC')] - Applicable to all FPCs
- /device[starts-with(system-information/os-version,"11")]/interface-information/physical-interface[starts-with(name,"ge")] - Applicable to all interfaces of type 'ge' which has system os-version as 11
- /device/interface-information/physical-interface[admin-status="up"] - Applicable to all physical interfaces with admin status in up state.
- /device/chassis-inventory/chassis[name='Chassis']/chassis-module[starts-with(name,'FPC')]/chassis-sub-module[starts-with(name,'PIC')] | /device/chassis-inventory/chassis[name='Chassis']/chassis-module[starts-with(name,'FPC')]/chassis-sub-module[starts-with(name,'MIC')]/chassis-sub-sub-module[starts-with(name,'PIC')] - Applicable to all PICs



**NOTE:** If we intend to specify the scope of a script as PIC's, then we would have to consider two different XPaths the PIC can take (One with MIC in-between and one without). We have to give an OR combination of both the XPaths.



**NOTE:** If no context is associated to a script/configlet, then the context of the script is taken as “/device”. These scripts/configlets would be listed for execution in devices.

### Physical Interface Example

Consider the following device XML

```
<device>
  <interface-information>
    <physical-interface>
      <name>ge-0/0/0</name>
      <admin-status>up</admin-status>
      ....
    </physical-interface>
    <physical-interface>
      <name>ge-0/0/1</name>
      <admin-status>down</admin-status>
      ....
    </physical-interface>
    .....
  </interface-information>
  ....
  <!-- ALL THE OTHER NODES -->
  ....
</device>
```

#### Context of an element

Context of physical-interface ge-0/0/0 is  
/device/interface-information/physical-interface[name='ge-0/0/0']

This XPath maps to the node below. This is the XML counterpart of the interface ge-0/0/0

```
<physical-interface>
  <name>ge-0/0/0</name>
  <admin-status>up</admin-status>
  ....
</physical-interface>
```

#### Physical Interface in “up” state:

If the user wants to write a configlet to set the admin status of an interface down if its up, the context of the script can be set as  
/device/interface-information/physical-interface[admin-status='up']

This configlet will be enabled only for interfaces with admin status up. Since in our example, ge-0/0/0 satisfies the above condition, this configlet can be executed on it.

- Related Documentation**
- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
  - [CLI Configlets Workflow on page 267](#)

## Nesting Parameters

You can use XPath context to define the default option/selectable options of a parameter. This XPath could have dependencies on other parameters. Consider the example below. A configlet requires two inputs, a Physical Interface (Input-1) and a Logical Interface (Input-2) that is a part of the selected Physical Interface (Input-1). We define a parameter PHYINT to get the name of the physical interface and a parameter LOGINT to get the name of the logical interface. We define the SELECTIONVALUESPATH for PHYINT as `"/device/interface-information/physical-interface/name/text()"`. User selects a value from the options listed by the Xpath. Since the selection values listed for LOGINT parameter is dependent on the value selected for PHYINT, we can define the SELECTIONVALUESPATH of LOGINT as `"/device/configuration/interfaces/interface[name='$PHYINT']/unit/name/text()"`. This ensures that, only the logical interfaces of the selected physical interface are listed.

A configlet could refer another configlet present in Junos Space Network Management Platform using the following statement.

```
#include_configlet("<CONFIGLET-NAME>")
```

Junos Space Network Management Platform would merge the referred configlets inline.

### Create a configlet named 'SayHello'

```
#set( $person = "Bob" )
Hello $person
```

### Create another configlet named 'Greeting'

```
This is a greeting example
#include_configlet("SayHello")
```

When the configlet 'Greeting' gets evaluated, it generates the following string.

```
This is a greeting example
Hello Bob
```

**Related Documentation**

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)



## CHAPTER 23

# Managing CLI Configlets

- [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)
- [Applying a CLI Configlet to Devices on page 281](#)
- [Cloning a CLI Configlet on page 282](#)
- [Deleting CLI configlets on page 283](#)
- [Importing a CLI Configlet on page 283](#)
- [Modifying CLI Configlets on page 284](#)
- [Exporting CLI Configlets on page 285](#)
- [Comparing CLI Configlet Versions on page 286](#)
- [Viewing CLI Configlet Statistics on page 287](#)
- [Marking and Unmarking CLI Configlets as Favorite on page 287](#)
- [CLI Configlet Examples on page 289](#)

## Creating a CLI Configlet

---

You create a CLI Configlet to push a configuration to devices. Parameters are the variables defined in the CLI Configlet whose values are either obtained from the environment or given by the user during execution.

To create a CLI Configlet:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configlets**.

The Configlets page is displayed.

2. Click the Create CLI Configlet icon on the toolbar.

The Create CLI Configlet page is displayed.

3. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the CLI Configlet.

The name cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the hyphen (-), underscore (\_), letters, numbers, and the period (.). You cannot have two CLI Configlets with the same name.

4. In the **Category** field, enter a name for the category of the CLI Configlet.

The name of the category cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the hyphen (-), underscore (\_), letters, numbers, and the period (.).

5. From the **Device Family Series** drop-down list, select the device family for the CLI Configlet.
6. (Optional) From the **Context** drop-down list, select the appropriate context for the CLI Configlet.
7. In the **Reference Number** field, enter a reference number for the CLI Configlet.  
The range is 1 to  $2^{16}-1$ .
8. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a description.  
The description cannot exceed 2500 characters.
9. For Execution Type, select the type of execution. The option buttons available are **Single Execution** and **Grouped Execution**.  
By default, the Single Execution option button is selected.
  - a. If you select **Single Execution**, you can apply the CLI Configlet only to one device at a time.
  - b. If you select **Grouped Execution**, you can apply the CLI Configlet to multiple devices at a time.
10. For Preview options, select the check boxes if you want to view the parameters and the configuration in the CLI Configlet before applying the configuration to devices.  
The check boxes available are **Show Parameters** and **Show Configuration**. By default, both check boxes are selected.
11. For Postview options, select the check boxes if you want to view the parameters and the configuration in the CLI Configlet in the Apply CLI Configlet job results.  
The check boxes available are **Show Parameters** and **Show Configuration**. By default, both check boxes are selected.
12. In the Configlet Editor area, enter the configuration for the CLI Configlet. You can type or manually paste the configuration in the Configlet Editor.



**NOTE:** You cannot create a CLI Configlet if you do not enter the configuration in the Configlet Editor.

---





**NOTE:** You can also create a CLI Configlet to erase specific configuration from the devices. To do so, include the `delete:` statement above the hierarchy level that should be deleted from the devices. When you apply the CLI Configlet to a device, the physical interface of a device, the logical interface of a device, or the physical inventory element of a device, the configuration in the hierarchy level is erased on the device.

For more information about the protocol and the syntax used for creating, modifying, and deleting the configuration by using CLI Configlets, see the [Junos XML Management Protocol Guide](#).



**NOTE:** When you define a configuration of the CLI Configlet, you should specify variables that accept special characters as input within double quotation marks.

13. Click **Next**.

You can add the parameters for the CLI Configlet on this page.

14. To add a parameter to the CLI Configlet:

- a. Click the Add Parameter icon.

The Add Configlet Parameter pop-up window is displayed.

- b. In the **Parameter** field, enter the name of the parameter.

The name of the parameter cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the hyphen (-), underscore (\_), letters, numbers, and the period (.).

- c. In the **Display Name** field, enter a display name for the parameter.

The display name cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the hyphen (-), underscore (\_), letters, numbers, and the period (.).

- d. In the **Description** field, enter a description for the parameter.

- e. From the **Parameter Scope** drop-down list, select an appropriate scope for the parameter. The options available are Global, Device Specific, and Entity Specific.

- f. From the **Parameter Type** drop-down list, select an appropriate type of parameter. The options available are:

- **Text Field** – You can enter any value.
- **Selection Field** – You can select a value from a set of options.
- **Invisible Field** – The field displays a value that is explicitly defined by the user or an XPath.
- **Password Field** – Enter a password to apply the CLI Configlet.
- **Password Confirm Field** – Enter the password again to confirm.

- g. From the **Regex Value** drop-down list, select an appropriate regular expression value.

This field is enabled if you choose the type of parameter as Text Field, Password Field, or Confirm Password Field.

- h. From the **Configured Value Xpath** drop-down list, select an appropriate XPath value.

This field is enabled if you choose the type of parameter as Text Field, Selection Field, or Invisible Field. This is the XPath (with reference to the device XML) to fetch the set of values.

- i. In the **Default Value** field, enter a default value.

This field is enabled if you choose the type of parameter as Text Field, Selection Field, or Invisible Field. This field is considered only when XPath is not specified.

- j. From the **Selection Values Xpath** drop-down list, select an appropriate XPath value.

This field is enabled if you choose the type of parameter as Selection Field. This is the XPath (with reference to the device XML) to fetch the set of values.

- k. In the **Selection Values** field, enter an appropriate selection value.

This field is enabled if you choose the type of parameter as Selection Field.

- l. In the **Order** field, enter the order in which the parameters would be listed while applying the CLI Configlet.

- m. Click **Add**.

15. (Optional) Add multiple parameters.

16. (Optional) To go back to the previous page, click **Back**.

You are redirected to the previous page.

17. Click **Create**.

The CLI Configlet is created. You are redirected to the Configlets page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Applying a CLI Configlet to Devices on page 281](#)
- [Exporting CLI Configlets on page 285](#)

## Applying a CLI Configlet to Devices

You apply a CLI Configlet to devices when you want to push a configuration from the CLI Configlet to the devices.



### NOTE:

At the time of creating the CLI Configlet:

- If you selected the Single execution type, the CLI Configlet can be applied to only one device.
- If you selected the Grouped execution type, the CLI Configlet can be applied to multiple devices simultaneously.

To apply a CLI Configlet to a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configlets**.

The Configlets page is displayed.

2. Select the CLI Configlet that you want to apply to the devices and select **Apply CLI Configlet** from the Actions menu.

The Apply CLI Configlet page is displayed.

3. Select the devices on which you want to apply the CLI Configlet and select **Apply CLI Configlet** from the Actions menu.

You can also select multiple devices if you want to push the configuration to multiple devices.

The Apply CLI Configlet page displays the parameters. Only text field and selection field type parameters are displayed

To view the description of the parameter, hover the mouse over the entry in the Parameter column.

4. Double-click the **Value** column for each parameter and enter a value.

All values are accepted for the text field type parameter. For a selection field type parameter, you should select from one of the values you provided for the parameter. The set of values present and the default value selected were defined when the template was created.

5. Click **Next**.

The parameter value is validated against the regular expression (if given). If the parameter value violates the regular expression, then a validation error is displayed.

The Preview area of the Apply CLI Configlet page displays the preview of the CLI Configlet. If you selected to view the parameters and the configuration when previewing the CLI Configlet, the parameters and the configuration are displayed.



**NOTE:** Contents of the Preview area depend on the preview options in the CLI Configlet.

6. (Optional) Click **Validate** to validate the configuration.

The Validate Configlet progress bar is displayed. When the validation is complete, the Validation Result dialog box is displayed. This window displays the validation results.

7. Select whether to apply the CLI Configlet now or later.

- To apply the CLI Configlet now:

- Click **Apply**.

The Configlets Results page is displayed. This page shows the job results.

- Click **Close** to return to the Configlets page.

- To apply the CLI Configlet later:

- a. Click **Back**.

You are redirected to the previous page.

- b. Select **Schedule at a later time**.

- c. Enter the date in the **Date** field in the DD/MM/YYYY format.

- d. Enter the time in the **Time** field in the hh:mm format.

- e. Click **Apply**.

The Job Information dialog box is displayed.

- f. Click **OK**.

Click **Cancel** to return to the Device Management CLI Configlets page.

#### Related Documentation

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)
- [Exporting CLI Configlets on page 285](#)

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## Cloning a CLI Configlet

You clone a CLI configlet when you want to create a copy of an existing CLI configlet.

To clone a CLI configlet:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets** > **Configlets**.

The Configlets page is displayed.

2. Select the CLI configlet you want to clone and select **Clone CLI Configlet** from the Actions menu.

The Clone CLI Configlet page is displayed. You can modify all the fields of the CLI configlet.

3. Modify the **Name** field.
4. (Optional) Modify the other fields in the CLI configlet and click **Next**.
5. (Optional) Add, modify, or delete the necessary fields.
6. Click **Create**.

The new CLI configlet is created.

- Related Documentation**
- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
  - [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)
  - [Exporting CLI Configlets on page 285](#)

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## Deleting CLI configlets

You delete CLI configlets when you no longer want to use them to apply configuration to devices.

To delete CLI configlets:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configlets**.

The Configlets page is displayed.

2. Select the CLI configlets you want to delete and select the Delete CLI Configlets icon from the Actions menu.

The Delete CLI Configlet pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Confirm**.

The CLI configlets are deleted.

- Related Documentation**
- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
  - [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)
  - [Exporting CLI Configlets on page 285](#)

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## Importing a CLI Configlet

You import a CLI configlet XML file to add a CLI configlet to the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. You can also import multiple configlets in a single XML file.

To import a CLI configlet to Junos Space Network Management Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configlets**.

The Configlets page is displayed.

2. Select the Import CLI Configlet icon from the toolbar.

The Import CLI Configlet page is displayed.

3. To select the CLI configlet XML from the local computer, click **Browse** and select the CLI configlet XML.



**NOTE:** Click the View Sample XML link to view and download the sample XML file. You can modify the sample XML file to create new CLI configlet XMLs.

4. Click **Import**.

The Import CLI Configlet progress bar is displayed.



**NOTE:** Junos Space Network Management Platform validates the fields in the CLI configlet XML file for acceptable values and checks if an identical CLI configlet XML already exists. A Validation error is displayed if any field contains incorrect values. If an identical CLI configlet XML already exists, the Configlet Already Exists pop-up window is displayed. To overwrite the existing XML file, click OK. To cancel the import, click Cancel.

If all fields in the XML file are validated and an identical XML file does not exist, the XML file is imported to Junos Space Network Management Platform.

5. Click **OK**.

#### Related Documentation

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Applying a CLI Configlet to Devices on page 281](#)
- [Exporting CLI Configlets on page 285](#)

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## Modifying CLI Configlets

You modify a CLI configlet when you want to change the properties of the CLI configlet.

To modify a CLI configlet:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configlets**.

The Configlets page is displayed.

2. Select the CLI configlet you want to modify and select the Modify CLI configlet icon on the Actions menu.

The Modify CLI configlet page is displayed.

3. Modify the CLI configlet properties and click **Update**.

The CLI configlet is modified.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)
- [Exporting CLI Configlets on page 285](#)
- [Importing a CLI Configlet on page 283](#)

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## Exporting CLI Configlets

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You export the CLI configlets when you want to download a copy of the CLI configlets to your local computer.

To export CLI configlets:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configlets**.

The Configlets page is displayed.

2. You can select and export specific CLI configlets or export all configlets on the Configlets page.

- To export specific CLI configlets:

- a. Select the CLI configlets and select **Export Selected CLI Configlets** from the Actions menu.

The Export CLI Configlets pop-up window is displayed.

- b. Click **Export** and save the file on your local computer.

- To export all CLI configlets:

- a. Select **Export All CLI Configlets** from the Actions menu

The Export CLI Configlets pop-up window is displayed.

- b. Click **Export** and save the file on your local computer.

The CLI configlets are exported.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)

## Comparing CLI Configlet Versions

---

You compare CLI configlets when you want to view the difference in the configuration it contains. You can compare two different CLI configlets or compare two version of the same CLI configlet.

To compare CLI configlets:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets** > **Configlets**.

The CLI Configlets page is displayed.

2. Select the CLI configlet that you want to compare and select **Compare CLI Configlet Versions** from the Actions menu.

The **Compare CLI Configlet Versions** page is displayed.

3. Use the **Source CLI Configlet** and **Target CLI Configlet** lists to select the CLI configlets that you want to compare.
4. Use the **Version** lists to specify the versions of the source and target CLI configlets that you have selected.
5. Click **Compare..**

The Compare CLI Configlets window is displayed. This window displays differences between the CLI configlets.

The differences between the two CLI configlets are represented using three different colors:

- Green—The green lines represent the changes that appear only in the source CLI configlet.
- Blue—The blue lines represent the changes that appear only in the target CLI configlet.
- Purple— The purple lines represent the changes that are different between the two CLI configlets.

After the **Next Diff** and **Prev Diff** buttons, the total number of differences, the number of differences in the source CLI configlet, the number of differences in the target CLI configlet, and the number of changes are displayed.

6. Use the **Next Diff** and **Prev Diff** buttons to navigate to the next change or the previous change, respectively.
7. Click **Close** to close the window and return to the Compare CLI Configlet Versions page.

### Related Documentation

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)
- [Exporting CLI Configlets on page 285](#)



## Viewing CLI Configlet Statistics

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You can view the statistics about the CLI configlets from the CLI Configlets workspace. The CLI Configlets landing page displays the CLI Configlet Count by Device Family bar chart. The bar chart shows the number of CLI Configlets on the y axis and device family series on the x axis.

To view the statistics of CLI configlets:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets**.

The CLI Configlets landing page is displayed. This page displays the charts related to CLI configlets and configuration views.

2. Click the CLI Configlet Count by Device Family chart.

You will be redirected to the Configlets page.

To view more detailed information about configlets per device family, click a bar in the bar graph. The Configlets page appears filtered by the device family type you selected.

To save the bar chart as an image or to print for presentations or reporting, right-click the bar chart and use the menu to save or print the image.

### Related Documentation

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)
- [Exporting CLI Configlets on page 285](#)

## Marking and Unmarking CLI Configlets as Favorite

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To easily identify CLI Configlets that you want to use to push a configuration to a device, mark the CLI Configlets as favorite by using the My Favorite private tag. You can then search for and use the tagged CLI Configlets in all workflows that support selection by tags. You can unmark the CLI Configlets when you no longer need to identify them.

This topic describes the following tasks:

- [Marking CLI Configlets as Favorite on page 288](#)
- [Unmarking CLI Configlets Marked as Favorite on page 288](#)

## Marking CLI Configlets as Favorite

To mark CLI Configlets as favorite:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configlets**.

The Configlets page that appears displays a list of CLI Configlets in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the CLI Configlets that you want to mark as favorite and select **Mark as Favorite** from the Actions menu.

The Mark as Favorite pop-up window is displayed. The name of the tag is set to My Favorite and the tag is private.

3. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a description.
4. Click **Apply Tag**.

The Mark as Favorite dialog box is displayed.

5. Click **OK**.

The CLI Configlets are tagged.

The CLI Configlets that you tagged as favorite are displayed in the Tag view on the CLI Configlets page. You can also view the number of objects that are tagged as My Favorite.

## Unmarking CLI Configlets Marked as Favorite

To unmark CLI Configlets marked as favorite:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configlets**.

The Configlets page that appears displays a list of CLI Configlets that exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the CLI Configlets that you want unmark as favorite and select **Unmark as Favorite** from the Actions menu.

The Unmark as Favorite pop-up window that appears displays that the CLI Configlets are successfully unmarked as favorite.

3. Click **OK**.

The CLI Configlets are untagged.

- Related Documentation**
- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
  - [Creating a CLI Configlet on page 277](#)

## CLI Configlet Examples

- [CLI Configlet Examples on page 289](#)

### CLI Configlet Examples

Default Configlets are added during server start up or data migration. These default configlets are added only on the initial server start up and during data migration. The user can perform all the usual operations on the default Xpath and Regex, including delete operation.

Adding default configlets during migration has the following conditions:

- 13.1 to 13.3:
  - Default Configlets are added if an entity with the same name does not exist in 13.1.
  - Default Configlets are over written if an entity with the same name exists in 13.1.
- 13.3 to later releases:
  - Default Configlets are not added/overwritten, if the default Configlet is modified/deleted by the user in 13.3.

#### Example 1 - Setting the description of a physical interface

**Context:** /device/interface-information/physical-interface This configlet is targeted for physical interface.

##### Configlet

```
interfaces {
  $INTERFACE{
    description "$DESC";
  }
}
```

##### Parameters

Parameter	Details
\$INTERFACE	This is a default variable and the value would be the name of the interface which the configlet is invoked from. This would be null if the configlet is invoked from CLI Configlets workspace as the execution is not associated to a specific interface.
\$DESC	A text field to get the description string. The value is got at the time of execution.

On applying the CLI Configlet, the user needs to input the parameters. For our example, user needs to input a value for \$DESC.

Consider our example being applied to an interface ge-0/1/3 and the following values are given as input.

Parameter	Value
\$DESC	TEST DESC

The generated configuration string would be

```
interfaces {
  ge-0/1/3{
    description "TEST DESC";
  }
}
```

### Example 2 - Setting the vlan of a logical interface, where the vlan id is chosen from a predefined set of values

**Context:** /device/configuration/interfaces/interface/unit This CLI Configlet is targeted for logical interface

#### CLI Configlet

```
interfaces {
  $INTERFACE {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit $UNIT{
      vlan-id $VLANID.get(0);
    }
  }
}
```

*##Since VLAN id will be given as a selection field, the value would be a collection and to get the first selected value, use .get(0)*

Parameter	Details
\$INTERFACE	This is a default variable and the value would be the name of the interface which the CLI Configlet is invoked from. This would be null if the CLI Configlet is invoked from CLI Configlets workspace as the execution is not associated to a specific interface.
\$UNIT	This is a default variable and the value would be the unit name of the logical interface which the CLI Configlet is invoked from. This would be null if the CLI Configlet is invoked from CLI Configlets workspace as the execution is not associated to a specific logical interface.
\$VLANID	<p>This is a selection field and the value would be chosen at the time of execution.</p> <p><b>Type:</b> Selection Field</p> <p><b>Selection Values:</b> 0,1,2,3</p> <p><b>Default Value:</b> 3</p>

On applying the CLI Configlet, the user needs to input the parameters. For our example, user needs to input a value for \$VLANID.

Consider our example being applied to an interface ge-0/1/3.3 and the following values are given as input.



**NOTE:** Since \$VLANID is defined as a selection field, the user has to select one value from a list. The list of options are either specified by Selection Values XPath or in Selection Values field. The default selection in the list would be 3 as defined in the default value field.

Parameter	Value
\$VLANID	2

The generated configuration string would be

```
interfaces {
  ge-0/1/3 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 3 {
      vlan-id 2;
    }
  }
}
```

### Example 3 - Setting a description on all the interfaces of a device

**Context:** NULL or /device. Targeted to a device, the context of a device can either be null or /device

#### CLI Configlet

```
interfaces {
  #foreach($INTERFACENAME in $INTERFACENAMES)
  $INTERFACENAME {
    description "$DESC";
  }
  #end
}
```

Parameter	Details
\$INTERFACENAMES	<p>An invisible variable with an XPath configured to fetch all the interface names.</p> <p><b>Configured values XPath:</b> /device/interface-information/physical-interface/name/text()</p>
\$DESC	A text field to get the description string. The value is got at the time of execution.

The following input is given while executing the CLI Configlet

Parameter	Value
\$DESC	TEST DESC

The generated configuration string would be (when the device has three physical interfaces, ge-0/0/0, ge-0/0/1 and ge-0/0/2).

```

interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    description "TEST DESC";
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    description "TEST DESC";
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    description "TEST DESC";
  }
}

```

#### Example 4 - Need to set a configuration in all the PICs belonging to a device and certain configuration only on the first PIC of FPC 0

**Context:** NULL or /device. Targeted to a device, the context of a device can either be null or /device

##\$ELEMENTS :

/device/chassis-inventory/chassis/chassis-module[starts-with(name,"FPC")]

/name/text() | /device/chassis-inventory/chassis/chassis-module

[starts-with(name,"FPC")]/chassis-sub-module[starts-with(name,"PIC")]/name/text()

##this will contain the list of all FPCs and PICs in Depth-first traversal order.

##Hierarchy array is a 2 dimensional array used to store FPC-PIC hierarchy, with each row containing PICs belonging to a single FPC. The first element is the FPC.

#### CLI Configlet

```

#set( $HIERARCHY = [] )
#set( $LOCALARRAY = [] )
#foreach ( $ELEMENT in $ELEMENTS )
#if( $ELEMENT.startsWith("FPC"))
## Create a new array for each FPC with the first element as FPC
#set( $LOCALARRAY = [ $ELEMENT ] )
#set( $result = $HIERARCHY.add( $LOCALARRAY ) )
#elseif( $ELEMENT.startsWith("PIC"))
## Add the PIC in the current Local array., This is the array of the parent FPC
#set( $result = $LOCALARRAY.add( $ELEMENT ) )
#end
#end
chassis {
  redundancy {

```

```

    failover on-disk-failure;
    graceful-switchover;
}
aggregated-devices {
    ethernet {
        device-count 16;
    }
}
#foreach ($HIERARCHYELEMENT in $HIERARCHY )
$HIERARCHYELEMENT.get(0) {
#set($HIERARCHYELEMENTSIZE = $HIERARCHYELEMENT.size() - 1)
#foreach ($HIERARCHYELEMENTINDEX in [1..$HIERARCHYELEMENTSIZE] )
$HIERARCHYELEMENT.get($HIERARCHYELEMENTINDEX){

## Set the tunnel services setting for the first PIC in FPC 0
#if($HIERARCHYELEMENTINDEX == 1 && $HIERARCHYELEMENT.get(0) == "FPC 0")
tunnel-services {
    bandwidth 1g;
}
#end
traffic-manager {
    ingress-shaping-overhead 0;
    egress-shaping-overhead 0;
    mode ingress-and-egress;
}
}
#end
}
#end
}

```

#### Parameters

Parameter	Details
\$ELEMENTS	<p>This is an invisible field and the value cannot be set by the user at the time of execution. The values are taken from a predefined XPath</p> <p><b>Type:</b> Invisible field</p> <p><b>Configured Value XPath:</b>  <code>/device/chassis-inventory/chassis/chassis-module[starts-with(name,"FPC")]</code>  <code>/name/text()/device/chassis-inventory/chassis/chassis-module[starts-with(name,"FPC")]/chassis-sub-module[starts-with(name,"PIC")]/name/text()</code></p> <p>This XPath returns the list of FPCs and PIC in Depth First Traversal order.</p>

While executing this CLI Configlet, the XPath of \$ELEMENTS param will return the list of FPCs and PIC present in the device. The values for instance would be [FPC 0,PIC 0,PIC 1, FPC 1, PIC 0, PIC 1] This order implies the association

FPC 0

PIC 0

PIC 1

FPC 1

PIC 0

PIC 1

When the CLI Configlet is executed, we get the following configuration string

```
chassis {
  redundancy {
    failover on-disk-failure;
    graceful-switchover;
  }
  aggregated-devices {
    ethernet {
      device-count 16;
    }
  }
  fpc 1 {
    pic 0 {
      tunnel-services {
        bandwidth 1g;
      }
      traffic-manager {
        ingress-shaping-overhead 0;
        egress-shaping-overhead 0;
        mode ingress-and-egress;
      }
    }
    pic 1 {
      traffic-manager {
        ingress-shaping-overhead 0;
        egress-shaping-overhead 0;
        mode ingress-and-egress;
      }
    }
  }
  fpc 2 {
    pic 0 {
      traffic-manager {
        ingress-shaping-overhead 0;
        egress-shaping-overhead 0;
        mode ingress-and-egress;
      }
    }
    pic 1 {
      traffic-manager {
        ingress-shaping-overhead 0;
        egress-shaping-overhead 0;
        mode ingress-and-egress;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



### Example 5 - Halting the description of a physical interface

**Context:** /device/interface-information/physical-interface This CLI Configlet is targeted for physical interface

#### CLI Configlet

```
interfaces {
  #if( $INTERFACENAME == 'ge-0/0/0')
  #terminate('Should not change description for ge-0/0/0 interfaces.')
  #else}
  $INTERFACENAME {
    unit 0 {
      description "Similar desc";
      family ethernet-switching;
    }
  }
  #end
}
```

Parameter	Details
\$INTERFACENAME	<p>A variable with an XPath configured to fetch all the interface names.</p> <p><b>Configured Value XPath:</b> //device/interface-information/physical-interface/name/text()</p>



**NOTE:** When using \$INTERFACE, \$UNIT, Configured Value Xpath, Invisible Params, Selection fields; the variable definition in the configlet editor should contain .get(0) in order to fetch the value from the array. Eg: \$INTERFACE.get(0)

### Example 6 - Deleting configuration from a physical interface

**Context:** /device/interface-information/physical-interface This CLI Configlet can be used to delete the configuration enabled on the physical interface to support IEEE 802.3ah link fault management.

#### CLI Configlet

```
protocols {
  oam {
    ethernet {
      link-fault-management {
        delete: interfaces ge-0/0/0;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: Ensure that you insert the `delete:` statement at the proper hierarchy level to avoid necessary configuration being deleted from the device.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)
- [Viewing CLI Configlet Statistics on page 287](#)

# Configuration Views Overview

- [Configuration Views Overview on page 297](#)
- [Configuration View Variables on page 298](#)
- [Configuration View Workflow on page 298](#)
- [Configuration Views User Roles on page 300](#)
- [XML Extensions on page 300](#)

## Configuration Views Overview

---

Configuration Views are configuration tools provided by Junos OS that enables the user who wants to see configuration details in his/her own way. The four types of configuration views are Form View, Grid View, XML View, and CLI View. Form View is simple view of configuration as key value pair. The dynamic fields in form view are defined using parameters. Grid view is a customizable grid that can show key(column) list of values(rows) pair. The dynamic column values in grid view are defined using parameter definitions. Velocity templates (VTL) are used to define the parameters. XML and CLI views show the configuration XML and CLI format of the selected component.

Configuration Views Workspace can be accessed by selecting **Configlets > Configuration Views** from the Junos Space user interface. You can perform the following tasks from **Configlets > Configuration Views**.

- View the statistics of the Configuration Views present in Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- Create, Modify, Delete a Configuration Views.

Configuration Views can be created from the CLI Configlets workspace. It can be triggered from the actual elements for which the configuration has to be applied. The actual elements are represented in a tree structure of device configuration xml. The context of the element for which the Configuration View is being created is called execution context.

### Related Documentation

- [Deleting Configuration Views on page 305](#)
- [Default Configuration Views Examples on page 306](#)

## Configuration View Variables

A parameter name in Configuration View consists of a leading "\$". Configuration View uses three kinds of variables. Configuration views can use the following default variables to define a parameter.

### Default Variables

The values of the variables are taken from the current execution context. The following are the default variables.

Variable	Value
\$DEVICE	The name of the host which the configuration view is being created
\$INTERFACE	Name of the interface for which the configuration view is being created
\$UNIT	The unit number of the logical interface for which the configuration view is being created
\$CONTEXT	The context of the element for which the configuration view is being created

### Velocity Templates

Junos Space Network Management Platform enables the user to define the device configuration view parameter's XPath using Velocity Templates. Nested parameters are referred using VTL. Please refer

<http://velocity.apache.org/engine/releases/velocity-1.4/user-guide.html> for detailed documentation of VTL. VTL variable is a type of reference and consists of a leading "\$" character followed by a VTL Identifier.

- Related Documentation**
- [Modifying a Configuration View on page 305](#)

## Configuration View Workflow

A configuration view can be defined from the Configuration View workspace, Configuration View will have the following parameters to be defined.

Name	Name of the configuration view. The Name cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the dash (-), underscore (_), letters, and numbers and the period (.). You cannot have two configuration views with the same name.
Domain	Domain to which the configuration view is associated
Title	Title of the configuration view. The title cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the dash (-), underscore (_), letters, and numbers and the period (.).
Device Family Series	The device family series which the configuration view will be applicable for.
Context	The context for which the configuration view would be applicable for.

Description	Description of the configuration view. The description cannot exceed 2500 characters. This is an optional field.
Order	Order of the configuration view tab in Device Configuration View. The order can accept values from 1 to 65535.
View Type	View types are Form View, Grid View, XML View, and CLI View..

Parameters are the variables defined in the configuration view whose values are got from the environment. Parameters appear in the create/edit configuration view, as they are added to configuration view. To configure a parameter, click modify icon on the toolbar, the Edit Form View Parameter appears. The attributes of a parameter are set from this screen. To add additional parameter, clicks add icon on the tool bar, the Add Form View Parameter screen appears. The attributes of a parameter are set from this screen. To delete a parameter, click the delete icon on the toolbar. A parameter has the following specific attribute.

Parameter	Name of the parameter.
Index Parameter	<p>To consider a parameter as an index parameter or not. This is applicable for a grid view only. An index parameter should meet at least one of the following two conditions except when only one parameter is defined in a grid view.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An index parameter should refer at least one of the other index parameters.</li> <li>• An index parameter should be referred in one of the other parameters.</li> </ul> <p>A non index parameter should always refer at least one index parameter.</p>
Display Name	Display name of the parameter.
Configured Value XPATH	<p>This field is used to give the XPath of the configured values. The behavior of this field depends on the type of view. When the view type is form, the corresponding value present in the XPath is taken as the field value. In case XPath returns multiple values, first value returned is considered. In case the XPath returns multiple values, the first value returned is considered. When the view type is grid, the following behavior is followed. If more than one parameters defined then following rules should be met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For independent index parameters, a join would be performed between the values returned by the XPath and the existing set of rows.</li> <li>• For dependent index parameters, join would be performed between the values returned by the XPath and the correspondent row.</li> </ul> <p>For non index parameters, if list of values returned then they are aggregated into comma separated values.</p>
Order	The order of the parameter. The relative order in which the parameter has to be displayed.

**Related Documentation** • [Configuration Views Overview on page 297](#)

## Configuration Views User Roles

The Junos Space User Administrator is a role assigned to a Junos Space administrator that enables the administrator to grant or deny access to different Junos Space tasks. The Junos Space administrator creates users and assigns roles (permissions) so that you can access and perform different tasks. You cannot view the pages that you do not have access to. You can create users and manage them on the Manage Users page if you have User Administrator permissions. To create and manage users, navigate to **Network Management Platform > Role Based Access Control > Users**. The Users page lists the existing users. Use this page to create and assign roles to the Configuration View users. The following table describes the Configuration View tasks that different users have access to, based on the role assigned to them.

User Role	Permitted Tasks
Configuration View Manager	Viewing, creating, modifying, deleting configuration views and Viewing device configuration
Configuration View Operator	Viewing Configuration view details and device configuration details

**Related Documentation**

- [Modifying a Configuration View on page 305](#)

## XML Extensions

In configuration-view, the querying is not restricted to the Device XML data. Space lets users define parameters that can fetch additional details that are not a part of the device XML itself.

### Operational Status

In the config viewer, realtime status of the component could be queried using the XPATH `<xpath-of-the-component>/oper-status`.



**NOTE:** For physical interface component `<xpath-of-physical-inteface>/oper-status/text()` wouldn't work. Its only possible to query with `<xpath-of-physical-inteface>>/oper-status`. This limitation doesn't apply for chassis components.

### Customized Attributes

In config viewer, Custom attributes of a component could be queried using the XPATH `<xpath-of-the-component>/customized-attribute[name='<attribute-name>']`.

While defining a view with customized attribute, the user has an option to make it editable. Making a customized attribute editable would allow the user to edit the values inline. Changes would be persisted immediately. To make a customized attribute editable,

enable the checkboxes 'Customized Attribute' and 'Editable'. Custom attributes are editable only in Grid View.



**NOTE:** For custom attributes XPATH `<xpath-of-the-component>/customized-attribute[name='<attribute-name>']` would work properly, but `/text()` or any other extensions at the end of the xpath wouldn't work.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Modifying a Configuration View on page 305](#)





# Managing Configuration Views

- [Creating a Configuration View on page 303](#)
- [Modifying a Configuration View on page 305](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Views on page 305](#)
- [Viewing Configuration Views Statistics on page 306](#)
- [Default Configuration Views Examples on page 306](#)

## Creating a Configuration View

You create a configuration view from the Configlets workspace.

To create a configuration view:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configuration View**.

The Configuration View page is displayed.

2. Click the Create Configuration View icon from the Actions menu.

The Create Configuration View page is displayed. [Table 38 on page 303](#) lists the columns displayed on this page.

**Table 38: Configuration Views Page Columns**

Field	Description
Name	Name of the configuration view
Domain	Domain to which the configuration view is associated
Title	Title of the configuration view
Device Family	Family of the device
Description	Description of the configuration view
Order	Order in which the view has to be applied and it accepts only values greater than zero
View Type	Type of configuration view - Form view, Grid view, XML view, and CLI view

Table 38: Configuration Views Page Columns (*continued*)

Field	Description
Creation Time	Date and time when the configuration view was created
Last Updated Time	Latest time when the configuration view was last updated
Last Modified By	Login ID of the user who last modified the configuration view

3. In the **Name** field, enter the name for the configuration view  
 The Name cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the dash (-), underscore (\_), letters, and numbers and the period (.). You cannot have two configuration views with the same name.
4. From the **View Type** drop-down list, select the type of configuration view you want to create.
5. In the **Title** field, enter a title for the configuration view.  
 The title cannot exceed 255 characters. Allowable characters include the dash (-), underscore (\_), letters, and numbers and the period (.).
6. From the **Device Family Series** drop-down list, select the appropriate device family for which you want to create a configuration filter.
7. From the **Context** drop-down list, select the appropriate xpath.
8. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a description.  
 The description cannot exceed 2500 characters.
9. In the **Order** field, enter an appropriate value.
10. Click the Add Parameter icon to add a parameter.  
 The Add Form View Parameter pop-up window is displayed. Configure the parameter on this page.
  - a. In the **Parameter** field, enter the name of the parameter.
  - b. In the **Display Name** field, enter a display name for this parameter.
  - c. Select the **Script Dependant** check-box if you want to use a script.
    - If you select the configuration view to depend on a script, select the appropriate local script from the **Local Script** drop-down list.
  - d. From the **Configured Value Xpath** drop-down list, select an appropriate xpath value.
  - e. In the **Order** field, enter an appropriate value.
  - f. Click **Add**.
11. (Optional) Add multiple parameters.
12. Click **Create**.  
 The configuration view is created.



**NOTE:** To assign a configuration view to a domain, select the configuration view and select **Assign Configuration View to Domain** from the Actions menu.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Configuration Views Overview on page 297](#)
- [Modifying a Configuration View on page 305](#)

---

## Modifying a Configuration View

You modify a configuration view when you want to change the properties of the configuration view.

To modify a configuration view:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configuration View**.

The Configuration View page is displayed.

2. Select the configuration view you want to modify and select the Modify Configuration View icon on the Actions menu.

The Modify Configuration View page is displayed.

3. Modify the properties of the configuration view and click **Update**.

The configuration view is modified.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Configuration Views Overview on page 297](#)
- [Creating a Configuration View on page 303](#)

---

## Deleting Configuration Views

You delete configurations view when want to remove it from Junos Space Network Management Platform.

To delete configuration views:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configuration View**.

The Configuration View page is displayed.

2. Select the configurations views you want to delete and select the Delete Configuration View icon from the Actions menu.

The Delete Configuration View pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Delete**.

The configuration views are deleted.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuration Views Overview on page 297](#)
  - [Creating a Configuration View on page 303](#)

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## Viewing Configuration Views Statistics

You can view the statistics about the configuration views from the CLI Configlets workspace. The Configuration Views landing page displays the Configuration Viewer Count by Device Family bar chart. The bar chart shows the number of configuration views on the y axis and device family series on the x axis.

To view the statistics of configuration views:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets**.

The CLI Configlets landing page is displayed. This page displays the charts related to CLI configlets and configuration views.

2. Click the Configuration Viewer Count by Device Family chart.

You will be redirected to the Configuration Views page.

To view more detailed information about configuration views per device family, click a bar in the bar graph. The Configuration Views page appears filtered by the device family type you selected.

To save the bar chart as an image or to print for presentations or reporting, right-click the bar chart and use the menu to save or print the image.

- Related Documentation**
- [Modifying a Configuration View on page 305](#)

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## Default Configuration Views Examples

Default configuration Views are added during server start up or data migration during an upgrade. These default configuration Views are added only on the initial server start up and data migration during an upgrade. Default configuration Views cannot be added every time the server starts. The user can perform all the usual operations with the default configuration Views including delete operation.

Adding default configuration Views during migration has the following conditions:

- 13.1 to 13.3:
  - Default configuration Views are added if an entity with the same name does not exist in 13.1.
  - Default configuration Views are over written if an entity with the same name exists in 13.1.
- 13.3 to later releases:

- Default configuration Views are not added/overwritten, if the default configuration Views is modified/deleted by the user in 13.3.

## Default view

This view produces the configuration of the selected node in CLI format- curly brace format.

**Context:** //

This configuration view is targeted for all the entities.

### Sample CLI view

```
## Device: EX4200

interfaces {
  ge-0/0/4 {
    description "desc";
    unit 0 {
      description "description for Unit;";
    }
  }
}
```

## Example XML view

This view produces the configuration of the selected node in XML format.

**Context:** ///device/configuration/protocols

This configuration view is targeted for protocols.

### Sample CLI view

```
## Device: EX4200

<!-- Device: Ex4200 -->
<protocols>
  <igmp-snooping>
    <vlan>
      <name>all</name>
    </vlan>
  </igmp-snooping>
  <rstp>
  </rstp>
  <lldp>
    <interface>
      <name>all</name>
    </interface>
  </lldp>
  <lldp-med>
    <interface>
      <name>all</name>
    </interface>
```

```
</lldp-med>
</protocols>
```

## Example Form view

This form view displays certain important information about device.

**Context:**/device

Sample Form view Details:

**Table 39: Parameters**

Display name	Script dependent	Parameter	Configured value xpath	Order
Device Name	false	Device_Name	/device/system-information/host-name/text()	1
OS Version	false	OS_Version	/device/system-information/os-version/text()	2
Serial Number	false	Serial_Number	/device/system-information/serial-number/text()	3
Chassis	false	chassis_description	/device/chassis-inventory/chassis/description/text()	4
Location	false	snmp_location	/device/configuration/snmp/location/text()	5
Contact	false	snmp_contact	/device/configuration/snmp/contact/text()	6

### Sample Form View:

Device Name: ACX-34

OS Version: 12.3-20130818\_att\_12q3\_x51.0

Serial Number: ABCDE12345

Chassis: ACX1100

Location: location1

Contact: John Doe

## Example Form view

This view displays information about the selected node in Grid format.

**Context:**/device

Sample Grid View Details

Table 40: Parameters

Parameter	Index parameter	Display name	Script dependent	Customized attribute	Editable	Order
Device_Name	true	Device Name	false	false	false	1
Physical_Interface_Name	true	Physical Interface Name	false	false	false	2
IP_Address	false	IP Address	false	false	false	3
MAC_Address	false	MAC Address	false	false	false	4
Operational_Status	false	OperationalStatus	false	false	false	5
Admin_Status	false	Admin Status	false	false	false	6
Speed	false	Speed	false	false	false	7

Table 41: Parameters and Configured Value Xpath

Parameter	Configured value xpath	Order
Device_Name	/device/system-information/host-name/text()	1
Physical_Interface_Name	/device[name='\$Device_Name']/interface-information/physical-interface [starts-with(name,'xe')or starts-with(name,'ge-')or starts-with(name,'fe')]/name/ text()	2
IP_Address	/device[name='\$Device_Name']/configuration/interfaces/interface [name='\$Physical_Interface_Name']/unit[name='0'] /family/inet/address/name/text()	3
MAC_Address	device[name='\$Device_Name']/interface-information/physical-interface [name='\$Physical_Interface_Name']/hardware-physical-address	4
Operational_Status	/device[name='\$Device_Name']/interface-information/physical-interface [name='\$Physical_Interface_Name']/oper-status/text()	5
Admin_Status	/device[name='\$Device_Name']/interface-information/physical-interface [name='\$Physical_Interface_Name']/admin-status/text()	6
Speed	/device[name='\$Device_Name']/interface-information/physical-interface [name='\$Physical_Interface_Name']/speed/text()	7

## Sample Grid View

Device Name	Physical interface	IP address	MAC address	Operational status	Admin status	Speed
ACX-34	ge-0/0/0		00:00:5E:00:53:00	down	Up	1000mbps
ACX-34	ge-0/0/1		00:00:5E:00:53:00	down	Up	1000mbps

Device Name	Physical interface	IP address	MAC address	Operational status	Admin status	Speed
ACX-34	ge-0/0/2		00:00:5E:00:53:00	down	Up	1000mbps
ACX-34	ge-0/0/3		00:00:5E:00:53:00	down	Up	1000mbps

**Related Documentation** • [CLI Configlets Overview on page 265](#)



## CHAPTER 26

# XPath and Regex

- [XPath and Regex Overview on page 311](#)
- [Creating Xpath or Regex on page 311](#)
- [Modifying Xpath and Regex on page 312](#)
- [Deleting Xpath and Regex on page 312](#)
- [XPath and Regular Expression Examples on page 313](#)

## XPATH and Regex Overview

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While developing configlets, XPath and Regular Expressions would be used intensively. It would be desirable to let the user define frequently used XPath and Regular expressions in such a way that they can be referred when required. User can define these templates from 'XPath and Regex' workspace (CLIConfiglets > XPath and Regex).

Xpaths and Regular expressions defined here are referred from all the fields that require the defined type as input. The user defined values can be selected from the dropdown provided for the field. This can be edited at the field level.

### Related Documentation

- [Creating Xpath or Regex on page 311](#)

## Creating Xpath or Regex

---

You create Xpath and Regex from the CLI configlets workspace.

To create an Xpath and Regex:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Xpath and Regex**.

The Xpath and Regex page is displayed.

2. Click the Create Xpath and Regex icon on the Actions menu.

The Create Xpath/Regex page is displayed.

3. In the **Name** field, enter the name of the Regex or Xpath.
4. From the **Property Type** field, select an appropriate value for the Xpath or Regex.

5. In the **Value** field, enter an appropriate value.
6. Click **Create**.

The Xpath or regular expression is created.



**NOTE:** To assign the Xpath or regular expression to a domain, select **Assign Xpath to Domain** from the the Actions menu.

**Related Documentation**

- [XPATH and Regex Overview on page 311](#)

---

## Modifying Xpath and Regex

You modify an Xpath and Regex when you want to change the properties of the Xpath or Regex.

To modify an Xpath and Regex:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Xpath and Regex**.

The Xpath and Regex page is displayed.

2. Select the Xpath and Regex you want to modify and select the Modify Xpath and Regex icon on the Actions menu.

The Modify Xpath/Regex page is displayed.

3. Modify the Xpath and Regex properties and click **Update**.

The Xpath and Regex is modified.

**Related Documentation**

- [XPATH and Regex Overview on page 311](#)
- [Creating Xpath or Regex on page 311](#)

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## Deleting Xpath and Regex

You delete an Xpath and Regex when you no longer want it on Junos Space Network Management Platform.

To delete an Xpath and Regex:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Xpath and Regex**.

The Xpath and Regex page is displayed.

2. Select the Xpath and Regex you want to delete and select the Delete Xpath and Regex icon on the Actions menu.

The Delete Xpath/Regex pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Delete**.

The XPath and Regex is deleted.

- Related Documentation**
- [XPath and Regex Overview on page 311](#)
  - [Creating XPath or Regex on page 311](#)

## XPath and Regular Expression Examples

Default XPath and Regex are added during server start up or data migration performed during an upgrade. These default XPath and Regex are added only on the initial server start up and during data migration as a result of an upgrade. The User can perform all the usual operations on the default XPath and Regex, including delete operation.

Adding default XPath and Regex during migration has the following conditions:

- 13.1 to 13.3:
  - Default XPath and Regex are added if an entity with the same name does not exist in 13.1.
  - Default XPath and Regex are over written if an entity with the same name exists in 13.1.
- 13.3 to later releases:
  - Default XPath and Regex are not added/overwritten, if the default XPath and Regex is modified/deleted by the user in 13.3.

### Example 1 – Alphanumeric

To refer in configlet's Regex Value. It accepts all the alphanumeric characters.

**Type:** Regular Expression

**Value:** [a-zA-Z0-9]\*

### Example 2 - Logical Interfaces per Physical Interface

To fetch the logical interface of selected physical interface

**Type:** XPath Context

**Value:**

/device/configuration/interfaces/interface[name="\$INTERFACE.get(0)"]/unit/name/text()

### Example 3 – Physical Interfaces

To fetch the name of the physical interface

**Type:** XPath Context

**Value:** /device/interface-information/physical-interface/name/text()

## Example 4 – Devices

To fetch the name of the selected device

**Type:** Xpath Context

**Value:** /device/name/text()

- Related Documentation**
- [XPath and Regex Overview on page 311](#)
  - [Creating Xpath or Regex on page 311](#)

## CHAPTER 27

# Configuration Filter

- [Creating a Configuration Filter on page 315](#)
- [Modifying a Configuration Filter on page 316](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Filters on page 316](#)

### Creating a Configuration Filter

---

Configuration Filters restrict the scope of the configuration nodes and options displayed in the View Device Configuration page in the Devices workspace. You can create configuration filters for a specific device family in the CLI Configlets workspace. These configuration filters are available in the device configuration page when you configure the device. You can choose these configuration filters in the left pane on the device configuration page.

To create a configuration filter:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configuration Filter**.  
The Configuration Filter page is displayed.
2. Click the Add Configuration Filter icon on the Actions menu.  
The Add Configuration Filter page is displayed.
3. Select **Device Configuration > View Active Configuration** from the Actions menu.  
The Device Configuration View page is displayed.
4. Click the Create Filter icon in the left pane of the Device Configuration page.  
The Add Configuration Filter pop-up window is displayed.
5. In the **Name** box, enter a user-defined configuration filter name.
6. Select the appropriate device family from the **Device Family** drop-down list.
7. Select the configuration nodes on the left and click **Create**.  
The configuration view is created.

#### Related Documentation

- [Modifying a Configuration Filter on page 316](#)

## Modifying a Configuration Filter

---

You modify a configuration filter when you want to change the properties of the configuration filter.

To modify a configuration filter:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configuration Filter**.

The Configuration Filter page is displayed.

2. Select the configuration filter you want to modify and select the Modify Configuration Filter icon on the Actions menu.

The Modify Configuration Filter page is displayed.

3. Modify the properties of the configuration filter and click **Update**.

The configuration filter is modified.

- Related Documentation**
- [Creating a Configuration Filter on page 315](#)
  - [Deleting Configuration Filters on page 316](#)

## Deleting Configuration Filters

---

You delete configuration filters when you want to remove them from Junos Space Network Management Platform

To delete a configuration filter:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **CLI Configlets > Configuration Filter**.

The Configuration Filter page is displayed.

2. Select the configuration filters you want to delete and select the Delete CLI Configlet icon from the Actions menu.

The Delete Configuration Filter pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Confirm**.

The configuration filters are deleted.

- Related Documentation**
- [Creating a Configuration Filter on page 315](#)

## PART 5

# Images and Scripts

- [Overview on page 319](#)
- [Device Images on page 327](#)
- [Scripts on page 329](#)
- [Operations on page 335](#)
- [Script Bundles on page 337](#)
- [Configuration: Device Images on page 339](#)
- [Configuration: Scripts on page 367](#)
- [Configuration: Operations on page 395](#)
- [Configuration: Script Bundles on page 407](#)
- [Administration: Scripts on page 419](#)
- [Administration: Operations on page 425](#)
- [Administration: Script Bundles on page 427](#)
- [Annotations and Examples on page 429](#)





## CHAPTER 28

# Overview

- [Device Images and Scripts Overview on page 319](#)

### Device Images and Scripts Overview

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In Junos Space Network Management Platform, a device image is a software installation package that enables you to upgrade to or downgrade from one Junos operating system (Junos OS) release to another. Scripts are configuration and diagnostic automation tools provided by Junos OS.

Images and Scripts is a workspace in Junos Space Network Management Platform that enables you to manage these device images and scripts.

You can access the Images and Scripts workspace by clicking **Images and Scripts** on the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface.

The Images and Scripts workspace enables you to perform the following tasks:

- Manage device images.

You can upload device images from your local file system and deploy these device images to a device or multiple devices of the same device family simultaneously. After uploading device images, you can stage a device image on a device, verify the checksum, and deploy the staged image whenever required. You can also schedule the staging, deployment, and validation of device images.

- Manage scripts.

You can import multiple scripts into the Junos Space server and perform various tasks such as modifying the scripts, viewing their details, exporting their content, comparing them, and deploying them on multiple devices simultaneously. After you deploy scripts onto devices, you can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to enable, disable, or execute them on those devices.

- Manage operations.

You create, manage, export, import, and execute operations that combine multiple scripts and image tasks, such as upgrading images and deploying or executing scripts, into a single bundle for efficient use and reuse.

- Manage script bundles.

You can group multiple op scripts into a script bundle. Script bundles can be deployed and executed on devices. You can also modify and delete script bundles.

## User Roles

The Junos Space User Administrator creates users and assigns roles (permissions) so that users can access and perform different tasks. You must be given access to a page in order to view it. While Junos Space Network Management Platform allows the administrator to create users and control their access to different tasks, it also has a set of predefined user roles. [Table 42 on page 320](#) describes the Images and Scripts tasks to which different users have access, based on the roles the administrator assigns to them (for the latest list of permitted tasks for each role, see **Role Based Access Control > Roles > Select the role > View Detail** on the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface).

You can create users and manage them on the Users page, if you have User Administrator permissions. To create and manage these users, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts** on the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface. The User Accounts page lists the existing users. To create and assign roles to Images and Scripts users, see “[Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform](#)” on [page 647](#).

You can enable and disable scripts on devices that use Junos Space Network Management Platform only if you are a superuser with complete permissions or a user who has been given maintenance privileges.



**NOTE:** The Junos OS management process executes commit scripts with root permissions, not the permission levels of the user who is committing the script. If the user has the necessary access permissions to commit the configuration, then Junos OS performs all actions of the configured commit scripts, regardless of the privileges of the user who is committing the script.

**Table 42: Images and Scripts User Roles**

User Role	Permitted Tasks
For Device Images	

Table 42: Images and Scripts User Roles (*continued*)

User Role	Permitted Tasks
Device Image Manager	<p><b>For devices:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add Adapter</li> <li>• Upgrade Adapter</li> <li>• Delete Adapter</li> </ul> <p><b>For images and scripts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import Images</li> <li>• View Deployed Results</li> <li>• Modify Device Image</li> <li>• Delete Device Images</li> <li>• Stage Image on Device</li> <li>• MD5 Validation Result</li> <li>• Verify Image on Devices</li> <li>• Deploy Device Image</li> <li>• Remove Image from Staged Device</li> <li>• View Associated Devices</li> <li>• Assign Image to Domain</li> </ul>
Device Images Read Only User	<p><b>For images:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View Deployed Results</li> <li>• View Associated Devices</li> </ul>
For Scripts	

Table 42: Images and Scripts User Roles (*continued*)

User Role	Permitted Tasks
Device Script Manager	<p><b>For devices:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View Script Executions</li> </ul> <p><b>For images and scripts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare Script Versions</li> <li>• Import Script</li> <li>• View Execution Results</li> <li>• Modify Script</li> <li>• Modify and Stage Scripts on Device</li> <li>• Delete Scripts</li> <li>• Stage Scripts on Devices</li> <li>• View Associated Devices</li> <li>• Verify Scripts on Devices</li> <li>• Verification Results</li> <li>• Enable Scripts on Devices</li> <li>• Disable Scripts on Devices</li> <li>• Remove Scripts from Devices</li> <li>• Execute Script on Devices</li> <li>• Export Scripts</li> <li>• Modify Scripts Type</li> <li>• Assign Script to Domain</li> </ul> <p><b>For script bundles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create Script Bundle</li> <li>• Embedded Script</li> <li>• Modify Script Bundle</li> <li>• Delete Script Bundles</li> <li>• Stage Script bundle on Devices</li> <li>• View Associated Devices</li> <li>• Enable Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>• Disable Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>• Execute sScript Bundle on Devices</li> </ul>
Device Script Operator	<p><b>For devices:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Device Management</li> <li>• Secure Console</li> </ul> <p><b>For images and scripts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scripts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare Script Versions</li> <li>• Execute Script on Devices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Table 42: Images and Scripts User Roles (*continued*)

User Role	Permitted Tasks
Device Script Read Only User	<b>For images and scripts:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scripts<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compare Script Versions</li><li>• View Execution Results</li><li>• View Associated Devices</li><li>• Export Scripts</li></ul></li><li>• Script Bundles</li></ul>
For Operations	

Table 42: Images and Scripts User Roles (*continued*)

User Role	Permitted Tasks
Operation Manager	

Table 42: Images and Scripts User Roles (*continued*)

User Role	Permitted Tasks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devices           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Device Adapter               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add Adapter</li> <li>• Upgrade Adapter</li> <li>• Delete Adapter</li> </ul> </li> <li>• View Script Executions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Images and Scripts           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Images               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import Images</li> <li>• View Deployed Results</li> <li>• Modify Device Image</li> <li>• Delete Device Images</li> <li>• Stage Image on Device</li> <li>• MD5 Validation Result</li> <li>• Verify Image on Devices</li> <li>• Deploy Device Image</li> <li>• Remove Image from Staged Device</li> <li>• View Associated Devices</li> <li>• Assign Image to Domain</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Scripts               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare Script Versions</li> <li>• Import Script</li> <li>• View Execution Results</li> <li>• Modify Script</li> <li>• Modify and Stage Scripts on Device</li> <li>• Delete Scripts</li> <li>• Stage Scripts on Devices</li> <li>• View Associated Devices</li> <li>• Verify Scripts on Devices</li> <li>• Verification Results</li> <li>• Enable Scripts on Devices</li> <li>• Disable Scripts on Devices</li> <li>• Remove Scripts from Devices</li> <li>• Execute Script on Devices</li> <li>• Export Scripts</li> <li>• Modify Scripts Type</li> <li>• Assign Script to Domain</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Script Bundles               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create Script Bundle</li> <li>• Embedded Script</li> <li>• Modify Script Bundle</li> <li>• View Associated Devices</li> <li>• Enable Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>• Disable Script Bundle on Devices</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Table 42: Images and Scripts User Roles (*continued*)

User Role	Permitted Tasks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Delete Script Bundles</li><li>• Stage Script Bundle on Devices</li><li>• Execute Script Bundle on Devices</li><li>• Assign Script Bundle to Domain</li><li>• Operations<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create Operation</li><li>• Clone Operation</li><li>• Modify Operation</li><li>• Delete Operations</li><li>• Import Operations</li><li>• Export Operations</li><li>• Run Operation</li><li>• View Operation Results</li><li>• Assign Operation to Domain</li></ul></li></ul>

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
  - [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
  - [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)
  - [Script Bundles Overview on page 337](#)



## CHAPTER 29

# Device Images

- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)

### Device Images Overview

---

In Junos Space, a device image is a software installation package that enables you to upgrade to or downgrade from one Junos operating system (Junos OS) release to another. You can download device images from <https://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>. For more information about downloading device images, see the *Junos OS Installation and Upgrade Guide*.

Junos Space Network Management Platform facilitates the management of device images for devices running Junos OS by enabling you to upload device images from your local file system and deploy them onto a device or multiple devices of the same device family simultaneously. You can modify the platforms supported by the device image and the description of the device image. After you upload a device image, you can stage the device image on a device, verify the checksum, and deploy the staged image whenever required. You can also schedule the staging, deployment, and validation of a device image.

Based on the user role assigned to your username, Junos Space Network Management Platform enables or disables different tasks. For more information about the roles that you need to be able to perform tasks on device images, see “[Device Images and Scripts Overview](#)” on page 319.

[Table 43 on page 327](#) describes the Images page. You can use the filter functionality on the **File Name**, **Domain**, and **Version** drop-down lists to specify the filter criteria. When you apply the filters, the table displays only the values that match the filter criteria. The **Series**, and **Associations** fields, however, do not support the filter option.

**Table 43: Images Page**

Field	Description
<b>File Name</b>	Name of the device image  For example, jinstall-ex-4200-12.3R4.6-domestic-signed.tgz.

---

Table 43: Images Page (*continued*)

Field	Description
<b>Version</b>	Version of the device image  For example, 12.3R4.6.
<b>Series</b>	Series supported by the device image  For example, EX4200.
<b>Associations</b>	Click <b>View</b> in this column to view the devices on which this image is deployed.
<b>Domain</b>	Domain to which this image belongs. By default, the image belongs to the <b>global</b> domain.

You can perform the following tasks from the Images page:

- Upload device images onto Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- View details of the image uploaded to Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- Modify a device image.
- Delete device images from both Junos Space Network Management Platform and devices.
- View device image deployment results.
- Deploy a device image.
- Stage a device image onto a device.
- View the devices that are associated with a staged image.
- View and delete MD5 validation results.
- Verify the checksum.
- Tag and untag the images, view the images that are tagged, and delete private tags.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Deploying Device Images on page 347](#)
- [Staging Device Images on page 340](#)
- [Modifying Device Image Details on page 362](#)
- [Uploading Device Images to Junos Space on page 339](#)
- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)
- [Script Bundles Overview on page 337](#)
- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)

## CHAPTER 30

# Scripts

- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)
- [Promoting Scripts Overview on page 333](#)

### Scripts Overview

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Scripts are configuration and diagnostic automation tools provided by the Junos operating system (Junos OS). They help reduce network downtime and configuration complexity, automate common tasks, and reduce the time required to resolve problems. Junos OS scripts are of three types: commit, op, and event scripts.

- **Commit scripts**—Commit scripts enforce custom configuration rules and can be used to automate configuration tasks, enforce consistency, prevent common mistakes, and more. Every time a new candidate configuration is committed, the active commit scripts are called to inspect the new candidate configuration. If a configuration violates your custom rules, the script can instruct the Junos OS to perform various actions, including making changes to the configuration and generating custom, warning, and system log messages.
- **Op scripts**—Op scripts enable you to add your own commands to the operational mode CLI. They can automate the troubleshooting of known network problems and correct them.
- **Event scripts**—Event scripts use event policies to enable you to automate network troubleshooting by diagnosing and fixing issues, monitoring the overall status of the router, and examining errors periodically. Event scripts are similar to op scripts but are triggered by events that occur on the device.

Using Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can import multiple scripts into the Junos Space server. Then you can perform various tasks such as modifying the scripts, viewing their details, exporting their contents, compare the contents, viewing their association with devices and deploying them on multiple devices simultaneously. After you deploy scripts onto devices, you can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to enable, disable, or execute them on those devices. You can remove the scripts from the devices as well. To help ensure that the deployed scripts are not corrupt, you can verify the checksum of the scripts.

Junos Space Network Management Platform also supports task scheduling. You can specify the date and time at which you want a script to be deployed, verified, enabled, disabled, removed, or executed.

Junos Space Network Management Platform provides an option to associate scripts with devices. It maintains this association with information pertaining to the current status of the script. Based on this feature, Junos Space Network Management Platform supports the following operations:

- Associating scripts with devices and maintaining the association
- Displaying the status (version, enabled, or disabled) of scripts on the devices
- Displaying the results of script execution on the devices
- Upgrading the scripts to the latest version on some or all associated devices
- Autoupgrading the scripts on the associated devices whenever the script is modified from Junos Space Network Management Platform
- Marking and unmarking scripts as favorites
- Removing the script-device association

**NOTE:**

- You can perform script-related operations (enable, disable, remove, verify, or execute scripts— but you cannot stage scripts) only if the scripts are associated with the devices.
  - If you want to delete scripts from Junos Space Network Management Platform, first remove the scripts from the device (using the Remove Scripts from Devices action) and then delete all the related associations.
  - You cannot modify the script type if it is associated with a device. You need to first remove the scripts from the device and then modify the script type.
- 

Based on the user role assigned to your username, Junos Space Network Management Platform enables or disables different tasks. For more information about the roles that you need to be able to perform any tasks on scripts, see [“Device Images and Scripts Overview” on page 319](#).

[Table 44 on page 331](#) describes the information that appears on the Scripts page.

You can use the filter option on the **Script Name**, **Domain**, **Descriptive Name**, **Type**, **Execution Type**, **Format**, and **Latest Revision** drop-down lists to specify the filter criteria. When you apply the filters, the table displays only the values that match the filter criteria. The **Description**, **Creation Date**, **Last Updated Time**, and **Associations** fields do not support the filter option.

Table 44: Scripts Page Fields Description

Field	Description
<b>Script Name</b>	Name of the script file
<b>Domain</b>	Domain to which the script belongs
<b>Descriptive Name</b>	Descriptive name of the script
<b>Type</b>	Type of script: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commit Script</li> <li>• Op Script</li> <li>• Event Script</li> </ul>
<b>Execution Type</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Device—Scripts of this type need to be staged and enabled on a device before the scripts can be executed.</li> <li>• Local—Scripts of this type need not be staged or enabled on a device for the scripts to be executed. You must set the @ISLOCAL annotation to true to execute the script locally. For more information about script annotations and a sample script, see <a href="#">“Script Annotations” on page 429</a> and <a href="#">“Script Example” on page 433</a>.</li> </ul>
<b>Format</b>	Format of the script file: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XSL</li> <li>• SLAX</li> </ul>
<b>Latest Revision</b>	Latest revision number of the script
<b>Creation Date</b>	Date and time when the script was imported to the Junos Space server
<b>Description</b>	Description of the script
<b>Last Updated Time</b>	Latest time when the script was last updated
<b>Associations</b>	Associated devices for a script that are displayed when you click <b>View</b> in the <b>Associations</b> column

You can perform the following tasks from the Scripts page:

- Import scripts.
- View script details.
- Modify a script.
- Delete scripts.
- Disable scripts on devices.
- Enable scripts on devices.
- Execute a script on devices.
- Remove scripts from devices.

- Stage scripts on devices.
- Compare script versions.
- Export scripts in .tar format.
- Modify the type of script.
- View associated devices.
- View verification results.
- Verify the checksum of scripts on devices.
- View execution results.
- Tag and untag the scripts, view the scripts that are tagged, and delete private tags.
- Unselect scripts that you had previously selected.

To help you get started, Juniper Networks provides you with a few sample scripts that you can download and customize to suit your requirements. Commit, event, and op sample scripts are stored in the script library.

To access the sample scripts:

1. In a browser window, type the following URL:  
<http://www.juniper.net/in/en/community/junos/script-automation/library/>

The Script Library page appears.

2. Click the **Configuration Automation**, **Event Automation**, or **Operations Automation** link to access the commit, event, or op sample scripts respectively.

The corresponding HTML page listing the sample scripts appears for the chosen script category.

3. Click a sample script to view its details.

If you are using Internet Explorer (IE), you are provided with an option to save the script onto your local system. After you download the script, open it using an editor such as Notepad.

If you are using browsers other than IE, you can download the script by clicking the script link provided under the **Source** section in the browser window displaying the script. After you download the script, open it using an editor such as Notepad.

To run any of your scripts on devices, see “[Executing Scripts on Devices](#)” on page 389 and “[Executing Scripts on Devices Locally with JUISE](#)” on page 103.

#### **Related Documentation**

- [Device Images and Scripts Overview](#) on page 319
- [Importing Scripts](#) on page 393
- [Viewing Script Details](#) on page 419
- [Modifying a Script](#) on page 367
- [Modifying Script Types](#) on page 370

- [Comparing Script Versions on page 370](#)
- [Deleting Scripts on page 371](#)
- [Exporting Scripts in .tar Format on page 421](#)
- [Staging Scripts on Devices on page 372](#)
- [Viewing Execution Results on page 392](#)
- [Verifying the Checksum of Scripts on Devices on page 376](#)
- [Viewing Verification Results on page 420](#)
- [Enabling Scripts on Devices on page 378](#)
- [Disabling Scripts on Devices on page 381](#)
- [Removing Scripts from Devices on page 386](#)
- [Executing Scripts on Devices on page 389](#)
- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
- [Script Bundles Overview on page 337](#)
- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
- [Viewing Device Association of Scripts on page 375](#)

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## Promoting Scripts Overview

Promote script feature empowers the user to create their own actions on a device, physical interface, logical interface and physical inventory component. It is a straight forward approach for executing a script as an action rather than executing the script from execute script window. Normally for example – if a user needs to reboot a device, the user selects a device -> Device operations -> Execute script, the Execute script window opens and then the user will select that particular script, provides required parameter and then execute the script. However in case of script promotion, the script will be made available as right click action, hence the user can select the device and execute the script in one click. The user need not open execute script window for executing script. The promote script feature eases the script execution process on device, interfaces and physical inventory.

Scripts can be promoted by including @PROMOTE annotation. It should have the value as 'yes'. `/*@PROMOTE="yes"*/`

A Device Script with @PROMOTE annotation needs to be staged and enabled for execution on the device. In case of a Device Script, if the promoted script is not staged and enabled it will appear as a disabled action but for interfaces and physical inventory components the promoted script will not appear at all if it is not staged and enabled.

Local scripts can also be promoted and are not subject to these restrictions.



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**NOTE:** The promote script feature works only when the option “Advanced Xpath processing” is enabled. The User can configure this option by going to **Administration > Applications > Modify Application Settings > CLIConfiglets**. Only OP scripts can be promoted. Script promotion does not support multiple selection.

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**Related** • [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)  
**Documentation**



## CHAPTER 31

# Operations

- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)

### Operations Overview

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In Junos Space Network Management Platform, a device image is a software installation package that enables you to upgrade to or downgrade from one Junos operating system (Junos OS) release to another. Scripts are configuration and diagnostic automation tools provided by Junos OS.

Junos Space Network Management Platform enables you to simultaneously execute scripts and device images by allowing you to group tasks, such as staging device images and deploying or executing scripts, into a single operation. This facilitates efficient use and reuse of tasks that are frequently performed.

Based on the user role assigned to your username, Junos Space Network Management Platform enables or disables different tasks. For more information about the roles that you need to be able to perform any tasks on operations, see [“Device Images and Scripts Overview” on page 319](#).

You can perform the following tasks from the Operations page:

- Create an operation.
- Modify an operation.
- Delete operations.
- Create a copy of an existing operation.
- Execute (or run) an operation.
- Export operations.
- Import an operation.
- View information about operations in four stages of execution (successful, failed, in progress, and scheduled).
- Tag and untag operations, view operations that are tagged, and delete private tags.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating an Operation on page 395](#)

- [Modifying an Operation on page 398](#)
- [Running an Operation on page 399](#)
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## CHAPTER 32

# Script Bundles

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### Script Bundles Overview

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Scripts are configuration and diagnostic automation tools provided by the Junos operating system (Junos OS). They help reduce network downtime and configuration complexity, automate common tasks, and reduce the time required to resolve problems. Junos OS scripts are of three types: commit, op, and event scripts.

Junos Space Network Management Platform allows you to group multiple op scripts into a script bundle. To create a script bundle, you must first import the scripts that you want to include in the script bundle (see [“Importing Scripts” on page 393](#)). The script bundles that you create are displayed on the Script Bundles page. Script bundles can be deployed and executed on devices. You can also modify and delete script bundles. For more information about scripts, see [“Scripts Overview” on page 329](#).

Based on the user role assigned to your username, Junos Space Network Management Platform enables or disables different tasks. For more information about the roles that you need to perform any tasks on script bundles, see [“Device Images and Scripts Overview” on page 319](#).

You can execute the following tasks from the Script Bundles page:

- Create a script bundle.
- View details about a script bundle.
- Modify a script bundle.
- Delete script bundles.
- Execute script bundles on devices.
- Stage a script bundle on devices.
- View device association of scripts in script bundles.
- Enable scripts in a script bundle on devices.
- Disable scripts in a script bundle on devices.

- Deploy script bundles to devices.
- Tag and untag script bundles, view script bundles that are tagged, and delete private tags.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Creating a Script Bundle on page 407](#)
- [Staging Script Bundles on Devices on page 411](#)
- [Executing Script Bundles on Devices on page 413](#)
- [Modifying a Script Bundle on page 409](#)
- [Deleting Script Bundles on page 410](#)
- [Enabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 416](#)
- [Disabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 417](#)
- [Viewing Device Associations of Scripts in Script Bundles on page 427](#)
- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
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# Configuration: Device Images

- [Uploading Device Images to Junos Space on page 339](#)
- [Staging Device Images on page 340](#)
- [Viewing Device Association of Images on page 343](#)
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- [Modifying Device Image Details on page 362](#)
- [Viewing and Deleting MD5 Validation Results on page 363](#)

## Uploading Device Images to Junos Space

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To deploy a device image using Junos Space Network Management Platform, you must first download the device image from the Juniper Networks Support webpage <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>. Save the downloaded device image to the local file system of your workstation or client, and then upload it into the Junos Space Network Management Platform server. After the device image is uploaded, you can stage the device image, verify the checksum, deploy the device image on one or more devices, modify the description and supported platforms, and also delete the device image from Junos Space Network Management Platform and from the devices to which you have deployed the device image.

To upload device images to Junos Space Network Management Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Click the **Import Image** icon.

The Import Images page appears.

3. Click **Browse**.

The File Upload dialog box displays the directories and folders on your local file system.

4. Navigate to the device image file and click **Open**.
5. Click **Upload**.

The time taken to upload the file depends on the size of the device image and the connection speed between the local machine and the Junos Space Network Management Platform server. After the file is uploaded onto the Junos Space server, it is listed on the Images page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Staging Device Images on page 340](#)
- [Verifying the Checksum on page 344](#)
- [Deploying Device Images on page 347](#)
- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)

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## Staging Device Images

Junos Space Network Management Platform enables you to stage an image on one device or on multiple devices of the same device family simultaneously. Staging an image enables you to hold a device image on a device, ready to be deployed when needed. At any given time, you can stage only a single device image. Staging images repeatedly on a device merely replaces the staged device image. While staging device images, you can also delete existing device images from the device. After you stage a device image, you can verify the checksum to ensure that the device image is transferred completely.

To stage a device image on devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Select the device image and select **Stage Image on Device**. The Stage Image on Devices page appears. The devices that are listed belong to the device family that supports this image.

This page displays the following information:

- **Image name**—Name of the image that you have selected for staging
- **MD5 Value**—32-character hexadecimal number that is computed on the selected device image file, which is stored on the Junos Space server
- **Device Name**—Name of the discovered device, which is an identifier used for network communication between Junos Space Network Management Platform and the Junos OS device.
- **IP Address**—IP address of the discovered device. For example, 10.1.1.1.
- **Platform**—Platform of the discovered device. For example, MX480.
- **Software Version**—Operating system firmware version running on the device. For example, 13.1X49D29.1.

- **Staged Status**—Indicates whether the selected image is staged on the discovered device. This column displays either **Staged** (if the image is staged) or **Not Staged** (if the image is not yet staged).
- **Checksum Status**—Indicates whether the device image on the Junos Space server and the device are the same:
  - **Valid** means that the checksum values of the device image on the Junos Space server and the device match.
  - **Invalid** means that the checksum values do not match.
  - **NA** means that the selected image is not staged on the device yet.

You may want to stage an image whose checksum status is “Invalid” because this action might stage the correct image onto the device, thereby making the checksum status “Valid.” You can deploy an image only when the checksum status is “Valid.”

- **Last Checksum Time**—Time when the checksum was last verified. For a device in which the selected image is not staged yet, this column displays **NA**.

A user verifies the checksum manually by selecting the **Verify Image on Devices** option on the Junos Space GUI.

You can sort the data displayed in the following columns: **Device Name**, **IP Address**, **Platform**, **Software Version**, **Staged Status**, **Checksum Status**, and **Last Checksum Time**.

You can filter the data displayed in the following columns: **Device Name**, **IP Address**, **Platform**, and **Software Version**.

3. Select the device or devices on which you want to stage the device image by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using a comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

To select devices manually:

- a. Click the **Select Device Manually** option, if it is not selected previously.
- b. Select the devices on which you want to stage the device image.

The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected. The status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.

- c. To select all devices, select the check box in the column header next to Device Name.

To select devices on the basis of tags:

- a. Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.

- b. Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.
- c. Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.

To search for a specific tag, enter the first few letters of the tag name in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button. If a match is found, a suggestion is made, and you can select it.

As you select the tags, the total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears just above the device display table. For example, if there are six devices associated with the selected tags, then **6 items selected** is displayed.

The selected tags appear next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can click the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count decrements accordingly.

To select devices by using a CSV file:

- a. Select the **Select by CSV** option.
- b. Click **Browse** and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to deploy the device image.



**TIP:** For a sample CSV file, click the **Sample CSV** link. You are prompted to save the file. Save the file to your local system and open it by using an application, such as Microsoft Excel.

4. (Optional) To remove any existing device images from the device, expand the **Staging Options** section and select the **Delete any existing image before download** check box. This selection deletes all .tgz files and files whose filenames begin with **jinstall**.

When you delete a previously staged image, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

5. (Optional) To schedule a time for staging the device image, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and use the lists to specify the date and time.
6. Click **Stage Image**.

The image is staged on the selected device or devices and an alert appears, displaying the job ID. However, if the devices on which you are trying to stage the device image does not have sufficient space to accommodate the image, then Junos Space throws an error message and the staging job fails.



**NOTE:** The time taken to stage an image depends on the size of the image, network connectivity, and the number of devices on which the image is staged. You can monitor the progress of completion from the **Percent** column on the Job Management page.



To verify whether the image is staged successfully, click the job ID link or navigate to the Job Management page and view the status of the job. If the job is a failure, you can double-click the job to view the reason for failure. The Device Image Action Details page appears, which displays the reason for failure in the **Description** column. However, if the image is staged successfully, then this column displays:

**Image jinstall-11.4R9.4-domestic-signed.tgz transferred successfully.**

Also, you can export the information on the Device Image Action Details page as a comma-separated values (CSV) file.

To export data on the Device Image Action Details page as a CSV file:

- a. Click **Export as CSV**.

You are prompted to save the file.

- b. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.

- c. After you save the file, to return to the Job Management page, click **OK** on the **Exporting Device Image Job** dialog box.

Use an application such as Microsoft Excel to open the downloaded file from your local system. If you are using Microsoft Excel, you can filter data in the Status column to identify the devices on which the staging of images failed.

You may want to verify the checksum of the staged device image to ensure that the image is transferred completely to the device. For more information about how to verify the checksum, see [“Verifying the Checksum” on page 344](#).

#### Related Documentation

- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
- [Deploying Device Images on page 347](#)
- [Verifying the Checksum on page 344](#)

## Viewing Device Association of Images

You can view the images that are staged to a Junos device or devices by using Junos Space Network Management Platform. You can view the image–device association from the Images landing page by selecting one or more images. On the Images page, click **View** in the **Associations** column to view the associated devices for a single image.

To view devices on which an image is staged:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Select an image.



**NOTE:** Junos Space does not display images that are staged out-of-band.

3. Select **View Associated Devices** from the Actions menu.

The View Associated Devices page appears with valid image device association details, which includes the device name, IP address, platform, and software version of the devices. This page is read-only and hence you cannot perform any actions on this page.



**NOTE:** The image(–)device(s) association details are displayed only if you stage an image on to devices in Junos Space Release 13.3R1 or later versions. If you staged an image on to a device by using a version prior to Junos Space Release 13.3R1 and then upgraded to Release 13.3R1 or later versions, then this image(–)device(s) association is not displayed.

4. Click **Back** at the top of the View Associated Devices page to return to the Images page.

**Related Documentation**

- [Deploying Device Images on page 347](#)
- [Staging Device Images on page 340](#)
- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)

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## Verifying the Checksum

When you stage an image on a device using Junos Space Network Management Platform, sometimes the device image might not be completely transferred to the device. Verifying the checksum helps validate that the device image has been staged properly and is not corrupted or altered in any way from the device image that you staged from the Junos Space server.

The checksum value is a 32-character hexadecimal number that is computed on a file. If the checksum values of the device image file stored on the Junos Space server and the device match, then there is a high probability that the two files are the same.

To verify the checksum:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Select the image whose checksum you want to verify.
3. Select **Verify Image on Devices** from the Actions menu.

If this option is disabled (grayed out), one of the reasons could be that you have selected multiple images for verifying the checksum. Select only one image and repeat this step.

The Verifying checksum of image on device(s) dialog box appears. This page displays the following information:

- **Image name**—Name of the image, which you have selected for verifying the checksum
  - **MD5 Value**—32-character hexadecimal number that is computed on the selected device image file, which is stored on the Junos Space server
  - **Host Name**—Name of the discovered device, which is an identifier used for network communication between Junos Space Network Management Platform and the Junos OS device.
  - **IP Address**—IP address of the discovered device.
  - **Platform**—Platform of the discovered device.
  - **Software Version**—Operating system firmware version running on the device.
  - **Staged Status**—Indicates whether the selected image is staged on the discovered device. This column displays either **Staged** (if the image is staged) or **Not Staged** (if the image is not yet staged).
  - **Checksum Status**—Indicates whether the device image on the Junos Space server and the device are the same:
    - **Valid** means that the checksum values of the device image on the Junos Space server and the device match.
    - **Invalid** means that the checksum values of the device image on the Junos Space server and the device do not match.
    - **NA** means that the selected image is not staged on the device yet.
  - **Last Checksum Time**—Time when the checksum was last verified. For a device in which the selected image is not staged yet, this column displays **NA**. This column is updated when an image is restaged on to the device.
4. Select the devices that have the device image staged on them by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using a comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**TIP:** Perform a validation on those devices where the **Checksum Status** column shows **Valid** but the **Last Checksum Time** column displays a time that is way past the current time. By performing this action, you ensure that the image on the devices is valid currently.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select by Device** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

To select devices manually:

- a. Click the **Select Device Manually** option, if it is not selected previously.
- b. Select the devices on which you want to verify the checksum.

The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected. The status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.

- c. To select all devices, select the check box in the column header next to Host Name.

To select devices on the basis of tags:

- a. Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
- b. Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.
- c. Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.

To search for a specific tag, enter the first few letters of the tag name in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button. If a match is found, a suggestion is made and you can select it.

As you select the tags, the total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears just above the device display table. For example, if there are six devices associated with the selected tags, then **6 items selected** is displayed.

The selected tags appear next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can click the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count decrements accordingly.

To select devices by using a CSV file:

- a. Select the **Select by CSV** option.
- b. Click **Browse** and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to deploy the device image.



**TIP:** For a sample CSV file, click the **Sample CSV** link. You are prompted to save the file. Save the file to your local system and open it by using an application such as Microsoft Excel.

5. (Optional) To schedule a time for verifying the checksum, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and use the lists to specify the date and time.
6. Click **Verify**.

The checksum value of the device image file on the Junos Space server is validated against the checksum value of the device image file stored on the selected devices. An alert appears, displaying the job ID.

To verify the devices on which the checksum status is valid, click the job ID link or navigate to the Job Management page and view the status of the job. If the job is a success, then the checksum values match on all devices selected for verification. However, if the job is a failure, double-click the job to identify the devices on which this job is a failure. The Device Image Action Details displays the reason for failure in

the **Description** column. Validation may fail if the checksum values do not match and for other reasons such as when the image is not staged on the device. To confirm, check the **Checksum Status** column value for the device by using **Images and Scripts > Images > Select the image > Verify Image on Devices** or from the Deploy Device Image inventory landing page.

Also, you can export information from the Device Image Action Details page as a CSV file to your local system.

To export data from the Device Image Action Details page to your local system:

- a. Click **Export as CSV**.

You are prompted to save the file.

- b. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.

- c. After you save the file, to return to the Job Management page, click OK on the **Exporting Device Image Job** dialog box.

Use an application such as Microsoft Excel to open the downloaded file from your local system. If you are using Microsoft Excel, you can filter data in the Status column to identify the devices on which the image verification failed.

When you verify a checksum, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
  - [Deploying Device Images on page 347](#)

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## Deploying Device Images

Junos Space Network Management Platform enables you to deploy device images onto a device or multiple devices of the same device family simultaneously. During deployment, a device image is installed on the device. After you deploy an image onto a device, you can reboot the device, delete the device image from the device, check the device image's compatibility with the current configuration of the device, and load the image when even a single statement is valid. Using an image that is already staged on a device eliminates the time taken to load the device image on a device and directly jumps to the installation process. Junos Space Network Management Platform also enables you to schedule a time when you want the image to be deployed.

On dual Routing Engine platforms, you can also perform a unified in-service software upgrade (ISSU) between two different Junos OS software releases with no disruption on the control plane and with minimal disruption of traffic. This provides the following benefits:

- Eliminates network downtime during software image upgrades
- Reduces operating costs, while delivering higher service levels
- Allows fast implementation of new features

During the unified ISSU, the backup Routing Engine is rebooted with the new software package and switched over to make it the new primary Routing Engine. The former primary Routing Engine can also be upgraded to the new software and rebooted.

Table 45 on page 348 describes the devices and software releases that support unified ISSU.

**Table 45: Routing Platforms and Software Releases Supporting ISSU**

Routing Platform	Software Release
M120 router	Junos 9.2 or later
M320 router	Junos 9.0 or later
MX Series Ethernet Services router	Junos 9.3 or later
<b>NOTE:</b> Unified ISSU for MX Series does not support IEEE 802.1ag OAM, IEEE 802.3ah, and LACP protocols.	
SRX Series Gateways	Junos 12.1 or later
T320 router	Junos 9.0 or later
T640 routing node	Junos 9.0 or later
T1600 routing node	Junos 9.1 or later
TX Matrix platform	Junos 9.3 or later



**NOTE:** EX Series switches do not support ISSU.

Additionally, you must note the following in connection with performing a unified ISSU:

- You can upgrade to a software version that supports unified ISSU from a software version that does not support unified ISSU only by means of a conventional upgrade. During the conventional upgrade, all line modules are reloaded, all subscribers are dropped, and traffic forwarding is interrupted until the upgrade is completed.
- The armed (upgrade) release must be capable of being upgraded to from the currently running release.
- All applications that are configured on the router must support unified ISSU and stateful SRP switchover.

- If one or more unified ISSU-challenged applications are configured and you proceed with a unified ISSU, the unified ISSU process forces a conventional upgrade on the router.
- To perform unified ISSU on an MX Series device, you must manually configure the device to enable **Non-stop bridging**, in addition to GRES and NSR that Junos Space enables on the dual Routing Engine device for unified ISSU.



**NOTE:** We strongly recommend that you configure the Master only IP on the dual Routing Engine device. Dual Routing Engine devices without Master only configuration are not yet fully supported on Junos Space Network Management Platform.

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For complete details about the protocols, features, and PICs supported by unified ISSU, refer to the Unified ISSU System Requirements sections in the *Junos OS High Availability Configuration Guide*.

You can deploy a device image only onto devices or platforms supported by that device image. When you select an image for deployment, the list of the displayed devices contains only those devices that are supported by the selected device image.



**NOTE:** In Junos Space Network Management Platform, an SRX Series cluster is represented as two individual devices with cluster peer information. When you deploy a device image on an SRX Series cluster, the image is installed on both cluster nodes.



**NOTE:** If you want to select **Check compatibility with current configuration** for **Conventional Deploy Image** on a dual Routing Engine device, make sure that GRES and NSR are disabled on the device.

Devices in a SRX Chassis Cluster can be upgraded by deploying device images from Platform with a minimal service disruption of approximately 30 seconds using the In-band cluster upgrade (ICU) feature with the no-sync option. The chassis cluster ICU feature allows both devices in a SRX Chassis Cluster to be upgraded from the supported Junos OS versions. ICU is supported on SRX100, SRX210, SRX220, SRX240, and SRX650 Services Gateways if they run on Junos OS Releases 11.2R2 and later.



**NOTE:** You cannot upgrade the devices in a SRX Chassis Cluster using the ICU feature, if Junos Space Platform cannot connect to one of the devices in the SRX Chassis Cluster. To ensure that you upgrade both devices on the SRX Chassis Cluster successfully:

- Select the **Remove the package after successful installation** check box (in the **Common Deployment Options** section), **Reboot device after successful installation** check box (in the **Conventional Deployment Options** section), and the check box next to the **ISSU Deployment Options** section during the device image deployment.

To deploy device images:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Select the image that you want to deploy.

The selected image is highlighted.

3. Select **Deploy Device Image** from the Actions menu.

The Select Devices table at the top of the Deploy Image on Devices page displays the devices that are supported by the selected device image. For a description of the fields in this table, see [Table 46 on page 351](#).



Table 46: Select Devices Table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Image name	Name of the device image. (This field is above the devices table.)
MD5 Value	32-character hexadecimal number that is computed on the selected device image file, which is stored on the Junos Space server
Device Name	Identifier used for network communication between Junos Space Network Management Platform and the device running Junos OS.
IP Address	IP address of the device.
Platform	Model number of the device.
Serial Number	Serial number of the device chassis.
Software Version	Operating system firmware version running on the device.
Staged Status	Indicates whether the selected image is staged on the discovered device. This column displays either <b>Staged</b> (if the image is staged) or <b>Not Staged</b> (if the image is not yet staged).
Checksum Status	Indicates whether the device image on the Junos Space server and the device are the same: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Valid</b> means that the checksum values of the device image on the Junos Space server and the device match.</li> <li>• <b>Invalid</b> means that the checksum values of the device image on the Junos Space server and the device do not match.</li> <li>• <b>NA</b> means that the selected image is not staged on the device yet.</li> </ul>
Last Checksum Time	Time when the checksum was last verified. For a device in which the selected image is not staged yet, this column displays <b>NA</b> .
Domain	Domain to which the device belongs

4. Select the devices on which you want to deploy the device image by using one of the following selection modes—manually, based on tags, or by using a comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.

**TIP:**

Some points to consider when you select devices for deploying an image:

- Using a device in which the selected device image is already staged eliminates the time taken to load the device image on a device. However, if you select a device in which the image is not previously staged, then the deployment action stages the image first and then installs the image on the device. Use the **Staged** and **Not Staged** statuses on the **Staged Status** column to identify the devices in which the images are staged and not staged, respectively.

- If the **Last Checksum Time** value is way past the current time, it is better to verify the checksum before deploying the image so as to ensure that the image is valid. The deployment fails if the checksum values of the device image file on the Junos Space server and the device do not match. For more information about verifying the checksum, see [“Verifying the Checksum” on page 344](#).



**NOTE:** By default the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

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To select devices manually:

- a. Click the **Select Device Manually** option, if it is not selected previously.
- b. Select the devices on which you want to deploy the device image.  
The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected. The status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
- c. To select all devices, select the check box in the column header next to Device Name.

To select devices on the basis of tags:

- a. Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
- b. Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.
- c. Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.

To search for a specific tag, enter the first few letters of the tag name in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button. If a match is found, a suggestion is made, and you can select it.

As you select the tags, the total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears just above the device display table. For example, if there are six devices associated with the selected tags, then **6 items selected** is displayed.

The selected tags appear next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can click the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count decrements accordingly.

To select devices by using a CSV file:

- a. Select the **Select by CSV** option.
- b. Click **Browse** and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to deploy the device image.



**TIP:** For a sample CSV file, click the [Sample CSV](#) link. You are prompted to save the file. Save the file to your local system and open it by using an application, such as Microsoft Excel.

5. Select the **Show ISSU/ICU capable devices only** check box to display only those devices in which you can perform unified ISSU and ICU.
6. To specify different deployment options, select one or more of the check boxes in the **Common Deployment Options**, **Conventional Deployment Options**, **ISSU Deployment Options**, and **Advanced Options** sections.

See [Table 47 on page 353](#), [Table 48 on page 353](#), [Table 49 on page 354](#), and [Table 50 on page 355](#) for a description of the deployment options.



**NOTE:** When you perform a conventional upgrade of the device image on dual Routing Engines, the image is first deployed on the backup Routing Engine followed by the primary Routing Engine. If deployment fails on the backup Routing Engine, the device image is not deployed on the primary Routing Engine.

7. (Optional) To specify common deployment options, expand the **Common Deployment Options** section and select one or more check boxes. See [Table 47 on page 353](#) for a description of the common deployment options.

**Table 47: Common Deployment Options Descriptions**

Common Deployment Options	Description
Use image already downloaded to device	Use the device image that is staged on the device for deployment.
Archive data (Snapshot)	Collect and save device data and executable areas.
Remove the package after successful installation	Delete the device image from the device after successful installation of the device image.
Delete any existing image before download	Delete all device images with the same filename from the device before deploying the selected device image.

8. (Optional) To specify conventional deployment options, expand the **Conventional Deployment Options** section and select one or more check boxes. See [Table 48 on page 353](#) for a description of the conventional deployment options.

**Table 48: Conventional Deployment Options Descriptions**

Conventional Deployment Options	Description
Check compatibility with current configuration	Verifies device image compatibility with the current configuration of the device

Table 48: Conventional Deployment Options Descriptions (*continued*)

Conventional Deployment Options	Description
<b>Load succeeds if at least one statement is valid</b>	Ensures that the device image is loaded successfully even if only one of the statements is valid
<b>Reboot device after successful installation</b>	<p>Reboots the device after deployment is successful. If the device is down, Junos Space Network Management Platform waits for the device to come up before initiating the reboot. If the device is not up within 30 minutes, the Image Deployment Job is marked as failed.</p> <p>After rebooting the device, the status of the device is checked every five minutes to check whether the device is up.</p>
<b>Upgrade Backup Routing Engine only</b>	Deploys the image to only the backup Routing Engine
<b>Dual-Root Partitioning for SRX</b>	<p>Supports dual partition for SRX Series devices</p> <p>This check box is disabled for non-SRX Series devices.</p>

9. (Optional) To perform unified ISSU on a dual Routing Engine device, expand the **ISSU Deployment Options** section and select one or more of the check boxes. The ISSU option is enabled only if the selected device has a dual Routing Engine. Devices with dual Routing Engines contain the **Dual RE** term in the **Platform** column of the **Select Devices** table on the Deploy Images on Devices page.

See [Table 49 on page 354](#) for a description of the unified ISSU deployment options.

Table 49: Unified ISSU Deployment Options Descriptions

Unified ISSU Deployment Options	Description
<b>Upgrade the former Master with new image</b>	After the backup, the Routing Engine is rebooted with the new software package and a switchover occurs to make it the new primary Routing Engine; the former primary (new backup) Routing Engine is automatically upgraded. If you do not select this option, the former primary Routing Engine must be manually upgraded.
<b>Reboot the former Master after a successful installation</b>	The former primary (new backup) Routing Engine is rebooted automatically after being upgraded to the new software. If this option is not selected, you must manually reboot the former primary (new backup) Routing Engine.
<b>Save copies of the package files on the device</b>	Copies of the package files are retained on the device.

10. (Optional) To specify advanced deployment options, expand the **Advanced Options** and select one or more check boxes. See [Table 50 on page 355](#) for a description of the advanced deployment options. From this section, you can execute script bundles before and after image deployment.

Table 50: Advanced Deployment Options Descriptions

Advanced Deployment Options	Description
<b>Execute script bundle before image deployment (pre scripts)</b>	<p>Execute the script bundle that you have selected before deploying the device image. This ensures that the scripts in the selected script bundle are executed before the device image is installed on the device.</p> <p>After selecting a script bundle, you can configure the script parameters of the scripts within the script bundle (for instructions, see <a href="#">“Step-by-Step Procedure” on page 355</a>).</p>
<b>Select same pre script bundle for post script bundle</b>	<p>Execute the same script bundle on the device before and after device image deployment.</p> <p>This check box is disabled (grayed out) if you have not selected a script bundle on the <b>Execute script bundle before image deployment (pre scripts)</b> list.</p>
<b>Execute script bundle after image deployment (post scripts)</b>	<p>Execute the script bundle that you selected after deploying the device image. This ensures that the scripts in the selected script bundle is executed after the device image is installed on the device.</p> <p>After selecting a script bundle, you can configure the script parameters of the scripts within the script bundle (for instructions, see <a href="#">“Step-by-Step Procedure” on page 355</a>).</p> <p>If you selected the <b>Select same pre script bundle for post script bundle</b> check box, then the <b>Execute script bundle after image deployment (postscripsts)</b> check box is disabled because the postscript bundle is the same as the prescript bundle.</p>
<b>Deploy and Enable script bundle before execution</b>	<p>Deploy the selected script bundle, enable the scripts included in the script bundle, and then execute the script bundle on the device.</p> <p>This check box is disabled (grayed out) if you have not selected a script bundle on the <b>Execute script bundle before image deployment (pre scripts)</b> list or the <b>Execute script bundle after image deployment (post scripts)</b> list.</p>
<b>Disable scripts after execution</b>	<p>Execute the scripts on the script bundle on the device and then disable the scripts on the script bundle.</p> <p>You can enable the scripts at a later point of time (see <a href="#">“Enabling Scripts on Devices” on page 378</a>).</p>

To configure the script parameters of scripts included in the script bundle:

- a. Select the prescript or postscript bundle that you want to configure, using the respective lists.

If there are no script bundles listed, you can create script bundles using the Scripts workspace (see [“Creating a Script Bundle” on page 407](#)) and then reselect the script bundle during image deployment.

- b. Click the **Configure Scripts Parameters** link.

The Configure Script Bundle Parameters page appears. You can hover over the script parameters to view short descriptions about them.

- c. You can edit the value of script parameters by clicking the icon shown below before deploying the script bundle on the devices. The changes made to script parameters are saved only on the devices on which the script bundle is executed. The script

parameters in the script bundle in Junos Space Network Management Platform continues to reflect the original values.



- d. Click **Configure**.

Your changes are saved and the Deploy Image on Devices page appears.

11. (Optional) To schedule a time for deployment, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and use the lists to specify the date and time.

12. Click **Deploy**.

The selected image is deployed on the specified devices with the deployment options that you specified and an alert appears, displaying the job ID.



**NOTE:** You can monitor the progress of completion from the **Percent** column on the Job Management page.

To verify whether the image is deployed successfully, click the job ID link or navigate to the Job Management page and view the status of the job. If the job is a failure, you can double-click the job to view the reason for failure. The Device Image Action Details page displays the reason for failure in the **Description** column. However, if the image is deployed successfully, then this column displays information that is similar to the following text depending on the image and the device to which the image is deployed: **Image [12.3R1.7] to be deployed :jinstall-12.3R1.7-domestic-signed.tgz.**

**Gathered Routing Engine Information.**

**Package installed on backup RE.**

**Backup RE rebooted.**

**Gathered software version information from backup RE.**

**Package installed on master RE.**

**Master RE rebooted.**

**Gathered software version information.**

Also, you can export information from the Device Image Action Details page as a comma-separated values (CSV) file to your local file system.

To export data from the Device Image Action Details page to your local file system:

- a. Click **Export as CSV**.

You are prompted to save the file.

- b. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.

- c. After you save the file, to return to the Job Management page, click **OK** on the **Exporting Device Image Job** dialog box.

Use an application such as Microsoft Excel to open the downloaded file from your local system. If you are using Microsoft Excel, you can filter data in the Status column

to identify the devices on which the image deployment failed. See the associated Description column to understand the reasons for failure.

You can also view the result of deployment from the View Deploy Results page. See [“Viewing Device Image Deployment Results” on page 357](#).

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
- [Uploading Device Images to Junos Space on page 339](#)
- [Script Bundles Overview on page 337](#)

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## Viewing Device Image Deployment Results

You can view the results of device image deployment and also filter these results to display only the failures in deployment.

To view deployment results:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Click the **View Deployed Results** icon.

The View Deployed Results page appears, which displays the job ID, scheduled start time, name of the image, job description, scripts executed, actual start time, end time, and the results of the device images that you deployed on devices. The columns on this page can be displayed or hidden as required.

To display or hide a column:

- a. Click the down arrow to the right of any column heading.
- b. Select **Columns**.

A list with menu options corresponding to all the available column headings appears with a check box next to each heading. The check boxes for the headings that are displayed are selected; those that are hidden are not selected.

- c. Select or deselect the headings as desired.

The tabular view changes to reflect your choices.

3. (Optional) To view only the failures in deployment, select the **Show Failures** check box. By default, this check box is unselected.

If the check box is selected, then the View Deployed Results page displays only the deployment jobs that failed.

4. (Optional) To view more information about the status of a job:

- a. On the View Deployed Results page, select a job.
- b. On the **Results** column, click the **SUCCESS** or **FAILURE** link.

The Image Deploy Results page appears, displaying the following information:

- **Image Name**—Deployed image name
- **Job Id**—Deployment job ID
- **Result**—Indicates whether the deployment is a success or failure
- **Summary**—Deployment options that you selected while deploying the image
- **Hostname**—Device to which the image is deployed
- **Comment**—More information about the status of the job

Example text, which is displayed when a deployment job is a failure:

**Image [12.3R3.4] to be deployed: jinstall-ex-3300-12.3R3.4-domestic-signed.tgz**  
**Gathered Routing Engine Information.**  
**Failed to execute RPC request-package-add in 1024.134 seconds.**  
**Error message from Device: null**

Example text, which is displayed when a deployment job is a success:

**Image [11.4R7.5] to be deployed: junos-srx1k3k-11.4R7.5-domestic.tgz**  
**Completed copying file to the device.**  
**Package installed on device.**  
**Device rebooted.**  
**Gathered software version information.**

- c. (Optional) To determine whether the scripts that you chose to execute before and after image deployment were successfully executed, click the small arrow next to the hostname.

Two tables appear, which display a list of prescripts and postscripts and whether they were successfully executed.

- d. Click **Close** on the Image Deploy Results page to return to the View Deployed Results page.

5. Click the **Images** breadcrumb at the top of the View Deployed Results page to return to the Images page.

- Related Documentation**
- [Deploying Device Images on page 347](#)
  - [Staging Device Images on page 340](#)

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## Deleting Device Images

Using the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, you can delete device images from the Junos Space server as well as from devices in which they are staged.



To delete device images from the Junos Space server:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Select the images that you want to delete.

The selected images are highlighted.

3. Click the **Delete Device Images** icon.

The Delete Device Image dialog box appears and displays the image filename and the image version number. This dialog box might display a warning in scenarios where the image you are trying to delete is being staged or deployed on to devices.

4. Click **Delete** to confirm the deletion.

The selected images are deleted from Junos Space Network Management Platform and are no longer visible on the Images page.

After an image is successfully installed on a device, as an administrator, you may want to remove the staged image from the device for various reasons, such as to free space, to remove a corrupted image, and so on. You can perform this task from the Junos Space user interface on the following devices:

- BXOS
- EX Series
- JSRX Series
- M Series
- MX Series
- QF Series or QFX Series
- SSG Series
- All nodes in a cluster configuration
- Both Routing Engines in a dual Routing Engine device
- Virtual chassis

To delete device images from the devices on which they are staged:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Select the images that you want to delete.

The selected images are highlighted.

3. Select **Remove Staged Image from Device** from the Actions menu.

If the selected images are not staged on any of the devices, then Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following error message:

**None of the device(s) have all the selected image(s) staged.**

If there is at least one device on which the image is staged, then the Remove Staged Image from Device page appears. This page displays the devices on which the selected images are staged. Only the devices that are common to the images selected are displayed. For example, Image1 is staged on DeviceA and DeviceB, and Image2 is staged on DeviceA. When you select Image1 and Image2 for deletion, the Remove Staged Image from Device page displays only DeviceA. This is because only DeviceA is common to both Image1 and Image2.



**TIP:** Before you proceed to delete an image from the devices, ensure that the Image name field displays the name of the correct image that you want to delete. If the name of a different image is displayed, click the Images breadcrumb at the top of this page to return to the Images page and select the correct image.

Use the information in [Table 51 on page 360](#) to select devices from which you want to delete the image.

**Table 51: Remove Image from Staged Devices Page Information**

Fields	Description
<b>Device Image name(s)</b>	Name of the image that you want to delete from the devices. If you select multiple images to delete, then the names of all selected images are displayed.
<b>IP Address</b>	IP address of the device on which the selected image is staged.  You can sort the data in ascending or descending order.
<b>Platform</b>	Platform of the device, such as MX480, MX320, MX960, and so on.  You can sort the data in ascending or descending order.
<b>Software Version</b>	Version of software running on the device, such as 12.3R2.5, 11.2R3.3, and so on.  You can sort the data in ascending or descending order.

4. Select the devices from which you want to delete the image by using one of the following selection modes—manually, based on tags, or by using a comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

To select devices manually:

- a. Click the **Select Device Manually** option, if it is not selected previously.
- b. Select the devices from which you want to delete the device image.

The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected. The status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.

- c. To select all devices, select the check box in the column header next to Host Name.

To select devices on the basis of tags:

- a. Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
- b. Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.
- c. Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.

To search for a specific tag, enter the first few letters of the tag name in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button. If a match is found, a suggestion is made and you can select it.

As you select the tags, the total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears just above the device display table. For example, if there are six devices associated with the selected tags, then **6 items selected** is displayed. However, no devices may be listed if the image is not staged on the devices that are associated with your selected tags.

The selected tags appear next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count decrements accordingly.

To select devices using a CSV file:

- a. Select the **Select by CSV** option.
- b. Click **Browse** and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to deploy the device image.



**TIP:** For a sample CSV file, click the **Sample CSV** link. You are prompted to save the file. Save the file to your local system and open it by using an application such as Microsoft Excel.

5. (Optional) Schedule the delete operation to occur at a later time.

- Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box to specify a later start date and time for the delete operation.
- Clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default) to initiate the delete operation as soon as you click Remove.

6. Click **Remove**.



**NOTE:**

- When you delete the jinstall image, the corresponding jbundle image, if any, is also deleted from the `/var/tmp` folder on the device.
- On devices with dual Routing Engines, the image is deleted from both Routing Engines. That is, if the image is deleted from the master Routing Engine, then the image is deleted from the backup Routing Engine as well.

The image is deleted from the selected devices and an alert appears, displaying the job ID. To verify whether the image is deleted successfully, click the job ID link or navigate to the Job Management page and view the status of the job. If the job is a failure, you can double-click the job to view the reason for failure. The Job Details page appears, which displays the reason for failure in the **Description** column.

Also, you can export information from the Job Details page as a CSV file to your local file system.

To export data from the Job Details page as a CSV file to your local file system:

a. Click **Export as CSV**.

You are prompted to save the file.

b. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.

c. After you save the file, to return to the Job Management page, click the [X] icon on the **Exporting Device Image Job** dialog box.

When you delete a device image from a device, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

**Related Documentation**

- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
- [Deploying Device Images on page 347](#)
- [Staging Device Images on page 340](#)

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## Modifying Device Image Details

Junos Space Network Management Platform enables you to add and modify the description of a device image and also to modify the series that the device image supports.

To modify the parameters of a device image:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Select the image that you want to modify. The selected image is highlighted.
3. Click the **Modify Device Image** icon.

The Modify Device Image dialog box appears.

4. To modify the series, use the **Series** list and specify the series that the selected device image supports.

The platforms that are part of the selected series are automatically displayed in the **Platforms** field and cannot be modified.

5. To add or modify the description, you can use a maximum of 256 characters within the **Description** box.
6. Click **Modify**.

Your changes are saved. These changes can be viewed on the device image detail and summary view.

- Related Documentation**
- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
  - [Deploying Device Images on page 347](#)
  - [Deleting Device Images on page 358](#)

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## Viewing and Deleting MD5 Validation Results

Using Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can validate completeness of a device image that is staged on devices. If the checksum values of a device image file on the Junos Space server and the device match, then there is a high probability that the images are the same. For more information about verifying the checksum, see [“Verifying the Checksum” on page 344](#). The result of this validation appears on the Validation Results page. From this page you can view and delete the validation results.

- [Viewing the MD5 Validation Results on page 363](#)
- [Deleting the MD5 Validation Results on page 365](#)

### Viewing the MD5 Validation Results

The MD5 validation results indicate whether the device image that is staged on a device is completely transferred to the device or not. The result also indicates whether the device image is not present on the selected devices.

To view the MD5 validation results:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page displays the list of device images.

2. Select a device image.
3. Select **MD5 Validation Result** from the Actions menu.

The MD5 Validation Result page displays the results of verification tasks.

[Table 52 on page 364](#) describes the Validation Results page.

**Table 52: Validation Results Page Field Descriptions**

Field Name	Description
Device image name	Name of the device image selected for verifying the checksum.
Device name	Name of the devices on which the device images are verified.
Action	Name of the action performed.
Checksum Result	Result of the verification.
Remarks	Observations made during the verification. For example, "Validation Failed."
Verification Time	Time at which you initiated verification by selecting <b>Verify Image on Devices</b> from the Actions menu

You can export the data from the Validation Results page as a CSV file to your local file system.

To export the data from the Validation Results page as a CSV file to your local file system:

1. Click **Export to CSV** from the Actions menu.  
You are prompted to save the file.
2. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.
3. After you save the file, to return to the MD5 Validation Result page, click the [X] icon on the **Exporting Validation Results** dialog box.

Navigate to the location where you saved the file and open the file by using an application such as Microsoft Excel. If you are opening this file as an Excel workbook, then filter the data for the **Failed** status in the **Checksum Result** column to identify devices on which the images are not staged completely. The **Device Image Name** column displays the images that are not staged completely.

## Deleting the MD5 Validation Results

To delete the MD5 validation results:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Images**.

The Images page appears.

2. Select a device image.
3. Select **MD5 Validation Result** from the Actions menu.

The MD5 Validation Result page displays the results of all verification tasks.

4. Select the results that you want to delete.
5. Select **Delete Validation Results** from the Actions menu.

The **Delete Validation Results** dialog box displays the selected results.

6. Click **Delete** to confirm.

The selected results are removed from Junos Space Network Management Platform.

### Related Documentation

- [Device Images Overview on page 327](#)
- [Staging Device Images on page 340](#)
- [Verifying the Checksum on page 344](#)





## CHAPTER 34

# Configuration: Scripts

- [Modifying a Script on page 367](#)
- [Modifying Script Types on page 370](#)
- [Comparing Script Versions on page 370](#)
- [Deleting Scripts on page 371](#)
- [Staging Scripts on Devices on page 372](#)
- [Viewing Device Association of Scripts on page 375](#)
- [Verifying the Checksum of Scripts on Devices on page 376](#)
- [Enabling Scripts on Devices on page 378](#)
- [Disabling Scripts on Devices on page 381](#)
- [Disabling Scripts on Devices on page 383](#)
- [Removing Scripts from Devices on page 386](#)
- [Executing Scripts on Devices on page 389](#)
- [Viewing Execution Results on page 392](#)
- [Importing Scripts on page 393](#)

### Modifying a Script

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You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to modify the script type, script contents, and the script version to the latest version of the script. You can also add your comments to the details of a script. When you modify a script, the script is saved as the latest version by default. Junos Space Network Management Platform modifies both the associated and unassociated scripts. To modify the script type for multiple scripts, see [“Modifying Script Types” on page 370](#).

You can modify and save the script to the Junos Space Network Management Platform database without staging the modified (or the latest) script on the devices. When you do not stage the latest version, the older script continues to exist in the devices on which it was previously staged. To combine saving and staging the modified script, use the **Save & Stage** action instead of **Save & Exit** on the Junos Space GUI.

To modify a script:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the script that you want to modify.
3. Select **Modify Script** from the shortcut menu.

The **Modify Script** page displays the details of the script.

4. You can modify the script type, version, script contents, and the comments about the script. Script type will be disabled if it is associated to any device.

If you have multiple versions of the script, select the correct version of the script from the **Version** list to modify the script. By default, the latest version of the script is displayed. The changes that you make are saved as the latest version of the script.

5. Perform one of the following tasks:

- Click **Cancel** if you do not want to make any changes to the script.

You are returned to the Scripts page.

- Click **Save & Exit** to save the changes to the script and exit the Modify Script page. The script is saved as the latest version on the Junos Space database.

You are returned to the Scripts page.

- Click **Save & Stage** to save the changes to the script as the latest version in the Junos Space database and to stage the latest version of the script on devices.

The Stage Script on Device(s) page appears, which displays a list of all the associated devices.



**TIP:** If you do not see any devices listed, it means that no previous version of the script is associated with any of the devices. First, stage the script by using the **Stage Scripts on Devices** task from the Actions menu and then modify and stage the modified script by using the **Modify Script** task.

1. Select the devices on which you want the modified script to be staged, by using one of the following selection modes—manually or on the basis of tags. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the other is disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select by Device** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed. If you have tagged any of the devices and you want only those tagged devices with which the scripts are associated to be displayed, choose the **Select by tags** option.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select by Device** option and select the devices on which you want to stage the modified script. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you have selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
  - To select all the devices, select the check box in the column header next to Host Name.
- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
  - The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
  - The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count in the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

2. (Optional) To schedule a time for staging the script, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify the date and time when you want the script to be staged.
3. Click **OK** on the Stage Script on Device(s) page.

You are returned to the Scripts page. If the modification of the script is successful, the **Latest Revision** column on this page displays the latest and updated script version number.

For troubleshooting, see the following log: `/var/log/jboss/server.log`. No audit logs are generated for this task.

To verify whether the latest script version is successfully staged on devices:

1. On the Scripts page, select the script (if it is not selected).

Typically, the script remains selected on the Scripts page when you are returned to this page after the modification of the script.

2. Select **View Associated Devices** from the Actions menu.

The View Associated Device page appears. If the staging is successful, then the version numbers on the **Latest Version** and **Staged Version** columns must match.

To return to the Scripts page, click **Scripts** on the breadcrumb.

- Related Documentation**
- [Staging Scripts on Devices on page 372](#)
  - [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

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## Modifying Script Types

Using Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can modify the script type of multiple scripts simultaneously.

To modify the script type:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the script whose script type you want to modify.
3. Select **Modify Scripts Type** from the Actions menu. This action is disabled if the selected script is associated with any device.  
The **Modify Scripts Type** dialog box displays the details of the script.
4. Use the **Bulk Actions** list to select a common script type for all scripts. To modify script types of individual scripts, click the value list in the **Script Type** column heading to make your changes.
5. Click **Apply**.  
Your changes are saved and the Scripts page appears.
6. (Optional) To verify, double-click the script that you modified and view the script type.

- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing Script Details on page 419](#)
  - [Staging Scripts on Devices on page 372](#)

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## Comparing Script Versions

Using Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can compare two scripts and view their differences. This comparison can be done with two different scripts or between the same scripts of different versions.

To compare scripts:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the script that you want to compare.
3. Select **Compare Script Versions** from the Actions menu.

The **Compare Scripts** dialog box appears.

4. Use the **Source script** and **Target script** lists to select the scripts that you want to compare.
5. Use the **Version** lists to specify the versions of the source and target scripts that you have selected.
6. Click **Compare**.

The differences between the scripts are displayed. Use the **Next Diff** and **Prev Diff** buttons to navigate to the next change or the previous change, respectively.

The differences between the two scripts are represented using three different colors:

- Green—The green lines represent the changes that appear only in the source script.
- Blue—The blue lines represent the changes that appear only in the target script.
- Purple—The purple lines represent the changes that are different between the two scripts.

Next to the **Next Diff** and **Prev Diff** buttons, the total number of differences, the number of differences in the source script, the number of differences in the target script, and the number of changes are displayed.

7. Click **Close** or **X** to close the window and return to the Compare Scripts page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Modifying a Script on page 367](#)
- [Staging Scripts on Devices on page 372](#)
- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

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## Deleting Scripts

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to delete the scripts that you import into the Junos Space server. When you delete a script, all versions of that script and the checksum verification results associated with that script are deleted.

To delete scripts:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the scripts that you want to delete.



**NOTE:** Only the scripts that are not associated with any of the devices can be deleted. You need to remove scripts from the device before deleting the scripts from Junos Space Network Management Platform. When you delete a script, all versions of that script and the checksum verification results associated with that script are deleted.

3. Click the **Delete Scripts** icon.

You receive a confirmation message that the scripts will be deleted. If you have not removed scripts from the device before deleting the scripts from Junos Space Network Management Platform, you receive an action failure message.

The **Delete Device Scripts** dialog box lists the scripts that you chose for deletion.

4. Click **Confirm** on the Delete Device Scripts dialog box.

The selected scripts are deleted and the **Jobs** dialog box displays a job ID link. You can click the link to view the status of the delete operation on the Job Management page.

If the deletion of the script fails, you can find out the reason for failure by double-clicking the row containing the job on the Job Management page. The Job Details page appears and displays the reason for failure in the **Description** column. However, if the script is deleted successfully, then the Job Details page displays the following information in this column:

**Script deleted successfully**

The Job Details page supports sorting of data in all columns in ascending or descending order.

5. Click **Cancel** on the Delete Device Scripts dialog box to return to the Scripts page.

**Related Documentation**

- [Modifying a Script on page 367](#)

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## Staging Scripts on Devices

Junos Space Network Management Platform enables you to stage a single script or multiple scripts on one device or multiple devices simultaneously. Staging a script enables you to hold a script on a device, ready to be executed when required. When you select scripts that are previously staged on one or more devices from the Scripts page, then the GUI lists only the devices that are not associated with any of the selected script and the devices with older versions of the selected scripts. This listing of the devices allows you

to associate scripts with new devices and also upgrade scripts to the latest version on already associated devices.

To stage a script on devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page appears.

2. Select the scripts that you want to stage on one or more devices. The selected scripts are highlighted.
3. Select **Stage Scripts on Devices** from the Actions menu.

The Stage Scripts on Device(s) page appears, which displays:

- A list of the selected scripts and the latest version of the script. By default, the latest version of the script is staged on the selected devices. However, to stage a previous version of the script, select the suitable version from the drop-down list below the **Version** column.
  - A list of the Junos Space Network Management Platform devices that are not associated with any of the selected scripts and also the devices with the older versions of the selected scripts
4. (Optional) Keep the **Enable Scripts on Devices** check box selected if you want the scripts to be enabled and ready to be executed when you stage them on devices from Junos Space Network Management Platform. Clear this check box if you want the scripts to be disabled on the devices.
  5. (Optional) To include the devices on which the selected scripts are already staged (or with which the selected scripts are associated), select the **Show existing Staged Devices** check box. Typically, Junos Space Network Management Platform displays a list of devices that are not associated with any of the selected scripts.
  6. Select the devices to stage the selected script.

You can select devices by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using a comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select Device Manually** option and select the devices on which you want to stage the script. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
  - To select all devices, select the check box in the column header next to the Host Name column.

- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on the devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.



**NOTE:** If no tags are displayed, then it means that none of the devices are tagged with any tag. You need to tag the devices first on the Device Management page before you can use the **Select by Tags** option.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
  - The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
  - The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count on the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option on the Stage Scripts on Device(s) page.
  - Click **Browse** to navigate to the file location in your local system and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to stage the script.



**NOTE:** For a sample CSV file, click the **View Sample CSV** link.

7. (Optional) To schedule a time for staging the device image, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and use the lists to specify the date and time.
8. Click **Stage**. The script is staged on the selected device or devices. The Stage Scripts Information dialog box displays the job ID.
9. Perform one of the following actions on the Stage Scripts Information dialog box:
  - To verify the status of this job, click the job ID on this dialog box.



The Job Management page appears. Double-click the job pertaining to the staging operation. The Script Management Job Status page appears and the **Description** column on this page displays whether or not the script is staged successfully and reasons for failure (if staging of the script had failed).

- Click **OK** to go back to the Scripts page.

On the Scripts page, click **View** in the **Associations** column of that staged script to view the details of the Script - Device association, which includes script name, latest version number of the script, type of the script, . If you need to view the associated devices for multiple scripts, see [“Viewing Device Association of Scripts” on page 375](#).

On the Job Management page, you can export details about staging of a script as a comma-separated values (CSV) file to your local file system:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page appears.

2. Double-click the job pertaining to the staging operation.

The Script Management Job Status page appears.

3. Click **Export as CSV**.

You are prompted to save the file.

4. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.

5. After you save the file, to return to the Job Management page, click **OK** on the **Exporting Script Job** dialog box.

Use an application such as Microsoft Excel to open the downloaded file from your local system.

#### Related Documentation

- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)
- [Viewing Device Association of Scripts on page 375](#)

## Viewing Device Association of Scripts

You can view the details of multiple scripts that are staged to a Junos device or multiple devices using Junos Space Network Management Platform. The script-device association can be viewed from the Scripts landing page by selecting one or more scripts. Clicking **View** in the **Associations** column on the Scripts page displays the associated devices for a single script.

To view devices that are associated with scripts:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page appears.

2. Select a script.



**NOTE:** Make sure that the script is previously staged to the devices using Junos Space Network Management Platform.

3. Select **View Associated Devices** from the Actions menu.

The View Associated Devices page appears with valid Script - Device(s) association details, which includes script name, script type, IP address, platform, software version, correct staged script version, latest script version, domain, and activation status.

4. Click **Back** to go back to the **Scripts** page.

- Related Documentation**
- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)
  - [Staging Scripts on Devices on page 372](#)

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## Verifying the Checksum of Scripts on Devices

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A script that is transferred to a device can be corrupt. Verifying the checksum of the scripts that use Junos Space Network Management Platform ensures that the transferred script is not corrupt. Junos Space Network Management Platform enables you to verify the checksum of multiple scripts that are deployed on the devices.

When you verify scripts that have multiple versions, the latest version of selected scripts are verified with the version of the script that is available on the device. If the version of the script present on the device does not match the version that it is compared with, you will receive an error message.

To verify the checksum of a script:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the script whose checksum you want to verify.

3. From the Actions menu, select **Verify Scripts on Devices**.

The Verify Checksum of Scripts on Device(s) dialog box appears.

4. Select the devices that have the script deployed on them, by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using the comma-separated

values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select by Device** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select by Device** option and select the devices that have the script deployed on them. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
  - To select all the devices, select the check box in the column header next to Host Name.

- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made, and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
  - The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
  - The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count in the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option.
  - Click **Select by CSV** and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to deploy the device image.

For a sample CSV file, click the **Sample CSV** link.

5. To schedule a time for verification, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and use the lists to specify the date and time when you want the script to be verified.

6. Click **Verify Checksum**.

The result of this verification appears, and a **Jobs** dialog box displays a job ID link.

Perform one of the following actions on the jobs dialog box:

- Click the job ID link to view the status of the verification operation on the Jobs page.
- Click **Cancel** on the jobs dialog box to return to the Scripts page.

To display the checksum verification results, see "[Viewing Verification Results](#)" on page 420.

**Related Documentation**

- [Enabling Scripts on Devices on page 378](#)

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## Enabling Scripts on Devices

After you stage scripts on devices, you can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to enable these scripts on one or more devices simultaneously.

When you enable scripts that use Junos Space Network Management Platform, depending on the type of script, an appropriate configuration is added on the device. For example, for a file named `bgp-active.slax`, the configuration added to the device is as follows:

- For a commit script:  
Example:  
`[edit]`  
`user@host# set system scripts commit file bgp-active.slax`
- For an op script:  
Example:  
`[edit]`  
`user@host# set system scripts op file bgp-active.slax`
- For an event script:  
Example:  
`[edit]`  
`user@host# set system scripts event file bgp-active.slax`



**CAUTION:** If the filename of the selected script matches that of any script present on the device, then the script on the device is enabled regardless of its contents.

---

To enable scripts on devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select one or more scripts that you want to enable on devices.
3. Select **Enable Scripts on Devices** from the Actions menu.

The Enable Scripts on Device(s) page appears. If the selected scripts are already enabled on the devices, then Junos Space displays the following message instead of the Enable Scripts on Device(s) page:

**Device(s) having all the selected staged script(s) already have them in enabled state.**



**NOTE:**

- This operation does not list devices that are not associated with scripts. It also does not list the devices for which the script is in an enabled state already.
- If you select multiple scripts, then devices that are commonly associated with all the selected scripts are only displayed.

4. Select the devices on which you want the script to be enabled, by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using the comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select Device Manually** option and select the devices on which you want to enable the device script. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you have selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
  - To select all the devices, select the check box in the column header next to the Host Name column.
- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.



**NOTE:** If no tags are displayed, then it means that none of the devices are tagged with any tag. You need to tag the devices first on the Device Management page before you can use the **Select by Tags** option.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made, and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
- The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
- The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count in the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option.
  - Click **Browse** to navigate to the file location in your local system and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to enable the script.



**NOTE:** For a sample CSV file, click the [View Sample CSV](#) link.

5. (Optional) To schedule a time for enabling the script, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify the date and time when you want the script to be enabled.
6. Click **Enable**.

The selected scripts are enabled on the devices, and the Enable Scripts Information dialog box displays a link to the job ID.

Perform one of the following actions on the Enable Scripts Information dialog box:

- Click the job ID link to view the status of this task on the Job Management page.

The Job Management page appears. Double-click the job pertaining to the enabling operation. The Script Management Job Status page appears and the **Description** column on this page displays whether or not the script is enabled successfully on the devices and reasons for failure (if enabling of the script had failed).

- Click **OK** to return to the Scripts page.

On the Job Management page, you can export details about enabling of a script as a comma-separated values (CSV) file to your local file system:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page appears.

2. Double-click the job pertaining to the script enabling operation.

The Script Management Job Status page appears.

3. Click **Export as CSV**.

You are prompted to save the file.

4. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.

5. After you save the file, to return to the Job Management page, click **OK** on the **Exporting Script Job** dialog box.

Use an application such as Microsoft Excel to open the downloaded file from your local system.

**Related Documentation**

- [Executing Scripts on Devices on page 389](#)

## Disabling Scripts on Devices

After you deploy scripts on devices, you can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to disable these scripts on one or more devices simultaneously.

When you disable scripts using Junos Space Network Management Platform, the configuration added on the device is similar to the following:

For example, for a file named `bgp-active.slax`, the configuration added is:

```
user@host# delete system scripts commit file bgp-active.slax
```



**CAUTION:** If the filename of the selected script matches that of any script present on the device, then the script on the device is disabled regardless of its contents.

To disable scripts on devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select one or more scripts that you want to disable on devices.
3. Select **Disable Scripts on Devices** from the Actions menu.

**NOTE:**

- This operation lists only the associated devices by default. Also, the associated devices should have the script in enabled state.

The Disable Scripts on Device(s) page appears. If the selected scripts are already disabled on the devices, then Junos Space displays the following message instead of the Disable Scripts on Device(s) page:

**Device(s) having all the selected staged script(s) already have them in disabled state.**

4. Select the devices on which you want the script to be disabled, by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using the comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select Device Manually** option and select the devices on which you want to disable the script. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
  - To select all devices, select the check box in the column header next to the Host Name column.
- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on the devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.



**NOTE:** If no tags are displayed, then it means that none of the devices are tagged with any tag. You need to tag the devices first on the Device Management page before you can use the **Select by Tags** option.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.



- The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
- The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count on the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option on the Disable Scripts on Device(s) page.
  - Click **Browse** to navigate to the file location in your local system and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to disable the script.



**NOTE:** For a sample CSV file, click the [View Sample CSV](#) link.

5. (Optional) To schedule a time for disabling the script, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify the date and time when you want the script to be disabled.
6. Click **Disable**. If the **Disable** button is disabled, it means that you have not selected any devices. First, select the devices in which you want to disable the scripts.

The selected scripts are disabled on the devices, and the Disable Scripts Information dialog box displays a link to the job ID.

7. Perform one of the following actions on the Disable Scripts Information dialog box:
  - To verify the status of this job, click the job ID on this dialog box.

The Job Management page appears. Double-click the job pertaining to the disabling operation. The Script Management Job Status page appears and the **Description** column on this page displays whether or not the script is disabled successfully and reasons for failure (if disabling of the script had failed).

- Click **OK** to go back to the Scripts page.

**Related Documentation** • [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

## Disabling Scripts on Devices

After you deploy scripts on devices, you can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to disable these scripts on one or more devices simultaneously.

When you disable scripts using Junos Space Network Management Platform, the configuration added on the device is similar to the following:

For example, for a file named `bgp-active.slax`, the configuration added is:  
**user@host# delete system scripts commit file bgp-active.slax**



**CAUTION:** If the filename of the selected script matches that of any script present on the device, then the script on the device is disabled regardless of its contents.

To disable scripts on devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select one or more scripts that you want to disable on devices.
3. Select **Disable Scripts on Devices** from the Actions menu.



**NOTE:**

- This operation lists only the associated devices by default. Also, the associated devices should have the script in enabled state.

The Disable Scripts on Device(s) page appears. If the selected scripts are already disabled on the devices, then Junos Space displays the following message instead of the Disable Scripts on Device(s) page:

**Device(s) having all the selected staged script(s) already have them in disabled state.**

4. Select the devices on which you want the script to be disabled, by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using the comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select Device Manually** option and select the devices on which you want to disable the script. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
  - To select all devices, select the check box in the column header next to the Host Name column.
- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on the devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.



**NOTE:** If no tags are displayed, then it means that none of the devices are tagged with any tag. You need to tag the devices first on the Device Management page before you can use the **Select by Tags** option.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
- The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
- The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count on the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option on the Disable Scripts on Device(s) page.
  - Click **Browse** to navigate to the file location in your local system and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to disable the script.



**NOTE:** For a sample CSV file, click the **View Sample CSV** link.

5. (Optional) To schedule a time for disabling the script, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify the date and time when you want the script to be disabled.
6. Click **Disable**. If the **Disable** button is disabled, it means that you have not selected any devices. First, select the devices in which you want to disable the scripts.

The selected scripts are disabled on the devices, and the Disable Scripts Information dialog box displays a link to the job ID.

7. Perform one of the following actions on the Disable Scripts Information dialog box:
  - To verify the status of this job, click the job ID on this dialog box.

The Job Management page appears. Double-click the job pertaining to the disabling operation. The Script Management Job Status page appears and the **Description** column on this page displays whether or not the script is disabled successfully and reasons for failure (if disabling of the script had failed).

- Click **OK** to go back to the Scripts page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

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## Removing Scripts from Devices

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You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to remove the scripts from the devices. The **Remove Script from Devices** option lists only the devices that are currently associated with the selected scripts. If you select multiple scripts, then the devices that are associated with all the scripts are only displayed on the Remove Scripts from Device(s) page.



**CAUTION:** If the filename of the selected script matches that of any script present on the device, then the script on the device is removed regardless of its contents.

To remove scripts from devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the script that you want to remove from the device.
3. Right-click your selection or use the Actions menu, and select **Remove Scripts from Devices**.

The Remove Scripts from Device(s) dialog box appears and it displays the devices the script is associated with.

4. Select the devices from which you want the script to be removed, by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using the comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed. For multiple selection, only commonly associated devices are listed.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select Device Manually** option and select the device(s) that have the script deployed on them. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.

- To select all the devices, select the check box in the column header next to the Host Name column.
- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.



**NOTE:** If no tags are displayed, then it means that none of the devices are tagged with any tag. You need to tag the devices first on the Device Management page before you can use the **Select by Tags** option.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made, and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
  - The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
  - The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count in the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option.
  - Click **Browse** to navigate to the file location in your local system and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices from which you want to remove the script.



**NOTE:** For a sample CSV file, click the [View Sample CSV link](#).

5. Select the **Force Remove** check box to remove the script-device association from Junos Space Network Management Platform even if it is unable to remove the scripts from the devices due to connectivity issues. You need to turn this option on before

you remove the scripts. The script-device association is removed regardless of whether this operation has failed or not.

6. Click **Remove**.

The script is removed from the selected devices, and the Remove Scripts Information dialog box appears, which displays a job ID link.

Perform one of the following actions on the Remove Scripts Information dialog box:

- Click the job ID link to view the status of the script removal operation on the Job Management page.

The Job Management page appears. Double-click the job pertaining to the removal operation. The Script Management Job Status page appears and the **Description** column on this page displays whether or not the script is removed successfully and reasons for failure (if the removal of the script had failed).

- Click **OK** to return to the Scripts page.

On the **Scripts** page, click **View** listed in the **Associations** column of those scripts, one by one. The **View Associated Devices** page is displayed with the script-device association details removed for those scripts that are removed from devices.

If the removal of the script fails, you can find out the reason for failure by double-clicking the row containing the job on the Job Management page. The Job Details page appears and displays the reason for failure in the **Description** column. However, if the script is removed successfully, then the Job Details page displays the following information in this column:

**Script removed successfully from the devices**

The Job Details page supports sorting of data in all columns in ascending or descending order.

On the Job Management page, you can export details about the removal of a script as a comma-separated values (CSV) file to your local file system:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page appears.

2. Double-click the job pertaining to the removal of scripts.

The Script Management Job Status page appears.

3. Click **Export as CSV**.

You are prompted to save the file.

4. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.

5. After you save the file, to return to the Job Management page, click **OK** on the **Exporting Script Job** dialog box.

Use an application such as Microsoft Excel to open the downloaded file from your local system.

- Related Documentation**
- [Staging Scripts on Devices on page 372](#)
  - [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

## Executing Scripts on Devices

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to trigger the execution of op scripts on one or more devices simultaneously. Commit and event scripts are automatically activated after they are enabled. Commit scripts are triggered every time a commit is called on the device and event scripts are triggered every time an event occurs on the device or at a specific time, if a time is specified.



**CAUTION:** If the filename of the selected script matches that of any script present on the device, then the script on the device is executed regardless of its contents.

To execute an op script on devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the op script that you want to execute on a device.
3. Select **Execute Script on Devices** from the Actions menu. This option is enabled only when the script is staged and is in the enabled state.

The Execute Script on Device(s) page appears. If the selected script is already disabled on the devices, then Junos Space displays the following message instead of the Execute Scripts on Device(s) page:

**Disabled script cannot be executed.**

By default, this page lists the devices on which the latest version of the script is staged. If no devices are listed, it means that the latest version of the script is not staged yet. If you have staged the previous versions of the script, select one of the staged versions from the **Version** list. The page displays the list of devices on which this version of the script is staged.



**NOTE:** A quick way to find out which version of the script is staged, click **View** in the Associations column on the Scripts page. The Staged Version column provides you with this information.

4. Select the devices on which you want the script to be executed, by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using a comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select Device Manually** option and select the device(s) that have the script deployed on them. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
  - To select all the devices, select the check box in the column header next to the Host Name column.
- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.



**NOTE:** If no tags are displayed, then it means that none of the devices are tagged with any tag. You need to tag the devices first on the Device Management page before you can use the **Select by Tags** option.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
  - The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
  - The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count in the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option.
  - Click **Browse** to navigate to the file location in your local system and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to deploy the device image.





**NOTE:** For a sample CSV file, click the [View Sample CSV](#) link.

5. (Optional) To specify values for the parameters for script execution, click **Value**.
6. (Optional) To schedule a time to execute the script, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify the date and time when you want the script to be executed.
7. Click **Execute**.

The selected scripts are executed on the devices, and the Execute Script Information dialog box displays a link to the job ID.

8. Perform one of the following actions on the Stage Scripts Information dialog box:
  - To verify the status of this job, click the job ID on this dialog box.  
 Double-click the task to view the Script Management Job status page. Click the **View Results** link in the **Description** column to view the results of script execution. The Script Execution Job Results page allows you to read and understand the script execution results. Click the [X] icon to close this page.
  - Click **OK** to go back to the Scripts page.

You can export details about the execution of a script as a comma-separated values (CSV) file to your local file system:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page appears.

2. Double-click the job pertaining to the script execution operation.

The Script Management Job Status page appears.

3. Click **Export as CSV**.

You are prompted to save the file.

4. Click **OK** on the File Save dialog box to save the file to your local file system.
5. After you save the file, to return to the Job Management page, click **OK** on the **Exporting Script Job** dialog box.

Use an application such as Microsoft Excel to open the downloaded file from your local system. Typically, you can view the script output on the Description column on this file.

You can view the script execution from the Device Management page (Devices > Device Management) by selecting one or more devices and selecting **View Script Executions** from the shortcut menu (Devices > Device Management > Select a device > Device Inventory). This option displays only the results of any op scripts executed on the device and not the commit or event scripts.

- Related Documentation**
- [Enabling Scripts on Devices on page 378](#)
  - [Executing Scripts on Devices Locally with JUISE on page 103](#)

## Viewing Execution Results

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to trigger the execution of op script on one or more devices simultaneously. You can also view the execution result of the script.

To view the execution results:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The **Scripts** page appears.

2. Click the **View Execution Results** icon.

The **View Execution Results** page appears. This page displays the execution history that includes script version, host name, script name, execution status, job result, execution start time and end time.

The fields Host Name, Script Name, Version, and Status have the drop down list enabled with the filter option, which has an input field wherein you can enter the filter criteria. If you apply the filters, the table contents display only the values that match the filter criteria. The fields Results, Execution Start Time, and Execution End Time do not support the filter option.

[Table 53 on page 392](#) describes the information that appears on the View Execution Results page.

**Table 53: View Execution Results Page Fields Description**

Field	Description
Host Name	Name of the device in which the script is executed
Script Name	Name of the script
Version	Executed version of script
Status	Script execution job status
Results	Contains a link to view the script execution results
Execution Start Time	The time at which the execution of the script started
Execution End Time	The time at which the execution of the script ended

3. Click the **View** link under the **Results** column to view the detailed execution results.

The Script Execution Job Results dialog box appears and displays the results of the script execution.

- Related Documentation**
- [Executing Scripts on Devices on page 389](#)
  - [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

## Importing Scripts

Using Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can import a single script or multiple scripts (the maximum is 680) at a time to the Junos Space server by clicking the **Import Script** icon. To import scripts, you must first save the scripts on the local file system of your workstation or client, ensure that they are of .slax or .xsl format, and also ensure that they are commit, operation (op), or event scripts.

After importing scripts, you can perform the following tasks:

- View script contents
- Modify script
- Delete scripts
- Enable and disable scripts on devices
- Execute script on devices
- View execution results
- Remove scripts from devices
- Stage scripts on devices
- Compare scripts versions
- Export scripts
- Modify scripts type
- View associated devices
- View verification results
- Verify the checksum of scripts
- Tag and untag scripts, view the scripts that are tagged, delete private tags

Prior to Junos 9.0, event scripts and op scripts were saved in op directory and enabled under system scripts op hierarchy. However, beginning from Junos 9.0, event scripts are saved in event directory, and enabled under event-script hierarchy.



**NOTE:** If you want to import multiple scripts at a time, use the Firefox or Chrome Web browser. Currently, Internet Explorer does not support selection of multiple files. In addition, note that two scripts with the same name cannot be imported into Junos Space server.

To import scripts to Junos Space Network Management Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page appears.

2. Click the **Import Script** icon.

The Import Script page appears.

3. On the Import Script page, click the Add Device Scripts icon. The Add Device Scripts page appears.
4. Click **Browse**. The file upload dialog box displays the directories and folders on your local file system.
5. Select the script or scripts that you want to import (you can select a maximum of 680 scripts at a time), and click **Open**.
6. Click **Add Script(s)** to upload the scripts, or click **Cancel** if you want to go back to the **Import Script** page.



**NOTE:** When you upload multiple scripts, the files are saved on the Junos Space server in the temporary directory `/var/cache/jboss/Script_temp`, where temporary session folders are created and deleted. If you do not log out of Junos Space Network Management Platform using the **Log Out** button, the temporary session folders are deleted after 30 minutes.

If the selected scripts are valid, they are displayed on the Import Script page. If the selected scripts are invalid, you get a failure notice.

A script might be valid but of an unrecognized type. That is, it has the correct extension (.xls or .slax) but does not use the correct boilerplate. If you attempt to upload a script that Junos Space Network Management Platform does not recognize, you get a script error. You can choose to either import or discard the unrecognized script.

7. If you want to remove any scripts that are displayed in the Import Script page, select the scripts and click the **Delete Scripts** icon.
8. Click **Import Scripts**. The selected scripts are uploaded into Junos Space Network Management Platform and are displayed on the Scripts page.

If the script files already exist on Junos Space Network Management Platform, then it displays the following message. Click **Yes** or **No** as required.

**Some device script file already exists. Do you want to replace all versions of the existing script file? List of existing script file(s): \* op-fpc-restart.slax \* op-re-status.slax \* op-re-switch.slax**

9. To return to the Scripts page, click **Scripts** on the left panes.

**Related Documentation**

- [Viewing Script Details on page 419](#)

# Configuration: Operations

- [Creating an Operation on page 395](#)
- [Modifying an Operation on page 398](#)
- [Running an Operation on page 399](#)
- [Copying an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Deleting an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Exporting an Operation in .tar Format on page 403](#)
- [Importing an Operation on page 404](#)

## Creating an Operation

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In Junos Space Network Management Platform, a device image is a software installation package that enables you to upgrade to or downgrade from one Junos operating system (Junos OS) release to another. Scripts are configuration and diagnostic automation tools provided by Junos OS. Junos Space Network Management Platform allows you to create operations that combine multiple scripts and image tasks, such as deploying images and deploying or executing scripts, into a single operation for efficient use and reuse.

An operation can contain any number of scripts and other existing operations, but only one device image at a time.

To create an operation:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Operations**.

The Operations page appears.

2. Click the Create Operation icon.

The Create Operation page appears.

3. In the **Name** text box, type a user-defined script bundle name.

The operation name cannot exceed 32 characters. The name can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), or period (.). The name cannot start with a space.

4. In the **Description** text box, type a user-defined script bundle description.

The operation description cannot exceed 256 characters. The description can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), or comma (,).

5. Select the **Mark as important** check box to mark this operation as important.
6. Click the Add + icon, and select **Script**, **Image**, or **Operation** from the list.

The **Select Scripts**, **Select Images**, or **Select Operations** dialog box appears depending on what you selected and displays all the Junos Space Network Management Platform scripts, images, and operations, respectively, that you can include in the operation.

- To add a script, click the Add (+) icon, and select **Script** from the list. The **Select Scripts** page appears. This page displays all the available scripts on the Junos Space Network Management Platform. To search for a specific script, you can enter the search criteria on the Search field on top right of this page. To clear the search results, click the x icon next to the search criteria.

Select the scripts and click **Add** to add your selections to the list. You are returned to the Create Operation page.

Click the Edit icon next to the script to modify:

- The action that the script should perform: **Stage** (default) or **Execute**.
- The version of the script to be associated with the operation. By default, the latest version is selected. To change the version, select the suitable version of the script from the **Version** list (preferably the version that you have staged; else, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws an error when you run the operation).
- Keep the **Enable Script** check box selected if you want the scripts to be enabled and ready to be executed when you stage them from Junos Space Network Management Platform. Clear this check box if you want the scripts to be disabled on the devices. However, before you run the operation make sure that the scripts are enabled; else, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws an error.
- Script return code—If you have opted to execute the script, then you can configure the script return code, which provides you with the information about whether the script execution was a success or a failure. Junos Space Network Management Platform, by default, returns “Success” when it is able to execute a script successfully. However, you may want to consider the script execution to be a success or a failure only if a specific pattern string is present in the script execution results. You can specify this pattern string in the **Set value** field. This field supports up to a maximum of 255 characters.

For example, consider you are running a script to verify whether all the interfaces on a device are up. Though the script might execute successfully, you may want to show this script execution as a failure if an interface is down. To achieve this, you can search for the string “down” in the script execution results using the following steps:

In the **Set Return Code** section:

- a. Select **Failure**.

- b. In the **Set value** field, type **down**.

Click **Save** to save the configuration changes to the script.

- To add an image, click the Add (+) icon, and select **Image** from the list. The **Select Device Image** page appears. This page displays all the available images on the Junos Space Network Management Platform. To search for a specific image, you can enter the search criteria on the Search field on top right of this page. To clear the search results, click the x icon next to the search criteria.

Select the images and click **Add** to add your selections to the list.

You can also edit the action that image should perform (for example, **Stage** or **Deploy**), and various other deployment options. See [“Deploying Device Images” on page 347](#) for more information.

- To add an operation, click the Add (+) icon, and select **Operation** from the list. The **Select Operations** page appears. This page displays all the available operations on the Junos Space Network Management Platform. To search for a specific operation, you can enter the search criteria on the Search field on the top right of this page. To clear the search results, click the X icon next to the search criteria.

Select the operations and click **Add** to add your selections to the list.



**NOTE:** You cannot edit a child operation.

7. You can modify the list of selected scripts, images, and operations using the icons described in [Table 54 on page 397](#).

**Table 54: Create Operation Dialog Box Icon Descriptions**

Icon	Description
	Add scripts, image, and operations to the list.
	Delete the selected script, image, or operation from the list.
	Move the selected script, image, or operation to the row above.
	Move the selected script, image, or operation to the row below.
	Make a copy of the selected script, image, or operation, and include it in the operation.
	<p>Edit the options for deploying or executing the scripts or images in the operation. For scripts, you can edit the action type, script parameters, and their values (success or failure). For images, you edit the image deployment options. See <a href="#">“Deploying Device Images” on page 347</a> for more information.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> You cannot edit a child operation.</p>

8. Click **Create** to create the operation.

You are returned to the Operations page. If the operation is successfully created, then you can view the newly added operation on this page. An operation that is marked important appears with a star next to it indicating that this operation takes priority over others (the star appears in the **Priority** column on the Operations page).

To verify whether the operation is created with your specifications, double-click the operation and view its details.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
- [Modifying an Operation on page 398](#)
- [Running an Operation on page 399](#)
- [Copying an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Viewing Operations Results on page 425](#)
- [Deleting an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Exporting an Operation in .tar Format on page 403](#)
- [Importing an Operation on page 404](#)

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## Modifying an Operation

Junos Space Network Management Platform allows you to edit the parameters of an operation.

To modify an operation:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Operations**.

The Operations page displays all the operations in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

2. Select the operation that you want to modify.
3. Click the **Modify Operation** icon.
4. Modify the necessary parameters. See "[Creating an Operation](#)" on page 395 for more information.
5. Click **Modify** to save your changes and go to the Operations page.

To verify whether your changes are saved, double-click the operation and view its details.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
- [Creating an Operation on page 395](#)
- [Running an Operation on page 399](#)
- [Copying an Operation on page 402](#)



- [Viewing Operations Results on page 425](#)
- [Deleting an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Exporting an Operation in .tar Format on page 403](#)
- [Importing an Operation on page 404](#)

## Running an Operation

Junos Space Network Management Platform allows you to execute (or run) operations existing in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database on devices.

To run an operation:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Operations**.

The Operations page displays all the operations in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

2. Select the operation that you want to execute.
3. Select **Run Operation** from the Actions menu.

The Run Operation page appears.

4. Select the devices on which you want to execute the operation using one of the following methods:

- Select devices manually by performing the following tasks:
  - a. Click the **Select Device Manually** option.



**NOTE:** The **Select Device Manually** option is selected by default and the list of devices associated with the user is displayed.

- b. Select the devices on which you want to run the operation. Do one of the following:
  - Select one or more devices by selecting the check box corresponding to the device.
  - Select all devices by selecting the check box in the column header next to the **Host Name**.
  - Search for devices, or filter devices based on tags by using the search option provided.



**NOTE:** The search field is available only for the **Select Device Manually**. Using the search field, you can search for devices by the device name or tag and then select devices by clicking the corresponding check boxes.

The total number of devices selected is displayed and dynamically updated as you select or clear the devices.

- c. (Optional) You can tag the selected devices so that you can reuse the same group of devices to run a different operation. To tag the devices, enter the name of a tag in the **Tag Selected Devices As** text box and click **Apply Tag**.
- Select devices based on tags by performing the following tasks:
  - a. Click the **Select by Tags** option.  
The **Select by tags** list is displayed.
  - b. Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list.  
A list of public and private tags associated with the user is displayed.



**NOTE:** If no tags are displayed, then no devices are associated with the user's private tags or the public tags. You must tag the devices on the Device Management page for devices to be associated with tags.

- c. Select the check boxes next to the name of the tag to select one or more tags. Optionally, you can filter the tags by entering the name in the text box and select the tags.
- d. Click **OK**.

The devices associated with the selected tags is displayed in the table and is grayed out. When you select devices based on tags, you cannot modify the list of devices displayed.



**NOTE:** The tags that you selected are displayed next to the **Select by Tags** field. Click the [X] icon next to a tag to clear the tag from the list of selected tags. The device count and the number of devices displayed

- e. (Optional) An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count in the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.
- Select devices by using a CSV file by performing the following tasks:
  - a. Select the **Select by CSV** option.
  - b. Click **Browse** and in the subsequent dialog box, select the CSV file containing the list of devices on which you want to execute the operation.  
The filename is displayed in the field next to the **Browse** button.
  - c. Click **Upload**.

The devices listed in the CSV file are displayed in the table and are grayed out. When you import devices using a CSV file, you cannot modify the list of devices displayed.



**NOTE:** If you import an invalid CSV file an import failure error message is displayed. Download the sample CSV file by clicking the **View Sample CSV** link and ensure that the format of the CSV file that you are uploading is the same as the sample CSV file.

5. (Optional) You can also schedule a time for the operation to run by selecting the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specifying the date and time when you want to run the operation.



**NOTE:** If you select devices based on tags and if you schedule the operation to run later, the devices associated with the tags are resolved at runtime. The operation is run only on those devices that are associated with the tags at the time of running of the operation.

6. Click **OK**.

If you did not specify that the operation should be run later, the selected operation is executed and a dialog box displays a link to the job. Perform one of the following actions on the jobs dialog box:

- Click the *job ID* link to view the status of the operation execution, and on the Job Management page, double-click the row corresponding to the job to view the details of the job.
- If the operation was executed successfully, you can export the details of the operation as a comma-separated values (CSV) file by clicking the **Export as CSV** button and saving the file on your PC.
- If the execution of the operation failed, the reason for the failure is displayed.
- Click **OK** to return to the Operations page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
- [Creating an Operation on page 395](#)
- [Modifying an Operation on page 398](#)
- [Copying an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Viewing Operations Results on page 425](#)
- [Deleting an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Exporting an Operation in .tar Format on page 403](#)
- [Importing an Operation on page 404](#)

## Copying an Operation

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You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to create copies of operations existing in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

To create a copy of an operation:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Operations**.

The **Operations** page displays the operations in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the operation that you want to copy.
3. Select **Clone Operation** from the shortcut menu.

The **Clone Operation** dialog box appears, prompting you to enter a new name for the operation.

4. Enter a new name for the operation in the **Destination Name** field.
5. Click **Clone** to create a copy of the operation and go back to the Operations page.

### Related Documentation

- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
- [Creating an Operation on page 395](#)
- [Modifying an Operation on page 398](#)
- [Running an Operation on page 399](#)
- [Deleting an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Viewing Operations Results on page 425](#)

## Deleting an Operation

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You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to delete operations from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

To delete an operation:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Operations**.

The Operations page displays the operations in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the operations that you want to delete.
3. Select **Delete Operations** from the shortcut menu.

The **Delete Operations** dialog box lists the operations that you chose for deletion.

4. Click **Delete** to delete the operation.

The selected operations are deleted.



**NOTE:** When you delete an operation, you do not delete the scripts, images or operations associated with this operation from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

#### Related Documentation

- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
- [Creating an Operation on page 395](#)
- [Modifying an Operation on page 398](#)
- [Running an Operation on page 399](#)
- [Copying an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Viewing Operations Results on page 425](#)

## Exporting an Operation in .tar Format

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to export operations from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to your local file system. The export operation does not delete the operations that you export from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. It enables you to have a local copy of the operations, which you can transfer among multiple Junos Space Network Management Platform instances for efficient use and reuse. It also allows you to make any configuration changes to the operations, locally (offline).

The operations are exported in .tar format. The exported file does not include any objects that are referenced within the operations. For example, if an operation includes an action on an image or a script, exporting the operation does not export the referenced image or script.

To export an operation:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Operations**.

The Operations page appears.

2. Select operations on this page.
3. Select **Export Operations** from the Actions menu.

The Export Operations page appears indicating that the selected operations are exported in .tar format.

If you have not selected any operations, then Export Operations is disabled. Select operations to enable this option.

4. Click **OK** on the Export Operations page.

The File Open dialog box appears and enables you to save the operation files in .tar format and the **Export Operations Job Status** dialog box displays the status of this task. To view the status of your job, click the bar on the Export Operations Job Status dialog box.

5. Click **OK** in the File Open dialog box to save the files to your local file system. Alternatively, you can save the .tar file by clicking the **Download** link in the Export Operations Job Status dialog box.
6. Unzip the file to view the contents.



**NOTE:** When you export a nested operation (that is, an operation containing one or more operations), each operation is exported as a separate XML file. For example, when you export a nested operation A containing operation B and operation C, the extracted folder contains three XML files, one for each operation.

#### Related Documentation

- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
- [Creating an Operation on page 395](#)
- [Modifying an Operation on page 398](#)
- [Running an Operation on page 399](#)
- [Copying an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Viewing Operations Results on page 425](#)
- [Deleting an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Importing an Operation on page 404](#)

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## Importing an Operation

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to import operations to the Junos Space Network Management Platform database from your local file system. The operation that you import should be an .xml file (for example, operation-test.xml). Before you import operations, make sure that:

- The files are in .xml format
- The objects that are referenced in the operations exist in the Junos Space Network Management Platform instance to which you are importing. Else, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws an error and the operation is not imported.

To view the syntax of an operation XML file, you can create and download an operation from Junos Space Network Management Platform to your local file system (through the export operation) and open the .xml file in an XML editor. For more information about creating and exporting an operation, see [“Creating an Operation” on page 395](#) and [“Exporting an Operation in .tar Format” on page 403](#).



**NOTE:** If you want to import multiple operations at a time, use the Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome Web browser. Currently, Internet Explorer does not support selection of multiple files. In addition, note that two operations with the same name cannot be imported into the Junos Space server.

To import operations to Junos Space Network Management Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Operations**.

The Operations page appears.

2. Click the **Import Operation** icon.

The Import Operations page appears.

3. Click the **Add Operations (+)** icon.

The Add Operations page appears.

4. Click **Browse** and select the operations from your local file system.



**NOTE:** Use Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome to import multiple operations. Currently, using Internet Explorer, you can import only a single file at a time.

5. Click **Add Operations**.

If the selected operations are valid, they are displayed on the Import Operations page.  
If the selected operations are invalid, you get a failure notice.

6. Click **Import Operation**.

If the operation of the same name exists in Junos Space Network Management Platform, you are asked whether you want to overwrite the existing operation. Click **Yes** to overwrite; else, click **No**.

7. If the operations are imported successfully, Junos Space Network Management Platform displays a success message. Click **OK** on this message.

However, if the imported operation references an object (script, image, or operation) that is not present in the target Junos Space Network Management Platform instance, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws an error message and the operation is not imported.

Sample error message:

**No operation file(s) are imported. Referenced operation test-operation-1 in Operation test-operation-nested does not exist!**

- Related Documentation**
- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
  - [Creating an Operation on page 395](#)

- [Modifying an Operation on page 398](#)
- [Running an Operation on page 399](#)
- [Copying an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Viewing Operations Results on page 425](#)
- [Deleting an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Exporting an Operation in .tar Format on page 403](#)



# Configuration: Script Bundles

- [Creating a Script Bundle on page 407](#)
- [Modifying a Script Bundle on page 409](#)
- [Deleting Script Bundles on page 410](#)
- [Staging Script Bundles on Devices on page 411](#)
- [Executing Script Bundles on Devices on page 413](#)
- [Enabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 416](#)
- [Disabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 417](#)

## Creating a Script Bundle

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Junos Space Network Management Platform allows you to group multiple op and commit scripts into a script bundle. To create a script bundle, you must first import the scripts that you want to include in the script bundle into Junos Space Network Management Platform (see [“Importing Scripts” on page 393](#)).

To create a script bundle:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Script Bundles** and select the **Create Script Bundle** icon.


The Create Script Bundle page appears.

2. In the **Name** text box, type the name of the script bundle.

The script bundle name cannot exceed 50 characters. The name can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), or period (.). The name cannot start with a space.

3. In the **Description** text box, type a description of the script bundle.

The script bundle description cannot exceed 256 characters. The description can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), or comma (,).

4. Click the **Add Scripts** () icon to add scripts that need to be included in the script bundle.

The Select Scripts page displays all Junos Space Network Management Platform scripts that you can include in the script bundle.

5. Select the scripts that you want to include in the script bundle.  
The selected scripts are highlighted.
6. (Optional) To mark scripts in the script bundle as favorite:
  - a. Right-click the scripts and select **Mark as Favorite**.  
The Mark as Favorite pop-up window is displayed. The name of the tag is set to My Favorite and the tag is private.
  - b. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a description.
  - c. Click **Apply Tag**.  
The scripts are tagged.
7. (Optional) To unmark scripts in the script bundle that are marked as favorite:
  - a. Right-click the scripts and select **Unmark as Favorite**.  
The Unmark as Favorite pop-up window that appears displays that the scripts are successfully unmarked as favorite.
  - b. Click **OK**.
8. Click **Add**.  
The selected scripts are included in the **Selected Scripts** area of the **Create Script Bundle** page.
9. On the Create Script Bundle page, under the Selected Scripts area, you can edit the script parameters, rule, and version.
  - To change the version of the script, click the Edit icon next to the script and select a suitable version from the drop-down list. By default, the latest version of the script is associated with the script bundle.
  - You can set success or failure criteria based on the script output. When you set criteria, the script execution is considered a success or a failure only if the specified criteria (text string) is present in the execution results. By default, no specific strings are searched in the script output and if the script is executed without any errors, then the execution is considered to be a success.
  - Click **Save** to save the script parameters, rule, and version details.

On this page, you can also modify the list of selected scripts using the icons described in [Table 55 on page 408](#).

**Table 55: Create Script Bundle Page Icon Descriptions**







Icon	Description
	Add scripts to the script bundle.
	Delete the selected script from the script bundle.

Table 55: Create Script Bundle Page Icon Descriptions (*continued*)

Icon	Description
	Move the selected script to the row above.
	Move the selected script to the row below.
	Make a copy of the selected script and include it in the script bundle.
	Edit the value (success or failure) of script parameters or the script version. This option is disabled when commit scripts are selected.

10. Click **Save**.

The script bundle is created and displayed on the Script Bundles page.

To verify whether the script bundle is created with your specifications, double-click the script bundle and view its details.

#### Related Documentation

- [Staging Script Bundles on Devices on page 411](#)
- [Modifying a Script Bundle on page 409](#)
- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

## Modifying a Script Bundle

Junos Space Network Management Platform allows you to modify a script bundle's description, number of scripts included in the script bundle, and script parameter value (success or failure) of every script included in the script bundle.







To modify script bundles:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Script Bundles**.

The Script Bundles page displays all Junos Space Network Management Platform script bundles.

2. Select the script bundle that you want to modify.
3. Click the **Modify Script Bundle** icon.  
The **Modify Script Bundle** page appears.
4. Make your changes to the script parameters, value (success or failure) of every script included in the script bundle, the version of the script to be associated with the script bundle, or the description of the script bundle. You can modify the list of selected scripts using the icons described in [Table 56 on page 410](#).

Table 56: Modify Script Bundle Dialog Box Icon Descriptions

Icon	Description
	Add scripts that are not included in the script bundle.
	Delete the selected script from the script bundle.
	Move the selected script to the row above.
	Move the selected script to the row below.
	Make a copy of the selected script and include it in the script bundle.
	Edit the value (success or failure) of script parameters or script version. This option is disabled when commit scripts are selected.

5. Click **Modify**.

Your modifications are saved and the Script Bundles page appears.

To verify whether your changes are saved, double-click the script bundle and view its details.

**Related Documentation**

- [Staging Script Bundles on Devices on page 411](#)
- [Executing Script Bundles on Devices on page 413](#)
- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

## Deleting Script Bundles

Junos Space Network Management Platform enables you to delete multiple script bundles.

To delete script bundles:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Script Bundles**.

The Script Bundles page displays all Junos Space Network Management Platform script bundles.

2. Select the script bundles that you want to delete.
3. Select the **Delete Script Bundles** icon.  
The **Delete Device Script Bundles** dialog box appears and displays the names of the selected script bundles.
4. Click **Delete** to confirm that you want to delete the selected script bundles.  
Jobs dialog box appears displaying a job ID link. Perform one of the following actions on the jobs dialog box:

- Click the job ID link to view the status of the delete operation on the Job Management page. If the deletion of the script bundles fail, you can find out the reason for failure by double-clicking this job on the Job Management page. The job details page appears and displays the reason for failure in the Description column. The job details page supports sorting of data in all columns in ascending or descending order.
- Click **OK** to return to the Scripts Bundles page.

If the script bundles are successfully deleted, then the deleted script bundles are not listed on the Script Bundles page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating a Script Bundle on page 407](#)
- [Executing Script Bundles on Devices on page 413](#)
- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

## Staging Script Bundles on Devices

Junos Space Network Management Platform allows you to stage script bundles on devices. During script bundle deployment, op scripts and commit scripts are copied to the `/var/db/scripts/op` directory on the device. When you stage script bundles on dual Routing Engines, the script bundles are copied to both Routing Engines, and in case of Virtual Chassis, the script bundles are copied to all the FPCs.

To stage script bundles on devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Script Bundles**.  
The Script Bundles page displays all Junos Space Network Management Platform script bundles.
2. Select the script bundles that you want to stage on devices.
3. Select **Stage Script Bundle on Devices** from the Actions menu.  
The **Stage Script Bundle On Device(s)** dialog box appears.
4. Keep the **Enable Scripts on Devices** check box selected if you want the scripts to be enabled and ready to be executed when you stage them from Junos Space Network Management Platform.  
  
If you want the scripts to be disabled while staging them on the devices, clear this check box. However, before you run the script bundle make sure that the scripts are enabled; else, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws an error.
5. Select the **Show existing Staged Devices** check box to display the devices in which the scripts are staged. When this check box is selected, the **Select Devices** section displays the devices in which the scripts are staged along with the devices in which the scripts are not staged.
6. Select the devices on which you want to stage the script bundles.

You can select devices by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using the comma-separated values (CSV) file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select Device Manually** option and select the devices on which you want to enable the device script. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you have selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
  - To select all the devices, select the check box in the column header next to Host Name.
- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made, and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
  - The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
  - The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count in the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option.
  - Click **Select by CSV** and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to deploy the device image.

For a sample CSV file, click the **Sample CSV** link.

7. (Optional) To schedule a time for deploying the script bundles, select the **Schedule a later time** check box and specify the date and time when you want the script bundles to be deployed.
8. Click **Stage**.  
The selected scripts are deployed and a jobs dialog box appears displaying a job ID link. Perform one of the following actions on the jobs dialog box:
  - Click the job ID link to view the status of the staging operation on the Job Management page. If the staging of the script bundles fail, you can find out the reason for failure by double-clicking this job on the Job Management page. The job details page appears and displays the reason for failure in the Description column. The job details page supports sorting of data in all columns in ascending or descending order.
  - Click **OK** to return to the Scripts Bundles page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating a Script Bundle on page 407](#)
- [Modifying a Script Bundle on page 409](#)
- [Deleting Script Bundles on page 410](#)
- [Executing Script Bundles on Devices on page 413](#)
- [Enabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 416](#)
- [Disabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 417](#)
- [Script Bundles Overview on page 337](#)

## Executing Script Bundles on Devices

Junos Space Network Management Platform allows you to execute script bundles on devices. When you execute script bundles, Junos Space Network Management Platform triggers the execution of op scripts on the selected devices. Commit scripts are executed on commit when events occur on the device and therefore the result of the script bundle execution for commit scripts is always shown as Success in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

To execute script bundles on devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Script Bundles**.  
  
The Script Bundles page displays all Junos Space Network Management Platform script bundles.
2. Select the script bundles that you want to execute on devices.
3. Right-click your selection or use the Actions menu, and select **Execute Script Bundle on Devices**.  
The **Execute Script Bundle On Device(s)** dialog box appears.

To redeploy the scripts before execution, keep the **Stage & Enable Scripts before Execution** check box selected (the default). If the scripts within the script bundle are previously staged and enabled in all the necessary devices and you do not want to redeploy these scripts, clear this check box.

4. Select the devices on which you want to execute the scripts.

You can select devices by using one of the following selection modes—manually, on the basis of tags, or by using the CSV file. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the others are disabled.



**NOTE:** By default, the **Select Device Manually** option is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.

- To select devices manually:
  - Click the **Select Device Manually** option and select the devices on which you want to enable the device script. The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you have selected; the status bar is dynamically updated as you select the devices.
  - To select all the devices, select the check box in the column header next to Host Name.

- To select devices on the basis of tags:
  - Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
  - Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.

A check box is displayed next to each tag name, which you can select to select a specific tag.

When you enter text in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button, if a match is found, a suggestion is made, and you can select it.

- Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.
  - The total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears in the **Select Devices** status bar above the options.
  - The selected tags appear in the status bar below the option buttons, next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can use the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count in the Select Devices status bar decrements accordingly.

The table below this status bar displays the selected devices.

- To select devices by using a CSV file:
  - Select the **Select by CSV** option.



- Click **Select by CSV** and upload the file in CSV format containing the list of devices on which you want to deploy the device image.

For a sample CSV file, click the **Sample CSV** link.

5. (Optional) You can modify the script parameters before executing script bundles on devices. The changes made to script parameters are saved only on the devices on which the script bundle is executed. The script parameters in the script bundle in Junos Space Network Management Platform continues to reflect the original values.

To edit the script parameter values before execution:

1. On the Execute Script Bundle On Device(s) page, click the **Update Script Parameters/Rule** link. The **Configure Script Bundle Parameters** dialog box appears.
2. Click **set value** to edit the script parameters and click **Save**.

You can also set success or failure criteria based on the script output. When you set criteria, the script execution is considered a success or a failure only if the specified criteria (text string) is present in the execution results. By default, no specific strings are searched in the script output and if the script is executed without any errors, then the execution is considered to be a success.

3. Click **Configure**. Your changes are saved and the **Enable Script Bundle On Device(s)** dialog box displays your previous selections.
6. (Optional) To schedule a time for deploying the script bundles, select the **Schedule a later time** check box and specify the date and time when you want the script bundles to be executed.
7. Click **Execute**.  
The script bundle is enabled and executed on the selected devices and a jobs dialog box displays a job ID link. Perform one of the following actions on the jobs dialog box:
  - Click the job ID link to view the status of execution on the Job Management page. If the execution of the script bundles fail, you can find out the reason for failure by double-clicking this job on the Job Management page. The job details page appears and displays the reason for failure in the Description column. The job details page supports sorting of data in all columns in ascending or descending order.
  - Click **OK** to return to the Scripts Bundles page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating a Script Bundle on page 407](#)
- [Modifying a Script Bundle on page 409](#)
- [Deleting Script Bundles on page 410](#)
- [Staging Script Bundles on Devices on page 411](#)
- [Enabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 416](#)
- [Disabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 417](#)
- [Script Bundles Overview on page 337](#)

## Enabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices

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After you stage the script bundle, you can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to enable the scripts within the script bundle on one or more devices simultaneously.

To enable the scripts on devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Script Bundles**.

The Script Bundles page appears, which displays all Junos Space Network Management Platform script bundles.

2. Select the script bundle containing the scripts that you want to enable on devices.
3. Select **Enable Script Bundle on Devices** from the Actions menu. If this option is disabled, it means that one or more of the scripts within the script bundle are not staged on any of the devices. You may want to stage the scripts first and then proceed to enable the scripts.

The Enable Script Bundle On Device(s) page appears. However, if all the scripts within the script bundle are enabled on all the associated devices, then Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following message indicating that there are no scripts that can be enabled.

**No devices found where all the scripts of the selected bundle are staged and at least one script is disabled**



**NOTE:** The Enable Script Bundle On Device(s) page lists devices if a device-script association exists for all scripts (enabled or disabled) in the script bundle with a matching script version. However, devices are not listed in the following cases:

- If the script version in the script bundle does not match the staged version of the script on the devices
- If all scripts in the script bundle are enabled on the devices
- If a device-script association does not exist on the device for at least one script (enabled or disabled) in the script bundle

4. Select the devices on which you want the script to be enabled.
5. Click **Enable**.

The scripts within the script bundle are enabled on the selected devices and a jobs dialog box displays a job ID link. Perform one of the following actions:

- Click the *job ID* link to view the job status on the Job Management page. If the scripts are not enabled on the selected devices, you can find out the reason for failure by double-clicking this job on the Job Management page. The job details page appears and displays the reason for failure in the Description column.
- Click **OK** to return to the Scripts Bundles page.

- Related Documentation**
- [Disabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 417](#)
  - [Creating a Script Bundle on page 407](#)
  - [Modifying a Script Bundle on page 409](#)
  - [Deleting Script Bundles on page 410](#)
  - [Staging Script Bundles on Devices on page 411](#)
  - [Executing Script Bundles on Devices on page 413](#)
  - [Script Bundles Overview on page 337](#)

## Disabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices

After you stage the script bundle, you can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to disable the scripts within the script bundle on one or more devices simultaneously.

To disable the scripts on devices:

1. On Junos Space Network Management Platform, select **Images and Scripts > Script Bundles**.

The Script Bundles page appears, which displays all Junos Space Network Management Platform script bundles.

2. Select the script bundle containing the scripts that you want to disable on devices.
3. Select **Disable Script Bundle on Devices** from the Actions menu. If this option is disabled, it means that one or more of the scripts within the script bundle are not staged on a device.

The Disable Script Bundle On Device(s) page appears, which displays the devices in which the scripts are staged and enabled. However, if all the scripts within the script bundle are disabled, then Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following message indicating that there are no scripts that can be disabled.

**No devices found where all the scripts of the selected bundle are staged and at least one script is enabled**



### NOTE:

The Disable Script Bundle On Device(s) page lists devices, if a device-script association exists for all scripts in the script bundle with a matching script version. The scripts might be in an enabled or disabled state.

This page does not list devices:

- If the script version in the script bundle does not match the staged version of the script on the devices
- If all the scripts in the script bundle are in a disabled state on the devices
- If a device-script association does not exist on the device for at least one script (in an enabled or disabled state) in the script bundle.

4. Select the devices on which you want the scripts to be disabled.
5. Click **Disable**.

The scripts within the script bundle are disabled on the selected devices and a jobs dialog box displays a job ID link. Perform one of the following actions on the jobs dialog box:

- Click the job ID link to view the job status on the Job Management page. If the scripts are not disabled on the selected devices, you can find out the reason for failure by double-clicking this job on the Job Management page. The job details page appears and displays the reason for failure in the Description column. The job details page supports sorting of data in all columns in ascending or descending order.
- Click **OK** to return to the Scripts Bundles page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Enabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 416](#)
- [Viewing Device Associations of Scripts in Script Bundles on page 427](#)
- [Modifying a Script Bundle on page 409](#)
- [Deleting Script Bundles on page 410](#)
- [Staging Script Bundles on Devices on page 411](#)
- [Executing Script Bundles on Devices on page 413](#)
- [Script Bundles Overview on page 337](#)

# Administration: Scripts

- [Viewing Script Details on page 419](#)
- [Viewing Verification Results on page 420](#)
- [Exporting Scripts in .tar Format on page 421](#)
- [Scripts User Roles on page 422](#)
- [Marking and Unmarking Scripts as Favorite on page 423](#)

## Viewing Script Details

Using Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can view detailed information about a script, such as its name, type, format, creation time, version, comments, and the contents of the script.

To view the details of a script:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Double-click the script whose details you want to view.

The **Script Details** page displays the script name, type, format, creation time, version, script contents, and comments. Use the scroll bar to the right of this page to scroll through the script.

[Table 57 on page 419](#) describes the fields displayed on the Script Details page.

Table 57: Script Details Dialog Box Fields

Field	Description
Name	Name of the script file
Type	Type of script. The values can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Commit script</li><li>• Op script</li><li>• Event script</li></ul>

Table 57: Script Details Dialog Box Fields (*continued*)

Field	Description
<b>Format</b>	Format of the script file. The values can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XSL</li> <li>• SLAX</li> </ul>
<b>Creation Time</b>	Date and time when the script was created
<b>Version</b>	Version number of the script. When you modify a script, the changes are saved as the latest version of the script.
<b>Script contents</b>	Contents of the script
<b>Comments</b>	Text that describes the script that is entered by the user
<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Scripts Overview on page 329</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Exporting Scripts in .tar Format on page 421</a></li> </ul>

## Viewing Verification Results

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to view the results of the checksum verification task. When a verification failure occurs, the results indicate the reason for failure. When you delete a script, the checksum verification results associated with that script are also deleted.

Verifying the checksum of the scripts that use Junos Space Network Management Platform ensures that the script transferred to a device is not corrupt. For more information about verifying the checksum of a script, see [“Verifying the Checksum of Scripts on Devices” on page 376](#).

To view the verification results:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.  
  
The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.
2. Select the script whose verification results you want to view.
3. Right-click your selection or use the Actions menu, and select **Verification Results**.

The **Script Verification Results** page displays the results of the checksum verification.

[Table 58 on page 421](#) describes the fields on the Script Verification Results page.

Table 58: Script Verification Results Page Fields

Field Name	Description
Script Name	Filename of the script that is selected for verifying the checksum
Device Name	Name of the device on which the script is verified
Result	Result of the verification. The values could be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Success</li> <li>• Failed</li> </ul>
Comments	

4. Click **Back** to return to the Scripts page.

**Related Documentation**

- [Executing Scripts on Devices on page 389](#)

## Exporting Scripts in .tar Format

You can use Junos Space Network Management Platform to export the contents of multiple scripts and save them on your local file system.

To export the contents of scripts in .tar format:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page displays the scripts that you imported into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select the scripts that you want to export.
3. Select **Export Scripts** from the Actions menu.  
The **Export Scripts** dialog box asks you for confirmation.
4. Click **Export**.  
The **File Open** dialog box enables you to save the script files in .tar format and the **Export Scripts Job Status** dialog box displays the status of this task graphically.
5. Click **OK** in the File Open dialog box to save the files to your local file system.  
Alternatively, you can save the .tar file by clicking the **Download** link in the Export Operations Job Status dialog box.
6. Perform one of the following actions on the Export Scripts Job Status dialog box:
  - To view the status of your job on the Job Management page, click the bar on this dialog box.
  - To return to the Scripts page, click the X icon on this dialog box.

Navigate to the folder in your local file system and unzip the files to view the contents of the script.

**Related Documentation**

- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

## Scripts User Roles

The Junos Space User Administrator is a role assigned to a Junos Space administrator that enables the administrator to grant or deny access to different Junos Space tasks. The Junos Space administrator creates users and assigns roles (permissions) so that each user you can access and perform different tasks. You cannot view the pages to which you do not have access to. You can create users and manage them on the Users page. If you have User Administrator permissions to create and manage users, navigate to Network Management Platform > Role Base Access control > User Accounts. The User Accounts page lists the existing users. Use this page to create and assign roles to the Scripts users.

You can enable and disable scripts on devices using Junos Space Network Management Platform only if you are a super user with complete permissions or a user who has been given maintenance privileges.



**NOTE:** The Junos OS management process executes commit scripts with root permissions, and not the permission levels of the user who is committing the script. If the user has the necessary access permissions to commit the configuration, then Junos OS performs all actions of the configured commit scripts, regardless of the privileges of the user who is committing the script.

The Scripts tasks that different users have access to, based on the roles assigned to them is listed in [Table 59 on page 422](#).

**Table 59: Scripts User Roles**

User Role	Permitted Tasks
Device Script Manager	Viewing, importing, modifying, comparing, deleting, deploying, enabling, disabling, verifying, removing, executing scripts and viewing results
Device Script Read Only User	View execution results, view associated devices, compare, export scripts
Device Script Operator	Executing scripts and viewing execution results.

**Related Documentation**

- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)
- [Script Example on page 433](#)



## Marking and Unmarking Scripts as Favorite

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To easily identify the scripts that you want to deploy to a device, mark the scripts as favorite by using the My Favorite private tag. You can then search for and use the tagged scripts in all workflows that support selection by tags. You can unmark the scripts when you no longer need to identify them.

This topic describes the following tasks:

- [Marking Scripts as Favorite on page 423](#)
- [Unmarking Scripts Marked as Favorite on page 423](#)

### Marking Scripts as Favorite

To mark scripts as favorite:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page that appears displays scripts that exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the scripts that you want to mark as favorite and select **Mark as Favorite** from the Actions menu.

The Mark as Favorite pop-up window is displayed. The name of the tag is set to My Favorite and the tag is private.

3. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a description.
4. Click **Apply Tag**.

The Mark as Favorite dialog box is displayed.

5. Click **OK**.

The scripts are tagged.

The scripts that you tagged as favorite are displayed in the Tag view on the Scripts page. You can also view the number of objects that are tagged as My Favorite.

### Unmarking Scripts Marked as Favorite

To unmark scripts that are marked as favorite:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Scripts**.

The Scripts page that appears displays scripts that exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the scripts that you want unmark as favorite and select **Unmark as Favorite** from the Actions menu.

The Unmark as Favorite pop-up window that appears displays that the scripts are successfully unmarked as favorite.

3. Click **OK**.

The scripts are untagged.

- Related Documentation**
- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)
  - [Importing Scripts on page 393](#)

# Administration: Operations

- [Viewing Operations Results on page 425](#)

## Viewing Operations Results

---

Using Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can view information about operations in the following stages of execution:

- Operations that were successfully executed
- Operations that were not successfully executed
- Operations that are currently being executed
- Operations that are scheduled to be executed later

To view information about an operation:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Operations**.

The Operations page appears.

2. Click the **View Operation Results** icon.

The View Operation Results page appears and displays the following information:

- Operation name
- Date of execution
- Summary of the result (such as the number of devices on which the operation was successfully executed)
- Execution status (scheduled, in progress, success, or failed)
- Job ID

Most parameters on the View Operation Results page have the drop down list enabled with the filter option, wherein you can specify the filter criteria. On applying the filters, the table contents display only the values that match the filter criteria.

3. (Optional) Double-click an operation to open the **Operation Result Detail** page, which displays information about the selected operation according to device name and result (success or failed), along with a summary of the operation. Child operations

are automatically expanded in the Operation Result Detail of a device. The detail is a flattened list of script or image entries.

You can expand an individual row to view more information about the scripts, images, and child operations (operations within an operation) associated with that device. You can also expand the rows of child operations to see information about all the scripts and images associated with the operation. This way, you are able to monitor the status of each script or image associated with an operation and identify the causes of failed executions (if any).

4. (Optional) On the Operation Result Detail page, click a row to view the success or failure details.
5. (Optional) On the Operation Result Detail page, click **Export as CSV** to export the operation results. The Export as CSV page appears displaying the results in .csv format.

To exit this page, click the **X** symbol at the top-right corner of this page. You are returned to the Operation Result Detail page.

6. Click **Close** on the Operation Result Detail page to go back to the View Operation Results page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Operations Overview on page 335](#)
- [Creating an Operation on page 395](#)
- [Modifying an Operation on page 398](#)
- [Running an Operation on page 399](#)
- [Copying an Operation on page 402](#)
- [Deleting an Operation on page 402](#)

# Administration: Script Bundles

- [Viewing Device Associations of Scripts in Script Bundles on page 427](#)

## Viewing Device Associations of Scripts in Script Bundles

---

You can view the devices on which the scripts from the script bundle are staged from Junos Space Network Management Platform.

To view the scripts and their associated devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Images and Scripts > Script Bundles**.

The Script Bundles page displays all Junos Space Network Management Platform script bundles.

2. Select the script bundles.
3. Select **View Associated Devices** from the Actions menu.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the scripts (Script Name column) and the devices (Host Name and IP Address columns) with which they are associated along with other details, such as the latest version of the script, script type, staged version of the script, platform of the device, software version running on the device, activation status of the script, and the script bundle the domain to which they belong to.

4. Click **Back** to go back to the Script Bundles page.

### Related Documentation

- [Enabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 416](#)
- [Disabling Scripts in Script Bundles on Devices on page 417](#)
- [Modifying a Script Bundle on page 409](#)
- [Deleting Script Bundles on page 410](#)
- [Staging Script Bundles on Devices on page 411](#)
- [Executing Script Bundles on Devices on page 413](#)
- [Script Bundles Overview on page 337](#)



# Annotations and Examples

- [Script Annotations on page 429](#)
- [Script Example on page 433](#)

## Script Annotations

Script annotations are used to specify the metadata of a script. They are embedded in scripts. They are parsed and stored in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database while scripts are modified or imported. An annotation uses the following syntax:

```
/* @[ANNOTATION]= "<ANNOTATION CONTENT>" */
```

An annotation can be provided anywhere in the script.

An annotation is used to specify the name, description, and confirmation text of a script and the context in which the script can be applied. For an example script with an annotation, see [“Script Example” on page 433](#).

Annotation	Description
@CONTEXT	<p>This annotation is used to specify the context in which the script can be applied. When the context is not specified, the default context is taken as “/device”. Example:</p> <pre>/* @CONTEXT = "/device/chassis-inventory/chassis/chassis-module[starts-with(name,"FPC")]/chassis-sub-module[starts-with(name,"PIC")]" */</pre>
@NAME	<p>This annotation is used to specify the descriptive name of the script. Example:</p> <pre>/* @NAME = "Put PIC Offline" */</pre>
@DESCRIPTION	<p>This annotation is used to specify a description of the script. Example:</p> <pre>/* @DESCRIPTION = "Take PIC offline." */</pre>

Annotation	Description
@CONFIRMATION	<p>This annotation is used to specify the confirmation text of the script. That is, the text that must be displayed when an attempt is made to execute the script. When this field is not provided, no confirmation text is shown when the script is executed. This can be used to create warnings for certain scripts.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>/* @CONFIRMATION = "Are you sure that you want to take the PIC offline?" */</pre>
@EXECUTIONTYPE	<p>The types of execution are GROUPEDEXECUTION and SINGLEEXECUTION. When this annotation is not specified, the default option is SINGLEEXECUTION.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>/* @EXECUTIONTYPE = "SINGLEEXECUTION" */</pre>
@ISLOCAL	<p>This annotation is used to define whether the script is to be executed locally or would have to be staged on the device. This could be True or False.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>/*@ISLOCAL="true"*/</pre>
@VARIABLECONTEXT	<p>This annotation is used to define the context of a variable.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>/*@VARIABLECONTEXT="[{ 'name': 'XPATHVARIABLE1', 'defaultvalue': 'mydefaultvalue', 'parameterscope': 'devicespecific' }, { 'name': 'XPATHVARIABLE2', 'configuredvaluexpath': '/device/interface-information/physical-interface/name/text()', 'parameterscope': 'entityspecific' }, { 'name': 'XPATHVARIABLE3', 'selectionvaluesxpath': '/device/interface-information/physical-interface/name/text()', 'parameterscope': 'global' } ]"*/</pre>
@PASSSPACEAUTHHEADER	<p>This annotation is specific to local scripts. If the annotation is set to True, then the \$JSESSIONSSO and \$JSESSIONID script variables are set.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>/*@PASSSPACEAUTHHEADER="true"*/</pre> <p>This annotation also provides the virtual IP address of the cluster in \$VIP.</p>
@PASSDEVICECREDENTIALS	<p>This annotation is specific to local scripts. If the annotation is set to true, Junos Space Network Management Platform sets the device credentials to <i>\$credentials</i> and <i>\$deviceipmap</i> variable (that is, <i>\$deviceipmap</i> = '{ "192.168.0.210": "Device1", ... }' )..</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>/*@ PASSDEVICECREDENTIALS = "true"*/</pre>
@PROMOTE	<p>This annotation is used to define whether the script is available for execution as a right-click action. This only works for @EXECUTIONTYPE = "SINGLEEXECUTION".</p>



Annotation	Description
@ONCLOSESTRING	This annotation is used when the user wants the script execution result page to be closed automatically after the expected result is received. The @ONCLOSESTRING annotation contains a string. This string is compared with the script execution results. When the specified string appears in the script output, the script execution result page is automatically closed. The @ONCLOSESTRING annotation is useful for script promotion. For example, if a user has included the @ONCLOSESTRING annotation in the Reboot script containing a string that is displayed on successful execution of the script and executes the promoted Reboot script, script execution result page closes by itself automatically and the reboot command is sent to the device successfully. If the script is not executed successfully, the reason for failure is displayed in the script execution result window. This further improves user experience by reducing the number of clicks required by the user to complete an action.

## Script Execution Types

With the SINGLEEXECUTION script execution type, the script can be executed only on a single element at a time. This is helpful if the script developer wants to ensure that the script execution is not executed for multiple elements simultaneously.

With the GROUPEDEXECUTION script execution type, the script is executed for a group of multiple devices simultaneously. The context of the elements belonging to the group is passed as an expression to the \$CONTEXT variable in the script. This way, the script is provided with the elements for which the script should be executed.

For example, for GROUPEDEXECUTION, the context structure could be as follows:

```
/device[name="EX4200-20"]/interface-information/physical-interface[name="ge-0/0/11"]
/device[name="EX4200-20"]/interface-information/physical-interface[name="ge-0/0/12"],
/device[name="EX4200-240"]/interface-information/physical-interface[name="ge-0/0/5"]
/device[name="EX4200-240"]/interface-information/physical-interface[name="ge-0/0/6"].
```

## Variable Context

The variable context defines what input the script is expecting from the user. This context can be used to autopopulate user-input options. This behavior is similar to that of the parameters in CLI Configlets. The variable context is defined using the @VARIABLECONTEXT annotation. The options are given in the following format:

```
@VARIABLECONTEXT = "[{'name': '<variable-name-1>',
'<option-1-1>': '<value-1-1>', '<option-1-2>': '<value-1-2>', ..., {'name': '<variable-name-n>',
'<option-n-1>': '<value-n-1>', '<option-n-2>': '<value-n-2>', ..., }]"
```

Table 60 on page 431 explains the possible options.

**Table 60: Variable Context Options**

Option	Description
configuredvaluexpath	This specifies the XPath (with reference to the device XML) from which the value of the parameter must be fetched.

Table 60: Variable Context Options (*continued*)

Option	Description
defaultvalue	The behavior is the same as that of configured value of XPath except that the value is given explicitly. This is considered only when "configuredvaluexpath" is not specified.
selectionvaluesxpath	This contains the XPath (with reference to the device XML) to fetch the set of values for populating the options.
selectionvalues	This is the same as the "selectionvalues" except that the comma-separated values are given explicitly.
parameterscope	<p>This is used to specify the scope of a parameter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• entityspecific – A value is required for each individual entity.</li> <li>• devicespecific – A value is required for each individual device.</li> <li>• global – A single value for all entities.</li> </ul>
password	<p>Use this option to allow the user to enter a password before executing the scripts. This obscures or displays the input parameters that you enter when you execute an op script. If you configure an op script with the @VARIABLECONTEXT script annotation for an input parameter with the "password" option, the input parameters that you enter in this field are obscured or displayed depending on the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no – The input parameter entered is not obscured.</li> <li>• yes -- The input parameter entered in this field is obscured. The configuredvaluexpath, defaultvalue, selectionvaluesxpath, and selectionvalues options are ignored.</li> <li>• Confirm – You need to enter the same input parameter twice. The input parameter entered is obscured. The configuredvaluexpath, defaultvalue, selectionvaluesxpath, and selectionvalues options are ignored.</li> </ul>

## Local Script Execution

With Junos Space, you can execute op scripts in one or more devices simultaneously without staging and enabling the scripts. To do this, you use the local script execution feature. This feature enables you to execute the script locally in the Junos Space server. The @ISLOCAL annotation in the script must be set to true to differentiate normal script from the local script:

```
/*@ISLOCAL="true"*/
```

Local scripts run directly in the Junos Space server, so you do not need to stage, enable, or disable the scripts. If a script that is already deployed is modified using @ISLOCAL annotation, the update is rejected.

You can execute local scripts on one or more selected devices. For a cluster setup, you need to execute the scripts on a VIP node.

For the 'GROUPEDEXECUTION' execution type, the device IP address list is passed as a parameter. The script opens an internal connection before interacting with the device.



**NOTE:** Local scripts can be executed on devices with Junos Space--initiated connection.

## Nesting Variables

You can use the XPath context to define the default option or the selectable options of a variable that are displayed on the script execution page. This XPath could have dependencies on other variables. Consider the example below:

A script requires two inputs, Physical Interface (Input-1) and a Logical Interface (Input-2) that is a part of the selected Physical Interface (Input-1). You first define a variable *PHYINT* to get the name of the physical interface and a variable *LOGINT* to get the name of the logical interface. You then define the SELECTIONVALUESXPATH for *PHYINT* as `/device/interface-information/physical-interface/name/text()`. Select a value from the options listed by the XPath. Since the selection values listed for *LOGINT* variable is dependent on the value selected for *PHYINT*, we define the SELECTIONVALUESXPATH of *LOGINT* as `/device/configuration/interfaces/interface[name='$PHYINT']/unit/name/text()`. This ensures that only the logical interfaces of the selected physical interface are listed.



**NOTE:** When using the \$INTERFACE, \$UNIT, Configured Value XPath, Invisible Params, and Selection fields, the variable definition in the CLI Configlet Editor should contain `.get(0)` to fetch the value from the array. For example, `$INTERFACE.get(0)`.

### Related Documentation

- [Script Example on page 433](#)
- [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)

## Script Example

The following is the script to take PIC offline.

A script has four associated attributes, @CONTEXT, @NAME, @DESCRIPTION and @CONFIRMATION. These attributes are given within comments (`/* */`).

The @CONTEXT attribute states, what context the script can be executed on.

The @NAME attribute defines the descriptive name of the script and @DESCRIPTION defines the description of the script.

The @CONFIRMATION defines the text that should be shown to the user for confirmation before the script gets executed. This is to prevent accidental execution of scripts.

```
Version 1.0;
import "../import/junos.xml";
import "cim-lib.slax";
```

```

/* Junos Space specific context, name and description */
/* @CONTEXT = "/device/chassis-inventory/chassis/chassis-module
[starts-with(name,"FPC")]/chassis-sub-module[starts-with(name,"PIC")]" */
/* @NAME = "Put PIC Offline" */
/* @DESCRIPTION = "Take PIC offline." */
/* @CONFIRMATION = "Are you sure that you want to take the PIC offline?" */
/* @EXECUTIONTYPE = "SINGLEEXECUTION" */
/*@VARIABLECONTEXT="{['name':'XPATHVARIABLE1','defaultvalue':'mydefaultvalue',
'parameterscope':'devicespecific'},
{'name':'XPATHVARIABLE2','configuredvaluexpath':'/device/interface-information/
physical-interface/name/text(),'parameterscope':'entityspecific'},
{'name':'XPATHVARIABLE3','selectionvaluesxpath':'/device/interface-information/
physical-interface/name/text(),'parameterscope':'global'}]"*/
/* Global variables */
var $scriptname = "op-pic-offline.slax";
var $results;
var $regex;
var $result-regex;
var $arguments = {
  <argument> {
    <name> "CONTEXT";
    <description> "The context associated with this script.";
  }
}
param $CONTEXT;
match / {
  <op-script-results> {
    var $regex =
      "/device/chassis-inventory/chassis\[name=\\\"(.*)\\\"\\]/chassis-module\[name=\\\"(.*)
      ([0-9]+)\\\"\\]/chassis-sub-module\[name=\\\"(.*) ([0-9]+)\\\"\\]";
    var $result-regex = jcs:regex( $regex , $CONTEXT );
    /* Request PIC offline */
    var $command = {
      <command> "request chassis pic offline fpc-slot " _ $result-regex[4] _ " pic-slot " _
      $result-regex[6];
    }
    var $results = jcs:invoke($command);
    /* Error check */
    call cim:error-check( $results-to-check = $results , $sev = "external.error" , $script =
      $scriptname , $cmd = $command , $log = "no" );
    <output> {
      <HTML> {
        <HEAD> {
          <title> "PIC offline";
          <style type="text/css"> {
            expr "body { font-family: Verdana, Georgia, Arial, sans-serif;font-size:
            12px;color:#fff;}" ;
            expr "td { font-family: Verdana, Georgia, Arial, sans-serif;font-size:
            12px;color:#fff;}" ;
            expr "p { font-family: Verdana, Georgia, Arial, sans-serif;font-size:
            12px;color:#fff;}" ;
          }
        }
      }
      <BODY bgcolor="transparent"> {
        <p> {
          copy-of $results;

```

```
}  
}  
}  
}  
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Script Annotations on page 429](#)
  - [Scripts Overview on page 329](#)



## PART 6

# Reports and Report Definitions

- [Report Definitions on page 439](#)
- [Reports on page 451](#)





## CHAPTER 41

# Report Definitions

- [Reports Overview on page 439](#)
- [Creating Report Definitions on page 447](#)
- [Managing Report Definitions on page 448](#)

## Reports Overview

---

You can use the Reports workspace to generate customized reports for managing the resources on your network. You can use these reports to gather device inventory details, job execution details, and audit trails.

You first create a report definition to specify what information to retrieve from the Junos Space Network Management Platform inventory database. You then use this report definition to generate, export, and print the reports. Junos Space Network Management Platform provides some predefined categories to create report definitions. You can combine multiple categories to create a report definition. By default, a predefined set of attributes are included in a report definition. You can choose to add or remove the attributes according to what information you want from the final generated report. You can group, sort, or filter data based on specific attributes available with the report definition. You can use the following predefined categories to create report definitions:

- **Audit Trail report definition** – This report definition enables you to view the audit log activities and tasks initiated on Junos Space Platform. [Table 61 on page 440](#) lists the attributes available with this report definition.

**Table 61: Audit Trail Report Definition Attributes**

Attribute	Description
User Name	Login ID of the user who initiated the task
User IP	IP address of the client computer that the user used to initiate the task
Task	Name of the task that triggered the audit log
Timestamp	Time in the UTC time format in the database that is mapped to the local time zone of the client computer
Result	Execution result of the task that triggered the audit log
Job ID	Job ID of the job-based task that is included in the audit log
Description	Description of the audit log logged on Junos Space Network Management Platform

- **Device Inventory report definition** – This report definition enables you to view the generic characteristics of all devices managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. [Table 62 on page 440](#) lists the attributes available with this report definition.

**Table 62: Device Inventory Report Definition Attributes**

Attribute	Description
Name	Name of the device
Configuration State	State of the configuration on a device
Vendor	Vendor of the device
IP Address	IP address of the device
Managed Status	Current status of the managed device in Junos Space Network Management Platform
Device Family	Device family of the selected device
OS Version	Operating system firmware version running on the device
Platform	Model number of the device
Serial Number	Serial number of the device chassis
Connection Status	Connection status of the device: UP or DOWN

Table 62: Device Inventory Report Definition Attributes (*continued*)

Attribute	Description
Schema Version	Junos OS configuration schema version on the device
Authentication Status	Authentication mode and status of the device connected to Junos Space Network Management Platform: key-based, credentials-based, or key conflict
Serial Number	Serial number of the device
Connection Type	Type of connection between the device and Junos Space Network Management Platform

- **Device License Inventory report definition** – This report definition enables you to view the generic characteristics of the device license information for devices managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. [Table 63 on page 441](#) lists the attributes available with this report definition.

Table 63: Device License Inventory Report Definition Attributes

Attribute	Description
Device Name	Name of the device
Feature Name	Name of the licensed SKU or feature
License Count	Number of times an item has been licensed
Used Count	Number of times the feature is used
Need Count	Number of times the feature is used without a license
Given	Number of instances of the feature that are provided by default
OS Version	Operating system firmware version running on the device
Device Family	Device family of the selected device
Platform	Model number of the device
Serial Number	Serial number of the device

- **Device Logical Interface Inventory report definition** – This report definition enables you to view the generic characteristics of the logical interface for devices managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. [Table 64 on page 442](#) lists the attributes available with this report definition.

Table 64: Device Logical Interface Inventory Report Definition Attributes

Attribute	Description
Device Name	Name of the device
Physical Interface	Name of the physical interface
Admin Status	Administrative status of the interface: UP or DOWN
Link Type	Type of the physical interface link: full duplex or half duplex
Logical Interface	Name of the logical interface
Logical Interface IP	IP address of the logical interface
Logical Encapsulation	Encapsulation used on the logical interface
VLAN	VLAN ID of the logical interface
OS Version	Operating system firmware version running on the device
Device Family	Device family of the selected device
Platform	Model number of the device
Serial Number	Serial number of the device chassis
Device IP Address	IP address of the device
Physical Interface IP	IP address of the physical interface
MAC Address	MAC address of the physical interface
Operation Status	Operation status of the interface: UP or DOWN
Physical Encapsulation	Encapsulation used on the physical interface
Speed	Speed at which the interface is running (in Mbps)
MTU	Size of the MTU
Description	Description of the logical interface

- **Device Physical Interface Inventory report definition** – This report definition enables you to view the generic characteristics of the physical interface for devices managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. [Table 65 on page 443](#) lists the attributes available with this report definition.

Table 65: Device Physical Interface Inventory Report Definition Attributes

Attribute	Description
Device Name	Name of the device
Physical Interface	Name of the physical interface
Admin Status	Administrative status of the interface: UP or DOWN
Link Type	Type of the physical interface link: full duplex or half duplex
Link Level Type	Type of the link level
IP Address	IP address of the physical interface
OS Version	Operating system firmware version running on the device
Device Family	Device family of the selected device
Platform	Model number of the device
Serial Number	Serial number of the device chassis
MAC Address	MAC address of the physical interface
Operation Status	Operation status of the interface: UP or DOWN
Encapsulation	Encapsulation used on the physical interface
Speed	Speed at which the interface is running (in Mbps)
MTU	Size of the MTU
Description	Description of the physical interface

- **Device Physical Inventory report definition** – Use this report definition to view the generic characteristics of the hardware modules for devices managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. [Table 66 on page 443](#) lists the attributes available with this report definition.

Table 66: Device Physical Inventory Report Definition Attributes

Attribute	Description
Device Name	Name of the device
Chassis	Chassis component of the device
Module	Components contained in the chassis

Table 66: Device Physical Inventory Report Definition Attributes (*continued*)

Attribute	Description
Sub Module	Components contained in the submodule
Sub Sub Module	Components contained in the submodule of the submodule
Sub Sub Sub Module	Components contained in the submodule of the submodule of the submodule
Model	Model name of the component
Model Number	Model number of the device component
Part Number	Part number of the chassis component
Revision	Revision number of the component
Part Serial Number	Hardware serial number of the component
Status	Current operation status of the component
IP Address	IP address of the physical component
Device Family	Device family of the selected device
Platform	Model number of the device
Serial Number	Serial number of the device chassis
Description	Description of the physical component



**NOTE:** You can filter the columns in the device physical inventory report by using only tags. You can also sort and group the Device Name column only in the device physical inventory report.

- **Device Software Inventory report definition** – This report definition enables you to view the generic software package installation information for devices managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. [Table 67 on page 444](#) lists the attributes available with this report definition.

Table 67: Device Software Inventory Report Definition Attributes

Attribute	Description
Device Name	Device configuration name for the device
Package Name	Name of the software package installed on the device

Table 67: Device Software Inventory Report Definition Attributes (*continued*)

Attribute	Description
Version	Version number of the software package installed on the device
Type	Type of the software package installed on the device
OS Version	Operating system firmware version running on the device
Device Family	Device family of the selected device
Platform	Model number of the device
Serial Number	Serial number of the device chassis
Model	Model name of the device
Routing Engine	Specific Routing Engine on a device supporting multiple Routing Engines
Description	Description of the installed software package

- **Job Inventory report definition** – This report definition enables you to view the generic execution characteristics of Junos Space Network Management Platform jobs. [Table 68 on page 445](#) lists the attributes available with this report definition.

Table 68: Job Inventory Report Definition Attributes

Attribute	Description
ID	Numerical ID of the job
Name	Name of the job appended with the job ID
Percent	Percentage of completion of the job
Job Type	Supported job types
State	State of job execution
Summary	Operations executed for the job
Scheduled Start Time	Start time specified for the job
User	Login name of the user who scheduled the job
Recurrence	Recurrence of the job
Retry Group ID	Job ID of the retry job
Actual Start Time	Time when the job started to execute

Table 68: Job Inventory Report Definition Attributes (*continued*)

Attribute	Description
End Time	Time the job ended
Previous Retry	Job ID of the previous retry job

- **User Account report definition** – This report definition enables you to view details of the user accounts in Junos Space Platform. [Table 69 on page 446](#) lists the attributes available with this report definition.

Table 69: User Account Report Definition Attributes

Attribute	Description
User Name	Username of the user
First Name	First name of the user
Last Name	Last name of the user
Email	E-mail address of the user
User Type	Type of user: local or remote
Status	Status of the user
Password Status	Status of the password
GUI/API Access	Type of access: GUI or API
Locked Out	Whether the user is locked out
Roles	Roles assigned to the user
Domains	Domains to which the user is assigned

When you add filter criteria for a column in a report definition, you can enter multiple filter values. You can separate the filter values by using commas. Columns that meet any of the filter values are listed in the report. The data types that support filtering using multiple filter values are String, Integer, Date, and Enum.

You can use the report definitions to generate reports in CSV, HTML, and PDF formats. The reports display the name and description of the report. You can schedule the delivery of generated reports to a designated SMTP server or an SCP server. You can view, download, or print the generated reports from the Generated Reports page in the Reports workspace. You can also tag the reports and report definitions; see [“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#).



- Related Documentation**
- [Creating Report Definitions on page 447](#)
  - [Generating Reports on page 451](#)

## Creating Report Definitions

Report definitions specify what information to retrieve from the Junos Space Network Management Platform inventory database and how this information is displayed in the reports generated using the report definition. You can create report definitions from the Reports workspace. The Report Definitions page in the Reports workspace lists all the report definitions you have created. It also lists the name of the report definition, the user who created the report definition, the time the report definition was created, and the description of the report definition.

To create a report definition:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Reports > Report Definitions**.
2. Click the Create Report Definition icon from the Actions bar.

The Create Report Definition page is displayed.

3. In the **Report Name** field, type a user-defined report definition name.

A report definition name cannot exceed 128 characters and can contain only letters, numbers, spaces, and some special characters. The special characters allowed are hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), at (@), single quote ('), forward slash (/), and ampersand (&).

4. (Optional) In the **Description** field, type a user-defined description.

The description cannot exceed 256 characters.

5. Click the Add icon below the Description field.

The Select Categories window is displayed.

6. Select the check boxes next to the categories you want to add to the report definition.

7. Click **Add**.

8. Click the Pencil icon in the Filter column corresponding to the category in which you want to add the column and filter.

The Edit Columns/Filters window is displayed.

9. Select the columns that you want to add to the report definition from the Available column and click the right arrow to move the filters to the Selected column.
10. Select an appropriate option in the **Group By** drop-down list to group the columns in the report definition in a specific order.
11. Select an appropriate option in the **Sort By** drop-down list to sort the columns in the report definition in a specific order.

12. Select the appropriate option button next to the Sorting Order section to choose a order of sorting the columns in the report definition.
13. Click the Add Filter icon next to add filters in the report definition.
14. Select the appropriate column from the drop-down list for which you want to add a filter.
15. Select the appropriate operand corresponding to the column, from the drop-down list.
16. Type the criteria to be filtered.
17. Click **OK**.
18. Click **Create**.

You can use the report definition to generate reports. (See [“Generating Reports” on page 451](#)).



**NOTE:** You can view the reports generated from a report definition by clicking the View link in the Reports column corresponding to the report definition.

- Related Documentation**
- [Reports Overview on page 439](#)
  - [Modifying Report Definitions](#)

---

## Managing Report Definitions

You can view the report definitions you have created on the Report Definitions page. You can modify, clone, delete, and view the report definition details from the Report Definitions page. The Report Definitions page lists the name of the report definition, the user who created the report definition, the time the report definition was created, and the description of the report definition. You can perform the following tasks on a report definition:

- [Modify Report Definitions on page 448](#)
- [Cloning Report Definitions on page 449](#)
- [Deleting Report Definitions on page 449](#)
- [Viewing Report Definitions on page 449](#)

### Modify Report Definitions

To modify a report definition:

1. Select **Reports > Report Definitions**.
2. Right-click the report definition you want to modify and select **Modify** from the contextual menu.

The Modify Report Definition page is displayed. You can change all the parameters of the report definition except the Name field.

3. Click **Modify**.

## Cloning Report Definitions

To clone a report definition:

1. Select **Reports > Report Definitions**.
2. Right-click the report definition you want to clone and select **Clone** from the contextual menu.

The Clone Report Definition page is displayed. You can change all the parameters of the report definition.

3. Click **Clone**.

## Deleting Report Definitions

To delete a report definition:

1. Select **Reports > Report Definitions**.
2. Right-click the report definition you want to delete and select **Delete** from the contextual menu.

The Delete Report Definition window is displayed.

3. Click **Delete**.

## Viewing Report Definitions

To view the details a report definition:

1. Select **Reports > Report Definitions**.
2. Right-click the report definition whose details you want to view and select **View** from the contextual menu.

The View Report Definition window is displayed.

3. Click **OK** to close the window.

### Related Documentation

- [Creating Report Definitions on page 447](#)



## CHAPTER 42

# Reports

- [Generating Reports on page 451](#)
- [Viewing Generated Reports on page 452](#)
- [Deleting Generated Reports on page 453](#)

## Generating Reports

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You can generate reports from the report definitions you have created. The types of reports provided by Junos Space Network Management Platform are – Audit Trail report, Device Inventory report, Device Physical Interface Inventory report, Device Logical Interface Inventory report, Device Licence Inventory report, Device Software Inventory report, and Job Inventory report.

To generate reports:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Reports > Report Definitions**.
2. Right-click the report definition that you want to use to create a report and select the Generate Report icon from the Actions bar.

The Generate Reports window is displayed.

3. Select the appropriate report formats you want to generate by selecting the checkboxes next to the Report Format field.

Junos Space Network Management Platform provides reports in the CSV, HTML, fPDF and PDF formats.

4. Select the checkbox next to the SCP Server label to configure Junos Space Network Management Platform to store the report in a directory on an SCP server.
5. To configure the SCP server:
  - a. In the **IP Address** field, enter the IP address of the SCP server.
  - b. From the **Port** drop-down list, select the appropriate port number.
  - c. In the **Directory** field, enter the directory on the SCP server where the reports are stored.

- d. In the **User Name** field, enter the username used to access the SCP server.
- e. In the **Password** field, enter the password used to access the SCP server.
6. Select the checkbox next to the SMTP Server label to configure Junos Space Network Management Platform to email the report to the email addresses you specify.
7. In the **Email Address** field, enter the email address.
8. Click **Add**.

You can add multiple email addresses if you want the report to be delivered to multiple email addresses.

9. Click the **Schedule at a later time** checkbox and schedule the date and time to generate the report automatically.
10. Click the **Recurrence** checkbox and specify the frequency to generate the report periodically.
11. Click **Generate**.

You can view, download, or print the reports. (See [“Viewing Generated Reports” on page 452](#)).

- Related Documentation**
- [Reports Overview on page 439](#)
  - [Creating Report Definitions on page 447](#)

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## Viewing Generated Reports

You can view the reports you have generated on the Generated Reports page in the Reports workspace. You can view the name of the report, the description of the report, the name of the report definition, user who generated the report, the time the report was generated, the formats in which the report is available, the link to view and download the report, and the job ID for the report generated.

To view the reports you have generated:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Reports > Generated Reports**.

The list of generated reports are displayed in the tabular format.

2. Click the **View/Download** link corresponding to the report you want to view or download.
3. Click the format of the report you want to view and download.

- Related Documentation**
- [Reports Overview on page 439](#)
  - [Generating Reports on page 451](#)

## Deleting Generated Reports

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You can delete the reports you have generated from the Generated Reports page.

To delete the reports you have generated:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Reports > Generated Reports**.

The list of generated reports are displayed in the tabular format.

2. Select the reports you want to delete and click the Delete Generated Report icon on the Actions bar.

The Delete Report window is displayed.

3. Click **Delete**.

- Related Documentation**
- [Reports Overview on page 439](#)
  - [Generating Reports on page 451](#)





## PART 7

# Network Monitoring

- [Network Monitoring Overview on page 457](#)
- [Monitoring Devices and Assets on page 463](#)
- [Working With Events, Alarms, and Notifications on page 485](#)
- [Working With Reports and Charts on page 499](#)
- [Managing Network Monitoring System on page 507](#)
- [Managing Network Monitoring Operations on page 515](#)
- [Managing Devices on page 539](#)
- [Configuring Alarm Notifications on page 541](#)



## CHAPTER 43

# Network Monitoring Overview

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Network Monitoring Reports Overview on page 461](#)

## Network Monitoring Workspace Overview

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The Network Monitoring workspace enables you to assess the performance of your network, not only at a point in time, but also over a period of time. This feature enables you to determine trending and diverse other things; for example, whether service-level agreements (SLAs) have been violated.



**NOTE:** Junos Space Release 13.3 and later supports SNMP monitoring of devices using SNMP v1 and SNMPv2c.



**CAUTION:** Although additional network monitoring functionality can be accessed by customizing its XML files, editing these files can affect the functionality of the Network Monitoring workspace. We recommend that you do not edit these XML files unless you are directed to do so by Juniper Networks.

To grant a Junos Space user full privileges to access and perform tasks from the Network Monitoring workspace, the user must be assigned the FMPM Manager role. To grant a Junos Space user read-only access to the Network Monitoring workspace, the user must be assigned the FMPM Read Only User role.

The Network Monitoring workspace supports the following three types of users:

- **Administrator role:** A user assigned the FMPM Manager role and with access to Global domain can view and administer all devices in the Network monitoring workspace, including all devices that exist in other sub-domains.
- **Regular user role:** A user assigned the FMPM Manager role but without access to global domain can only view and administer devices in their selected domain. This type of user can also acknowledge and clear alarms.
- **Read only user role:** A user assigned the FMPM Read Only User role (or a customized role with FMPM access capability except admin tab) in Junos Space. This type of user can only view devices in the selected domain, but cannot access the **Network Monitoring > Admin** workspace and cannot acknowledge or clear alarms.

When a remote user (with the FMPM manager role) logs in from the Junos Space user interface, Junos Space authenticates the user from the remote authentication server as follows:

- If the remote authentication is successful, Junos Space uses the user's login credentials to authenticate with the network monitoring server and either creates or updates the network monitoring local user.
- If the remote authentication fails and the user previously existed on the network monitoring server, Junos Space removes the network monitoring local user.

To analyze and aggregate device-level performance data, and to detect device faults,

the Network Monitoring workspace uses a collection of data from managed elements. Performance data is collected automatically if the SNMP settings are set properly for a discovered device. The following performance data is collected:

- *Collection*
  - View historical performance data by using a graphical monitoring tool that allows customization of the parameters to be displayed and the devices to be monitored.
  - Create graphs and charts.
  - Create and export reports in PDF and HTML formats.
  - Define advanced variables that require calculations for historical performance monitoring.
  - Allow raw data to be rolled up into processed data, allowing data to be processed from a more-specific to a less-specific level (for example, data collected at a quarter hourly interval can be rolled into hourly data, hourly data can be rolled into daily data, daily can be rolled into weekly data, and weekly data can be rolled into yearly data).
- *Thresholds*
  - Set thresholds for performance data values—including specifying warning and error levels.
  - Create threshold graphs.
  - Generate threshold-crossing alarms that can be displayed or forwarded.
- *Faults*
  - Receive SNMP traps directly from devices and other enterprise management systems (EMSs).
  - Forward traps to other EMSs.
  - Generate and display events and alarms.
  - Get basic correlation with alarms; for example, clearing alarms and deduplicating alarms.
  - Detect device faults based on data collected from devices.

You can perform the following tasks from the Network Monitoring workspace:

- **Node List:** List all the devices under monitoring (see [“Viewing the Node List” on page 463](#)).
- **Search:** Search for devices (see [“Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace” on page 466](#)).
- **Outages:** View unavailable (down) services (see [“Viewing and Tracking Outages” on page 485](#)).
- **Events:** View events (see [“Viewing and Managing Events” on page 486](#)).
- **Alarms:** View alarms (see [“Viewing and Managing Alarms” on page 125](#)).

- Notifications: Display notices received by users (see [“Viewing, Configuring, and Searching for Notifications” on page 497](#)).
- Assets: Search asset information and assets inventory (see [“Tracking and Searching for Assets” on page 470](#)).
- Reports: View reports (see [“Viewing Reports” on page 500](#)).
- Charts: View charts (see [“Viewing Charts” on page 505](#)).
- Topology: View nodes in the network topology and the events and alarms associated with the nodes (see [“Working with Topology” on page 473](#)).
- Admin: Perform system administration (see [“Admin: Configuring Network Monitoring” on page 507](#)).

The main Network Monitoring landing page is a dashboard, displaying the most important information about your nodes:

- Nodes with outages
- Availability over the last 24 hours
- Notifications (outstanding notices)
- On-call schedule
- Key SNMP customized (KSC) performance reports (if defined and available)

In addition, from this page you can do quick searches on nodes and resource graphs.



NOTE:

- During the Network Monitoring upgrade process, the modified configuration files are automatically merged. However, if the automatic merge fails, you must manually merge the files that could not be merged by following the procedure explained in the [“Updating Network Monitoring After Upgrading the Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 509](#) topic
  - When you upgrade from Release 13.1 or Release 13.3 to Release 14.1, the linkd-configuration.xml file is renamed to linkd-configuration.xml.old.bak, and the enlinkd-configuration.xml file is added.
- 

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Network Monitoring Reports Overview on page 461](#)
- [Updating Network Monitoring After Upgrading the Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 509](#)

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## Network Monitoring Reports Overview

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You can generate and view resource graphs, key SNMP customized (KSC) performance reports, KSC node reports, KSC domain reports, database reports, and statistics reports. To access the reports function, select **Network Monitoring > Reports**.

- [Resource Graphs on page 461](#)
- [Key SNMP Customized Performance Reports, Node Reports, and Domain Reports on page 461](#)
- [Database Reports on page 461](#)
- [Statistics Reports on page 461](#)

### Resource Graphs

Resource graphs provide an easy way to represent visually the data collected from managed nodes throughout your network. You can display critical SNMP performance, response time, and so forth.

You can narrow your selection of resources by entering a search string in the Name contains box. This invokes a case-insensitive substring match on resource names.

### Key SNMP Customized Performance Reports, Node Reports, and Domain Reports

KSC reports enable you to create and view SNMP performance data using prefabricated graph types. The reports provide a great deal of flexibility in time spans and graph types. You can save KSC report configurations so that you can refer to key reports in the future.

Node reports show SNMP data for all SNMP interfaces on a node.

Domain reports show SNMP data for all SNMP interfaces in a domain. You can load node reports and domain reports into the customizer and save them as a KSC report.

You can narrow your selection of resources by entering a search string in the Name contains box. This invokes a case-insensitive substring match on resource names.

### Database Reports

Database reports provide a graphical or numeric view of your service-level metrics for the current month-to-date, previous month, and last 12 months by categories.

### Statistics Reports

Statistics reports provide regularly scheduled statistical reports on collected numerical data (response time, SNMP performance data, and so forth).

#### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Creating Reports on page 499](#)
- [Deleting Reports on page 505](#)
- [Viewing Reports on page 500](#)

- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)



# Monitoring Devices and Assets

- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Turning SNMP Data Collection Off and On on page 465](#)
- [Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace on page 466](#)
- [Viewing the Dashboard on page 468](#)
- [Tracking and Searching for Assets on page 470](#)
- [Network Monitoring Topology Overview on page 471](#)
- [Working with Topology on page 473](#)

## Viewing the Node List

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Junos Space Network Management Platform is monitored by default using the built-in SNMP manager. The Junos Space Network Management Platform node is listed in the node list, and referred to hereafter as the Junos Space Network Management Platform node.

Select **Network Monitoring > Node List**. The Node List page appears. This page displays a list of your nodes and enables you to drill down into each of them.

From the Node List page, you can also access the Resync Nodes subtask (see [“Resyncing Nodes” on page 465](#)).

The Node List page displays a list of all the nodes in your network. You can also display the interfaces for each node. The top level of the Node List page displays only the hostname of each node. Click the hostname of a node to see the following information:

- SNMP Attributes
- Information about the protocols enabled; for example, IS-IS Information
- Availability
- Node Interfaces—IP Interfaces and, if applicable, physical Interfaces



**NOTE:** IPv6 MIBs are supported only on Junos OS Release 13.2 and later. Therefore, if the version of Junos OS running on a device is Release 13.1 or earlier, the following are applicable:

- The ifIndex parameter is not displayed for IPv6 interfaces.
- Only the IPv6 address used by Junos Space Platform to manage the device is displayed; other interfaces that are configured with IPv6 addresses are not displayed.
- When the device is discovered by using the IPv4 address, the IPv6 interfaces are not displayed.

- General—Status of the node and detailed information about the node.

Click the **View Node Link Detailed Info** hyperlink to view the following information discovered by the EnhancedLinkd daemon:

- Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) remote table links
- IS-IS adjacent table links
- OSPF neighbor links



**NOTE:** If the EnhancedLinkd daemon does not discover links for a protocol, no information is displayed for that protocol.

- Surveillance Category Memberships
- Notifications
- Recent Events
- Recent Outages

Each of these items has links that enable you to drill deeper into the corresponding aspect of the node's performance.

For each node, you can also view events, alarms, outages and asset information; and rescan, access the admin options, and schedule outages.

#### **Related Documentation**

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Viewing and Managing Alarms on page 125](#)
- [Viewing, Configuring, and Searching for Notifications on page 497](#)
- [Tracking and Searching for Assets on page 470](#)

## Resyncing Nodes

You should resynchronize your nodes when the contents of the Node List page in the Network Monitoring workspace do not correspond with the device list on the Manage Devices page in the Devices workspace (see [“Viewing Managed Devices” on page 24](#)).

To resynchronize your nodes:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Node List > Resync Nodes**.
2. Click **Confirm**.

The **Resync Nodes Job Information** dialog box appears.

3. (Optional) To view details of the resynchronization job, click the job ID displayed in the dialog box.
4. Click **OK**.

The Node List page appears, displaying the resynchronized nodes.

### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Turning SNMP Data Collection Off and On on page 465](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)

## Turning SNMP Data Collection Off and On

Network performance can be adversely affected by the amount of traffic generated by SNMP data collection. For this reason, SNMP service in Junos Space Network Management Platform is not started by default.

Junos Space Network Management Platform Network Monitoring is always turned on for all devices by default. The ability to turn on data collection is controlled by the Monitor\_SNMP surveillance category. However, turning on data collection increases the amount of SNMP traffic. If the surveillance category is removed from a device, data collection is turned off.

To turn SNMP data collection off or on for a device:

1. In the Network Monitoring workspace, display the Node List page and click the node name.

The resulting page displays detailed information about the device.

For example, you can select **Network Monitoring > Node List** or you can select **Network Monitoring > Search** and click **All nodes** in the Search for Nodes section of the Search page to display the Node List page.

2. In the Surveillance Category Memberships title bar, click **Edit**.

The Edit surveillance categories on *node name* page appears.

3. Select the **Monitor\_SNMP** category from the Categories On Node list on the right.

If this category is *not* in the list on the right, then SNMP data collection is already turned off.

4. Click **Remove** between the two lists.

The removed category appears in the list of Available Categories on the left.

To turn on data collection for selected devices, reverse the process described here.



**NOTE:** The Network Monitoring functionality performs SNMP data collection by default only on primary interfaces. If you want to change this, instead of manually selecting the interfaces to be monitored from the GUI, you can set data collection for all interfaces by default by modifying the SNMP collection to set the SNMP Storage Flag to all (see [“Managing SNMP Collections” on page 533](#)). For information on the procedure to select other interfaces and the distinction between primary and secondary interfaces, see [“Configuring SNMP Data Collection per Interface” on page 516](#).

#### Related Documentation

- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace on page 466](#)
- [Viewing the Dashboard on page 468](#)

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## Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace

To search for nodes or asset information, use the Search task in the Network Monitoring workspace: select **Network Monitoring > Search**. The Search page has two sections: Search for Nodes and Search Asset Information.

To quickly search for nodes:

- To display the entire node list, click **All nodes** in the Search for Nodes section.
- To display a list of all nodes and their interfaces, click **All nodes and their interfaces** in the Search for Nodes section.
- To display a list of all nodes that have asset information assigned, click **All nodes with asset info** in the Search Asset Information section. The asset information fields are very comprehensive, including address, circuit ID, date installed, lease expiry date, and number of power supplies installed.

You can search for nodes using these criteria:

- **Name containing**—Searching by name is case-insensitive and inclusive. For example, searching on serv would find serv, Service, Reserved, NTSERV, or UserVortex.
  - The *underscore* character ( `_` ) acts as a single-character wildcard.

- The *percent* character (%) acts as a multiple-character wildcard.
- **TCP/IP address**—Allows you to separate the four octets (fields) of a TCP/IP address into separate searches.
  - A single *asterisk* (\*) acts as a wildcard for an octet.
  - Ranges are indicated by two numbers separated by a *dash* (-)
  - *Commas* (,) are used for list demarcation.

For example, the following searches are all valid and would each create the same result set: all TCP/IP addresses from 192.168.0.0 through 192.168.255.255:

- 192.168.\*\*
- 192.168.0-255.0-255
- 192.168.0,1,2,3-255.\*
- **ifAlias, ifName, or ifDescr contains**—Finds nodes with interfaces that match the given search string. This is a case-insensitive inclusive search similar to the **Name containing** search. To find an exact match, select **equals** instead of **contains**.
- **Providing service**—Finds nodes providing a particular service. To search for a node providing a particular service, select the service from the Providing service list.
- **MAC Address like**—To find interfaces with hardware (MAC) addresses matching the search string, use this case-insensitive partial string match. For example, you can find all interfaces with a specified manufacturer's code by entering the first six characters of the MAC address. Octet separators (dash or colon) are optional.
- **Foreign Source like**—To find a node with a foreign source IDs, use this partial string match.

To quickly search for all nodes with asset information assigned, click **All nodes with asset info**.

You can search for assets using these criteria:

- **Category**—Find assets associated with a particular category.
- **Field**—Search for a specific asset field.
- **Containing text**—Find assets containing the search string. This is a case-insensitive inclusive search similar to the **Name containing** search.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)

## Viewing the Dashboard

The Network Monitoring Dashboard displays information about your devices.

To view the dashboard:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Dashboard**.

The Dashboard page displays the default surveillance view with information about your devices, such as their surveillance categories (which determines whether their data is collected for performance management monitoring).

If your dashboard does not display information about all your nodes, you should resynchronize your nodes. See [“Resyncing Nodes” on page 465](#).

Under the Show all nodes heading, each of the items—Routers, Switches, Security Devices, Media Flow Controllers, and Other Devices subdivided into categories (High End, Medium, Low End)—is a link. Click the item of interest to display information about that category of node in the lower section of the page.

The Alarms section displays in the header bar the number of alarms currently displayed, and the total number, for example, 1 to 5 of 59. Scroll up and down the lists of alarms by clicking the << and >> symbols in the Alarms header bar.



**NOTE:** To refresh the display, you might have to click the scroll symbols, << and >>, in the header bar of the table of interest. For example, if you have been looking at routers, and you want to view the alarms for switches, first select **Switches**, then click << or >> in the Alarms header bar to refresh the display.

[Table 70 on page 468](#) displays the alarms.

**Table 70: Alarms Table**

Column Heading	Content
Node	Device. Clicking the name of the node takes you to the detailed device information page so that you can examine it more closely.
Description	Brief explanation for the alarm.
Count	Number of the same alarm. When there is more than one, the duplicate is not displayed in a separate row in the table.
First Time	The first time the alarm was triggered.
Last Time	The last time the alarm was triggered.

[Table 71 on page 469](#) displays the notifications.

**Table 71: Notifications Table**

Column Heading	Content
Node	Device. Clicking the name of the node takes you to the detailed device information page so that you can examine it more closely.
Service	The name of the service for which the notification was sent.
Message	The content of the notification.
Sent Time	The time the notification was sent.
Responder	User who received the notification.
Response Time	The time it took to respond.

Table 72 on page 469 displays the status of the node.

**Table 72: Node Status Table**

Column Heading	Content
Node	Device. Clicking the name of the node takes you to the detailed device information page so that you can examine it more closely.
Current Outages	The outages currently in effect, expressed as 1 of 1, for example.
24 Hour Availability	The percentage of time in the last 24 hours when the node actually was available, expressed as 93.391%, for example.

Table 73 on page 469 displays the resource graphs information:

**Table 73: Resource Graphs Table**

List Contents	Description
Node <i>name</i>	Names of nodes available.
Information options available for the selected node	Varies, depending on the category of node selected, for example:  For routers: SNMP Node Data, SNMP Interface Data, Response Time, BGP Peer, OSPF Area Info  For switches: Response Time
Filename of the resource graph selected from the list	Below this, the selected graph is displayed.

#### Related Documentation

- [Turning SNMP Data Collection Off and On on page 465](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)

## Tracking and Searching for Assets

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The network monitoring system provides a means for you to easily track and share important information about capital assets in your organization. This data, when coupled with the information about your network that the network monitoring system obtains during network discovery, can be a powerful tool not only for solving problems, but in tracking the current state of equipment repairs as well as network or system-related moves, additions, or changes.

There are two ways to add or modify the asset data stored in the network monitoring system:

- Import the data from another source.
- Enter the data manually.

Once you begin adding data to the network monitoring system's assets inventory page, any node with an asset number (for example, bar code) is displayed on the lower half of this page, providing you with a one-click mechanism for tracking the current physical status of that device.

To search for particular assets by category, simply select the desired category in the Assets in category list and click **Search** to retrieve a list of all assets associated with that category.

For a complete list of nodes, whether or not they have associated asset numbers, click the **All nodes with asset info** link.

### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace on page 466](#)



## Network Monitoring Topology Overview

On the Topology page in the Network Monitoring workspace, you can view Junos Space nodes, Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring (FMPM) nodes, and devices that were discovered by Junos Space Network Management Platform, as well as node links and the alarm state of the services links.



**NOTE:** On the Topology page, the term *node* refers to Junos Space nodes, FMPM nodes, or devices discovered by Junos Space Network Management Platform. The term *node link* refers to the link between the nodes.

The EnhancedLinkd network topology discovery daemon is used to discover the network topology. Four physical link discovery methods—Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), IS-IS, Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP), and OSPF—are supported and enabled by default. After the SNMP interface is discovered, the availability of links in the topology depends on the following:



**NOTE:**

- Junos Space Platform currently supports only OSPF version 2 for topology discovery.
  - In Junos Space Platform Release 14.1, the display of bridge links between devices is not supported in the Network Monitoring Topology page.
- 
- The time that the EnhancedLinkd daemon waits after a node has been provisioned; the default is 60 seconds
  - The time taken for the EnhancedLinkd daemon to scan the node
  - The time after which the node links are refreshed automatically; the default is 60 seconds

After the topology is discovered by Junos Space Platform, any changes to the topology are automatically detected. This includes changes in logical entities, such as Ethernet services and VPNs, that are discovered by Junos Space Platform. The EnhancedLinkd daemon updates only the topology changes in the database and does not rescan the entire network. This *incremental* link discovery ensures that data related to topology changes is updated dynamically. In addition, the dynamic update ensures that only the node or the node link that was updated is redrawn and not the entire topology.

**NOTE:**

- From Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 14.1R1 onward, the SNMP polling time for discovering links between devices is set using the `rescan_interval` parameter in the `enlinkd-configuration.xml` file. In prior releases, this SNMP polling time for discovering links between devices was set using the `snmp_polling` parameter in the `linkd.xml` file. The default value for the `rescan_interval` parameter is 86,400,000 milliseconds
- A sample of the `/opt/opennms/etc/enlinkd-configuration.xml` is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<linkd-configuration threads="5"
    initial_sleep_time="60000"
    rescan_interval="86400000"
    use-cdp-discovery="true"
    use-bridge-discovery="true"
    use-lddp-discovery="true"
    use-ospf-discovery="true"
    use-isis-discovery="true"
/>
```

For more information about the parameters in the `enlinkd-configuration.xml` file, see <http://www.opennms.org/wiki/Linkd>.

The node link status is color-coded—a green link indicates that the link is up and a red link indicates that a link is down. In addition, if an SNMP trap is received indicating that the node link status has changed, then the EnhancedLinkd daemon updates the node link in the topology to indicate the current status of the node link.

The alarm state of services links is also color-coded—a green line indicates that no service-impacted alarms are present and that the service status is up; a red line indicates that at least one service-impacted alarm is present and that the service status is down.

**NOTE:**

- The color-coding of the link status is displayed only if the option to display the link status is selected; this option is *not* selected by default.
- Similarly, the color-coding of the alarm state for services links is displayed only if the option to display the alarm state for services links and link status are selected; these options are *not* selected by default.
- The node link data and alarm states for services links are automatically refreshed in the network monitoring topology only if the options to automatically refresh the topology is selected; this option is *not* selected by default.

The links on a node can also be rediscovered on demand manually by requesting for a rescan of a node.

- Related Documentation**
- [Working with Topology on page 473](#)
  - [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)

## Working with Topology

On the Topology page in the Network Monitoring workspace, you can view nodes and node links, information about nodes and node status, and perform actions on nodes.



**NOTE:** On the Topology page, the term *node* refers to Junos Space nodes, FMPM nodes, or devices discovered by Junos Space Network Management Platform. The term *node link* refers to the link between the nodes.

Clicking a node or a node link highlights the node or node link. You can view the management IP address, name, and status for any node in the topology by hovering over the node, and the type of link, the name, the link bandwidth, and the endpoints by hovering over a node link. When you select a node or node link on the topology, the node or node link is highlighted. You can select multiple nodes by holding down the Ctrl key and selecting the nodes. You can use the zoom slider to zoom in and zoom out of the selected topology view. You can also use the semantic zoom-level functionality on the topology to display nodes one or more hops away from the selected nodes.

This topic contains the following sections:

- [Using the Search Option to View Nodes on page 474](#)
- [Working with Topology Views on page 474](#)
- [Viewing the Events and Alarms Associated with a Node on page 476](#)
- [Viewing Alarms and Node Details on page 476](#)
- [Viewing Nodes with Active Alarms on page 478](#)
- [Managing Alarms Associated with Nodes on page 478](#)
- [Viewing the Topology with Different Layouts on page 479](#)
- [Automatic Refresh of the Topology on page 479](#)
- [Viewing the Status of Node Links on page 480](#)
- [Viewing the Alarm State of Services Links on page 480](#)
- [Pinging a Node on page 480](#)
- [Viewing the Resource Graphs Associated with the Node on page 481](#)
- [Connecting to a Device by Using SSH on page 482](#)

## Using the Search Option to View Nodes

You can use the Search option to search for and add nodes that you want to view in the topology. By default, no nodes are displayed in the topology and a warning message is displayed explaining how to add nodes to the topology.

Do one or more of the following:

- Enter **Nodes** in the **Search** field to select nodes from the list of all available nodes in the network topology.
- Enter **Category** in the **Search** field to select nodes by device category (Routers, Switches, Security Devices, and so forth).



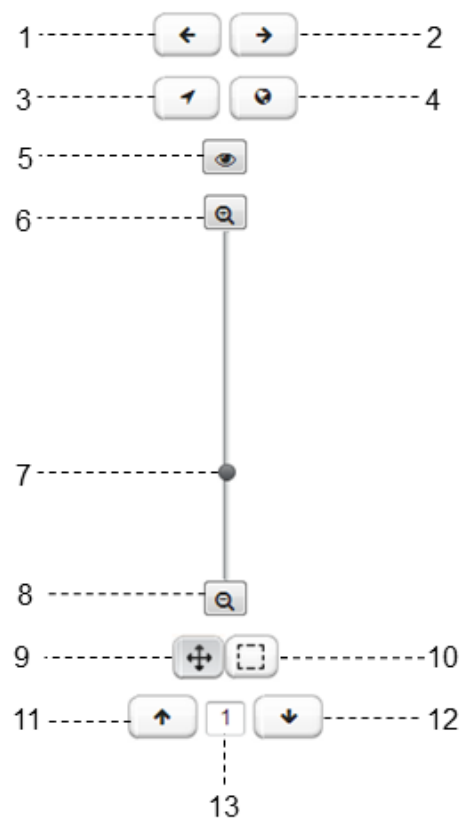
**NOTE:**

- Categories can be collapsed and expanded.
  - To display all nodes in the topology, select the Monitor\_SNMP category.
- 
- Enter the name of a specific device in the **Search** field to display a specific device.

## Working with Topology Views

You can use the GUI controls, shown in [Figure 9 on page 475](#) and described in [Table 74 on page 475](#) to control the display of the nodes on the Topology page.

Figure 9: Topology View GUI Controls



1— Click to go back button	8—Zoom slider
2—Click to go forward button	9—Pan button
3—Center on selection button	10—Selection button
4—Show entire map button	11—Expand semantic zoom button
5—Toggle highlight focus nodes button	12—Collapse semantic zoom button
6—Zoom in button	13—Number of connected hops from the node in focus
7—Zoom out button	

Table 74: Topology Options

Option	Description
Click to go back button	View the previous topology view history.
Click to go forward button	View the more recent topology view history, after viewing the past history.
Center on selection button	Display the selected nodes in the center of the topology view.
Show entire map button	Display all the (filtered) nodes in the topology view.

Table 74: Topology Options (*continued*)

<b>Toggle highlight focus nodes</b> button	When you add a node to focus, nodes connected to the focus node might also be displayed. When you click the <b>Toggle highlight focus nodes</b> button, only focus node icons are highlighted, and icons are dimmed for non-focus nodes that are connected to the focus nodes.
<b>Zoom in</b> button	Click to zoom in to the topology
Zoom slider	Move the slider up to zoom in or down to zoom out.
<b>Zoom out</b> button	Click to zoom out to the topology
<b>Pan Tool</b> button	Select on a node to reposition in topology view, or select between nodes (in white space) to pan all nodes in the topology view (up, down, left, or right) as a single image. To disable the Pan Tool function, click the <b>Selection Tool</b> button.
<b>Selection Tool</b> button	Perform operations on individual nodes (add node to focus, ping node, view node information, view events/alarms, and so forth). To disable the Selection Tool function, click the <b>Pan Tool</b> button.
<b>Expand Semantic Zoom Level/Collapse Semantic Zoom Level</b>	Expand or collapse the semantic zoom level by using the Up arrow key to increase the hop count or the Down arrow key to decrease the hop count. For example, select a hop count of 2 to display the network nodes two hops away from the focus nodes.  <b>NOTE:</b> The topology view displays a line to show connections to nodes that are one or more hops away from a focus node.

## Viewing the Events and Alarms Associated with a Node

In the **Topology** page, you can view the events and alarms associated with a node.

Do the following

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Topology**.
2. Right-click the node whose alarm associations you want to view and select **Events/Alarms**. Alternatively, you can also select the node and from the **Device** menu select **Events/Alarms** to view the events and alarms associated with the node.

The events associated with the node are displayed in the **Events** tab in the **Events & Alarms** page (popup). For more information, see the [“Viewing and Managing Events” on page 486](#) topic.

3. (Optional) To view the alarms associated with the node, select the **Alarms** tab in the **Events & Alarms** page.

For more information, see the [“Viewing and Managing Alarms” on page 125](#) topic.

## Viewing Alarms and Node Details

To view details for a category of nodes or selected nodes:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Topology**.

2. From the topology view, select a category of nodes or click on the nodes you want to view.

- To view alarm details for a category of nodes or selected nodes, select the **Alarms** tab towards the bottom of the page.

The following alarm details are displayed:

- ID—Alarm ID.
  - Severity—Severity of the alarm (Critical, Major, Minor, Warning, Normal, or Cleared).
  - Node—Name of the node.
  - UEI—The Unique Event Identifier (UEI), which is assigned to each event, including those generated by traps.
  - Count—Shows the number of events that were reduced to a single alarm row.
  - Last Event Time—The most recent date and time when the alarm occurred.
  - Log Message—The log message associated with the alarm.
- To view node details for the category of nodes or the selected nodes, select the **Nodes** tab.

The following details are displayed for each node:

- ID—Unique network monitoring ID associated with the node
  - Label—Name of the node
  - Creation Time—Date and time at which the node was added for network monitoring
  - Last Capabilities Scan—Date and time at which the capability scan was last performed
  - Primary Interface—Primary interface for the node in network monitoring
  - sysContact—Contact information, obtained by querying the node
  - sysDescription—Description of the node, obtained by querying the node
  - sysLocation—Location of the node
  - Foreign Source—Indicates that the node is a device managed by Junos Space Platform (**Space**) or that the node is a Junos Space or FMPM node (**Fabric**)
  - Foreign ID—Indicates the device ID in Junos Space Network Management Platform. The node ID from network monitoring is mapped to the device ID from Junos Space Platform
3. To view in-depth information about a node, right-click on the node and select **Node Info**.

The Node Info page is displayed with the following information about the events and alarms associated with the node:

- Availability
- General Status
- Node interfaces (IP interfaces and physical interfaces)
- Surveillance Category Memberships
- Notification (Outstanding/Acknowledged)
- Recent events
- Recent outages



**NOTE:** The Node Info page provides an option to manually rediscover links on demand. Click the **Rescan** hyperlink and on the subsequent page click **Rescan**. You are taken back to the Node Info page; the topology is updated after approximately 1 minute.

## Viewing Nodes with Active Alarms

To view nodes with active alarms:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Topology**.
2. Use the Search option to select the nodes you want to check for active alarms.

In the topology view, the color of the node icon indicates the highest severity alarm associated with the node. In addition, the node icon displays a number that indicates the count of outstanding alarms and notices associated with that node.



**NOTE:** A node with an active alarm of "Major" severity displays a red icon.

## Managing Alarms Associated with Nodes

To acknowledge, unacknowledge, escalate, or clear the alarms associated with a node:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Topology**.
2. From the topology page, select the nodes for which you want to manage alarms.
3. Select the **Alarms** tab.
4. Select the check box to the left of the alarm ID for each alarm listing you want to manage, or click **Select All** to manage all the listed alarms.
5. Select the action (Acknowledge, Unacknowledge, Escalate, or Clear) that you want to perform on the selected alarms.
6. Select **Submit** to complete the action.



## Viewing the Topology with Different Layouts

To view the topology with different layouts:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Topology**.
2. Select the **View** menu and then select the appropriate layout.

By default, the topology is displayed in the FR layout.

You can view the topology using the following layouts:

- Circle Layout
- D3 Layout
- FR Layout
- Manual Layout
- Real Ultimate Layout

## Automatic Refresh of the Topology

By default, the topology is not automatically refreshed.

To initiate an automatic refresh of the topology:

1. On the **View** menu of the Topology page (**Network Monitoring > Topology**), select the **Automatic Refresh** check box.

The **View** menu is closed and you are taken back to the Topology page. The topology is automatically refreshed every 60 seconds.

If there are changes to the status of nodes, node links, and logical entities, these changes are displayed in the topology automatically.

## Viewing the Status of Node Links

By default, the topology does not display the status of the node links.

To display the status of the node links in the topology:

1. On the **View** menu of the Topology page (**Network Monitoring > Topology**), select the **Link Status** check box.

The **View** menu is closed and you are taken back to the Topology page. The topology now displays the status of the node links:

- Green indicates that the link is up.
- Red indicates that the link is down.



**NOTE:** If the Link Status check box is not selected, then the links are displayed in gray.

## Viewing the Alarm State of Services Links

By default, the topology does not display the current alarm state of the services links within the topology.

To display the alarm state of the services links in the topology:

1. On the **View** menu of the Topology page (**Network Monitoring > Topology**), select the **NCS Link Status** check box. (NCS stands for Network Communication Services.)

The **View** menu is closed and you are taken back to the Topology page. The topology now displays the alarm state of the services links:

- Green indicates that the services link is up and that no service-impacted alarm was found.
- Red indicates that the service status is down and that a service-impacted alarm is found for that service.



**NOTE:**

- If the Link Status check box is not selected, then the links are displayed in gray.
- If the NCS Link Status check box is cleared, then the link color is not changed automatically (dynamically) on the Topology page. If the NCS Link Status check box is selected, the color of the link changes automatically and dynamically based on the related alarms.
- When you mouse over a link, a tooltip displays the service information including the service status.

## Pinging a Node

To ping a node:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Topology**.
2. Right-click the node you want to ping and select **Ping** from the menu. Alternatively, you can also select the node and from the **Device** menu select **Resource Graphs** to view the resource graphs associated with the node.

The Ping dialog box is displayed

3. In the **Number of Requests** field, enter the number of ECHO requests to be sent.
4. In the **Time-Out (seconds)** field, enter the number of seconds after which the ping request should time out.
5. From the **Packet Size** drop-down menu, select the size (in bytes) of the ping packet.
6. (Optional) Select the **Use Numerical Node Names** check box if you want the IP address to be displayed and not the hostname.
7. Click **Ping**.

The node is pinged with the specified values and the results of the ping request is displayed on the lower part of the Ping page.

## Viewing the Resource Graphs Associated with the Node

On the Topology page, you can view the resource graphs associated with a node.

Do the following:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Topology**.
2. Right-click the node whose resource graphs you want to view and select **Resource Graphs**. Alternatively, you can also select the node and from the **Device** menu select **Resource Graphs** to view the resource graphs associated with the node.

The node resources for which you can view graphs are displayed in the **Resource Graphs** page.

3. Select the resources for which you want to view the graphs and click **Graph Selection**.



**NOTE:** You can also use the **Select All** and **Graph All** options to view the resource graphs for all node resources.

The resource graphs that you selected are displayed on the subsequent page. For more information, see the *Viewing Resource Graphs* section in the “[Viewing Reports on page 500](#)” topic.

## Connecting to a Device by Using SSH

On the **Topology** page (**Network Monitoring > Topology**), you can connect to one or more devices using SSH. You can also connect to the same device one or more times; a new SSH window is created for each connection.



**NOTE:** The following is applicable irrespective of the type of authentication configured (credential-based or key-based) in Junos Space Network Management Platform:

- If the option to allow users to automatically log in is configured, then users can automatically log in without providing a username and password. (You can configure the option to allow users to automatically log in to devices on the Device page (**Administration > Applications > Modify Application Settings > Device**). For more information, see the [“Modifying Network Management Platform Settings” on page 811](#) topic.)
- If the option to allow users to automatically log in is not configured, then, you are prompted to enter a username and password.

To connect to a device by using SSH:

1. Select the device to which you want to connect.



**NOTE:** You can connect only to devices and not to Junos Space nodes.

2. Right-click the device and select **SSH to Device**.
  - If the authentication is successful, the shell (CLI) for the device is displayed on a new page. The shell prompt is in the `root@identifier%` format, where *identifier* is a hostname of the node.



**CAUTION:** Some browser plug-ins may cause undesirable behavior in open SSH windows; disabling such plug-ins may resolve the issue. For example, if the Firebug plug-in is activated within an SSH window opened in Firefox, the window cannot be restored, resized, or maximized and the console area remains fixed; disabling the Firebug plug-in resolves this issue.

- If the authentication is not successful, the shell displays a message that the authentication has failed.
3. (Optional) After you have finished, type **exit** at the CLI prompt to close the session.

A message is displayed indicating that the session is closed.
4. (Optional) Click the **Close** button on the browser page or tab to close the page.



.....

**NOTE:** If you do not disconnect the session, the session is automatically disconnected by Junos Space in the following cases:

- When the user logs out
  - When the user is logged out due to inactivity
  - When the authentication is changed to certificate mode
  - When the user is disabled or deleted
  - When the user's session is terminated
- .....

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Network Monitoring Topology Overview on page 471](#)
- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)



## CHAPTER 45

# Working With Events, Alarms, and Notifications

- [Viewing and Tracking Outages on page 485](#)
- [Viewing and Managing Events on page 486](#)
- [Managing Event Filters on page 489](#)
- [Viewing and Managing Alarms on page 491](#)
- [Managing Alarm Filters on page 495](#)
- [Viewing, Configuring, and Searching for Notifications on page 497](#)

## Viewing and Tracking Outages

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To track outages, discovered services are polled. If a service does not respond, a service outage is created, which in turn creates notifications.

To view and track outages, select **Network Monitoring > Outages**.

To get details for a particular outage, enter its ID in the Outage ID box and click **Get details**.

Alternatively, to view all outages still extant, click **Current outages**. To view both current and resolved outages, click **All outages**.

To view other outage types from these Outages pages, change the display by selecting from the Outage type list. You can sort on each of these column headings by clicking on them:

- ID
- Node
- Interface
- Service
- Down
- Up

You can also return to the results by clicking **Bookmark Results**. Your browser's favorite or bookmark dialog box opens.

- Related Documentation**
- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
  - [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
  - [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
  - [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)

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## Viewing and Managing Events

By default, the Junos Space Network Management Platform is monitored using the built-in SNMP manager. The Junos Space Network Management Platform node is listed in the node list (Network Monitoring > Node List), and referred to hereafter as the Junos Space node.

Events signal network or systems-related issues. Acknowledging an event enables you to take responsibility for resolving the problem that triggered it. All events are visible to all users. By default, the Events page displays outstanding, or unacknowledged, events.

The Events task contains the functions described below.

The breadcrumbs at the top of each of these pages contain links that take you back to previous pages. Listings frequently extend over multiple pages, among which you can navigate using the **First**, **Previous**, and **Next** links at the top and bottom left of the pages. On the bottom left of the pages is the number of events on the page, and the number of results on the current page out of the total list.

You can sort on each of the column headings on list pages. You can also return to the results by clicking **Bookmark Results**. Your browser's favorite or bookmark dialog box opens.

- [Events Landing Page on page 486](#)
- [Advanced Event Search on page 487](#)
- [Viewing the Events List on page 487](#)
- [Viewing Event Details on page 488](#)
- [Using Event Filters to View Events on page 489](#)

### Events Landing Page

To search for, view, query, or acknowledge events, select **Network Monitoring > Events**.

- To view all events, click **All events** in the Event Queries section, below and to the left of the Event ID field. The Events page appears with the list of unacknowledged events. See ["Viewing the Events List" on page 487](#).
- To get details for a particular event, enter its ID in the Event ID field and click **Get details**. The Event *event ID* section appears. See ["Viewing Event Details" on page 488](#).
- To perform an advanced search, click **Advanced Search** to go to the Advanced Event Search section. Use the Advanced Event Search section to search the event list on multiple fields. See ["Advanced Event Search" on page 487](#).



## Advanced Event Search

Enter values into any of the following fields to narrow down the search:

- Event Text Contains
- Node Label Contains
- TCP/IP Address Like
- Severity

For a service, select from the Service list.

To select events by time, first select the box for the time range that you want to limit.

To select events in a time period, select both boxes and then select the beginning and end of the range time from the lists.

You can determine the order in which found events are displayed by selecting from the Sort By list.

Determine the quantity of events displayed by selecting from the Number of Events Per Page list.

## Viewing the Events List

To display a list of events, select **Network Monitoring > Events** and click **All events** in the Event Queries section. By default, the Events page displays outstanding events.

- To see all events, click **View all events** at the top of the page. Clicking **Advanced Search** takes you to the Advanced Event Search section (see [“Advanced Event Search” on page 487](#)).
- To see the acknowledged events, click the [-] (minus sign) in the Search constraints box to toggle between acknowledged and outstanding events. To revert to the outstanding events, click the [-] again.

The Events page displays the following information for each event:

- **Ack**—Acknowledge check box. Select this to take responsibility for the issue. If an event has been acknowledged in error, you can toggle the Search constraints box to display acknowledged events, find the event, and unacknowledge it, displaying it again to all users.
- **ID**—Event ID. Click for details, which are displayed in the Event *event ID* section (see [“Viewing Event Details” on page 488](#)).
- **Severity**—See degrees of event severity.
- **Time**—Time when the event occurred. You can choose to view only events occurring before or after the selected event by clicking the < or > symbol next to the time.
- **Node**—The name of the node is a link targeting the node's details from the Nodes section (see [“Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace” on page 466](#)). You can

choose to view only events on the same node, or to view all events except those on the selected node.

- **Interface**—The IP address of the interface where the event took place. The IP address is a link targeting the interface's details on the Nodes and their Interfaces section (see [“Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace” on page 466](#)). You can choose to view only events on the same interface as the selected event, or view all events except those on that interface.
- **Service**—The name of the service affected, where applicable.
- **UEI**—The Unique Event Identifier. You can choose to view only events with the same UEI or all events except those with the same UEI. You can also edit notifications for the event by clicking on the link of that name, which takes you to the Build the rule section for notifications (see [“Configuring Notifications” on page 522](#)).
- **Log message**—The log message.

## Viewing Event Details

Select **Network Monitoring > Events**, enter its ID in the Event ID field and click **Get details**. The Event *event ID* section displays the following items:

- **Severity**—Severity of the event. Degrees of severity are color-coded and labeled:
  - CRITICAL: Numerous devices are affected; fixing the problem is essential.
  - MAJOR: Device is completely down or in danger of going down. Immediate attention required.
  - MINOR: Part of a device (service, interface, power supply, and so forth) has stopped. Attention required.
  - WARNING: Might require action. Should possibly be logged.
  - INDETERMINATE: No severity could be associated.
  - NORMAL: Informational message. No action required.
  - CLEARED: Indicates that a prior error condition has been corrected and service is restored.
- **Time**—Time when the event occurred.
- **Node and Interface**—Both of these values are clickable, targeting the Nodes section and the Nodes and their interfaces section respectively on the Search page.
- **Acknowledged By and Time Acknowledged**—Acknowledger of event and the time of acknowledgement.
- **Service**—Service affected, where applicable.
- **UEI**—Unique Event Identifier. UEIs enable disk usage to be handled differently from other events with high-threshold types, which means you can choose to be notified by e-mail of high disk usage only, instead of getting notified of all events of the threshold type high.
- **Log Message**—The full error message.

- *Description*—The explanation for the log message.
- *Operator Instructions*—Instructions for resolving the issue that triggered the event, if available.

## Using Event Filters to View Events

If you previously created event filters, you can select a filter from Event Filter Favorites. Only those events that match the filtering criteria specified in the user-defined event filter are displayed.

To select an event filter to view events:

1. Navigate to **Network Monitoring > Events** and select a filter from Event Filter Favorites.  
The events that match the filtering criteria specified in the event filter are displayed.
2. To clear the filter and reset all event-filtering criteria, select **Remove Filter**.  
All outstanding events are displayed (the default view).

### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace on page 466](#)
- [Managing Event Filters on page 489](#)

## Managing Event Filters

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- [Configuring Event Filters on page 489](#)
- [Deleting Event Filters on page 490](#)

## Configuring Event Filters

You can create and save event filters to display only those events that match the specified filtering criteria. An event filter is available only to the Junos Space user who created the filter.

To create an event filter:

1. Navigate to the **Network Monitoring > Events** workspace.
2. Select the **All events** link.  
All outstanding events are displayed.

3. Specify the following filtering criteria that you want to include in the event filter:

- (Optional) Enter search text in the Event Text box, select a time period from the Time drop-down list, and select **Search**. You can choose only time spans ending now, for example, Last 12 hours.
- (Optional) Specify one or more of the following filtering criteria you want to include in the event filter:
  - **Alarm Text**—Enter search text.
  - **Events**—From the **Search constraints** field, filter on all outstanding or acknowledged events, or click the – symbol to toggle between display of outstanding or acknowledged events.
  - **Node**—The name of the node is a link targeting the node's details from the Nodes section (see [“Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace” on page 466](#)). You can choose to view only events on the node or view all events except those on the selected node.
  - **Interface**—Filter by the IP address of the interface where the event took place. Click the + symbol to view only events on the same interface as the selected event, or click the – symbol to exclude events for the interface.
  - **Service**—Filter by the service type where applicable. Click the + symbol to show all events with this service type, or click the – symbol to exclude all events for this service.
  - **Severity**—Filter on all events with or without a specified severity. Click the + symbol to show all events with this severity, or click the – symbol to exclude events for this severity.
  - **Time**—Filter on all events occurring before or after a specified time. Click the < symbol to show all events occurring after this time, or click the > symbol to show all events occurring before this time.
  - **UEI**—You can choose to view only events with the same Unique Event Identifier (UEI) or all events except those with the same UEI. Click the + symbol to view only events with this UEI, or click the – symbol to exclude events for this UEI.

4. Click **Save Filter** to create an event filter with the filter constraints you have specified.

A dialog box is displayed, prompting you to enter a name for the filter.

5. Enter a name for the event filter.

6. Click **OK** to save the event filter.

The event filter is saved and available from the **Event Filter Favorites** drop-down list.

## Deleting Event Filters

You can only view and delete event filters that you have created.

To delete an event filter:

1. Navigate to the **Network Monitoring > Events** workspace.
2. (Optional) To view the constraints associated with the filter before you delete it, under **Event Filter Favorites**, mouse over the information icon displayed to the left of the filter favorite.
3. Under **Event Filter Favorites**, click on the X displayed to the right of the event filter you want to delete.

A “Favorite Deleted Successfully” message confirms that the filter has been deleted.

**Related Documentation** • [Viewing and Managing Events on page 486](#)

## Viewing and Managing Alarms

By default, the Junos Space Network Management Platform is monitored using a built-in SNMP manager. The Junos Space Network Management Platform node is listed in the node list (Network Monitoring > Node List), and is referred to as the Junos Space Network Management Platform node.

There are two categories of alarm: acknowledged and outstanding. Acknowledging an alarm indicates that you have taken responsibility for addressing the corresponding network or systems-related issue. Any alarm that has not been acknowledged is considered outstanding and is therefore visible to all users on the Alarms page, which displays outstanding alarms by default.

If an alarm has been acknowledged in error, you can find the alarm and unacknowledge it, making it available for someone else to acknowledge.

When you acknowledge, clear, escalate, or unacknowledge an alarm, this information is displayed in the alarm's detailed view. You can click the alarm ID to view fields such as Acknowledged By, Acknowledgement Type, and Time Acknowledge. These fields display details such as who acknowledged, cleared, escalated, or unacknowledged the alarm; the acknowledgement type (acknowledge, clear, escalate, or unacknowledge); and the date and time the action was performed on the alarm.



**NOTE:** If a remote user has cleared, acknowledged, escalated, or unacknowledged an alarm, the detailed alarm view displays *admin* instead of the actual remote user in the Acknowledged By field.

You can search for alarms by entering an individual ID on the initial Alarms page, or by sorting by the column headings on the Alarms page that displays alarms.

- [Viewing Alarms on page 492](#)
- [Using Alarm Filters to View Alarms on page 493](#)
- [Acknowledging Alarms on page 494](#)

- [Clearing Alarms on page 494](#)
- [Escalating Alarms on page 494](#)
- [Unacknowledging Alarms on page 494](#)
- [Viewing Acknowledged Alarms on page 495](#)

## Viewing Alarms

To view alarms:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Alarms**.
2. Select from any of the following links:
  - All alarms (summary)
  - All alarms (detail)
  - Advanced Search
  - NCS Alarm List

The Alarms page displays the list of alarms. By default, the first view for all alarms, both summary and details, shows outstanding alarms, as indicated by the content of the Search constraints box.

3. (Optional) Use the toggle control (the minus sign) in the Search constraints box to show acknowledged alarms.
4. (Optional) You can refine the list of alarms by either or both of the following:
  - Entering information in the Alarm text box.
  - Selecting a time period from the Time list. You can choose only time spans ending now, for example, Last 12 hours.

Select **Search**.

5. (Optional) To view the alarm history for an alarm, select the alarm ID. The alarm history displays the details of previous event or alarm occurrences that map to the event UEI, node ID, IP address, and ifindex of the selected alarm. In addition, when clearing, acknowledging, escalating, or unacknowledging alarms, the alarm action details are also displayed for the corresponding alarms.

The Alarm history provides the following details:

- Event ID
- Alarm ID
- Creation Time
- Severity
- Operation Time
- User
- Operation

Links at the top of the page, under the title, provide access to further functions:

- View all alarms
- Advanced Search
- Long Listing/Short Listing

[Table 23 on page 127](#) describes the information displayed in the columns of the Alarms page. An X indicates that the data is present in the Short Listing or Long Listing displays.

**Table 75: Information Displayed in the Alarms List**

Data	Short Listing	Long Listing	Comments
Ack check box	X	X	
ID	X	X	Click the ID to go to the Alarm ID section of the Alarms page.
Severity	Color-coding only	X	Toggle to show only alarms with this severity, or not to show alarms with this severity.
UEI		X	Toggle to show only events with this UEI, or not to show events with this UEI.
Node	X	X	Toggle to show only alarms on this IP address, or not to show alarms for this interface.
Interface		X	
Service		X	
Count	X	X	Click the count to view the Events page for the event that triggered this alarm.
Last Event Time	X	X	Mouse over this to see the event ID. Toggle to show only alarms occurring after this event, or only alarms occurring before this event.
First Event Time		X	
Log Msg	X	X	

- Severity Legend—Click to display a table in a separate window showing the full explanations and color coding for the degrees of severity.
- Acknowledge/Unacknowledge entire search—Click to perform the relevant action on all alarms in the current search, including those not shown on your screen.

## Using Alarm Filters to View Alarms

If you previously created alarm filters, you can select a filter from Alarm Filter Favorites to display the alarms that match the filtering criteria specified in the alarm filter.

To select an alarm filter to view alarms:

1. Navigate to **Network Monitoring > Alarms** and select a filter from Alarm Filter Favorites.  
The alarms that match the filtering criteria specified in the alarm filter are displayed.
2. To clear the filter and reset all alarm filtering criteria, select **Remove Filter**.  
All outstanding alarms are displayed (the default view).

## Acknowledging Alarms

To acknowledge an alarm:

1. Select the alarm's **Ack** check box. To select all alarms, at the bottom of the page, click **Select All**.
2. At the bottom of the page, select **Acknowledge Alarms** from the list on the left, and click **Go**.  
The alarm is removed from the default view of all users.

## Clearing Alarms

To clear an alarm:

1. Select the alarm's **Ack** check box. To select all alarms, at the bottom of the page, click **Select All**.
2. At the bottom of the page, select **Clear Alarms** from the list on the left, and click **Go**.

## Escalating Alarms

To escalate an alarm:

1. Select the alarm's **Ack** check box. To select all alarms, at the bottom of the page, click **Select All**.
2. At the bottom of the page, select **Escalate Alarms** from the list on the left, and click **Go**.  
The alarm is escalated by one level.
3. (Optional) To view the severity to which an alarm has been escalated, click the alarm's ID.

## Unacknowledging Alarms

To unacknowledge an alarm:

1. Display the list of acknowledged alarms by toggling the Search constraint box so that it shows Alarm is acknowledged.
2. Select the **Ack** check box of the alarm you acknowledged in error. To select all alarms, at the bottom of the page, click **Select All**.



3. At the bottom of the page, select **Unacknowledge Alarms** from the list on the left, and click **Go**.

The alarm appears again in the default view of All Alarms.

## Viewing Acknowledged Alarms

To view acknowledged alarms:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Alarms** and click **All Alarms (summary)** or **All Alarms (details)**.

The Alarms page appears listing the alarms.

2. In the Search constraints field, click the minus sign to toggle between acknowledged and outstanding alarms.
3. (Optional) To remedy an alarm acknowledged by mistake, unacknowledge it.

### Related Documentation

- [Viewing, Configuring, and Searching for Notifications on page 497](#)
- [Managing Alarm Filters on page 495](#)

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## Managing Alarm Filters

- [Configuring Alarm Filters on page 495](#)
- [Deleting Alarm Filters on page 496](#)

## Configuring Alarm Filters

You can create and save alarm filters to display only those alarms that match the specified filtering criteria. An alarm filter is available only to the Junos Space user who created the filter.

To create an alarm filter:

1. Navigate to the **Network Monitoring > Alarms** workspace.
2. Select the **All alarms (summary)** or **All alarms (detail)** link.

All outstanding alarms are displayed.
3. Specify any of the following filtering criteria that you want to include in the alarm filter:
  - Enter search text in the Event Text box, select a time period from the Time drop-down list, and select **Search**. You can choose only time spans ending now, for example, Last 12 hours.

- Specify one or more of the following filtering criteria you want to include in the alarm filter:
  - **Alarms**—From the **Search constraints** field, filter on all outstanding or acknowledged alarms, or click the – symbol to toggle between display of outstanding or acknowledged alarms.
  - **Node**—The name of the node is a link targeting the node's details from the Nodes section (see [“Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace” on page 466](#)). You can choose to view only alarms on the node or view all alarms except those on the selected node.
  - **Interface**—Filter by the IP address of the interface where the event took place. Click the + symbol to view only alarms on the same interface as the selected event, or click the – symbol to view all alarms except those on that interface.
  - **Service**—The name of the service affected, where applicable.
  - **Severity**—Filter on all events with or without a specified severity. Click the + symbol to show all events with this severity, or click the – symbol to show all events without this severity.
  - **Time**—Filter on all alarms occurring before or after a specified time. Click the < symbol to show all alarms occurring after this time, or click the > symbol to show all alarms occurring before this time.
  - **UEI**—You can choose to view only alarms with the same Unique Event Identifier (UEI) or all alarms except those with the same UEI. Click the + symbol to view only alarms with this UEI, or click the – symbol to view all alarms not on this UEI.
- 4. Click **Save Filter** to create an alarm filter with the filter constraints you have specified.

A Dialog box displays and prompts you to enter a name for the filter.
- 5. Enter a name for the alarm filter and **OK**.

The alarm filter is saved and available from **Network Monitoring > Alarms** workspace under Alarm Filter Favorites.

## Deleting Alarm Filters

You can only view and delete alarm filters that you have created.

To delete an alarm filter:

1. Navigate to the **Network Monitoring > Alarms** workspace.
2. (Optional) To view the constraints associated with the filter before you delete it, under **Alarm Filter Favorites**, mouse over the information icon displayed to the left of the filter.
3. Under **Alarm Filter Favorites**, click the X displayed to the right of the alarm filter you want to delete.

The “Favorite Deleted Successfully” message confirms that the filter has been deleted.

- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing and Managing Alarms on page 125](#)

## Viewing, Configuring, and Searching for Notifications

When the system detects important events, one or more notices are sent automatically to configured notification information (such as a pager, an e-mail address, or other notification methods). In order to receive notices, users must have their notification information configured in their user profile (see “[Admin: Configuring Network Monitoring on page 507](#)”), notices must be switched on, and an important event must be received.

Select **Network Monitoring > Notifications**. From the Notifications page, you can:

- Display all unacknowledged notices sent to your user ID by clicking **Your outstanding notices**.
- View all unacknowledged notices for all users by clicking **All outstanding notices**.
- View a summary of all notices sent and acknowledged for all users by clicking **All acknowledged notices**.
- Search for notices associated with a specific user ID by entering that user ID in the User field and clicking **Check notices**.
- Jump immediately to a page with details specific to a given notice identifier by entering that numeric identifier in the Notice field and clicking **Get details**.



**NOTE:** Getting details is particularly useful if you are using a numeric paging service and receive the numeric notice identifier as part of the page.

- [Notification Escalation on page 497](#)

## Notification Escalation

Once a notice is sent, it is considered outstanding until someone acknowledges receipt of the notice using the Notice *notice ID* section of the Notifications page. Select **Network Monitoring > Notifications**, enter a notice ID in the Notice field, click **Get details**, and click **Acknowledge**.

If the event that triggered the notice was related to managed network devices or systems, the Network/Systems group is notified, one by one, with a notice sent to the next member on the list only after 15 minutes has elapsed since the last message was sent.

This progression through the list, or escalation, can be stopped at any time by acknowledging the notice. Note that this is not the same as acknowledging the *event* that triggered the notice. If all members of the group have been notified and the notice has not been acknowledged, the notice is escalated to the Management group, where all members of that group are notified simultaneously (with no 15-minute escalation interval). For details on configuring groups, see “[Admin: Configuring Network Monitoring on page 507](#)”.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace on page 466](#)

## CHAPTER 46

# Working With Reports and Charts

- [Creating Reports on page 499](#)
- [Viewing Reports on page 500](#)
- [Deleting Reports on page 505](#)
- [Viewing Charts on page 505](#)

### Creating Reports

---

You can configure key SNMP customized (KSC) performance reports, node reports, and domain reports by selecting **Network Monitoring > Reports**.

- [Creating Key SNMP Customized Performance Reports, Node Reports, and Domain Reports on page 499](#)
- [Creating a New KSC Report from an Existing Report on page 500](#)

### Creating Key SNMP Customized Performance Reports, Node Reports, and Domain Reports

To create a new KSC report:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > KSC Performance, Nodes, Domains**.
2. From the Node and Domain Interface Reports section, select a resource for the report.
3. Under the Customized Reports section, click **Create New > Submit**.

The Customized Report Configuration page is displayed.

4. In the Title text box, enter a name for the report.
5. (Optional) To add a graph to the report:
  - a. Select **Add New Graph**.
  - b. Select a resource from the Resources section.
  - c. Select **Choose Child Resource** to select the resource you want to use in a graph.
  - d. Select the check box for the specific node resources you want to view, or click **Select All** to select all the displayed node resources.
6. (Optional) To allow global manipulation of the report timespan, select **Show Timespan Button**.

7. (Optional) To allow global manipulation of report prefabricated graph type, select **Show Graphtype Button**
8. (Optional) Select the number of graphs to show per line in the report.
9. To save the report, click **Save**.

## Creating a New KSC Report from an Existing Report

To create a new KSC report from an existing report:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > KSC Performance, Nodes, Domains**.
2. Under the Resources section, select the KSC report that you want to use to create a new report and click **Create New from Existing > Submit**.

The Customized Report Configuration page is displayed.

3. Select a resource.
4. In the Title text box, enter a new name for the report.
5. (Optional) Customize the report by adding graphs and specifying the number of graphs per line.
6. Click **Save**.

### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Network Monitoring Reports Overview on page 461](#)
- [Viewing Reports on page 500](#)
- [Deleting Reports on page 505](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)

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## Viewing Reports

Select **Network Monitoring > Reports** to view the following types of reports:

- Resource graphs that provide SNMP performance data collected from managed nodes on your network
- Key SNMP customized (KSC) performance reports, node reports, and domain reports. You can generate KSC reports to view SNMP performance data using prefabricated graph types.
- Database reports that provide graphical or numeric views of service-level metrics.
- Statistics reports that provide regularly scheduled reports on response time, SNMP node-level performance and interface data, and OSPF area data.

## Viewing Resource Graphs

To view a resource graph:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > Resource Graphs**.
2. Select the resource node for which you want to generate a standard performance report or custom performance report.  
The Node Resources page is displayed.
3. To select the specific node resources data that you want to view, choose one of the following options:
  - To view data for a subset of node resources:
    - a. Click the **Search** option.
    - b. Enter a text string to identify the node resources you want to view.
    - c. Click **OK**.
    - d. Select the check box for the specific node resources you want to view, or click **Select All** to select all the displayed node resources.
  - To view data for all listed node resources, click **Select All**.
4. To display graphical data for the all the selected node resources, click **Graph Selection**.
5. In the Time Period field, specify the period of time (last day, last week, last month, or custom) that the report should cover.

The statistical data is refreshed to reflect the time period specified.

## Viewing Key SNMP Customized (KSC) Performance Reports, Node Reports, and Domain Reports

To view a KSC report:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > KSC Performance, Nodes, Domains**.
2. Select the resource node for which you want to view a standard performance report or custom performance report.  
The Custom View Node Report is displayed.
3. (Optional) To customize the Node Report view:
  - To override the default time span, in the Override Graph Timespan list, select the number of hours, days, or months, or select by quarter, or year.
  - To override the default graph type, from the Override Graph type list, select the number of hours, days or months, by quarter or by year.
4. Select **Update Report View** to refresh the report.
5. Select **Exit Report Viewer** to exit the report view, or select **Customize This Report** to make additional updates to the report.

## Viewing Database Reports

To view database reports:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > Database Reports > List reports**.

The Local Report Repository page is displayed.

2. Select on a report page number, or select **Next** or **Last** to scroll through the available reports to locate the database report you want to view.
3. To execute a report, from the row that lists the report, select the arrow icon from the Action column.

The Run Online Report page is displayed.

4. In the Report Format field, select either PDF or comma-separated values (CSV) format for the report from the list.
5. Select **run report**.

For PDF, the report is displayed in the selected format. For CSV, you are prompted to either open or save the file.

## Sending Database Reports

To send database reports:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > Database Reports > List reports**.

The Local Report Repository page is displayed.

2. Select on a report page number, or select **Next** or **Last** to scroll through the available reports to locate the database report you want to send.
3. You can send a report to file system or e-mail the report.

- To execute a report, in the row that lists the report, select the arrow icon from the Action column.

The Run Online Report page is displayed.

- a. From the Report Format list, select either PDF or comma-separated values (CSV) format for the report from the list.
- b. Select **run report**.

For PDF, the report is displayed in the selected format. For CSV, you are prompted to either open or save the file.

- To send a report to a file system or e-mail the report, select the Deliver report icon from the Action column.

The Report Parameters page is displayed.



- a. From the report category field, select a category (Network Interfaces, Email Servers, Web Servers, Database Servers, and so forth).
- b. From the end date field, select the end date and time for the report.
- c. Select **Proceed**.  
The Report Delivery Options page is displayed.
- d. In the name to identify this report field, specify a name for the report.
- e. (Optional) To send the report through e-mail, select the e-mail report check box.
- f. In the format field, select the format type (HTML, PDF, or SVG).
- g. In the recipient field, enter the name of the person to whom the report will be sent.
- h. (Optional) To save a copy of the report select the **save a copy of this report** check box.
- i. Select **Proceed**.  
The Report Running page is displayed.
- j. Select **Finished** to close the page and return to the Local Report Repository page.

## Viewing Pre-run Database Reports

To view database reports:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > Database Reports > View and manage pre-run reports**.  
All the pre-run reports are displayed in a table.
2. From the view report column, select the **HTML**, **PDF**, or **SVG** link to specify the format in which you want to view the report.

The database report is displayed.

## Viewing Statistics Reports

To view statistics reports:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > Statistics Reports**.  
The Statistics Report List page displays a list of all available reports in a table.
2. To search for specific information in statistics reports, enter search text in the blank field directly above a Statistics Report column, and select **Filter**.  
All available statistics reports that match the filter text you specified are displayed in the Statistics Report List page.

3. To clear the filtered information and restore the original list of statistics reports, select **Clear**.

All available statistics reports are again displayed in the Statistics Report List page.

4. To view complete information for a specific statistics report, click the Report description link from the Statistics Report List page.

The statistics report is displayed and includes Parent resources and resource graphs with SNMP interface data.

## Generating a Statistics Report for Export

To generate a statistics report as a PDF file or Excel spreadsheet:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > Statistics Reports**.

The Statistics Report List page displays a list of all available reports in a table.

2. In the Report Description column, select the report link.

The statistics report is displayed and includes all information for that report, including parent resources and resource graphs with SNMP interface data.

3. Choose PDF or Excel as the format for the statistics report:

- To generate the statistics report in PDF format, in the top-right corner of the Statistics Report, select the **Export PDF** icon.

The File Download window is displayed.

- To generate the statistics report as an Excel spreadsheet, in the top-right corner of the Statistics Report, select the **Export Excel** icon.

The File Download window is displayed.

4. From the File Download window, select **Open** to view the statistics report or select **Save** to save the statistics report.

### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Network Monitoring Reports Overview on page 461](#)
- [Creating Reports on page 499](#)
- [Deleting Reports on page 505](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace on page 466](#)

## Deleting Reports

---

To delete key SNMP customized (KSC) reports and database reports, select **Network Monitoring > Reports**.

- [Deleting Key SNMP Customized Reports on page 505](#)
- [Deleting Pre-Run Database Reports on page 505](#)

### Deleting Key SNMP Customized Reports

To delete a KSC report:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > KSC Performance, Nodes, Domains**.
2. From the Customized Reports section, select the report that you want to delete.
3. Select the **Delete** radio button.
4. Select **Submit**.

The KSC report is deleted.

### Deleting Pre-Run Database Reports

To delete a database report:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Reports > View and manage pre-run reports**.  
All the pre-run reports are displayed in a table.
2. From the select column in the reports table, select the check box for the database report that you want to delete.
3. Select **delete checked reports**.

The database report is deleted.

#### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)
- [Network Monitoring Reports Overview on page 461](#)
- [Creating Reports on page 499](#)
- [Viewing Reports on page 500](#)
- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace on page 466](#)

## Viewing Charts

---

To view charts, select **Network Monitoring > Charts**.

By default, this page displays:

- Alarms Severity Chart, showing the counts of both alarms and events, distinguishing between major, minor, and critical severities.
- Last 7 Days Outages, showing the counts of outages per service.
- Node Inventory, showing the counts of nodes, interfaces, and services.

# Managing Network Monitoring System

- [Admin: Configuring Network Monitoring on page 507](#)
- [Updating Network Monitoring After Upgrading the Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 509](#)

## Admin: Configuring Network Monitoring

---

You can view the network monitoring configuration and the system configuration on which network monitoring is running and generate network monitoring log reports for troubleshooting purposes.

This topic contains the following tasks:

- [Network Monitoring System: System Information on page 507](#)
- [Generating a Log File for Troubleshooting on page 508](#)
- [Notification Status on page 508](#)

## Network Monitoring System: System Information

Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > System Information** to view the network monitoring configuration and the system configuration on which network monitoring is running.

The network monitoring Configuration section of the page lists the following information:

- Version
- Home Directory
- RRD store by Group—true or false
- Web-Application Logfiles—location
- Reports directory—location
- Jetty http host
- Jetty http port—usually 8980
- Jetty https host
- Jetty https port

The System Configuration section of the page lists the following information:

- Server Time
- Client Time
- Java Version
- Java Virtual Machine
- Operating System
- Servlet Container
- User Agent

## Generating a Log File for Troubleshooting

To generate a log report for troubleshooting purposes:

1. Select one or more of the following plugins that you want to enable for reporting purposes:
  - Java: Java and JVM information
  - OS: Kernel, OS, and Distribution
  - Network monitoring: network monitoring core information, version, or basic configuration
  - TopEvent: Top 20 most reported events
  - Threads: Java thread dump (full output only)
  - Top: Output of the 'top' command (full output only)
  - Isof: Output of the 'Isof' command
  - Configuration: Append all network monitoring configuration files (full output only)
  - Logs: network monitoring log files (full output only)
2. Select the report type (text or zip file) to be generated.
3. Select **Submit Query**
4. You can view or save the file:
  - To view the report file, click **Open** from the File Download dialog box.
  - To save the report, click **Save** from the File Download dialog box.

## Notification Status

Notifications are sent out only if Notification Status is switched to On. This is a system wide setting. The default setting is Notification Status Off. After you change the setting, click **Update**.

### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)

- [Viewing the Node List on page 463](#)
- [Viewing Managed Devices on page 24](#)
- [Resyncing Nodes on page 465](#)
- [Searching in the Network Monitoring Workspace on page 466](#)
- [Viewing, Configuring, and Searching for Notifications on page 497](#)

## Updating Network Monitoring After Upgrading the Junos Space Network Management Platform

- [Overview on page 509](#)
- [Step 1: Monitoring the Software Install Status Window for File Conflicts on page 509](#)
- [Step 2: Identifying Files with Conflicts on page 510](#)
- [Step 3: Merging Files with Conflicts on page 512](#)
- [Step 4: Verifying the Manual Merge Status of Configuration Files on page 513](#)
- [Step 5: Final Steps After Upgrading Network Monitoring on page 513](#)

### Overview

After upgrading the Junos Space Network Management Platform, the Network Monitoring configuration files might not contain the configuration file changes for the latest version. During the Junos Space Network Management upgrade process, the Software Install Status window displays a message if there are any configuration files in conflict. You can also access the `/var/log/install.log` file to view any files that have conflicts. To manually merge files that contain conflicts, you must perform all of the following steps. When the upgrade process encounters no files in conflict, the files are auto-merged and you do not need to perform the following steps.

### Step 1: Monitoring the Software Install Status Window for File Conflicts

Check for the following message in the Software Install Status window during the upgrade of the Junos Space Network Management Platform:

```
WARNING: Conflict observed during OpenNMS git-merge so please merge the
changes manually:
Please go to folder /opt/opennms/etc, and merge the *.old.bak files to
current running files.
```

When logged in from the Junos Space Network Management Platform command-line interface (CLI), you can also check for file conflicts from the `/var/log/install.log` file. The following example message from the `install.log` file shows three files with conflicts that you will need to manually merge to resolve:

```
opennms-post.pl 62: Error while running git merge
opennms-auto-upgrade/pristine: merge -Xpatience
-Xignore-space-change -Xignore-all-space -Xrenormalize
opennms-auto-upgrade/pristine:
command returned error: 1 at /usr/lib/perl5/site_perl/5.8.8/Error.pm line
343.
```

opennms-post.pl 63: The following files are in conflict:

opennms-post.pl 65: eventconf.xml

opennms-post.pl 65: events/ncs-component.events.xml

opennms-post.pl 65: linkd-configuration.xml



**NOTE:** If no files with conflicts are found during the upgrade process, the files are automatically merged, and you do not need to perform any additional steps. Otherwise, you must complete each of the following steps.

## Step 2: Identifying Files with Conflicts

If you discovered one or more files with conflicts during the previous step, perform the following steps to identify the files with conflicts:

1. Log in to the virtual IP (VIP) fabric node.
2. Stop the Network Monitoring service from the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface:
  - a. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Applications**.  
The Applications page appears.
  - b. Right-click **Network Management Platform** and click **Manage Services**. (Alternatively, you can select **Network Management Platform** and click **Manage Services** from the Actions menu.)  
The Manage Services page is displayed.
  - c. Select the **Network Monitoring** service and click the **Stop Service** icon.  
The **Confirm Stop SNMP Agent** dialog box is displayed.
  - d. Click **Yes**.  
A status dialog box with a message indicating that the service has stopped is displayed.
  - e. Click **OK**.  
A dialog box is displayed confirming that the service has successfully stopped.
  - f. Click **OK**.  
You are taken to the Manage Services page.
3. From the Junos Space Network Management Platform CLI, check the status of the Network Monitoring service by executing the following command:

```
# su - opennms -c '/sbin/service opennms status'
```



Junos Space displays the message **opennms is stopped**.

4. To re-merge the Network Monitoring configuration files:
  - a. From the Junos Space CLI, execute the following command:

```
# /opt/opennms/bin/config-tools/conflict-remerge.pl
```

Junos Space displays output similar to the following:

```
conflict-remerge.pl 19: Resetting tree to
'opennms-auto-upgrade/tags/runtime/pre-1.13.0-0.20131227.1'
```

- b. Navigate to the **/opt/opennms/etc** directory and execute the following command:

```
# git status
```

Most of the files are auto-merged. If any files remain, the status of each file in conflict is displayed under the section "Unmerged paths" and is marked "both modified", as shown in the following example:

```
Unmerged paths:
```

```
# (use "git add/rm ..." as appropriate to mark resolution)
```

```
# both modified: eventconf.xml
```

```
# both modified: events/ncs-component.events.xml
```

```
# both modified: linkd-configuration.xml
```

For each remaining conflicted file (listed under Unmerged paths) changes that were made to the file are identified with the opening statement "**<<<<<< HEAD**" and closing statement "**>>>>>> opennms-auto-upgrade/pristine**". For example, in the **ncs-component.events.xml** file shown above, the file changes are marked as follows:

```
<<<<<< HEAD
```

```
<alarm-data-reduction
key="%uei:%parm[componentType]::%parm[componentForeignSource]::%parm[componentForeignId]%" alarm-type="2"
```

```
clear-
```

```
key="%uei.opennms.org/internal/ncs/componentImpacted:%parm[componentType]::%parm[componentForeignSource]::%parm[componentForeignId]%"
auto-clean="false"/>
```

```
=====
```

```
<alarm-data-reduction-
```

```
key="%uei:%parm[componentType]%%:parm[componentForeignSource]%  
:%parm[componentForeignId]%%:parm[nodeid]%" alarm-type="2"  
  
clear-  
  
ei.opennms.org/internal/ncs/componentImpacted:%parm[componentType]%  
:%parm[componentForeignSource]%%:parm[componentFo  
  
]:%parm[nodeid]%"  
  
auto-clean="false"/>  
  
>>>>>> opennms-auto-upgrade/pristine
```

### Step 3: Merging Files with Conflicts

After identifying the files with conflicts, you must perform the following steps to manually merge each of the files and resolve all conflicts:

1. From a VI editor, open the file with conflicts.
2. Search for the statement "HEAD".
3. Identify the differences between the two configurations which are contained between the lines <<<<< HEAD and >>>>> opennms-auto-upgrade/pristine.
  - a. The configuration for the file *before* the upgrade is contained between the lines <<<<< HEAD and =====.
  - b. The configuration for the file *after* the upgrade is contained between the lines ===== and >>>>> opennms-auto-upgrade/pristine.
4. Save the configuration of the file *after* the upgrade, and then update it with any user-modified values from the configuration file *before* the upgrade.
5. After manually merging configuration file changes, remove each of the following lines from the file:

```
<<<<<< HEAD  
  
=====
```

```
>>>>>> opennms-auto-upgrade/pristine
```

6. Save the configuration file.
7. Repeat steps 2 through 6 for each configuration file with conflicts until all file conflicts in all files are merged.

After all the file conflicts are merged, there should be no occurrence of the following lines:

```
<<<<<< HEAD
```

```
=====
```

```
>>>>>> opennms-auto-upgrade/pristine
```

## Step 4: Verifying the Manual Merge Status of Configuration Files

From the Junos Space CLI, execute the following commands to verify that the configuration file changes are merged correctly:

```
/opt/opennms/bin/config-tools/conflict-resolve.pl
```

```
git status
```

If the file changes were merged correctly, Junos Space displays the following message:

```
nothing to commit (working directory clean)
```

## Step 5: Final Steps After Upgrading Network Monitoring

Perform the following steps after upgrading Network Monitoring:

1. Update permissions of the **/opt/opennms** directory to **774**:

```
# chmod -R 774 /opt/opennms
```

2. Run the following command to change the ownership of the **/opt/opennms** directory to **opennms:space**:

```
#chown -R opennms:space /opt/opennms
```

3. Verify that the **opennms.conf** file includes the line **RUNAS="opennms"**:

```
# more opennms.conf
```

```
START_TIMEOUT=0
```

```
ADDITIONAL_MANAGER_OPTIONS="-Djava.io.tmpdir=/opt/opennms/tmp -d64  
-XX:MaxPermSize=512m -
```

```
XX:HeapDumpPath=/var/opennms/java_pid <pid>.hprof  
-XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -XX:+PrintGCTimeStamps  
-XX:+PrintGCDetails"
```

```
JAVA_HEAP_SIZE=2048
```

```
RUNAS="opennms" #####Verify that this line exists
```

4. The password of the user "postgres" in the **opennms-datasources.xml** file will be empty. Set the password to **postgres**:

```
<jdbc-data-source name="opennms-admin"
```

```
database-name="template1"
```

```
class-name="org.postgresql.Driver"
```

```
url="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/template1"
```

```
user-name="postgres"
```

```
password="postgres" /> #####Password is set here
```

5. Start the Network Monitoring service from the Junos Space user interface:

- a. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Fabric**.

The Fabric page appears.

- b. Select the check box for each fabric node on which you want to start SNMP monitoring.

- c. From the **Actions** menu, select **SNMP Start**.

The **Confirm Start SNMP Agent** dialog box is displayed.

- d. Click **Yes**.

Junos Space starts SNMP monitoring on the selected fabric nodes.

6. If your fabric is running in a multi-node setup, execute the following command to verify that all the modified configuration files are synchronized across the standby node:

```
# /opt/opennms/contrib/failover/scripts/sync.sh
```

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 829](#)
- [Managing Services on page 818](#)

# Managing Network Monitoring Operations

- [Configuring SNMP Community Names by IP on page 515](#)
- [Configuring SNMP Data Collection per Interface on page 516](#)
- [Managing and Unmanaging Interfaces and Services on page 517](#)
- [Managing Thresholds on page 517](#)
- [Selecting and Sending an Event to the Network Management System on page 521](#)
- [Configuring Notifications on page 522](#)
- [Configuring Scheduled Outages on page 525](#)
- [Compiling SNMP MIBs on page 526](#)
- [Managing Events Configuration Files on page 531](#)
- [Managing SNMP Collections on page 533](#)
- [Managing Data Collection Groups on page 534](#)

## Configuring SNMP Community Names by IP

---

This task enables you to configure SNMP community names by IP address. You also need to configure the community string used in SNMP data collection. The network monitoring functionality is shipped with the *public* community string. If you have set a different *read* community on your devices, this is where you must enter it.

In this procedure, you enter a specific IP address and community string, or a range of IP addresses and a community string, and other SNMP parameters. The network monitoring functionality optimizes this list, so enter the most generic addresses first (that is, the largest range) and the specific IP addresses last, because if a range is added that includes a specific IP address, the community name for the specific address is changed to be that of the range. For devices that have already been discovered and have an event stating that data collection has failed because the community name changed, you might need to update the SNMP information on the interface page for that device (by selecting the Update SNMP link) for these changes to take effect.

To configure SNMP using an IP address:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Configure SNMP Community Names by IP**, and enter in the First IP Address field either a single IP address, or the first address of a range.
2. If you are not entering a range of IP addresses, leave the Last IP Address field blank, otherwise enter the last IP address of the range.
3. In the Community String field, enter the community string you use for your devices. The default is *public*.
4. (Optional) Enter a timeout in the Timeout field.
5. Select the appropriate version from the Version list.
6. (Optional) Enter the number of retries in the Retries field.
7. (Optional) Enter the port number in the Port field.
8. Click **Submit**. The system displays a message telling you whether network monitoring needs to be restarted for the configuration to take effect.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Configuring SNMP Data Collection per Interface on page 516](#)

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## Configuring SNMP Data Collection per Interface

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For each different SNMP collection scheme, there is a parameter called SNMP Storage Flag. If this value is set to primary, then only values pertaining to the node as a whole or the primary SNMP interface are stored in the system. If this value is set to all, then all interfaces for which values are collected are stored. If this parameter is set to select, then the interfaces for which data is stored can be selected. By default, only information from primary and secondary SNMP interfaces are stored.

You can choose other non-IP interfaces on a node if you have set up the SNMP collection.

To manage SNMP data collection for each interface:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Configure SNMP Data Collection per Interface**.  
The Manage SNMP Data Collection per Interface page appears.
2. Select the node for which you want to manage data collection.  
The Choose SNMP Interfaces for Data Collection page appears listing all known interfaces.
3. Select the appropriate value for the interface in the Collect column.  
Primary and secondary interfaces are always selected for data collection.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Managing SNMP Collections on page 533](#)

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## Managing and Unmanaging Interfaces and Services

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To manage a service, you must manage its interface. The Manage and Unmanage Interfaces and Services page enables you to manage not only interfaces, but also the combination of node, interface, and service. The tables on this page display the latter, with the Status column indicating if the interface or service is managed or not.

Managing an interface or service means that the network monitoring functionality performs tests on this interface or service. If you want to explicitly enable or disable testing, you can set that up here. A typical case is if a webserver is listening on both an internal and an external interface. If you manage the service on both interfaces, you will get two notifications if it fails. If you want only one notification, unmanage the service on one of the interfaces.

Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Manage and Unmanage Interfaces and Services** to manage or unmanage your node, interface, and service combinations.

To change the status, you have these choices: **Apply Changes**, **Cancel**, **Select All**, **Unselect All**, or **Reset**.

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## Managing Thresholds

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Thresholds allow you to define triggers against any data retrieved by the SNMP collector, and generate events, notifications, and alarms from those triggers. You can add, remove, and modify thresholds.

- [Creating Thresholds on page 517](#)
- [Modifying Thresholds on page 520](#)
- [Deleting Thresholds on page 521](#)

### Creating Thresholds

To create a threshold:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Manage Thresholds**.

The Threshold Configuration page appears and lists the threshold groups that are configured on the system.

2. To create a new threshold for a threshold group, select **Edit** next to the threshold group.

The Edit group page appears.

3. Select **Create New Threshold**.

The Edit threshold page appears.

4. To configure the threshold, specify appropriate values for the following threshold fields:

- **Type**—Specify high, low, relativeChange, absoluteChange, or rearmingAbsoluteChange.
- **Datasource**—Specify a name for the datasource.
- **Datasource type**—Specify a datasource type from the list.
- **Datasource label**—Specify a type from the list.
- **Value**—Use depends on the type of threshold.
- **Re-arm**—Specify the name of a custom UEI to send into the events system when this threshold is re-armed. If left blank, it defaults to the standard thresholds UEIs.
- **Trigger**—Specify the number of times the threshold must be exceeded in a row before the threshold is triggered.



**NOTE:** A trigger is not used for relativeChange thresholds.

- **Description**—(Optional) A description used to identify the purpose of the threshold.
  - **Triggered UEI**—A custom UEI to send into the events system when the threshold is triggered. If a UEI is not specified, it defaults to the standard thresholds UEIs in the format *uei.opennms.org/<category>/<name>*.
  - **Re-armed UEI**—A custom UEI to send into the events system when this threshold is re-armed. If left blank, it defaults to the standard thresholds UEIs.
5. Select **Save** to create the threshold in Junos Space Network Management Platform.
  6. (Optional) To configure a resource filter for a threshold:
    - a. Configure a filter operator to define the logical function to apply for the threshold filter to determine whether or not to apply the threshold. An OR operator specifies that if the resource matches any of the filters, the threshold is processed. An AND operator specifies that the threshold is processed only when a resource match all the filters.
    - b. Specify a field name for the filter operator to define the logical function to apply for the threshold filter to determine whether or not to apply the threshold.
    - c. Specify the mathematical expression with data source names that is evaluated and compared to the threshold values.
    - d. Select the **Add** action to add the filter to a threshold.

To create an expression-based threshold:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Manage Thresholds**.

The Threshold Configuration page appears and lists the threshold groups that are configured on the system.

2. To create a new threshold for a threshold group, select **Edit** next to the threshold group.



The Edit group page appears.

3. Select **Create New Expression-based Threshold**.

The Edit expression threshold page appears.

4. To configure the threshold, specify appropriate values for the following expression threshold fields:

- Type—Specify high, low, relativeChange, absoluteChange, or rearmingAbsoluteChange.
- Expression—Specify a mathematical expression that includes the datasource names which are evaluated and compared to the threshold values.
- Datasource type—Specify a datasource type from the list.
- Datasource label—Specify a type from the list.
- Value—Use depends on the type of threshold.
- Re-arm— Specify the name of a custom UEI to send into the events system when this threshold is re-armed. If left blank, it defaults to the standard thresholds UEIs.
- Trigger—Specify the number of times the threshold must be exceeded in a row before the threshold is triggered.



**NOTE:** A trigger is not used for relativeChange thresholds.

- Description—(Optional) A description used to identify the purpose of the threshold.
- Triggered UEI— A custom UEI to send into the events system when the threshold is triggered. If a UEI is not specified, it defaults to the standard thresholds UEIs in the format *uei.opennms.org/<category>/<name>*.
- Re-armed UEI—A custom UEI to send into the events system when this threshold is re-armed. If left blank, it defaults to the standard thresholds UEIs.

5. Select **Save** to create the expression threshold in Junos Space Network Management Platform.
6. (Optional) To configure a resource filter for an expression threshold:
  - a. Configure a filter operator to define the logical function to apply for the expression threshold filter to determine whether or not to apply the expression threshold. An OR operator specifies that if the resource matches any of the filters, the expression threshold is processed. An AND operator specifies that the expression threshold is processed only when a resource match all the filters.
  - b. Specify a field name for the filter to define the logical function to apply for the threshold filter to determine whether or not to apply the threshold.
  - c. Specify the mathematical expression with data source names that are evaluated and compared to the threshold values.
  - d. Select the **Add** action to add the filter to an expression threshold.

## Modifying Thresholds

To modify an existing threshold in a threshold group:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Manage Thresholds**.

The Threshold Configuration page appears and lists the threshold groups that are configured on the system.
2. To create a new threshold for a threshold group, select **Edit** next to the threshold group.

The Edit group page appears.
3. To modify an existing threshold, select the **Edit** option that appears to the right of the threshold you want to update.

The Edit Threshold page appears and displays the threshold fields.
4. Modify the threshold fields you want to update.

5. Click **Save** to update the threshold.
6. (Optional) To add a resource filter for the threshold:
  - a. Specify a filter operator to define the logical function to apply for the threshold filter to determine whether or not to apply the threshold. An OR operator specifies that if the resource matches any of the filters, the threshold is processed. An AND operator specifies that the threshold is processed only when a resource match all the filters.
  - b. Specify a field name for the filter to define the logical function to apply for the threshold filter to determine whether or not to apply the threshold.
  - c. Specify the mathematical expression with data source names that are evaluated and compared to the threshold values.
  - d. Select the **Add** action to add the filter to the threshold.

## Deleting Thresholds

To delete a threshold:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Manage Thresholds**.  
The Threshold Configuration page appears and lists the threshold groups that are configured on the system.
2. To delete a threshold from a threshold group, select **Edit** next to the threshold group.  
The Edit group page appears.
3. To delete an existing threshold, select **Delete**.

### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)

## Selecting and Sending an Event to the Network Management System

To select and send an event:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Send Event**.  
The Send Event to OpenNMS page appears.
2. From the Events field, select an event from the list.
3. To define the event and the network monitoring destination, specify appropriate values for the following fields:
  - Node ID field—Select a device node from the list. The Node ID specifies the device in the event sent to the network monitoring system.
  - Source Hostname—Specify the hostname of the source from which the event is sent.
  - Interface field—Select the interface address to which the event is sent.

- Service field—Specify the name of the service that will receive the event.
  - Parameters—Click the **Add additional parameters** link to specify the name and value of each additional parameter you want to add.
  - Description field—Provide a description for the event.
  - Severity field—Select a severity level for the event.
  - Operator instructions—Include instructions that the operator might need to respond to the event notification.
4. Click **Send Event** to send the event to the system.

## Configuring Notifications

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- [Configuring Event Notifications on page 522](#)
- [Configure Destination Paths on page 524](#)
- [Configure Path Outages on page 525](#)

### Configuring Event Notifications

You can configure an event to send a notification whenever that event is triggered. You can add, edit, and delete event notifications.

To add a notification to an event:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Configure Notifications > Configure Event Notifications**.
2. Click **Add New Event Notification**.
3. Select the event UEI that will trigger the notification.
4. Click **Next**.
5. Build the rule that determines whether to send a notification for this event, based on the interface and service information specified in the event.
6. You can validate the rule results or skip the rule results validation:
  - To validate the rule results:
    - a. Click **Validate rule results**.
    - b. Click **Next**.
    - c. Specify a name for the notification, choose the destination path, and enter the information required to send with the notification.
    - d. Click **Finish**.
  - To skip the rule results:
    - a. Click **Skip results validation**.

- b. Specify a name for the notification, choose the destination path, and enter the information required to send with the notification.
- c. Click **Finish**.

To edit an existing event notification:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Configure Notifications > Configure Event Notifications**.
2. Click the **Edit** button that is located to the left of the event notification you want to modify.
3. Select the event UEI that will trigger the notification.
4. Click **Next**.
5. Build the rule that determines whether to send a notification for this event, based on the interface and service information specified in the event.
6. (Optional) Click **Reset Address and Services** if you want to clear the changes that you have entered.
7. You can validate the rule results or skip the rule results validation:
  - To validate the rule results:
    - a. Click **Validate rule results**.
    - b. Click **Next**.
    - c. Specify a name for the notification, choose the destination path, and enter the information required to send with the notification.
    - d. Click **Finish**.
  - To skip the rule results:
    - a. Click **Skip results validation**.
    - b. Specify a name for the notification, choose the destination path, and enter the information required to send with the notification.
    - c. Click **Finish**.

To delete an existing event notification:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Configure Notifications > Configure Event Notifications**.
2. Click the **Delete** button that is located to the left of the event notification you want to modify.
3. Click **Ok** in the delete notification confirmation dialog box to delete the notification.

## Configure Destination Paths

You can configure a destination path that describes what users or groups will receive notifications, how the notifications will be sent, and who to notify if escalation is needed. A destination path defines a reusable list of contacts that you include in an event configuration.

To create a new destination path:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Configure Notifications > Configure Destination Paths**.
2. Click the **New Path** button.
3. Specify appropriate values for the following fields:
  - Name—Specify a name for the destination path.
  - Initial Delay—From the list, select the number of seconds to wait before sending notifications to users or groups.
  - Initial targets—Select the users and groups to whom the event notification will be sent.
4. Click the **Add Escalation** button to specify users and groups to whom event notification will be sent.
5. Choose the commands to use (for example, callHomePhone, callMobilePhone, or callMobilePhone) for each user and group.
6. Click **Next**.
7. Click **Finish** when you have finished editing the destination path.

To modify an existing destination path:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Configure Notifications > Configure Destination Paths**.
2. Under Existing Paths, select the existing destination path that you want to modify.
3. Click **Edit**.
4. You can make changes to any of the following fields:
  - Initial Delay—From the list, select the number of seconds to wait before sending notifications to users or groups.
  - Initial targets—Add users and groups to whom the event notification should be sent and remove users and groups to whom the event should not be sent.
5. Click the **Add Escalation** button to specify users and groups to whom event notification will be sent.
6. Choose the commands to use (for example, callHomePhone, callMobilePhone, or callMobilePhone) for each user and group.

7. Click **Next**.
8. Click **Finish** when you have finished modifying the destination path.

To delete a destination path:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Configure Notifications > Configure Destination Paths**.
2. Under Existing Paths, select the existing destination path that you want to delete.
3. Click **Delete**.
4. Click **Ok** to confirm that you want to delete the selected destination path.

## Configure Path Outages

You can configure a path outage that describes what users or groups will receive notifications, how the notifications will be sent, and who to notify if escalation is needed. A destination path defines a reusable list of contacts that you include in an event configuration.

To create a new path outage:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Configure Notifications > Configure Path Outage**.
2. Click the **New Path** button.
3. Specify appropriate values for the following fields:
  - Critical Path—Enter the critical path IP address.
  - Critical Path Service—From the list, select the ICMP protocol.
  - Initial targets—Select the users and groups to whom the event notification will be sent.
4. Build the rule that determines which nodes are subject to this critical path.
5. Select the **Show matching node list** check box to show the list of nodes that match.
6. Choose the commands to use (for example, callHomePhone, callMobilePhone, or callMobilePhone) for each user and group.
7. Click **Validate rule results** to validate the rule.
8. Click **Finish** when you have finished configuring the path outage.

### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)

## Configuring Scheduled Outages

You can configure scheduled outages to suspend notifications, polling, thresholding, and data collection (or any combination of these) for any interface or node for any length of time.

To create a scheduled outage:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Scheduled Outages**.
2. Specify a name for the scheduled outage.
3. Click **Add new outage** to create the scheduled outage.
4. Build the rule that determines which nodes are subject to this critical path.
5. Specify appropriate values for the following fields:
  - Node Labels—From the list, select the node labels to add.
  - Interfaces—From the list, select the interfaces to add.
  - Outage type—From the list, select daily, weekly, monthly, or (time) specific.
  - Time—Specify one or more days and times for the outage.
6. Specify that the outage applies to one or more of the following categories:
  - Notifications
  - Status polling
  - Threshold checking
  - Data collection

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## Compiling SNMP MIBs

- [Uploading MIBs on page 526](#)
- [Compiling MIBs on page 527](#)
- [Viewing MIBs on page 527](#)
- [Deleting MIBs on page 527](#)
- [Clearing MIB Console Logs on page 528](#)
- [Generating Event Configuration on page 528](#)
- [Generating a Data Collection Configuration on page 529](#)

## Uploading MIBs

To upload a MIB file:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **SNMP MIB Compiler** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. Click **Upload MIB**.
4. Browse and upload the MIB file from the appropriate location where the MIB file is stored.

The MIB file you have uploaded is displayed in the pending node of the MIB tree. You can now view and compile this MIB file.





**NOTE:** The filename must be the same as the MIB being processed.

## Compiling MIBs

Before you compile a MIB file, ensure that you have uploaded the MIB file. The MIB file should be displayed in the pending node of the MIB tree for you to be able to compile the MIB file.

To compile a MIB file:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **SNMP MIB Compiler** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. From the pending node of MIB tree, right-click the MIB file you want to compile and select **Compile MIB**.

You can view the results of the MIB compilation in the MIB Console section of Admin page. If the MIB file is compiled successfully, you will receive a log entry “MIB parsed successfully”. If the MIB file cannot be compiled, you will receive an error message.

If a MIB file is compiled successfully, the MIB file will be moved from the pending node to the compiled node in the MIB tree.

## Viewing MIBs

You can view MIB files in the compiled state or in the pending state.

To view a MIB file:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **SNMP MIB Compiler** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. Right-click the MIB file you want to view and select **View MIB**.

The View MIB pop-up window displays the MIB file. Use the scroll bar to view the contents of the MIB file.

## Deleting MIBs

You can delete MIB files in the compiled state or in the pending state.

To delete a MIB file:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **SNMP MIB Compiler** in the Operations section of the Admin page.

3. Right-click the MIB file you want to delete and select **Delete MIB**.
4. Click **Yes**.

## Clearing MIB Console Logs

MIB console displays the logs related to MIB file upload and MIB file compilation.

To clear the MIB console logs:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **SNMP MIB Compiler** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. Click **Clear Log** in the MIB console section.

## Generating Event Configuration

You can generate event configuration from traps after you have compiled the MIB files.

To generate an event configuration:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **SNMP MIB Compiler** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. From the compiled node in the MIB tree, right-click a MIB file and select **Generate Events**.
4. In the Generate Events pop-up window, click **Continue**.

You can edit the UEI base if needed. The Events window now displays the events that are currently part of the MIB file. You can choose to save this events XML file as is, edit this events XML file, or add new events to this file.

5. To save the events file as is, click **Save Events File**.
6. To add new events:
  - a. Click **Add Event**.  
Enter the new event details.
  - b. In the **Event UEI** field, enter a unique event identifier.
  - c. In the **Event Label** field, enter a label for the new event.
  - d. In the **Description** field, enter a description for the new event.
  - e. In the **Log Message** field, enter a log message for the new event.
  - f. From the **Destination** drop down menu, select an appropriate option.
  - g. From the **Severity** drop down menu, select an appropriate option.
  - h. In the **Reduction Key** field, enter appropriate text.

- i. In the **Clear Key** field, enter appropriate text.
  - j. From the **Alarm Type** drop down menu, select an appropriate option.
  - k. In the **Operator Instructions** field, enter instructions for the operator if required.
  - l. Click **Add** next to the **Mask Elements** table to add new element names and element values.
  - m. Click **Add** next to the **Mask Varbinds** table to add new varbind numbers and varbind values.
  - n. Click **Add** next to the **Varbind Decodes** table to add new parameter IDs and decode values.
  - o. Click **Save**.
  - p. Click **Yes**.
7. To edit the current events XML file:
    - a. Select the event you want to edit.
    - b. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Edit**.

You can now edit all the parameters of this event.
  8. After you have added new events or modified the events, click **Save Events File**.



**NOTE:** Once an event file is saved, reference is added to `eventconf.xml` and an event configuration reload operation is performed.

## Generating a Data Collection Configuration

You can generate a data collection configuration for performance metrics after you have compiled the MIB files.

To generate a data collection configuration:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **SNMP MIB Compiler** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. From the compiled node in the MIB tree, right-click a MIB file and select **Generate Data Collection**.  
  
The Data Collection window is displayed. You can save the data collection XML file as is or add new resource types, MIB groups, and system definitions to this data collection XML. You can also modify the existing resource types, MIB groups, and system definitions before saving the data collection XML.
4. In the **Data Collection Group Name** field, modify the group name if required.
5. To save the data collection XML as is, click **Save Data Collection File**.
6. To add a new resource type to the data collection XML:

- a. Select the **Resource Types** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Click **Add Resource Type**.  
Enter the resource type details.
  - c. In the **Resource Type Name** field, enter a name for the resource.
  - d. In the **Resource Type Label** field, enter a label for the resource.
  - e. In the **Resource Label** field, enter appropriate text.
  - f. From the **Class Name** drop down menu, select the appropriate class name for storage strategy.
  - g. Click **Add** next to the Storage Strategy table to add new parameters.
  - h. From the **Class Name** drop down menu, select the appropriate class name for persist selector strategy.
  - i. Click **Add** next to the Persist Selector Strategy table to add new parameters.
  - j. Click **Save**.
7. To edit an existing resource type in the data collection XML:
  - a. Select the **Resource Types** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Select the resource type you want to edit.
  - c. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Edit**.  
You can now edit all the parameters of this resource type.
8. To add a new MIB group to the data collection XML:
  - a. Select the **MIB Groups** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Click **Add Group**.  
Enter the MIB group details.
  - c. In the **Group Name** field, enter a name for the MIB group.
  - d. From the **ifType Filter** drop down menu, select the appropriate option.
  - e. Click **Add** next to the **MIB Objects** table to add the OID, instance, alias, and type for the MIB objects.
  - f. Click **Save**.
9. To edit an existing MIB group in the data collection XML:
  - a. Select the **MIB Groups** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Select the MIB group you want to edit.
  - c. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Edit**.  
You can now edit all the parameters of this MIB group.
10. To add a new system definition to the data collection XML:

- a. Select the **System Definitions** column in the Data Collection window.
- b. Click **System Definition**.  
Enter the system definition details.
- c. In the **Group Name** field, enter a name for the system definition.
- d. Select the appropriate buttons next to the System OID/Mask field.
- e. Select the MIB group you want to associate this system definition to, and click **Add Group**.

The MIB group is displayed in the MIB Groups table.

- f. Click **Save**.
11. To edit an existing system definition in the data collection XML:
    - a. Select the **System Definitions** column in the Data Collection window.
    - b. Select the system definition you want to edit.
    - c. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Edit**.

You can now edit all the parameters of this system definition.



**NOTE:** Update the `datacollection-config.xml` to include the group created into an SNMP collection when you have generated a data collection.

#### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)

## Managing Events Configuration Files

- [Adding New Events Configuration Files on page 531](#)
- [Deleting Events Configuration Files on page 532](#)
- [Modifying Events Configuration Files on page 532](#)

### Adding New Events Configuration Files

To add a new events configuration file:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **Manage Events Configuration** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. Click **Add New Events File**.  
The New Events Configuration pop-up window is displayed.
4. In the **Events File Name** field, enter a name for the events configuration file.
5. Click **Continue** to add the events configurations file.

## Deleting Events Configuration Files

To delete an events configuration file:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.

The Admin page is displayed.

2. Select **Manage Events Configuration** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. From the **Select Events Configuration File** drop down menu, select the events configuration file you want to remove.
4. Click **Remove Selected Events File**.
5. Click **Yes**.

## Modifying Events Configuration Files

You can edit the events in the events configuration XML file or add new events to this file.

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.

The Admin page is displayed.

2. Select **Manage Events Configuration** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. From the **Select Events Configuration File** drop down menu, select the events configuration file you want to modify.
4. To add new events to this events configuration file:
  - a. Click **Add Event**.

Enter the new event details.
  - b. In the **Event UEI** field, enter a unique event identifier.
  - c. In the **Event Label** field, enter a label for the new event.
  - d. In the **Description** field, enter a description for the new event.
  - e. In the **Log Message** field, enter a log message for the new event.
  - f. From the **Destination** drop down menu, select an appropriate option.
  - g. From the **Severity** drop down menu, select an appropriate option.
  - h. In the **Reduction Key** field, enter appropriate text.
  - i. In the **Clear Key** field, enter appropriate text.
  - j. From the **Alarm Type** drop down menu, select an appropriate option.
  - k. In the **Operator Instructions** field, enter instructions for the operator if required.
  - l. Click **Add** next to the **Mask Elements** table to add new element names and element values.

- m. Click **Add** next to the **Mask Varbinds** table to add new varbind numbers and varbind values.
- n. Click **Add** next to the **Varbind Decodes** table to add new parameter IDs and decode values.
- o. Click **Save**.
5. To edit the current events configuration file:
  - a. Select the event you want to edit.
  - b. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Edit**.  

You can now edit all the parameters of this event.
6. After you have added new events or modified the existing events, click **Save Events File**.
7. Click **Yes**.

**Related Documentation** • [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)

## Managing SNMP Collections

- [Adding a New SNMP Collection on page 533](#)
- [Modifying an SNMP Collection on page 534](#)

### Adding a New SNMP Collection

To add a new SNMP collection:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  

The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **Manage SNMP Collections and Data Collection Groups** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. Select the **SNMP Collections** tab.
4. Click **Add SNMP Collection**.
5. In the **SNMP Collection Name** field, enter a name for the SNMP collection.
6. From the **SNMP Storage Flag** drop down menu, select an appropriate value.
7. Click **Add** next to the RRA list table and add consolidation function, XFF, steps, and rows for RRD.
8. Click **Add** next to the Include Collections table and add the include types and values.
9. Click **Save**.

## Modifying an SNMP Collection

To modify an SNMP collection:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.

The Admin page is displayed.

2. Select **Manage SNMP Collections and Data Collection Groups** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. Select the **SNMP Collections** tab.
4. Click **Refresh SNMP Collection**.
5. Select the appropriate SNMP collection name.
6. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and click **Edit**.

You can now edit all the parameters of this SNMP collection.

7. Click **Save**.

### Related Documentation

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)

## Managing Data Collection Groups

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- [Adding New Data Collection Files on page 534](#)
- [Deleting Data Collection Files on page 535](#)
- [Modifying Data Collection Files on page 535](#)

## Adding New Data Collection Files

To add a new data collection file:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.

The Admin page is displayed.

2. Select **Manage SNMP Collections and Data Collection Groups** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. Select the **Data Collection Groups** tab.
4. Click **Add New Data Collection File**.

The New Data Collection Group pop-up window is displayed.

5. In the **Group Name** field, enter a name for data collection group.
6. Click **Continue** to add and configure the data collection file.



## Deleting Data Collection Files

To delete a data collection file:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **Manage SNMP Collections and Data Collection Groups** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. Select the **Data Collection Groups** tab.
4. From the Select Data Collection Group File drop-down menu, select the data collection file you want to remove.
5. Click **Remove Selected Data Collection File**.
6. Click **Yes**.

## Modifying Data Collection Files

You can edit the resource types, MIB groups, or system definitions in the data collection file or add new resource types, MIB groups, or system definitions to this file.

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin**.  
The Admin page is displayed.
2. Select **Manage SNMP Collections and Data Collection Groups** in the Operations section of the Admin page.
3. Select the **Data Collection Groups** tab.
4. From the **Select Data Collection Group File** drop down menu, select the data collection file you want to modify.
5. To add a new resource type to the data collection file:
  - a. Select the **Resource Types** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Click **Add Resource Type**.  
Enter the resource type details.
    - c. In the **Resource Type Name** field, enter a name for the resource.
    - d. In the **Resource Type Label** field, enter a label for the resource.
    - e. In the **Resource Label** field, enter appropriate text.
    - f. From the **Class Name** drop down menu, select the appropriate class name for storage strategy.
    - g. Click **Add** next to the Storage Strategy table to add new parameters.
    - h. From the Class Name drop-down menu, select the appropriate class name for the persist selector strategy.

- i. Click **Add** next to the Persist Selector Strategy table to add new parameters.
  - j. Click **Save**.
6. To edit an existing resource type in the data collection file:
  - a. Select the **Resource Types** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Select the resource type you want to edit.
  - c. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Edit**.

You can now edit all the parameters of this resource type.
7. To add a new MIB group to the data collection file:
  - a. Select the **MIB Groups** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Click **Add Group**.

Enter the MIB group details.
  - c. In the **Group Name** field, enter a name for the MIB group.
  - d. From the **ifType Filter** drop down menu, select the appropriate option.
  - e. Click **Add** next to the MIB Objects table to add the OID, instance, alias, and type for the MIB objects.
  - f. Click **Save**.
8. To edit an existing MIB group in the data collection file:
  - a. Select the **MIB Groups** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Select the MIB group you want to edit.
  - c. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Edit**.

You can now edit all the parameters of this MIB group.
9. To add a new system definition to the data collection file:
  - a. Select the **System Definitions** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Click **System Definition**.

Enter the system definition details.
  - c. In the **Group Name** field, enter a name for the system definition.
  - d. Select the appropriate radio buttons next to the System OID/Mask field.
  - e. Select the MIB group to which you want to associate this system definition, and click **Add Group**.

The MIB group is now displayed in the MIB Groups table.
  - f. Click **Save**.
10. To edit an existing system definition in the data collection file:
  - a. Select the **System Definitions** column in the Data Collection window.
  - b. Select the system definition you want to edit.

- c. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Edit**.

You can now edit all the parameters of this system definition.

11. When you have made the necessary changes, select **Save Data Collection File**.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)



# Managing Devices

- [Managing Surveillance Categories on page 539](#)

## Managing Surveillance Categories

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You can specify the devices for which SNMP data collection is controlled in different surveillance categories. Surveillance categories determine whether the data for the device is collected for performance management monitoring. You can modify, delete, and add surveillance categories.

- [Modifying Surveillance Categories on page 539](#)
- [Deleting Surveillance Categories on page 539](#)
- [Adding Surveillance Categories on page 539](#)

### Modifying Surveillance Categories

To modify a surveillance category:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Manage Surveillance Categories**.
2. Click the icon in the Edit column in the same row as the category.

The Edit Surveillance Category page appears.

3. To add devices to the surveillance category, select the device from the Available nodes list and click **Add**.
4. To remove devices from the surveillance category, select the device from the Nodes on category list and click **Remove**.

### Deleting Surveillance Categories

To remove a surveillance category, click the icon in the Delete column in the same row as the category.

### Adding Surveillance Categories

To add a surveillance category:

1. Select **Network Monitoring > Admin > Manage Surveillance Categories**.
2. Enter the name in the box and click **Add New Category**.

The name appears on the Surveillance Categories page.

3. Click the name in the Category column, and click **Edit category** on the Surveillance Category page.
4. To add devices to the surveillance category, select the device from the Available nodes list and click **Add**.
5. To remove devices from the surveillance category, select the device from the Nodes on category list and click **Remove**.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Turning SNMP Data Collection Off and On on page 465](#)
- [Network Monitoring Workspace Overview on page 458](#)

# Configuring Alarm Notifications

- [Alarm Notification Configuration Overview on page 541](#)
- [Configuring Alarm Notification on page 544](#)

## Alarm Notification Configuration Overview

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By default, the alarms generated by managed devices in the Junos Space platform are sent to the network monitoring functionality. To enable alarm notification for supported Junos Space applications, you can configure the **alarmNotificationConf.xml** file to specify the alarm notifications that designated Junos Space applications should receive. The applications will receive only those alarms that you configure in the **alarmNotificationConf.xml** file and that match the specified filter criteria.

You can configure basic and advanced filters so that any alarms that match the configured filtering conditions are forwarded to the designated applications.

- [Basic Filtering on page 541](#)
- [Guidelines for Configuring Alarm Notifications on page 542](#)
- [Advanced Filtering on page 542](#)

## Basic Filtering

You configure a basic filter to filter alarms based on the Unique Event Identifier (UEI), device family, and severity. At minimum, you must configure a UEI filter. Filtering by device family, severity, or both, is optional.

To configure a basic filter for alarm notification, at minimum, you must configure the following notification tags in the **alarmNotificationConf.xml** file, which must reside in the **/opt/opennms/etc/alarm-notification** directory:

- Notification name
- UEI of the alarm to be notified
- The script to be executed for the configured UEI

You can also configure the following tags in the **alarmNotificationConf.xml** file:

- Severity—Supported severity values are Indeterminate, Cleared, Normal, Warning, Minor, Major, and Critical.

When configuring an alarm for notification, a notification is sent for the corresponding Clear Alarm. A notification is also sent after clearing an alarm from the user interface. To forward notification for Clear alarms and user interface (UI) , you must configure **Severity = Normal, Cleared**.

- Device Family—Supported device family is present in the **devicefamily.properties** in the **/opt/opennms/etc/alarm-notification**.



**NOTE:** If the Sysoid for the device is unknown, the **DevicesWithNoSysoid** filter is matched.

## Guidelines for Configuring Alarm Notifications

Use the following guidelines when configuring alarm notifications:

- To send notification when an alarm is cleared from the UI, you must include **event uei.opennms.org/vacuumd/juniper/alarmCleared** in the **eventconf.xml** file.
- The event entry is present in **/opt/opennms/etc/examples/alarm-notification/eventconf.xml**. This entry should be added to **/opt/opennms/etc/eventconf.xml**.



**NOTE:** Do not copy and paste the entire **/opt/opennms/etc/examples/alarm-notification/eventconf.xml** file. If the event entry is not already present, append the event entry to the existing **eventconf.xml** file.

- The tags listed in the **/opt/opennms/etc/examples/alarm-notification/vacuumd-configuration.xml** file should be added to the **/opt/opennms/etc/vacuumd-configuration.xml** file, if not already present.
- Alarm notification dampening is performed based on the alarm counter. The **notification\_threshold** attribute is added for this purpose. The default value is 5, which specifies that the first alarm is notified, then the sixth alarm, and so on.

## Advanced Filtering

To provide more in-depth filtering, you must configure a drool (DRL) file. With advanced filtering, the applications receive only those alarms that match all the advanced filtering conditions. The name of the drool file and notification name mentioned in the **alarmNotificationConf.xml** file should match, and for each notification, there must be a drool file whose name matches the notification name. Each drool file that you configure must be added to the **/opt/opennms/etc/alarm-notification/drools** directory. You can view a sample drool file from the **/opt/opennms/etc/examples/alarm-notification/drools** directory. You can view a sample **alarmNotification.xml** file from the **/opt/opennms/etc/examples/alarm-notification** directory.





**NOTE:** Care should be taken when writing the rule. For each rule that satisfies the condition, a corresponding script is invoked. For better performance, do not configure multiple rules for the same UEI.

You can create advanced filters based on any combination of the following fields:

- alarmacktime
- alarmackuser
- alarmid
- alarmtype
- applicationdn
- clearkey
- counter
- description
- dpname
- eventparms
- eventuei
- firsteventtime
- ifindex
- ifname
- ipaddr
- lasteventtime
- logmsg
- ossprimarykey
- operinstruct
- reductionkey
- serviced
- severity
- suppressedtime
- suppresseduntil
- suppresseduser
- tticketid
- tticketstate
- uiclear

- [x733Alarmtype](#)
- [x733Probablecause](#)

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Configuring Alarm Notification on page 544](#)

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## Configuring Alarm Notification

By default, the alarms generated by managed devices in the Junos Space platform are sent to the network monitoring functionality. To enable alarm notification for supported Junos Space applications, you can configure alarm notification files for basic filtering to specify the alarm notifications that designated Junos Space applications should receive.

- [Configuring a Basic Filter for Alarm Notification on page 544](#)
- [Activating Alarm Notification Configuration Files for Basic Filtering on page 545](#)
- [Reloading a Filter Configuration to Apply Filter Configuration Changes on page 546](#)

### Configuring a Basic Filter for Alarm Notification

The following steps show how to configure a basic filter based on unique event identifier (UEI), severity, and device family. When the alarm criteria specified in the XML file are matched, the alarm XML is passed as an argument to the invoked script.

To configure a basic filter for alarm notification:

1. Configure the destination for the notification in the script, for example, **Sample\_App\_Script.sh**. The script specifies how the alarm notifications are sent to the application.

```
curl -v -u super:juniper123 -X POST -H "Content-Type:application/xml" -d "$xml"
"http://localhost:8080/SampleApplication/services/Alarms"
```



**NOTE:** In the preceding example, the curl command is used to post the script, but the configuration of the script can vary based on the requirements of the application.

You can access sample configuration scripts from the `/opt/opennms/etc/examples/alarm-notification/scripts` directory. However, all active scripts must be present in the `/opt/opennms/etc/alarm-notification/scripts` directory.

2. In the **alarmNotificationConf.xml** configuration file:

- a. Enable the alarm notification feature:

```
<notification name="SampleAppNotification" enable="true">
```

- b. Configure the number of seconds to wait for the script to execute before timing out:

```
<script timeout_in_seconds="45">
```



**NOTE:** If you do not configure the `timeout_in_seconds` attribute, the default time out for the script invoked is 60 seconds. In this case, the shell exit status will be '143' and error handling will be considered in the same way as other error exit status. If the script continues to execute after the timeout value for the script, alarm notification will not wait for the script status. During this time, processing of other alarms will not be blocked.

- c. Specify the name of the script that will be invoked:

```
<scriptname>Sample_App_Script.sh</scriptname>
```

The configured script must be present in the `/opt/opennms/etc/alarm-notification/scripts` directory.

- d. Enable error handling, and configure the number of notification retry attempts and interval (in seconds) between retry attempts, if the initial attempt to send the notification fails:

```
<errorhandling enable="true">
  <retry_interval_inseconds>3</retry_interval_inseconds>
  <number_of_retries>2</number_of_retries>
</errorhandling>
```



**NOTE:** The script exit status should be '0' if there are no errors. For other exit status values, the script will be invoked again if error handling is enabled.

- e. Configure the UEI of the alarms which will require notification:

```
<uies>
  <uei name="uei.opennms.org/generic/traps/SNMP_Link_Down"
notification_threshold="5"
  <filter devicefamily="JSeries" severity="Minor,Normal"/>
  <filter devicefamily="DevicesWithNoSysoid" severity="Minor,Normal"/>
  <uei/>
</uies>
```

## Activating Alarm Notification Configuration Files for Basic Filtering

After configuring the alarm notification files for basic filtering, you must add the files to the Junos Space application to activate the alarm notification configuration:

1. Log in from the Junos Space system console.

The Junos Space Appliance Settings menu displays.

2. From the Junos Space Appliance Settings menu, enter **7** (or enter **8** from the Junos Space Virtual Appliance) to run the shell.

3. (Optional): To view the sample configuration files for alarm notification:
  - Navigate to the `/opt/opennms/etc/examples/alarm-notification` directory to view sample files for `alarmNotificationConf.xml`, `eventconf.xml`, and `vacuumd-configuration.xml`.
  - Navigate to the `/opt/opennms/etc/examples/alarm-notification/scripts` directory to view the `CBU_App_Script.sh` and `NA_App_Script.sh` sample scripts.
4. To activate configuration files for alarm notification, perform the following steps:
  - a. Add your configured `alarmNotificationConf.xml` file to the `/opt/opennms/etc/alarm-notification` directory.
  - b. Add your configured `eventconf.xml` and `vacuumd-configuration.xml` files to the `/opt/opennms/etc` directory.
  - c. Add your configured script file to the `/opt/opennms/etc/alarm-notification/scripts` directory.

## Reloading a Filter Configuration to Apply Filter Configuration Changes

After making any changes to a filter, you can reload the configuration by sending a "reloadDaemonConfig" event, for example:

```
/opt/opennms/bin/send-event.pl -p 'daemonName Alarmd.AlarmNorthbouncer'  
uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig
```

You do not need to restart the server to apply the configuration changes listed in previous steps. However, to send the event, go to `/opt/opennms/bin ./send-event.pl -p 'daemonName Alarmd.AlarmNorthbouncer' uei.opennms.org/internal/reloadDaemonConfig`.

This event will reload the following files:

- `alarmNotificationConf.xml`
- `devicefamily.properties`
- Drool (.drl) files

### Related Documentation

- [Alarm Notification Configuration Overview on page 541](#)

## PART 8

# Configuration Files

- [Manage Configuration Files on page 549](#)
- [Backup Config Files on page 563](#)



# Manage Configuration Files

- [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)
- [User Privileges in Configuration File Management Overview on page 551](#)
- [Viewing Configuration File Statistics and Inventory on page 552](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Files on page 553](#)
- [Restoring Configuration Files on page 554](#)
- [Comparing Configuration Files on page 556](#)
- [Editing Configuration Files on page 558](#)
- [Exporting Configuration Files on page 560](#)

## Managing Configuration Files Overview

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Centralized configuration file management enables you to maintain multiple versions of your device configuration files within Junos Space Network Management Platform. This helps you recover device configuration files in case of a system failure and maintain consistent configuration across multiple devices.



**NOTE:** Each commit command on a device creates a new version on the device, but no more than 49 versions can be stored on a device. However, Junos Space Network Management Platform provides backups with longer life-cycles, which helps you to verify or use a backup content that was created earlier than 49 versions.

Version management for configuration files in Junos Space Network Management Platform is therefore independent from configuration file versioning on devices. That is, a user can store more than 49 versions of a configuration file on the Junos Space server.

The configuration file management workspace handles the following types of configuration files:

- **Running configuration**—The configuration file currently in effect on the device. The running configuration file is labeled Version 0.

- Candidate configuration—The new, not yet committed, configuration file that will become the running configuration.
- Backup configuration—The configuration file for recovery or rollback purposes. When you execute a commit command, a backup configuration file is created and the oldest backup file (Version 49) is deleted on the device. The most recent backup configuration file is labeled Version 1.

The following is a potential workflow for an individual file or device in this workspace:

1. Back up the device configuration file and thus bring the device's running configuration under Junos Space Network Management Platform management.
2. Edit a copy of the backup configuration file to create a candidate configuration file.
3. Verify edits by comparing the initial backup version of the configuration file with the edited version.
4. Restore the candidate configuration file to the device.
5. Export the initial backup version to a zip file
6. Delete the initial backup version from Junos Space Network Management Platform.

Stored configuration files can be viewed by double-clicking the item on the Config Files Management page. A dialog box appears, displaying the stored configuration files in noneditable format. You can select the version that you want to view from the **Version** list. The timestamp is displayed adjacent to the version number and indicates the time at which the configuration was last backed up.

The status bar near the bottom of the dialog box shows the current page number and the total number of pages in the file. It also provides paging controls and a Refresh button. Use the **Show items** list to manage the number of lines of configuration displayed on a single page. By default, 50 lines are displayed. You can choose to display 200, 800, 3200, or 10,000 lines.

Below the device configuration is the Comments area. By default, for the initial backup file, you see the following comment in the Comments area:

**This version of the Config file is imported from the device.**

However, for an edited configuration file, this area displays the following comment:

**This is an edited version of the configuration file version: x**, where x represents the version of the configuration that you edited.

To perform an action on a configuration file, select a configuration file and then perform one of the following actions:

- Click an icon at the top of the Config Files Management page.
- Select an action from the Actions menu.
- Right-click and select an action.



On the Config Files Management page, you can perform the following actions:

- [Backing Up Configuration Files on page 564](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Files on page 553](#)
- [Restoring Configuration Files on page 554](#)
- [Comparing Configuration Files on page 556](#)
- [Editing Configuration Files on page 558](#)
- [Exporting Configuration Files on page 560](#)

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Viewing Configuration File Statistics and Inventory on page 552](#)
- [User Privileges in Configuration File Management Overview on page 551](#)

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## User Privileges in Configuration File Management Overview

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In Junos Space Network Management Platform, **Configuration File Manager** is the predefined role for configuration file management. With the Configuration File Manager role, you can perform the following tasks:

- Backup configuration files
- Delete configuration files
- Restore configuration files
- Compare configuration file Versions
- Export configuration files
- Modify configuration files

To restrict the Configuration File Manager permissions to only some of the preceding tasks, create a role and then assign permissions specifically for each list item. For more information about creating a user-defined role, see [“Creating a User-Defined Role” on page 623](#).

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)
- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)

## Viewing Configuration File Statistics and Inventory

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The Configuration Files statistics page, which is directly under the Configuration Files workspace, displays two bar charts that provide the following information:

- Configuration file count by device family
- Devices with most frequently revised configuration files

In both cases, mouse over the bar charts to display information in a tooltip, such as number of configuration file versions for a device and so on.

All configuration files in Junos Space Network Management Platform are displayed on the **Config Files Management** page. You can view stored configurations by double-clicking an entry in tabular view.

The following information appears for each configuration file:

- **Config File Name**—Name of the configuration file, which has the .conf extension
- **Device Name**—Name or IP address of the device whose configuration is backed up
- **Latest ConfigFile Version**—Latest version number of the configuration file
- **Creation Date**—Timestamp when version 1 of the configuration file is created on the Junos Space server. It corresponds to the time at which you back up a device configuration for the first time from the Junos Space server.
- **Last Updated Date**—Timestamp when the device configuration is last modified

When you modify the device configuration, this action results in the addition of a newer version of the configuration file. Therefore, this timestamp corresponds to the time at which the latest version of the configuration file is created on the Junos Space server.



**NOTE:** If a column is not displayed by default, then click the down arrow next to a displayed column and select the desired column from the **Columns** list.

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### Related Documentation

- [Backing Up Configuration Files on page 564](#)
- [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)
- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)

## Deleting Configuration Files

You may want to delete the device configuration files from the Junos Space Network Management Platform in the following scenarios:

- When you want to use the device for a totally different purpose. In this case, because the configuration may have changed considerably, you cannot use the old backup configuration files to restore the device configuration.
- When the backup configuration file contains incorrect configuration information.

To delete a configuration file:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Configuration Files > Config Files Management**.

The Config Files Management page displays all the configuration files saved in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select configuration files of devices that you want to delete and click the **Delete Configuration Files** icon.

A message appears, asking you to confirm deletion.



**CAUTION:** Before you proceed with the deletion, be aware that all versions of a backup file are deleted from Junos Space Network Management Platform when you initiate a delete operation.

This delete operation does not delete the versions of the backup file from the device.

3. Click **Delete**.

The Delete Configuration Files dialog box appears, announcing that Junos Space Network Management Platform has successfully scheduled the deletion of the selected configuration files. Perform one of the following actions:

- Click the job ID on the Delete Configuration Files dialog box to see whether this delete operation is a success or a failure.

If there is a failure in deleting the configuration files, you can view the reason for failure within the job description on the Job Management page.

- Go to step 4 to return to the Config Files Management page.
4. Click **OK** on the Delete Configuration Files dialog box to close the dialog box.

The Config Files Management page reappears, displaying any remaining configuration files.

When you delete a configuration file, an audit log entry is automatically generated. From the audit log entry, you can identify the user who initiated the delete operation, the IP address from which this task was initiated, and so on.

- Related Documentation**
- [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)
  - [Restoring Configuration Files on page 554](#)
  - [Comparing Configuration Files on page 556](#)
  - [Editing Configuration Files on page 558](#)
  - [Exporting Configuration Files on page 560](#)

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## Restoring Configuration Files

Restoring a configuration file means either merging the contents of a configuration file on Junos Space Network Management Platform with the existing configuration file on the device, or overriding the device's running configuration file with a candidate configuration file (a configuration file edited in the Configuration Files workspace) or a configuration backup file from Junos Space Network Management Platform.

When you restore a configuration file, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

To restore a device configuration file from Junos Space Network Management Platform to a device:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Configuration Files > Config Files Management**.

The Config Files Management page appears.

2. On the Config Files Management page, select the device whose configuration you want to restore. (To restore all of them, select the check box in the column header next to the first column header.)

3. Select **Restore Configuration Files** from the Actions menu.

The **Restore Config File(s)** dialog box appears, displaying the name of the selected file, the name of the device, the version which is to be restored to the device, and the type of restore. By default, the latest version is merged with the existing configuration on the device. If any columns are not displayed by default, click the down arrow next to any of the displayed columns and select the columns from the **Columns** list.

4. Select the appropriate version from the drop-down list that appears when you click next to the version number displayed in the **ConfigFile Version** column.

The timestamp is displayed adjacent to the version number. It indicates the time at which this version of the configuration was backed up.

5. Select the appropriate type of restore from the list that appears when you click the term displayed under the **Type** column. You can opt to merge the contents of a configuration file on Junos Space Network Management Platform with the existing configuration file on the device, or override the device's running configuration file with a candidate configuration file (a configuration file edited in the Configuration Files workspace) or a configuration backup file from Junos Space Network Management Platform.
6. You can either restore immediately or schedule the restoration for a later time.

- To restore immediately, click **Restore**.
- To schedule the restore at a later time:
  - a. Select the check box next to the **Schedule at a Later Time** label or click the arrow next to the **Schedule at a Later Time** label to display the corresponding fields.
  - b. Select a date from the field on the left, and a time from the field on the right.
  - c. Click **Restore**.

The **Restore Configuration Files** dialog box appears, announcing the successful scheduling of the restoration, and presenting a link to the job ID so that you can view details.

A successful restore action is indicated by the word **Success** in the **Status** column on the **Job Management** page. If a device cannot be accessed, it is skipped over, and the job status indicates a failure.

7. Click **OK** to close the **Restore Configuration Files** dialog box.

Verify your work either by double-clicking the configuration file name on the **Config Files Management** page, or by performing another backup operation and, then comparing versions (see [“Comparing Configuration Files” on page 556](#)).

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Files on page 553](#)
- [Comparing Configuration Files on page 556](#)
- [Editing Configuration Files on page 558](#)
- [Exporting Configuration Files on page 560](#)
- [Backing Up Configuration Files on page 564](#)
- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)

## Comparing Configuration Files

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View entire device configuration files side by side to compare them, see the total number of diffs, the date and time of the last commit operation, and the number of changes made.

Comparing configuration files does not generate an audit log entry.

You can compare the following:

- The configuration file of one device with the configuration file of another device. By default, the latest versions are compared.
- Two versions of the same configuration file. By default, the latest version and the previous version are compared.
- An earlier version of the configuration file of one device with a later version of the configuration file of another device

To compare device configuration files:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Configuration Files > Config Files Management**.

The Config Files Management page appears, displaying all the configuration files managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. On the Config Files Management page, select the configuration file that you want to compare.
3. Select **Compare Configuration File Versions** from the Actions menu.

The Compare Config Files page appears.

4. For the source, select the source device from the **Source Device** list and a version of the configuration file from the **ConfigFile Version** list.

The timestamp is displayed adjacent to the version number. It indicates the time at which this version of the configuration was backed up.

5. For the target, select the target device from the **Target Device** list and a version of the configuration file from the **ConfigFile Version** list.

Timestamp is displayed adjacent to the version number and indicates the time at which this version of the configuration was backed up.

6. Click **Compare**.

The View Diff page appears and displays the two configuration files side by side, with their file names and their versions in a dark gray bar underneath the legend at the top of the page. The legend references the following:

- **Total diffs**—Black text indicates content that is common to both files.
- **Source**—Content in the file on the left that is not contained in the file on the right.

- **Target**—Content in the file on the right that is not contained in the file on the left.
- **Changed**—Hot pink text indicates content that is unique to its respective file.

The status bar shows the current page number and the total number of pages. It also provides controls for moving from page to page and for refreshing the display.

The date and time of the last commit operation is shown in hot pink.



**NOTE:** When you compare files, each configuration parameter in one file or version is set side by side with the same parameter in the other. Therefore, you might see multiple pages of configuration for a single parameter in one file, whereas the same parameter in the other file might be only a couple of lines long.

7. (Optional) To locate differences in configuration, click **Prev Diff** or **Next Diff**.
8. (Optional) To export differences in the configuration to your local system, click **Export Diff**.

A dialog box appears prompting you to save the zip file.

- a. Save the zip file to your computer. The filename is of the following format:  
*source-hostname.VersionNumber\_target-hostname.VersionNumber.conf*
- b. Extract the zip file and open the extracted file by using a browser or a Notepad.

The application lists the differences in the configuration. The first two lines in the extracted file represent the device name, version number, and timestamp of the configuration files that were compared.

When you export the configuration differences, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

9. To finish viewing a comparison, click **Close** at the bottom of the View Diff page. You are returned to the Compare Config Files page.
10. Click **Cancel** to exit the Compare Config Files page.

You are returned to the Config Files Management page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Backing Up Configuration Files on page 564](#)
- [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Files on page 553](#)
- [Restoring Configuration Files on page 554](#)
- [Editing Configuration Files on page 558](#)
- [Exporting Configuration Files on page 560](#)

## Editing Configuration Files

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The **Modify Configuration File** action enables a very advanced user to edit the configuration file of the selected device via a text editor. However, this action in the Configuration Files workspace has no validation and no sanity check. To obtain those features, use the Device Management > Device Configuration > Modify Configuration action in the Devices workspace.

When you edit a configuration file, an audit log entry is automatically generated (see [“Viewing Audit Logs” on page 690](#)); however, unlike configuration files edited in the Devices workspace, files edited in the Configuration Files workspace are not saved as change requests; instead, they are saved as versions. The audit log entry records the name of the configuration file that was modified.

To edit a configuration file in the Configuration Files workspace:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Configuration Files > Config Files Management**.

The Config Files Management page appears.

2. On the Config Files Management page, select the device whose configuration you want to edit.

If no configuration files are displayed on the page, back up the device configuration files (see [“Backing Up Configuration Files” on page 564](#)).

3. Click the **Modify Configuration File** icon at the top of the Config Files Management page.

The Edit Config File page appears. It displays the name of the device whose configuration you want to edit, the time at which the file was created, the version of the file with the timestamp (that is, when the configuration snapshot was created), and the contents of the file.

4. From the **Version** list, select a version to use as a baseline. By default, the latest version of the file is displayed.

The timestamp is displayed adjacent to the version number. It indicates the time at which this version of the configuration was backed up.

A version can be either a configuration backup file, or an edited copy of the initial backup file. For more information about versioning, see [“Backing Up Configuration Files” on page 564](#).

The selected version appears in the text editor. Note that there are usually both vertical and horizontal scroll bars, and that a configuration file usually has multiple pages. The status bar at the bottom displays the page that you are on and the total number of pages. It also contains paging controls and a Refresh icon. Use the **Show items** list to manage the number of lines of configuration that is displayed on a single page. By default, 50 lines are displayed. You can choose to display 200, 800, 3200, or 10,000 lines.



For ease of orientation, the pagination of the configuration file remains the same, even if you add or remove large quantities of text. The parameters that were on page 5 when you began editing are still on page 5 when you finish.

5. (Optional) To find a specific parameter, go through the file page by page. The browser's Search function does not work in the text editor.
6. Enter your changes, using the Copy/Paste function if required.



**NOTE:** Do not click **Modify** until you have finished editing.

7. (Optional) List the changes you have made (or any other information that you want to add) in the **Comments** field. You cannot add a comment unless you have made changes to the configuration. It is advisable to enter text in this field to distinguish the current version from a backup taken from the device itself.
8. After you have made all changes, click **Modify**.

The Config Files Management page reappears, displaying the edited configuration file that is still selected.



**NOTE:** Junos Space does not create a new version of the configuration file if you have not made any changes to the device configuration. That is, if you click **Modify** without making any changes to the device configuration, then Junos Space displays the following message:  
**Config file contents are same as the current version. To save as a latest version, please change the contents or select a previous version to be saved as the latest.**

Verify your work by double-clicking the device on the Config Files Management page.

A dialog box appears, displaying the file in noneditable format. You can select the version from the **Version** list. By default, the latest edited version appears.

The pagination, Comments area, and controls are the same as they are in the text editor you used to make your changes.

If you want, you can compare versions of the file to view the differences between the recently modified version and a previous version (see [“Comparing Configuration Files” on page 556](#)).

To deploy the edited configuration file on to a device, you must use the Restore action (see [“Restoring Configuration Files” on page 554](#)).

#### Related Documentation

- [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Files on page 553](#)
- [Exporting Configuration Files on page 560](#)
- [Backing Up Configuration Files on page 564](#)

- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)

## Exporting Configuration Files

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The Export action enables you to save one or more configuration files to a zip folder on your local computer. You can later view or compare the downloaded configuration files offline.



**NOTE:** Your browser security settings must be set to allow downloads. If the browser interrupts the download with a warning and then tries to restart the download by refreshing, the export is aborted and the zip folder removed.

When you export a configuration file, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

To export a configuration file to a zip folder on your local computer:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Configuration Files > Config Files Management**.

The Config Files Management page appears.

2. On the Config Files Management page, select one or more configuration files.



**NOTE:** If the filename column is not displayed by default, click the down arrow next to any of the displayed columns and select the Config File Name column from the Columns list.

3. Select **Export Config Files** from the Actions menu.

The Export Config File(s) dialog box opens, displaying the name of the file, the device name, and the configuration file versions stored. By default, the latest version is selected.



**NOTE:** If the filename column is not displayed by default, click the down arrow next to any of the displayed columns and select the Config File Name column from the Columns list.

4. Select the appropriate version from the list that appears when you click next to the version number displayed in the **ConfigFile Version** column.

The timestamp is displayed adjacent to the version number and indicates the time at which this version of the configuration was backed up.

5. Click **Export** on the Export Config File(s) dialog box.

The Generating ZIP archive dialog box appears, displaying a progress bar showing when the zip file is ready for downloading. At this point, the Opening deviceConfigFiles.zip dialog box opens.

6. Save the zip file to your computer before closing the progress bar or the Opening deviceConfigFiles.zip dialog box because the generated zip file is removed from the server immediately after the download is complete, or when either of these two dialog boxes is closed. Refreshing or exiting the browser also removes the zip file from the server.

To view the contents of the device configuration file that you have just exported, extract the zip file and open the extracted file by using a text editor, such as Notepad. If you have exported the configuration file of more than one device, the extracted folder contains one configuration file for each device. The filename of the exported configuration file adheres to the following syntax: *device-name/IP address\_version-number\_timestamp in YYYYMMDD-hhmmss format-locale.conf*. For example, Device1\_3\_20131104-082846-IST.conf, where Device1 is the device name, 3 is the version number of the configuration file that was exported, 20131104-082846 is the timestamp when the backup was taken in 24-hour format, and IST represents the time zone.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Files on page 553](#)
- [Restoring Configuration Files on page 554](#)
- [Comparing Configuration Files on page 556](#)
- [Editing Configuration Files on page 558](#)
- [Backing Up Configuration Files on page 564](#)
- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)



## CHAPTER 52

# Backup Config Files

- [Backing Up Configuration Files on page 564](#)

## Backing Up Configuration Files

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Backing up a configuration file in the Configuration Files workspace means importing the configuration file from a device and storing it in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

Backing up your device configuration files is therefore a prerequisite for configuration file management (see [“Managing Configuration Files Overview” on page 549](#)).

Only devices that have been previously discovered can have their configuration files backed up. The backup function skips over any devices that cannot be accessed. On the Job Management page, under State, a skipped-over configuration backup file shows up as Failed.

The backup function checks for differences between the configuration file on the device and the configuration backup file stored in Junos Space Network Management Platform before creating a new version of the configuration file. If no changes are detected, the device is skipped over. However, status is shown as Success on the Job Management page for this backup configuration job.



**NOTE:** The backup function checks for differences between the configuration file on the device and the configuration backup file stored in Junos Space Network Management Platform. Therefore, even if no change to a device's configuration has been committed, if you edit its configuration file in Junos Space Network Management Platform and then back up the file, a new version is created. The first backup file is Version 1, the edited configuration file is Version 2, and the second backup file is Version 3.

When you back a configuration file, an audit log entry is automatically generated. From the audit log entry, you can identify the user who initiated the backup operation, the IP address from which this task was initiated, and so on.



**NOTE:** In the case of an SRX Series device with LSYS, configuration file backup is supported only on the root device.

To back up configuration files from one or more devices to Junos Space Network Management Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Configuration Files > Config Files Management**.

The Config Files Management page appears.

2. Click the **Backup Configuration Files** icon.

The Backup Configuration Files page appears, displaying all the devices managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform, with the following information:

- **Host Name**
- **Domain**
- **IP Address**
- **Platform**
- **Serial Number**
- **Software Version**

Because the table displays one device (record) per row, a single page might not be sufficient to list all your devices. However, if you have tagged your devices, you can achieve a more manageable display by selecting devices according to their tag. For more information about tagging, see [“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#).

The left side of the status bar at the bottom of the page shows which page you are looking at and the total number of pages of records. It also provides controls for navigating from page to page and refreshing them. The right side of the status bar indicates the number of records currently displayed and the total number of records.

3. Select the devices from the table whose configurations you want to back up by using either of the following selection modes—manually or on the basis of tags. These options are mutually exclusive. If you select one, the other is disabled.



**NOTE:**

- By default the **Select by Device** option button is selected and the complete list of devices is displayed.
- If you want to back up the configuration of all devices, select the **Select All across Pages** check box.

To select devices manually:

- a. Click the **Select by Device** option and select the devices whose configurations you want to back up.

The Select Devices status bar shows the total number of devices that you selected, dynamically updating as you select.

- b. To back up all the devices, select the check box in the column header next to the **Host Name** column.

To select devices on the basis of tags:

- a. Click the **Select by Tags** option. The Select by tags list is activated.
- b. Click the arrow on the **Select by Tags** list. A list of tags defined on devices in the Junos Space system appears, displaying two categories of tags—Public and Private.



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**NOTE:** If no tags are displayed, then it means that none of the devices are tagged with any tag. You need to tag the devices first on the Device Management page before you can use the **Select by Tags** option.

.....

- c. Select the check boxes next to the displayed tag names as desired, or search for specific tags. When you have made your selection, click **OK** to save the selected tags.

To search for a specific tag, enter the first few letters of the tag name in the **Select by Tags** field left of the **OK** button. If a match is found, a suggestion is made, and you can select it.

As you select the tags, the total number of devices associated with the selected tags appears just above the device display table. For example, if there are six devices associated with the selected tags, then **6 items selected** is displayed.

The selected tags appear next to the **Tags Selected** label. An [X] icon appears after each tag name. You can click the [X] icon to clear any tag from the list. The device count decrements accordingly.

4. (Optional) To schedule a time for deployment, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and use the lists to specify the date and time.

If you do not select the **Schedule at a Later Time** check box, the configuration files are backed up as soon as you click the **Backup** button on the Backup Config Files page.

5. (Optional) Schedule configuration files backup recurrence by selecting **Repeat**.

- a. Specify the backup recurrence by setting the interval and the increment.

When applicable, specify a time interval. The default recurrence interval is 1 hour.

- b. Specify when the recurrence should end.

Indicate a date and time. You can use the date calendar and the time list. If you do not specify an end, the backup operation will recur endlessly until you cancel the job manually.

6. Click **Backup** at the bottom of the Backup Configuration Files page.

The Backup Configuration Files dialog box appears, announcing that Junos Space Network Management Platform has successfully scheduled backup of the selected configuration files. Click the job ID on the Backup Configuration Files dialog box to see whether this job is a success or a failure. Otherwise, go to step 7 to return to the Config Files Management page to view the configuration files managed by the Junos Space server.





**NOTE:** The job of backing up a configuration file may fail. To find out why the backup job failed:

- a. From the Job Management page, double-click the row that contains the backup job.

The Configuration File Management Job Status page appears.

- b. From the Status column on the Configuration File Management Job Status page, locate the job that has failed.

- c. For the failed job, click View Results in the Description column.

The Job Description page displays the reason for failure—for example, the device was down at the time of the backup operation.



**NOTE:** If the device configuration stored on the device and the Junos Space server are the same, then Junos Space displays the following message on the Job Description page: Config file contents from the device are same as the latest version of the Config file present in JUNOS Space. File not backed up.

- d. Click Close at the bottom of the Job Description page. You are returned to the Configuration File Management Job Status page.

- e. Click the [X] icon at the top left of the Configuration File Management Job Status page to return to the Job Management page.

7. Click OK on the Backup Configuration Files dialog box to close the dialog box.

The Config Files Management page reappears, displaying the backup files. This page displays the following information:

- **Config File Name**—Device serial number with the .conf file extension.
- **Device Name**—Name of the device whose configuration file is backed up
- **Latest ConfigFile Version**—Latest version number of the backup configuration file
- **Creation Date**—Timestamp when version 1 of the configuration file is created on the Junos Space server. It corresponds to the time at which you back up a device configuration for the first time from the Junos Space server.

When you migrate from a previous release of Junos Space Network Management Platform to the current release, the creation date that is displayed for the various versions of the configuration files of the previous release is as follows:

- For version 1, the creation date is the time at which this file was created in the previous release. For example, if you had backed up a device configuration on Dec 9, 2012 12:51:06 PM IST in Junos Space Release 13.1 and migrated to Junos Space Release 13.3R1 in 2014, the creation date of this file is displayed as Dec 9, 2012 12:51:06 PM IST instead of a date in 2014.

- For all versions greater than one, the creation date is the time at which these versions were created in the previous release. For example, consider that you modified version 1 of the configuration file to version 2 on Dec 15 2012 7:28:46 PM IST in Junos Space Release 13.1 and migrated to Junos Space Release 13.3R1 in 2014, the creation date for version 2 is displayed as Dec 15 2012 7:28:46 PM IST instead of a date in 2014.

- **Last Updated Date**—Timestamp when the device configuration was last modified.

When you modify the device configuration, this action results in the addition of a newer version of the configuration file. Therefore, this timestamp corresponds to the time at which the latest version of the configuration file is created on the Junos Space server.

Click any column header to reveal the down arrow, which you can click to sort, add, or delete columns. You can also filter the data that is displayed on all the columns except Creation Date and Last Updated Date columns. For instructions on filtering, see “Filter Submenus” in *Inventory Landing Page*.

For troubleshooting, see the `/var/log/jboss/server.log` file.

#### **Related Documentation**

- [Managing Configuration Files Overview on page 549](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Files on page 553](#)
- [Restoring Configuration Files on page 554](#)
- [Comparing Configuration Files on page 556](#)
- [Editing Configuration Files on page 558](#)
- [Exporting Configuration Files on page 560](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)

## PART 9

# Jobs

- [Overview on page 571](#)
- [Manage Jobs on page 575](#)
- [Archive Jobs on page 593](#)



# Overview

- [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)

## Jobs Overview

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The Jobs workspace lets you monitor the status of jobs that have been run in all Junos Space applications. When you log in as a nonadministrator, you can view only your own jobs, which includes jobs that were triggered by you as well as jobs that were reassigned to you. However, a User Administrator at the time of creation or modification of a user account or remote profile can explicitly configure the user account or remote profile to view all jobs triggered by all users across all applications by using the View All Jobs option. For more information, see the View All Jobs option under the Job Management area that is documented in [“Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 647](#), [“Modifying a User” on page 663](#), or [“Creating a Remote Profile” on page 677](#), as needed.



**NOTE:** By default, a user with the Super Administrator or Job Administrator role can view all jobs triggered by all users across all applications.

A job is a user-initiated action that is performed on any object that is managed by Junos Space, such as a device, service, or customer. All scheduled jobs can be monitored.

Typical jobs in Junos Space Network Management Platform include discovering devices, deploying services, prestaging devices, and performing functional and configuration audits. Jobs can be scheduled to occur immediately or in the future. For all jobs scheduled in Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can view the job status from the **Jobs** workspace. Junos Space Network Management Platform maintains a history of job statuses for all scheduled jobs. When a job is scheduled from a workspace, Junos Space Network Management Platform assigns a job ID that serves to identify the job (along with the job type) on the Job Management inventory page.

You can perform the following tasks from the **Jobs** workspace:

- View statuses of all scheduled, running, canceled, and completed jobs.
- Retrieve details about the execution of a specific job. The job results displayed for a job depend on the type of task that triggered the job.

- View statistics about average execution times for jobs, types of jobs that are run, and success rate.
- Cancel a scheduled job or in-progress job (when the job has stalled and is preventing other jobs from starting).
- Archive old jobs and purge them from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.
- Tag jobs to easily search for multiple jobs on the Jobs workspace to view the status or perform a bulk action on them without having to select each job individually.
- Reschedule or modify the recurrence interval of a scheduled job.

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports the following job types:



**NOTE:** The job types listed here may not represent the entire list of job types you are able to manage in your Junos Space Network Management Platform software release. Job types are subject to change based on the installed applications in your Junos Space Network Management Platform software release.

**Table 76: Junos Space Job Types Per Application**

Junos Space Application	Supported Job Types
Network Management Platform	Add Node
	Discover Network Elements
	Update Device
	Delete Device
	Resync Network Element
	Role Assignment
	Audit Log Archive and Purge

Table 76: Junos Space Job Types Per Application (*continued*)

Junos Space Application	Supported Job Types
Network Activate	Deploy Service
	Prestage Device
	Role Assignment
	Service Deployment
	Service Decommission
	Functional Audit
	Configuration Audit
Service Now	Install AI-Scripts
	Uninstall AI-Scripts
Ethernet Design	Provision Device Profile
	Provision Port Profile
Security Design	Provisioning Security
	Policy Provisioning IPSec VPN
	Importing Address/Domain in Security Topology
QoS Design	Discover Domain
	Create QoS Profile

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Viewing Scheduled Jobs on page 576](#)
- [Viewing Statistics for Scheduled Jobs on page 580](#)
- [Viewing Objects on Which a Job is Executed on page 581](#)
- [Reassigning Jobs on page 584](#)
- [Canceling a Job on page 586](#)
- [Viewing Database Backup Job Recurrence on page 588](#)
- [Archiving and Purging Jobs on page 593](#)





## CHAPTER 54

# Manage Jobs

- [Viewing Your Jobs on page 575](#)
- [Viewing Scheduled Jobs on page 576](#)
- [Viewing Statistics for Scheduled Jobs on page 580](#)
- [Viewing Objects on Which a Job is Executed on page 581](#)
- [Reassigning Jobs on page 584](#)
- [Canceling a Job on page 586](#)
- [Clearing Your Jobs on page 587](#)
- [Viewing Database Backup Job Recurrence on page 588](#)
- [Retrying a Job on Failed Devices on page 588](#)
- [Rescheduling and Modifying the Recurrence Settings of a Job on page 590](#)

### Viewing Your Jobs

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You can view all your completed, in-progress, canceled, and scheduled jobs in Junos Space Network Management Platform. You can quickly access summary and detailed information about all your jobs, from any workspace and from any task that you are currently performing. You can also clear jobs from your list when jobs are no longer of interest to you (see [“Clearing Your Jobs” on page 587](#)).

To view the jobs that you have initiated:

1. In the banner of the Junos Space user interface, click the **My Jobs** icon located at the top right.

The My Jobs dialog box appears, displaying your 25 most recent jobs.

For each job, the following information is displayed:

- Job ID
  - Job name
  - Job status
  - Date and time—The date and time displayed depends on the status of the job:
    - For jobs that are in progress, the date and time at which the job started are displayed.
    - For failed jobs, the date and time when the job failed are displayed.
    - For successful jobs, the date and time when the job succeeded are displayed.
    - For jobs that are scheduled for later, the date and time at which the job is scheduled is displayed.
  - Percentage of the job completed
2. (Optional) To view all your jobs, click **Manage My Jobs**.

The Job Management page appears and displays a list of all jobs that you initiated.
  3. (Optional) To view the details of a specific job, click the *job ID*.

You are taken to the Job Management page and the details of the job are displayed in a dialog box.
  4. Click **Close** to exit the My Jobs page.

For troubleshooting, see the `/var/log/jboss/server.log` file.

#### Related Documentation

- [Viewing Statistics for Scheduled Jobs on page 580](#)
- [Canceling a Job on page 586](#)
- [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)
- [Clearing Your Jobs on page 587](#)

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## Viewing Scheduled Jobs

The Job Management inventory page displays all jobs that have been scheduled to run or have run from Junos Space Network Management Platform or other Junos Space applications.

- [View on page 577](#)
- [Viewing Job Types on page 578](#)

- [Viewing Job Status Indicators on page 578](#)
- [Viewing Job Details, Status, and Results on page 578](#)
- [Executing Commands on Jobs on page 579](#)

## View

You view jobs to check the status of the tasks. You can view all scheduled jobs on the Job Management page. Scheduled and completed jobs appear as rows on the Job Management page. By default, jobs appear sorted by the Scheduled Start Time column. You can also sort by other columns on this page.

On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page is displayed. All jobs are displayed in tabular view.

[Table 77 on page 577](#) lists the columns on this page.

**Table 77: Columns on the Job Management Page**

Column	Description
<b>Job Type</b>	Supported job types. The Junos Space applications determine which job types are supported.
<b>ID</b>	ID of the job
<b>Domain</b>	Domain from which the job is initiated
<b>Name</b>	Name of the job. For most jobs, the name is the job type with the job ID appended. However, for some jobs, the job name is supplied by the user as part of the workflow.
<b>Percent</b>	Percentage of the job that is completed
<b>State</b>	<p>State of job execution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SUCCESS</b>—Job completed successfully.</li> <li>• <b>FAILURE</b>—Job failed and was terminated.</li> <li>• <b>IN PROGRESS</b>—Job is in progress.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> When you add a Junos Space application or upgrade an existing Junos Space application, a progress bar is displayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CANCELED</b>—Job was canceled by a user.</li> </ul>
<b>Parameters</b>	Objects on which a job is performed or is scheduled to be performed
<b>Scheduled Start Time</b>	Start time that you specified for this job
<b>Owner</b>	Login name of the user
<b>Summary</b>	Operations executed for the job
<b>Recurrence</b>	Scheduled recurrence
<b>Retry Group ID</b>	Job ID of the original job

Table 77: Columns on the Job Management Page (*continued*)

Actual Start Time	Time when Junos Space Network Management Platform begins to execute the job. In most cases, the actual start time should be the same as the scheduled start time.
End Time	Time when the job was completed or terminated if the job execution failed
Previous Retry	Job ID of the previous job






## Viewing Job Types

The job type appears as a column in the Jobs table. Job types indicate what tasks or operations have been performed across Junos Space applications. Each Junos Space application supports certain job types. You can search for a particular job type. You can also sort by job type in tabular view. For more information about how to manipulate inventory page data, see “[Junos Space User Interface Overview](#)” on page 8 in the *Junos Space User Interface Guide*.

## Viewing Job Status Indicators

Each job has a job status indicator. [Table 78 on page 578](#) defines these indicators.

Table 78: Job Icon Status Indicators

Job Status Indicator	Description
	The job was completed successfully.
	The job failed.
	The job was canceled by a user.
	The job is scheduled.
	The job is in progress. You can cancel only those jobs that are in progress from the Actions menu.

## Viewing Job Details, Status, and Results

To view more details about the job, double-click the job on the Job Management page. A Job Details page is displayed. [Table 79 on page 578](#) lists the fixed columns on this page.

Table 79: Columns on the Jobs Details Page

Column Name	Description
Status	Job status: SUCCESS, Failed, IN PROGRESS, or CANCELED.

Table 79: Columns on the Jobs Details Page (*continued*)

Column Name	Description
Description	Details about why the job failed or whether it succeeded. This column displays information that is specific to the task that triggered this job.

The Description column displays a View Details link if the job failed. Click the link to view why the job failed.

Some more columns are displayed on this page. The columns vary based on the job. For example, a Resync Network elements job may show the IP Address and Hostname columns, whereas the Stage Script job may show the Script Version and Script Name columns.

Currently, the jobs triggered for the following tasks exhibit this behavior:

- Deleting scripts
- Deleting a device
- Resynchronizing network elements
- Backing up configuration files
- Deleting configuration files
- Disabling scripts on devices
- Enabling scripts on devices
- Removing scripts from devices
- Staging scripts on devices

## Executing Commands on Jobs

You can execute the following commands from the Jobs Actions menu:

- **Cancel Job**—Stops a scheduled job. See [“Canceling a Job” on page 586](#).
- **Reassign Jobs**—Reassigns scheduled or recurring jobs of a user to another user. See [“Reassigning Jobs” on page 584](#).
- **Retry on Failed Devices**—Retries a failed job on the devices. See [“Retrying a Job on Failed Devices” on page 588](#).
- **View Recurrence**—Displays the View Job Recurrence dialog box from which you can view the recurring database job start date and time, recurrence interval, end date and time, and job ID for each occurrence. See [“Viewing Database Backup Job Recurrence” on page 588](#).
- **Return to Application**—Returns to the application page from which this job was initiated (if you have the correct permissions to do so). For example, if you selected a database backup recurrence job, then click **Return to Application** to go to the Database Backup and Restore page.

- **Tag It**—Applies a tag to a job to segregate, filter, and categorize jobs. See [“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#).
- **View Tags**—Displays tags applied to a job. See [“Viewing Tags for a Managed Object” on page 899](#).
- **UnTag It**—Removes a tag from a job. See [“Untagging Objects” on page 899](#).

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Viewing Statistics for Scheduled Jobs on page 580](#)
- [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)
- [Canceling a Job on page 586](#)

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## Viewing Statistics for Scheduled Jobs

The Jobs workspace statistics page displays the following graphical data:

- **Job Types** pie chart
- **State of Jobs Run** pie chart
- **Average Execution Time per Completed Job** bar chart

This topic includes the following tasks:

- [Viewing the Types of Jobs That Are Run on page 580](#)
- [Viewing the State of Jobs That Have Run on page 580](#)
- [Viewing Average Execution Times for Jobs on page 581](#)

### Viewing the Types of Jobs That Are Run

The Job Types pie chart displays the percentage of all Junos Space Network Management Platform jobs of a particular type that are run. Each slice in the pie chart represents a job type and the percentage of time that job type was run. The job type legend that is displayed on the right identifies the job type titles using colors. Scroll down the list to see all job types. Mouse over a slice in the pie chart to view the job type title and the number of jobs that are run.

- To display details of only a specific job type, click that job type in the Job Types pie chart.  
A filtered list of these jobs appears in tabular form on the Job Management page. For more information about the Job Management page, see [“Viewing Scheduled Jobs” on page 576](#).
- To return to the Job Management page, select **Job Management** from the breadcrumbs at the top of the Jobs page.

### Viewing the State of Jobs That Have Run

The State of Jobs Run pie chart graphically displays the percentages of jobs that succeeded, are canceled, are in-progress, or failed. Mouse over the pie chart to see the state and percentage of jobs run in each slice.

- To display details of only those jobs that succeeded, those that were cancelled, or those that failed, click the appropriate slice in the State of Jobs Run pie chart. The filtered jobs are displayed in tabular form on the Job Management page. For more information about the Job Management page, see [“Viewing Scheduled Jobs” on page 576](#).
- To return to the Jobs page, select **Jobs** from the breadcrumbs at the top of the page.

## Viewing Average Execution Times for Jobs

Each bar in the Average Execution Time per Completed Job bar chart represents a job type and the average execution time in seconds. If there is room on the display, the name of the job type appears at the bottom of each bar.

- To display details of only jobs of a given type, click a bar in the Average Execution Time per Completed Job bar chart. The filtered jobs are displayed in tabular form on the Job Management page. For more information about the Job Management page, see [“Viewing Scheduled Jobs” on page 576](#).
- To return to the Jobs page, select **Jobs** from the breadcrumbs at the top of the page.

### Related Documentation

- [Viewing Scheduled Jobs on page 576](#)
- [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)
- [Archiving and Purging Jobs on page 593](#)

## Viewing Objects on Which a Job is Executed

---

A job is a user-initiated action that is executed on any object that is managed by Junos Space, such as a device, service, or customer.

From the Job Management inventory page, you can view the objects on which a job was performed or is scheduled to be performed. The **Parameters** column on this page provides you with this information. However, for jobs that are migrated from releases prior to Junos Space 13.3R1, this column does not display any information (that is, the column is empty).



**NOTE:** You can schedule to run certain types of jobs on devices that have been selected by using tags. The Parameter column on the Job Management page provides you with information about the target list of devices on which these jobs are scheduled to run. However, when the jobs are actually run, you may find that the devices on which they are run are different (though not always) from the devices in which they were scheduled to run. This happens because the devices associated with a tag are resolved dynamically at runtime. If the devices associated with a tag have changed, then these jobs are executed on whichever devices are currently associated with this tag. The type of jobs where you may see this functionality when you schedule these jobs are:

- Staging scripts on devices
- Executing scripts on devices
- Staging device images
- Deploying device images
- Staging script bundles on devices
- Executing script bundles on devices
- Running an operation
- Backing up device configuration files

When you archive jobs, the data in the **Parameters** column is also archived with other information.

To view objects on which a job is executed:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page displays the jobs in tabular view.

2. Select a job.

The **Parameters** column for the selected job provides information about objects on which the job is performed.

For example, when you select a Stage Scripts job, this column displays the device name and the script name associated with this job if you staged a single script on a single device. If you staged multiple scripts on multiple devices, then this column displays the count of the scripts and the number of devices on which these scripts were staged.

3. Click the link in the **Parameters** column to view information about the objects.

The View Job Parameters dialog box appears, displaying the parameter types on separate tabs.

4. Click the tab that you are interested in to view the objects.



If you staged multiple scripts on multiple devices, click the **Device(s)** tab to view the list of devices on which the scripts were staged. Click the **Script(s)** tab to view the scripts that were staged on these devices.



**NOTE:**

- It is not always necessary that the list of devices be displayed on the Device(s) tab. Script and image jobs may display the tag names or CSV filenames instead of devices. For example, if you used a CSV file for staging or deploying an image, the filename of the CSV file is displayed instead of the devices on which the image is staged or deployed. This logic applies to tag names as well.

When you use tags to select the devices on which a job should be executed, you may want to select the Tag(s) tab to view the list of target devices on which the job is expected to be executed at the scheduled time.

- For the following jobs, the Options tab displays options that you may have specified while triggering these jobs:
  - Deploying device images
  - Staging device images
  - Removing images from a staged device
  - Staging scripts on devices
  - Removing scripts from devices

5. Click **OK** in the View Job Parameters dialog box to return to the Job Management page.

**Table 80: Jobs that Support Viewing Objects on Which a Job is Executed**

Workspace	Jobs
Device Management	Upload keys to devices.
	Modify authentication.
	Discover devices.
	Resynchronize devices.
CLI Configlets	Apply CLI Configlet.

Table 80: Jobs that Support Viewing Objects on Which a Job is Executed (*continued*)

Workspace	Jobs
Images and Scripts	<p>Images</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage an image on a device.</li> <li>• Verify the checksum.</li> <li>• Deploy a device image.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>Scripts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage a script on devices.</li> <li>• Verify a script on devices.</li> <li>• Disable scripts on devices.</li> <li>• Enable scripts on devices.</li> <li>• Execute a script on devices.</li> <li>• Remove a script from devices.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>Operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Run operations.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>Script bundles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage a script bundle on devices.</li> <li>• Execute a script bundle on devices.</li> <li>• Disable a script bundle on devices.</li> <li>• Enable a script bundle on devices.</li> </ul>

**Related Documentation**

- [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)

## Reassigning Jobs

You can reassign jobs owned by a user to another user within the same domain from the Job Management workspace by using the **Reassign Jobs** task. When you reassign jobs, you are transferring the ownership of these jobs from one user to another. For example, if you delete UserA, you might want to reassign the jobs of UserA to UserB to ensure that the scheduled and recurring jobs of UserA are monitored and taken to successful completion by UserB.

If you are a user who is assigned the privileges of a Job Administrator, you can reassign jobs scheduled by any user. If you are a user who is assigned the privileges of a Job User, you cannot reassign jobs to other users. If you are assigned a role that does not allow you to reassign any job, you cannot reassign any job in the Jobs workspace.

If you are a User Administrator creating a custom role, you can assign the privileges of a Job Administrator or a Job User to the new user.

To reassign a job:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management inventory page appears.

2. Select the jobs that you want to reassign.



**NOTE:** Ensure that you select only scheduled and recurring jobs. If you select jobs that are completed, in progress, or canceled, you cannot perform the next step.

3. Select **Reassign Jobs** from the Actions menu.

The Reassign Jobs dialog box appears, displaying the active users who are in the same domain as the user whose jobs you want to reassign. This dialog box does not display disabled users.

4. Use the vertical scroll bar to navigate to the user to whom you want to reassign the jobs.

You can also filter, or sort the users in ascending or descending order, to quickly locate the user to whom you want to reassign the jobs.

5. Select the user.
6. Click **Reassign**.

Depending on the role restrictions for the user that you selected, one of the following scenarios can occur:

- No jobs can be reassigned.
- Only some jobs can be reassigned.
- All jobs can be reassigned.

Refer to the next step for instructions on how to proceed with each of these scenarios.

7. Perform one of the following tasks:
  - a. If all the selected jobs cannot be reassigned to the user because of role restrictions, Junos Space Platform displays a warning dialog box indicating that the user does not have the necessary permissions. This dialog box lists the IDs and the type of the jobs that could not be reassigned. Click **Close** to exit the warning dialog box and return to the Job Management page.
  - b. If some of the selected jobs cannot be reassigned, a warning dialog box appears indicating the number of jobs (out of the total selected jobs) that could not be reassigned. This dialog box lists the IDs and the type of the jobs that *cannot* be reassigned.
    - Click **Confirm** to reassign the jobs.

The jobs are reassigned and a dialog box appears informing you that the jobs have been successfully reassigned. Click **OK** to return to the Job Management page.

- Click **Cancel** if you do not want to reassign any of the jobs.

You are taken to the Job Management page.

- c. If all the selected jobs can be reassigned, then a warning dialog box appears informing you that all the jobs can be reassigned.

- Click **Confirm** to reassign all the jobs.

The jobs are reassigned and a dialog box appears informing you that the jobs have been successfully reassigned. Click **OK** to return to the Job Management page.

- Click **Cancel** if you do not want to reassign any of the jobs.

If some or all jobs were reassigned, the **Owner** column on the Job Management page displays the new owner of the reassigned jobs.

When you reassign a job, an audit log entry is automatically generated and details about the reassigned job are recorded.

#### Related Documentation

- [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)

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## Canceling a Job

You can cancel jobs from the Job Management workspace using the **Cancel Job** task. You can cancel the jobs that are already scheduled for execution. You can also cancel jobs that are not completed for a long time or jobs that are hindering the execution of other jobs in the queue.

If you are a user who is assigned the privileges of a Job Administrator, you can cancel jobs scheduled by any user. If you are a user who is assigned the privileges of a Job User, you can cancel only those jobs that are scheduled by you. If you are assigned a role that does not allow you to cancel any job, you cannot cancel any job in the Jobs workspace.

If you are a User Administrator creating a custom role, you can assign the privileges of a Job Administrator or a Job User to the new user.



.....  
**NOTE:** If Junos Space Network Management Platform determines that the job operation is non-interruptible, the job runs to completion; otherwise, the job is canceled.  
.....



.....  
**NOTE:** Junos Space Network Management Platform does not clean up canceled jobs.  
.....

All jobs except the jobs you triggered are disabled.

To cancel a job:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management inventory page appears.

2. Select the job that you want to cancel.
3. Select **Cancel Job** from the Actions menu.  
If a job is in a state that you cannot cancel, the Cancel Job command is disabled on the Actions menu.

When the Cancel Job operation completes, the Job Management inventory page displays the job state as **Cancelled**. The **Summary** column on this page provides information about the user who cancelled the job. For example, this page may display something similar to:

**Job was cancelled by user super**

#### Related Documentation

- [Viewing Statistics for Scheduled Jobs on page 580](#)
- [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)
- [Viewing Scheduled Jobs on page 576](#)
- [Viewing Your Jobs on page 575](#)

## Clearing Your Jobs

You can clear or remove your jobs from the list of your jobs (displayed in the My Jobs dialog box) when these jobs are no longer of interest to you.

To remove the jobs that you have initiated:

1. In the banner of the Junos Space user interface, click the **My Jobs** icon located at the top right.

The My Jobs dialog box appears, displaying your 25 most recent jobs.

2. Perform one of the following actions:
  - Click the **Clear Job** icon that appears to the right of the job to remove that job from the list of jobs displayed.
  - Click **Clear All My Jobs** at the top of the My Jobs dialog box to clear all the jobs displayed.



**NOTE:** Clearing a job from the My Jobs does not affect the job itself, but only the jobs displayed in the My Jobs dialog box.

3. Click **Close** to exit the My Jobs dialog box.

- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing Your Jobs on page 575](#)
  - [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)

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## Viewing Database Backup Job Recurrence

You can view information about when a job recurs. For example, you can examine the recurrence of a database backup job.

To view job recurrence information:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page appears.

2. Select a recurring job and select **View Recurrence** from the Actions menu.

The View Job Recurrence dialog box displays the selected job start date and time, recurrence interval, and end date and time.

3. (Optional) Click the **Job ID** link to view all recurrences of the schedule.
4. Click **OK** on the View Job Recurrence dialog box to return to the Job Management page.

- Related Documentation**
- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database on page 786](#)
  - [Viewing Scheduled Jobs on page 576](#)
  - [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)

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## Retrying a Job on Failed Devices

You retry a failed or canceled job to ensure that the job succeeds on the devices.

You can try rerunning the following jobs if they fail:

- Backing up or restoring configuration files
- Validating or deploying a configuration
- Staging or executing a script
- Executing an operation
- Undeploying a template
- Deploying a template
- Deploying a device image
- Staging a device image
- Verifying a device image
- Staging or executing a script bundle

- Backing up the database
- Resynchronizing the network elements

To retry a job that was not successful:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page that appears displays the list of jobs.

2. Select the failed job that you want to retry.
3. From the Actions menu, select **Retry on Failed Devices**.

The Retry Job – Devices Selection page is displayed.



**NOTE:** Only devices that belong to the domain to which you are logged in are displayed on this page.

4. You can retry the job on all failed devices or only a few failed devices.
  - To retry the job on all devices listed on multiple pages, select **Select All Devices Across Pages**.  
If you select this option, the check boxes in the Select Applicable Devices table showing the device listings are unavailable.
  - If you know the name of the device, enter the first few letters of the device name in the Search field and select the device from the suggestion list.
  - To run the job on specific devices, select the devices from the Select Applicable Devices table. The following columns are displayed:
    - **Name**—Name of the device
    - **IP Address**—IP address of the device
    - **Job Status**—Status of the job: Failed/Failure, Success, or Canceled
    - **Description**—Description of the nature of the failure
5. (Optional) To view the devices on which the job cannot be retried, click the **View Inapplicable Devices** link.  
The View Inapplicable Devices page is displayed. This page shows all the devices on which the job cannot be retried.
6. (Optional) To retry the job later, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.  
Select the date and time at which to run the job from the date and time drop-down lists that appear.
7. Click **Run**.  
An information dialog box appears.
8. Click **OK**.

The Job Management page is displayed. The retry job is listed on this page.

If the Status column displays Success, the job you retried was executed successfully on the selected devices.

- Related Documentation**
- [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)
  - [Viewing Your Jobs on page 575](#)

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## Rescheduling and Modifying the Recurrence Settings of a Job

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You reschedule and modify the recurrence settings of a job to change the current schedule of the job. You reschedule a job from the Job Management workspace.

You can reschedule jobs based on the following guidelines:

- Schedule and recurrence settings of a job can be modified if the job supports scheduling and recurrence and if it is currently in the Scheduled state.
- The schedule of a job in the Failed and Success states can be modified only if it is a recurring job.
- You can modify the recurrence setting of a scheduled job only if the job was created to recur. This behavior is true for all applicable jobs except the following:
  - Backing up configuration files
  - Backing up the MySQL and PostgreSQL database
  - Generating reports

You need to be assigned the privileges of a Job Administrator to reschedule and modify the recurrence setting of jobs triggered by any user on Junos Space Platform. You need to be assigned the privileges of a Job User to reschedule or modify the recurrence settings of only jobs that are scheduled by you.

To reschedule and modify the recurrence settings of a scheduled job:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management inventory page is displayed.

2. Select the job you want to reschedule and select **Reschedule Job** from the Actions menu.

The Reschedule Jobs dialog box is displayed.

3. To reschedule the selected job, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and use the lists to specify the date and time at which you want to reschedule the job.
4. To modify the job recurrence, select the **Recurrence** check box and specify the recurrence. By default, the job is executed once every week.



You may also want to specify when the job recurrence should end. If you do not specify an end, the job will recur endlessly until you cancel the job manually.

5. Click **Reschedule**.

The job is rescheduled and you are redirected to the Job Management page.

- Related Documentation**
- [Retrying a Job on Failed Devices on page 588](#)
  - [Reassigning Jobs on page 584](#)



## CHAPTER 55

# Archive Jobs

- [Archiving and Purging Jobs on page 593](#)

### Archiving and Purging Jobs

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As Junos Space Network Management Platform runs over time, the number of job entries in the database increases, which affects system query performance. In most cases, a job's results become obsolete and unused after a few hours. These jobs can be archived as a CSV file to either the local server or a remote server, and then they can be purged to improve performance. Junos Space Network Management Platform reminds you from time to time to archive old jobs.

You can archive completed jobs (successful or not) that occurred before any date and time up to the present. You must be an administrator to use this function.

Archive files, audit logs, and related files are stored in the default location `/var/lib/mysql/archive`, or in a directory that you specify. The default filename for an archive is `JunosSpaceJobsArchive_date_time_id.zip`, where *date* specifies the year, month, and day, in the `yyyy-mm-dd` format; *time* specifies hours, minutes, and seconds, in the `hh-mm-ss` format; and *id* is a six-character number in the `xx-xx-xx` format that uniquely identifies each job archive file.

This topic includes the following tasks:

- [Archiving Jobs to a Local Server and Purging the Jobs from the Database on page 593](#)
- [Archiving Jobs to a Remote Server and Purging the Jobs from the Database on page 594](#)

### Archiving Jobs to a Local Server and Purging the Jobs from the Database

You can archive jobs to the local server. The local server is the server that functions as the active node in the Junos Space fabric.

To archive Junos Space Network Management Platform jobs to the local server and then purge them from the database:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page appears.

2. Click the **Archive/Purge Jobs** icon. The Archive/Purge Jobs dialog box appears.

3. For the **Archive Jobs Before** field, select a date and time to specify the date up to which all jobs are to be archived and then purged from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. You can specify only a date and time in the past.



**NOTE:** If you do not specify a date and time in the Archive Jobs Before field, Junos Space Network Management Platform archives and then purges from the database all jobs up to the time that you initiated the operation.

4. For the **Archive Mode** field, select **local** from the list.
5. To schedule the Archive/Purge operation:
  - Clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default) to initiate the Archive/Purge operation when you complete this procedure.
  - Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box to specify a later start date and time for the Archive/Purge operation.



**NOTE:** The selected time in the scheduler maps to the Junos Space server time but uses the local time zone of the client computer.

6. Click **Submit**.

The Jobs Archive and Purge Job Information confirmation page appears.
7. To view job details for the operation, select the Job ID in the Job Information dialog box; otherwise, click **OK** to close the dialog box.

## Archiving Jobs to a Remote Server and Purging the Jobs from the Database

You can archive jobs to remote network hosts or media. Junos Space Network Management Platform uses secure copy (scp) to copy the files in this case.

To archive jobs to a remote host and then purge them from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page appears.
2. Click the **Archive/Purge Jobs** icon. The Archive/Purge Jobs dialog box appears.
3. For the **Archive Jobs Before** field, select a date and time to specify the date up to which all jobs are to be archived and then purged from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. You can specify only a date and time in the past.



**NOTE:** If you do not specify a date and time in the Archive Jobs Before field, Junos Space Network Management Platform archives and then purges from the database all jobs up to the time that you initiated the operation.

4. For the **Archive Mode** field, select **remote** from the list (the default).
5. In the **User** field, enter a valid username to access the remote host server.
6. In the **Password** field, enter a valid password to access the remote host server.
7. In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter the password you entered in the previous step.
8. In the **Machine IP** field, enter the IP address of the remote host server.
9. In the **Directory** field, enter a directory path on the remote host server for the archived files.



**NOTE:** The directory path must already exist on the remote host server. Also, if there is no sufficient space, then Junos Space throws the following message:

**Error: Not enough disk space.**

10. Schedule the archive and purge operation:
  - Clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default) to initiate the Archive/Purge operation when you complete this procedure.
  - Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box to specify a later start date and time for the Archive/Purge operation.



**NOTE:** The selected time in the scheduler maps to the Junos Space server time but uses the local time zone of the client computer.

11. Click **Submit**.  
The Jobs Archive and Purge dialog box displays the file location and the name of the remote server.
12. Click **Continue** on the Jobs Archive and Purge dialog box to archive and purge the audit logs.  
Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the Jobs Archive and Purge Job Information dialog box.
13. Perform one of the following actions:
  - To view job details for the Archive/Purge operation, click the **Job ID** link on the Jobs Archive and Purge Job Information dialog box.
  - Click **OK** to close the Jobs Archive and Purge Job Information dialog box.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Jobs Overview on page 571](#)
- [Viewing Your Jobs on page 575](#)
- [Viewing Scheduled Jobs on page 576](#)
- [Viewing Database Backup Job Recurrence on page 588](#)

## PART 10

# Role Based Access Control

- [Manage Roles on page 599](#)
- [Manage User-Defined Roles on page 623](#)
- [Manage Domains on page 629](#)
- [Manage Users on page 647](#)
- [Manage Remote Profiles on page 677](#)
- [API Access Profiles on page 679](#)
- [User Sessions on page 683](#)





## CHAPTER 56

# Manage Roles

- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)
- [Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview on page 601](#)
- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)
- [Managing Roles Overview on page 618](#)
- [Managing Roles on page 619](#)
- [Exporting User-Defined Roles from Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 620](#)
- [Importing Roles to Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 621](#)

## Role-Based Access Control Overview

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Junos Space Network Management Platform supports authentication and authorization. A Junos Space Super Administrator or User Administrator creates users and assigns roles (permissions) that allow users to access and manage the users, nodes, devices, CLI Configlets, scripts, services, and customers in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

To access and manage Junos Space Network Management Platform, a user must be assigned one or more roles, which are validated during authorization. The roles that an administrator assigns to a user control the workspace or workspaces the user can access and the tasks that can be performed on the objects that are managed within a workspace. A user with no role assignments cannot access any Junos Space Network Management Platform workspace and is unable to perform tasks.

You can also create API Access Profiles to restrict users from executing RPC commands that are potentially unsafe or harmful for your network. Rules are added to an API Access Profile as XPath expressions that determine whether or not an RPC command is safe to be executed.

## Authentication

Through authentication, Junos Space Network Management Platform validates users based on password and other security services. Junos Space Network Management Platform supports both local and remote user authentication in different scenarios. For local authentication, each user password is saved in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database and is used to validate a user during login. Remote

authentication by a RADIUS or TACACS+ server is supported. See [“Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization” on page 868](#) and [“Configuring a TACACS+ Server for Authentication and Authorization” on page 870](#).

Junos Space Network Management Platform also supports certificate-based authentication of a user. Instead of authenticating a user based on the user’s credentials, you can authenticate a user based on the user’s certificate, which is considered more secure. For more information about certificate-based authentication, see [“Certificate Management Overview” on page 847](#).

## RBAC Enforcement

With role-based access control (RBAC) enforcement, a Junos Space Super Administrator or User Administrator controls the workspaces that users can access, the system resources that users can view and manage, and the tasks available to users within a workspace. RBAC is enforced in the Junos Space user interface navigation hierarchy by workspace, task group, and task. A user can access only those portions of the navigation hierarchy that are explicitly granted through access privileges. The following sections describe RBAC enforcement behavior at each level of the user interface navigation hierarchy.

### [Enforcement by Workspace](#)

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The Junos Space user interface provides a task-oriented environment in which a collection of related user tasks is organized by workspace. For example, the Users workspace defines the group of tasks related to managing users and roles. Tasks include creating, modifying, and deleting users, and assigning roles. Enforcement by workspace ensures that a user can view only those workspaces that contain the tasks that the user has permissions to execute. For example, a user who is assigned the device manager role, which grants access privileges to all tasks in the Devices workspace, can access only the Devices workspace. No other workspaces are visible to this user unless other roles are assigned to this user.

### [RBAC Enforcement Not Supported for the Getting Started Page](#)

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RBAC enforcement is not enabled for the contents of the Getting Started page. Consequently, a user who does not have certain access privileges can still view the steps displayed on the Getting Started page. For example, a user without privileges to manage devices still sees the Discover Devices step. However, when the user clicks the step, Junos Space Network Management Platform displays an error to indicate that the user might not have the permission to access the workspace or tasks to which the step is linked.

#### Related Documentation

- [Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview on page 601](#)
- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Viewing User Statistics on page 672](#)
- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)
- [Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 868](#)

## Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview

Junos Space Network Management Platform is shipped with a Super Administrator privilege level that provides full access to the Junos Space system. When you first log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform as default Super Administrator, you can perform all tasks and access all Junos Space system resources. Super Administrator can create new users and assign roles to those users to specify which workspaces and system resources users can access and manage, and which tasks users can perform within each workspace.

After you first set up Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can disable the default Super Administrator user ID, if necessary. However, before doing so, you should first create another user with Super Administrator privileges.

To access and manage Junos Space system resources, a user must be assigned at least one role. A *role* defines the tasks (create, modify, delete) that can be performed on the objects (devices, users, roles, configlets, scripts, services, customers) that Junos Space Network Management Platform manages. For complete information about the predefined roles, see [“Predefined Roles Overview” on page 601](#).

Users receive permission to perform tasks only through the roles that they are assigned. In most cases, a single role assignment enables a user to view and to perform tasks on the objects within a workspace. For example, a user assigned the Device Manager role can discover devices, resynchronize devices, view the physical inventory and interfaces for devices, and delete managed devices. A user that is assigned the User Administrator role can create, modify, and delete other users in Junos Space, and assign and remove roles.

Typically a role contains one or more task groups. A *task group* provides a mechanism for grouping a set of related tasks that can be performed on a specific object.



**NOTE:** You can assign multiple roles to a single user, and multiple users can be assigned the same role.

### Related Documentation

- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)
- [Viewing User Statistics on page 672](#)

## Predefined Roles Overview

Junos Space Network Management Platform provides predefined roles that you can assign to users to define administrative responsibilities and specify the management tasks that a user can perform within applications and workspaces.

To assign roles to other users in Junos Space Network Management Platform, a user must be a Super Administrator or User Administrator.

Each predefined role defines a set of tasks for a single workspace, except the Super Administrator role, which defines all tasks for all workspaces. By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform provides read privileges on all objects associated with the task groups defined in a predefined role.

[Table 81 on page 602](#) and [Table 82 on page 613](#) show the Junos Space Network Management Platform predefined roles (A through Q and R through Z respectively) and corresponding tasks available for installed Junos Space applications.



**NOTE:** The predefined roles that appear in the Junos Space Network Management Platform release that you are using depend on the Junos Space applications that you have installed. For the latest predefined roles, see **Network Management Platform > Role Based Access Control > Roles**.

For information about predefined roles for a specific Junos Space application, refer to the documentation for that Junos Space application.

**Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform**

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
<b>Audit Log Administrator</b>	Audit Log <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archive/Purge Logs</li> <li>• Export Audit Logs</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Audit Logs
<b>CLI Configlets Manager</b>	CLI Configlets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configlets               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create CLI Configlet</li> <li>• Delete CLI Configlets</li> <li>• Compare CLI Configlet Versions</li> <li>• View CLI Configlet Details</li> <li>• Modify CLI Configlet</li> <li>• Clone CLI Configlet</li> <li>• Apply CLI Configlet</li> <li>• Export Selected CLI Configlets</li> <li>• Export All CLI Configlets</li> <li>• Import CLI Configlet</li> <li>• Assign CLI Template to Domain</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > CLI Configlets
<b>CLI Configlets Manager</b>	Devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Device Management               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply CLI Configlet</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Secure Console</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Devices

**Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)**

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
<b>CLI Configlets Operator</b>	CLI Configlets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configlets               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply CLI Configlet</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > CLI Configlets
<b>CLI Configlets Operator</b>	Devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Management</li> <li>Secure Console</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Devices
<b>Configuration File Manager</b>	Configuration Files <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Config Files Management               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Backup Configuration Files</li> <li>Delete Configuration Files</li> <li>Restore Configuration Files</li> <li>Compare Config File Versions</li> <li>Export Configuration File</li> <li>Modify Configuration File</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Configuration Files
<b>Configuration View Manager</b>	CLI Configlets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configuration View               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Configuration View</li> <li>Modify Configuration View</li> <li>Delete Configuration View</li> <li>View Configuration View Details</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > CLI Configlets
<b>Configuration View Manager</b>	Devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Management               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Configuration                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>View Active Configuration</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>Secure Console</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Devices
<b>Configuration View Operator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CLI Configlets               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configuration View</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > CLI Configlets
<b>Configuration View Operator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Devices               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Management                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Configuration                       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>View Active Configuration</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>Secure Console</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Devices

Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
<b>Device Image Manager</b>	Devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Device Adapter               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add Adapter</li> <li>• Upgrade Adapter</li> <li>• Delete Adapter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Devices
<b>Device Image Manager</b>	Images and Scripts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Images               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import Images</li> <li>• View Deployed Results</li> <li>• Modify Device Image</li> <li>• Delete Device Images</li> <li>• Stage Image on Device</li> <li>• MD5 Validation Result</li> <li>• Verify Image on Devices</li> <li>• Deploy Device Image</li> <li>• Remove Image from Staged Device</li> <li>• View Associated Devices</li> <li>• Assign Image to Domain</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Images and Scripts
<b>Device Images Read Only User</b>	Images and Scripts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Images               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View Deployed Results</li> <li>• View Associated Devices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Images and Scripts

Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
Device Manager		Network Management Platform > Devices

Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
	<p>Devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Device Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Device Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View Active Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create/Edit/Delete Filter</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Resolve Out-of-band Changes</li> <li>• View/Assign Shared Objects</li> <li>• View Configuration Change Log</li> <li>• View Template Deployment</li> <li>• Modify Unmanaged Device Configuration</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Review/Deploy Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Validate on Device</li> <li>• Approve</li> <li>• Reject</li> <li>• Deploy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Modify Configuration</li> <li>• Assign Device to Domain</li> <li>• Device Inventory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View Physical Inventory</li> <li>• View Physical Interfaces</li> <li>• View Logical Interfaces</li> <li>• View Software Inventory</li> <li>• View License Inventory</li> <li>• View/Acknowledge Inventory Changes</li> <li>• View Associate Scripts</li> <li>• View Script Executions</li> <li>• View Staged Images <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delete Staged Images</li> <li>• Verify Checksum</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Device Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create LSYS</li> <li>• Manage Device Partition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create Partition</li> <li>• Modify Partition</li> <li>• Delete Partition</li> <li>• Assign Partition to Domain</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Delete Devices</li> <li>• Looking Glass</li> <li>• Put in RMA State</li> <li>• Reactivate from RMA</li> <li>• Resynchronize with Network</li> <li>• Execute Scripts</li> <li>• Apply CLI Configlet</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reboot Devices</li> <li>Device Access               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launch Device WebUI</li> <li>Modify Authentication</li> <li>Modify Device Target IP</li> <li>Resolve Key Conflict</li> <li>SSH to Device</li> </ul> </li> <li>Manage Customized Attributes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add Label</li> <li>Delete Label</li> </ul> </li> <li>Upload Keys to Devices</li> <li>Modify Serial Number</li> <li>Secure Console</li> <li>Modify Device Configuration</li> <li>Device Discovery               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discover Targets</li> <li>Specify Probes</li> <li>Specify Credentials</li> </ul> </li> <li>Model Devices               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Modeled Instance</li> <li>Add More Devices</li> <li>View Modeled Instance</li> <li>View Modeled Device Status</li> <li>View Configlet</li> <li>Download Configlet</li> <li>Delete Modeled Instances</li> <li>Connection Profiles                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Connection Profile</li> <li>Modify Connection Profile</li> <li>View Connection Profile</li> <li>Delete Connection Profiles</li> <li>Clone Connection Profile</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>Unmanaged Devices</li> <li>View Alarms</li> <li>View Performance Graphs</li> </ul>	
<b>Device Script Manager</b>	Devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>View Script Executions</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Devices

Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
<b>Device Script Manager</b>	Images and Scripts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scripts               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare Script Versions</li> <li>Import Script</li> <li>View Execution Results</li> <li>Modify Script</li> <li>Modify And Stage Scripts on Device</li> <li>Delete Scripts</li> <li>Stage Scripts on Devices</li> <li>View Associated Devices</li> <li>Verify Scripts on Devices</li> <li>Verification Results</li> <li>Enable Scripts on Devices</li> <li>Disable Scripts on Devices</li> <li>Remove Scripts from Devices</li> <li>Execute Script on Devices</li> <li>Export Scripts</li> <li>Modify Scripts Type</li> <li>Assign Script to Domain</li> </ul> </li> <li>Script Bundles               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Script Bundle</li> <li>Embedded Script</li> <li>Modify Script Bundle</li> <li>Delete Script Bundles</li> <li>Stage Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>View Associated Devices</li> <li>Enable Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>Disable Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>Execute Script Bundle on Devices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Images and Scripts
<b>Device Script Operator</b>	Devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Management</li> <li>Secure Console</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Devices
<b>Device Script Operator</b>	Images and Scripts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scripts               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare Script Versions</li> <li>Execute Script on Devices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Images and Scripts

**Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)**

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
<b>Device Script Read Only User</b>	Images and Scripts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scripts               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare Script Versions</li> <li>View Execution Results</li> <li>View Associated Devices</li> <li>Export Scripts</li> </ul> </li> <li>Script Bundles</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Images and Scripts
<b>Domain Administrator</b>	Devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Management</li> <li>Secure Console</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Devices
<b>Domain Administrator</b>	Role Based Access Control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domains               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Domain</li> <li>Modify Domain</li> <li>Delete Domain</li> <li>Export Domain</li> <li>Assign Devices to Domain</li> <li>Assign Domain to Users</li> </ul> </li> <li>User Accounts</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Role Based Access Control
<b>FMPM Manager</b>	Network Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Node List               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resync Nodes</li> </ul> </li> <li>Search</li> <li>Outages</li> <li>Dashboard</li> <li>Events</li> <li>Alarms</li> <li>Notifications</li> <li>Assets</li> <li>Reports</li> <li>Charts</li> <li>Topology</li> <li>Admin</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Network Monitoring

Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
<b>FMPM Read Only User</b>	Network Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Node List               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resync Nodes</li> </ul> </li> <li>Search</li> <li>Outages</li> <li>Dashboard</li> <li>Events</li> <li>Alarms</li> <li>Notifications</li> <li>Assets</li> <li>Reports</li> <li>Charts</li> <li>Topology</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Network Monitoring
<b>Job Administrator</b>	Jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job Management               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cancel My Job                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cancel Any Job</li> </ul> </li> <li>Reassign Jobs</li> <li>Archive/Purge Jobs</li> <li>Reschedule Job</li> <li>View Recurrence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Jobs
<b>Job User</b>	Jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job Management               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cancel My Job</li> <li>Reschedule Job</li> <li>View Recurrence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Jobs
<b>Operation Manager</b>	Devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Adapter               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add Adapter</li> <li>Upgrade Adapter</li> <li>Delete Adapter</li> </ul> </li> <li>View Script Executions</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Devices

Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
Operation Manager		Network Management Platform > Images and Scripts

Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
	Images and Scripts	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Images <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Import Images</li> <li>View Deployed Results</li> <li>Modify Device Image</li> <li>Delete Device Images</li> <li>Stage Image on Device</li> <li>MD5 Validation Result</li> <li>Verify Image on Devices</li> <li>Deploy Device Image</li> <li>Remove Image from Staged Device</li> <li>View Associated Devices</li> <li>Assign Image to Domain</li> </ul> </li> <li>Scripts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare Script Versions</li> <li>Import Script</li> <li>View Execution Results</li> <li>Modify Script</li> <li>Modify And Stage Scripts on Device</li> <li>Delete Scripts</li> <li>Stage Scripts on Devices</li> <li>View Associated Devices</li> <li>Verify Scripts on Devices</li> <li>Verification Results</li> <li>Enable Scripts on Devices</li> <li>Disable Scripts on Devices</li> <li>Remove Scripts from Devices</li> <li>Execute Script on Devices</li> <li>Export Scripts</li> <li>Modify Scripts Type</li> <li>Assign Script to Domain</li> </ul> </li> <li>Script Bundles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Script Bundle</li> <li>Embedded Script</li> <li>Modify Script Bundle</li> <li>View Associated Devices</li> <li>Enable Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>Disable Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>Delete Script Bundles</li> <li>Stage Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>Execute Script Bundle on Devices</li> <li>Assign Script Bundle to Domain</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Table 81: Predefined Roles (A through Q) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operations               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Operation</li> <li>Clone Operation</li> <li>Copy Operation</li> <li>Modify Operation</li> <li>Delete Operations</li> <li>Import Operations</li> <li>Export Operations</li> <li>Run Operation</li> <li>View Operation Results</li> <li>Assign Operation to Domain</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Table 82: Predefined Roles (R through Z) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
<b>Report Administrator</b>	Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generated Reports               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete Generated Report</li> <li>View Generated Report</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Reports
<b>Report Definition Administrator</b>	Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report Definitions               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Report Definition</li> <li>Modify Report Definition</li> <li>Delete Report Definition</li> <li>Clone Report Definition</li> <li>View Report Definition</li> <li>Generate Report</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Reports
<b>Super Administrator</b>	Manages all Junos Space Network Management Platform task groups and tasks. See Network Management Platform > Users > Roles for a list of tasks that are currently supported.	All Junos Space Network Management Platform workspaces.

Table 82: Predefined Roles (R through Z) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform *(continued)*

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
System Administrator		Network Management Platform > Administration



**Table 82: Predefined Roles (R through Z) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)**

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fabric               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add Fabric Node</li> <li>Delete Fabric Node</li> <li>Space Node Settings</li> <li>SNMP Configuration</li> <li>SNMP Manager</li> <li>SNMP Start</li> <li>SNMP Stop</li> <li>SNMP Restart</li> <li>System Snapshot</li> <li>Generate Key</li> </ul> </li> <li>Database Backup and Restore               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database Backup</li> <li>Delete Backup</li> <li>Restore</li> <li>Restore From Remote File</li> </ul> </li> <li>Space Troubleshooting</li> <li>Applications               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modify Application Settings</li> <li>Refresh search index</li> <li>Manage Services</li> <li>Uninstall Application</li> <li>Upgrade Application</li> <li>Add Application</li> <li>Upgrade Platform</li> </ul> </li> <li>Licenses               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Import License</li> </ul> </li> <li>Tags               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Public Tag</li> <li>Modify Public Tag</li> <li>Export Tags</li> <li>Delete Public Tags</li> <li>Make Tag Public</li> </ul> </li> <li>DMI Schemas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set as Default Schema</li> <li>View Missing Schemas</li> <li>View/Delete Unused Schemas                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete Unused Schemas</li> </ul> </li> <li>Update Schema</li> </ul> </li> <li>Authentication Servers</li> <li>Platform Certificate</li> <li>CA/CRL Certificates</li> </ul>	

Table 82: Predefined Roles (R through Z) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMTP Servers</li> <li>Proxy Server</li> </ul>	
<b>Tag Administrator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tags               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modify Public Tag</li> <li>Delete Public Tags</li> <li>Make Tag Public</li> <li>Create Public Tag</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Administration > Tags
<b>Template Design Manager</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Templates               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definitions                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Template Definition</li> <li>Manage CSV Files</li> <li>Modify Template Definition</li> <li>Clone Template Definition</li> <li>Publish Template Definition</li> <li>Unpublish Template Definition</li> <li>Delete Template Definition</li> <li>Export Template Definition</li> <li>Import Template Definition</li> <li>Assign Definition to Domain</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Device Templates > Definitions
<b>Template Manager</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device Templates               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Templates                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create Quick Template</li> <li>Create Template</li> <li>Template Details</li> <li>Modify Template</li> <li>Modify Quick Template</li> <li>Delete Template</li> <li>Deploy Template</li> <li>Audit Template Configuration</li> <li>Undeploy Template</li> <li>View Template Deployment</li> <li>Assign Template to Domain</li> <li>Template Consolidated Configuration</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>Manage CSV Files</li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Device Templates > Templates

Table 82: Predefined Roles (R through Z) for the Junos Space Network Management Platform (*continued*)

Predefined Role	Task Group and Tasks	Application > Workspace
<b>User Administrator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role Based Access Control               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• User Accounts                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create User</li> <li>• Modify User</li> <li>• Clear Local Passwords</li> <li>• Delete Users</li> <li>• Disable Users</li> <li>• Enable Users</li> <li>• Unlock Users</li> <li>• Clear Local Passwords</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Roles                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create Role</li> <li>• Modify Role</li> <li>• Clone Role</li> <li>• Delete Roles</li> <li>• Export Roles</li> <li>• Import Roles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Remote Profiles                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create Remote Profile</li> <li>• Modify Remote Profile</li> <li>• Delete Remote Profiles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• API Access Profiles                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create API Access Profile</li> <li>• Modify API Access Profile</li> <li>• Delete API Access Profiles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• User Sessions                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terminate User Session</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > Role Based Access Control
<b>Xpath and Regex Manager</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLI Configlets               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Xpath and Regex                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create Xpath / Regex</li> <li>• Modify Xpath / Regex</li> <li>• Delete Xpath / Regex</li> <li>• Assign XPath / Regex to Domain</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Network Management Platform > CLI Configlets

<b>Related Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview on page 601</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Managing Roles on page 619</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Creating a User-Defined Role on page 623</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Modifying User-Defined Roles on page 624</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Deleting User-Defined Roles on page 626</a></li> </ul>
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- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)
- [Viewing User Statistics on page 672](#)

## Managing Roles Overview

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Roles define the application workspace tasks a user is assigned by Super Administrator and User Administrator to perform in Junos Space Network Management Platform. Users represent an individual in a security domain who is authorized to log in to Junos Space Platform and perform application workspace tasks according to predefined and user-defined roles.

The administrator can create a user account and assign tasks based on read-only predefined roles and read-write user-defined task roles. See [“Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 647](#) and [“Predefined Roles Overview” on page 601](#). You can create user-defined tasks first, then create a user account, or create a user account, then modify the account afterward. You can also use an existing user account as a template to assign roles to users with similar job types.

The **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts** task allows Super Administrator or User Administrator to manage all roles by performing the following user role tasks:

- View all predefined and user-defined roles on the **Role Based Access Control > Roles** inventory page. See [“Managing Roles” on page 619](#).
- Create user-defined roles from the **Role Based Access Control > Roles > Create Role** task. See [“Creating a User-Defined Role” on page 623](#).
- Modify user-defined roles using **Modify Role** on the **Role Based Access Control > Roles** inventory page. See [“Modifying User-Defined Roles” on page 624](#).
- Delete user-defined roles using **Delete Roles** on the **Role Based Access Control > Roles** inventory page. See [“Deleting User-Defined Roles” on page 626](#).
- Tag predefined and user-defined roles to group them for performing actions simultaneously. Select **Tag It** from the Actions menu on the **Role Based Access Control > Roles** inventory page Actions menu. See [“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#).
- View all tags that exist on roles by selecting **View Tags** from the Actions menu on the **Role Based Access Control > Roles** inventory page. See [“Viewing Tags for a Managed Object” on page 899](#).
- Import roles in an XML file to Junos Space Network Management Platform. See [“Importing Roles to Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 621](#)

### Related Documentation

- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)
- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Managing Roles on page 619](#)

- [Creating a User-Defined Role on page 623](#)
- [Modifying User-Defined Roles on page 624](#)
- [Deleting User-Defined Roles on page 626](#)
- [Cloning Predefined and User-Defined Roles on page 625](#)

## Managing Roles

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A role is a description of tasks a user can perform in Junos Space Network Management Platform to allow access to application workspaces. The **Role Based Access Control > Roles** inventory page allows Super Administrator or User Administrator to view all predefined and user-defined roles that exist for Junos Space applications. The administrator should understand all predefined roles and create any user-defined roles before creating users.

- [Viewing User Role Details on page 619](#)
- [Performing Manage Roles Commands on page 619](#)

### Viewing User Role Details

The **Roles** inventory page displays all predefined and user-defined roles in a tabular view.

Each role is represented by a row in the table. Roles are listed in the table in ascending alphabetical order by role title, type (that is, whether the role is a predefined role or a custom role), description, and tasks assigned. You can show or hide table columns and sort records in ascending or descending order.

You can search for roles by typing the first letters of the role title in the search box. Role title starting with the first letters you type are listed.

To view a user role detail summary:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Roles**.

The Roles page appears.

2. Double-click a role.

The Role Detail Summary page appears.

The page displays the workspace and workspace tasks.

3. Click the expander button **+** adjacent to the workspaces to view subtasks.
4. Click **OK** on the Role Detail Summary page to exit this page.

You are returned to the Roles page.

### Performing Manage Roles Commands

You can perform a task on predefined and user-defined roles by selecting the task from the Actions menu or the shortcut menu that is displayed when you right-click a role, or

by clicking the icons at the top of the Roles page. You can perform the **Modify Role** and **Delete Roles** commands only on read-writeable user-defined roles. You cannot manipulate read-only predefined roles. To perform a command, you must first select the role.

You can perform one or more of the following actions on the roles from the Roles page:

- **View Role Details**—View details about the selected role.
- **Modify Role**—Modify the selected user-defined description, application workspaces, and tasks associated with the workspaces. You cannot modify predefined roles. For more information, see [“Modifying User-Defined Roles” on page 624](#).
- **Delete Roles**—Delete the selected user-defined role. You cannot delete predefined roles. For more information, see [“Deleting User-Defined Roles” on page 626](#).
- **Clone Roles**—Clone the selected user-defined or predefined role. For more information, see [“Cloning Predefined and User-Defined Roles” on page 625](#).
- **Tag It**—Tag one or more selected inventory objects, see, see [“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#).
- **View Tags**—View a list of tags that exist on a selected inventory object. For more information, see [“Viewing Tags for a Managed Object” on page 899](#).
- **Untag It**—Untag a tag that is applied to an inventory object. For more information, see [“Untagging Objects” on page 899](#).
- **Delete Private Tags**—Delete tags that you created.
- **Clear All Selections**—Clear any role selections you made on the Roles inventory page.
- **Display Quick View**—Displays or hides a small window summarizing data about the selected object.

#### Related Documentation

- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)
- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Creating a User-Defined Role on page 623](#)
- [Modifying User-Defined Roles on page 624](#)
- [Deleting User-Defined Roles on page 626](#)

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## Exporting User-Defined Roles from Junos Space Network Management Platform

You export user-defined roles from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to access details about user-defined roles. You can download these roles to your local computer.



**NOTE:** You cannot export predefined roles from Junos Space Platform.

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To export user-defined roles from Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Roles**.

The Roles page that appears displays all roles that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Right-click the user-defined roles that you want to export and select **Export Roles**.

The Export Roles dialog box that appears displays the roles that you selected.



**NOTE:** If you select a predefined role, the **Export Roles** menu item appears dimmed.

3. Click **Export** and save the XML file to your local computer.

The Export Roles Job Status dialog box displays the status of the export roles job.

Close the dialog box to return to the Roles page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Managing Roles on page 619](#)
- [Modifying User-Defined Roles on page 624](#)
- [Importing Roles to Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 621](#)

## Importing Roles to Junos Space Network Management Platform

You import roles from your local computer to add new roles to the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. Roles are imported to Junos Space Platform as an XML file. If you are importing roles for the first time, we recommend that you view the sample XML file first. You can import multiple XML files one by one by using this workflow.



**NOTE:** You cannot import a role in the following scenarios:

- The name of the role that you entered in the XML file exists in the Junos Space Platform database.
- You did not enter details for mandatory tags in the XML file.

To import roles to Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Roles**.

The Roles page that appears displays all roles that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Click the Import roles icon on the toolbar.

The Import Roles page is displayed.

3. (Optional) To view a sample XML file, click the **View Sample XML** link.

Refer to this file for the details required to import roles to Junos Space Platform.

4. Click **Browse** and select the XML file from your local computer.

5. Click **Import**.

A progress bar indicates the status of the import roles job. If the roles are imported successfully, the Import Role Information dialog box appears displaying details of the import roles job. If the roles are not imported, an error message is displayed.

Click **OK** to return to the Roles page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Managing Roles on page 619](#)
- [Modifying User-Defined Roles on page 624](#)



# Manage User-Defined Roles

- [Creating a User-Defined Role on page 623](#)
- [Modifying User-Defined Roles on page 624](#)
- [Cloning Predefined and User-Defined Roles on page 625](#)
- [Deleting User-Defined Roles on page 626](#)

## Creating a User-Defined Role

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Junos Space Network Management Platform provides read-only predefined roles—that is, Super Administrator, System Administrator, or User Administrator—that you can use to create users to perform tasks that these roles permit. You can also create read-write user-defined roles that conform to user responsibilities and access privileges required on your network. You can modify and delete only user-defined roles that you create. You cannot modify or delete predefined roles.

To create a user-defined role:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Roles**.

The Roles page appears.

2. Click the **Create Role** icon on the menu bar.

The Create Role page appears, allowing you to select workspaces and associated tasks from all deployed applications.

3. In the **Title** text box, type a user-defined role name.

The role title cannot exceed 32 characters. The title can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), or period (.). Also, the title cannot start with a space.

4. In the **Description** text box, type a user-defined role description.

The role description cannot exceed 256 characters. The description can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), or comma (,).

5. Select an application workspace from the application selection ribbon.

Mouse over an application workspace icon to view the application and workspace name. You can select one or more workspaces per user-defined role. An expandable and collapsible tree of associated tasks appear below the selection ribbon for you to modify specific tasks that you want included in the Task Summary pane.

6. Select the specific tasks that you want for the user-defined role. All application workspace tasks are selected by default in the task tree.

Only the currently edited application workspace node is expanded in the Task Summary pane; previously selected workspace nodes are collapsed. You can expand other workspace nodes manually.

Selecting the top node or workspace selects or deselects the whole task tree. Selecting any task node automatically selects all tasks under the task node. Selecting any task node automatically selects its parent and grandparent.

Only the currently active task tree appears in the Task Summary pane.

In the Task Summary pane, the top-level application node in the tree is set in bold-italic; the second-level workspace tree node is set in bold.

7. Click **Create**.

The user-defined role is created, saved, and appears on the Roles inventory page.

Scroll down or search to view it.

You cannot create or save a user-defined role when the workspace tasks are not selected. Junos Space throws the following error message:

**Task tree selection can not be empty.**

Creation of a role generates an audit log entry.

#### Related Documentation

- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)
- [Managing Roles on page 619](#)
- [Modifying User-Defined Roles on page 624](#)
- [Deleting User-Defined Roles on page 626](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)

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## Modifying User-Defined Roles

Super Administrator and User Administrator can modify user-defined roles. You can modify the role description, application workspace, and the selected tasks. You cannot modify the role title or predefined roles.

To modify a user-defined role:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Roles**.

The Roles inventory page appears displaying all existing predefined and user-defined roles.

2. Select the user-defined role you want to modify.
3. Click the **Modify Role** icon.
4. Modify the part of the user-defined role that you want: description, application workspace, or tasks.

The role description cannot exceed 256 characters. The description can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), or comma (,).

5. Click **Modify**.

The modified user-defined role is updated on the Roles inventory page.

Modification of a role generates an audit log entry.

#### Related Documentation

- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Managing Roles on page 619](#)
- [Managing Roles Overview on page 618](#)
- [Creating a User-Defined Role on page 623](#)
- [Deleting User-Defined Roles on page 626](#)

## Cloning Predefined and User-Defined Roles

The Super Administrator and User Administrator can clone predefined and user-defined (custom) roles from the **Roles** inventory page. When you clone a role, you are creating a copy of a role, renaming it, and editing it to suit your requirements. This approach is a quick way to create a new role without having to create it from scratch.

To create a role that is similar to a predefined role, clone the predefined role and make suitable changes to the role.



**NOTE:** Junos Space Network Management Platform does not allow you to modify predefined roles.

The newly cloned role is not applied to any users, by default. The Super Administrator, or the User Administrator with permissions to assign the role to a user can assign this role to users and remote profiles.

To clone a predefined and user-defined role:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Roles**.

The Roles inventory page appears displaying all existing predefined and user-defined roles.

2. Right-click the predefined or user-defined role that you want to clone and select **Clone Role**. (Alternatively, you can select a role and select **Clone Role** from the Actions menu.)

The Clone Role page appears with the specifications of the previously selected role



**NOTE:** If **Clone Role** is disabled, ensure that you have the **Clone Role** permission and that you have not selected more than one role.

3. In the **Title** text box, enter the name of the cloned role. You must enter a title.

The title cannot start with a space or exceed 32 characters; allowable characters include letters, numbers, dash (–), underscore (\_), and period (.). You cannot have two roles with the same name.

4. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter or modify the description of the cloned role.

The role description cannot exceed 256 characters. The description can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (–), underscore (\_), period (.), or comma (,).

5. (Optional) Select the application workspaces and associated tasks for the cloned role by selecting the check box corresponding to the workspace or task.

For more information about selecting workspaces and tasks, see the [“Creating a User-Defined Role” on page 623](#) topic.

6. Click **Clone**.

A new cloned (custom) role is created and displayed on the Roles inventory page. On this page, click the **View Detail** link to view the tasks assigned to this role.

After a role is cloned, you can perform various actions on this role such as modify, delete, and so on. For more information, see the [“Managing Roles” on page 619](#) topic.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Managing Roles Overview on page 618](#)
- [Managing Roles on page 619](#)

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## Deleting User-Defined Roles

Super Administrator and User Administrator can delete user-defined roles from the **Roles** inventory page only if they are not assigned to other users. You cannot delete predefined roles.

To delete a user-defined role:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Roles**.

The Roles inventory page appears displaying all existing predefined and user-defined roles.

2. Select the user-defined roles that you want to delete.
3. Click the **Delete Roles** icon.

The Delete Roles dialog box appears asking you for confirmation.

4. Click **Delete**.

The role is deleted from the Roles inventory page. If the role is assigned to other Junos Space Network Management Platform users, you cannot delete the role. Junos Space throws an error message similar to: **Role "test-role-1" cannot be deleted because it is referenced by users: test-role-user (test role user).**

Deletion of roles generates an audit log entry.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)
- [Managing Roles on page 619](#)
- [Creating a User-Defined Role on page 623](#)
- [Managing Roles Overview on page 618](#)
- [Modifying User-Defined Roles on page 624](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)



# Manage Domains

- [Domains Overview on page 629](#)
- [Working with Domains on page 636](#)
- [Exporting Domains from Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 642](#)
- [Assigning Objects to an Existing Domain on page 643](#)

## Domains Overview

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In Junos Space Network Management Platform, a domain is a logical mapping of objects, such as devices, device templates, and CLI Configlets, to users who access and manage the network by using these objects. Junos Space Platform allows a hierarchical structure for domains. The top-level domain is called the Global domain. You can create a hierarchy of up to five levels of subdomains under the Global domain. You can use these subdomains to create easily manageable sections of your network. When you assign objects and users to these subdomains, users can manage these objects partially or completely based on the roles assigned to them.

Using Junos Space Platform, you can create objects with the same name across domains. The domain association is displayed in fully qualified domain name (FQDN) format in the Domain column of all workspaces. You can create the following objects with the same name across domains:

- Templates and template definitions
- CLI Configlets, configuration views, XPath, and regular expressions, and configuration filters
- Report definitions
- Images, script bundles, and operations

The following sections explain the default settings, rules to access objects across domains, and how device partitions are used to manage subdomains.

- [Default Settings for Domains on page 630](#)
- [Accessing Objects In and Across Domains on page 630](#)
- [Device Partitions on page 631](#)

- [Impact of Domains on Workspaces on page 634](#)
- [Switching Between Domains on page 635](#)

## Default Settings for Domains

The following default settings are available for the Domains feature in Junos Space Platform:

- The Global domain is the root of all domains.
- You cannot delete the Global domain from Junos Space Platform.
- Objects are assigned to the domain to which the user is logged in currently.
- Users can be assigned to multiple domains.
- Objects created in a domain are assigned to the same domain.
- A domain can be associated with only one parent domain.
- You cannot delete a domain if subdomains are associated with the domain.
- Domains at the same hierarchy level cannot share the same name.
- You can view predefined objects in a Junos Space Platform or Junos Space application workspace in addition to the objects that are assigned to the domain in which you are currently operating.
- You can view the domain to which an object is assigned in the Domain column on the inventory landing pages of the workspaces. This is displayed as an absolute path.
- You can assign multiple objects from the same workspace to a domain simultaneously.
- The default Super Administrator “super” has full permissions to all subdomains. You need not manually assign new subdomains to this Super Administrator. You need to assign the Global domain to all users who are added to the Junos Space Platform database with the Super Administrator role.

To access workspaces on a Junos Space application that is installed on Junos Space Platform, the workspaces must be domain aware. Only domain-aware workspaces of an application can be accessed from the subdomains. When you switch between domains, you could lose access to workspaces if the application is not domain aware.

## Accessing Objects In and Across Domains

The following rules apply to accessing objects across domains in Junos Space Platform:

- Objects can be assigned to only one domain.
- Objects can be moved from one domain to another.
- Objects across domains can share the same name.
- You can view objects from the parent domain only in read-only mode and only if the parent domain allows its objects to be viewed by its subdomains.
- You can view and execute tasks on objects in a subdomain if the object is provided with appropriate permissions.



- You cannot modify or delete objects in a parent domain if you have read-only access, even if you have the necessary permissions to modify those objects.
- You can view and perform actions only on the objects assigned to the domain to which you are currently logged in. You can view objects from other accessible domains if the "Manage objects from all assigned domains" flag is set as a user preference. To set this flag, click the User Settings icon on the Junos Space banner.
- If you have read-and-write privileges to objects in a subdomain, you can perform read-and-write operations on the objects in the subdomain even if the subdomain is not explicitly assigned to you.
- If you have read-only privileges to objects in a subdomain, you can perform only read operations on the objects in the subdomain.
- If you have read-only access to objects in the parent domain, you cannot perform write operations even if you have read-and-write privileges on these objects by virtue of the roles assigned to you.
- If you do not have read-only access to objects in the parent domain, the objects in the parent domain are not visible to you in the subdomain.

In addition to the default rules to access objects assigned to domains, you can also use the "Allow users of this domain to have read and execute access to parent domain objects" flag to provide read permissions to all users in the domain when you create a domain. This flag provides both read and execute access to the objects in the parent domain. If you use this flag, you can access the following objects that have read and execute permissions:

- Device templates and template definitions
- CLI Configlets, configuration views, configuration filters, XPath, and regular expressions
- Images, scripts, operations, and script bundles
- Report definitions

## Device Partitions

Use device partitions to share physical interfaces, logical interfaces, and physical inventory of devices among multiple subdomains. Device partitions are supported only on M Series and MX Series routers.

Consider the following restrictions when working with device partitions:

- You can assign only one partition of a device to a subdomain; you cannot assign multiple partitions of the same device to a subdomain.
- You can assign one partition each from multiple devices to a subdomain.
- You can partition a device only if the device is currently assigned to the Global domain.
- To assign a partition to a subdomain, the root device should be part of the Global domain.

For example, consider device D1 with partitions P1, P2, and P3; device D2 with partitions P1a and P2a; and Global, dom1, and dom2 to be the available domains in Junos Space. The following assignments of partitions are valid:

- P1 to dom1
- P1a to dom1
- P2 to dom2
- P2a to dom2
- P3 to Global (default)

The following assignments are invalid: P1 and P2 to dom1 or P1a and P2a to dom2.

To assign a partition to a subdomain, the root device must be part of the Global domain.

[Table 83 on page 632](#) lists the actions that you can or cannot perform on a device partition:

**Table 83: Tasks Supported on Device Partitions**

Task Group	Task Name	Device Partition Support	Notes
Device Configuration	Review/Deploy Configuration	No	—
	View/Edit Configuration	No	—
	View Active Configuration	Yes	Configuration details are not filtered on the basis of the partitioning.
	Resolve Out-of-band Changes	No	—
	View/Assign Shared Objects	No	—
	View Configuration Change Log	Yes	Configuration details are not filtered on the basis of the partitioning.
	View Template Deployment	No	—
	View/Edit Unmanaged Device Configuration	No	—

Table 83: Tasks Supported on Device Partitions (*continued*)

Task Group	Task Name	Device Partition Support	Notes
Device Inventory	Export Physical Inventory	No	—
	View Associated Scripts	Yes	—
	View License Inventory	No	—
	View Logical Interfaces	Yes	—
	View Physical Interfaces	Yes	—
	View Physical Inventories	Yes	—
	View Script Execution	Yes	—
	View Inventory Change	Yes	—
	View Software Inventory	No	—
Device Operations	Create LSYS	No	LSYS should be managed only on the root device.
	Delete Devices	No	You cannot delete a device partition from the subdomain.
	Looking Glass	No	—
	Put in RMA State	No	This action can be performed only on the root device.
	Reactivate from RMA	No	This action can be performed only on the root device.
	Synchronize with Network	No	This action can be performed only on the root device.
	Execute Script	Yes	—
Device Access	Apply CLI Configlet	Yes	—
	Modify Authentication	No	This action can be performed only on the root device.
	Launch Device WebUI	No	This action can be performed only on the root device.
	SSH to Device	No	This action can be performed only on the root device.

Table 83: Tasks Supported on Device Partitions (*continued*)

Task Group	Task Name	Device Partition Support	Notes
	Resolve Key Conflict	No	This action can be performed only on the root device.
Managed Customized Attribute		No	—
Delete Private Tags		No	—
Tag It		No	—
Un Tag It		No	—
View Tags		No	—
Filter by CSV		Yes	—
Clear All Selection		Yes	—

You can assign device partitions to a domain or move the device partition from one domain to another. To assign a device partition to a domain or move a device partition from one domain to another, right-click the device partition and select **Assign Partition to Domain**.

You can assign devices to a domain. To do so, right-click the device and select the **Assign Device to Domain** task. You cannot move devices with partitions to a subdomain. If you do so, the **Assign Device to Domain** job fails.

## Impact of Domains on Workspaces

The Domains feature has the following impact on workspaces and inventory landing pages:

- **Templates**—Templates and template definitions are created in the domain that you are currently operating in. When you create a template, you can select a template definition from the same domain or a parent domain if you have access to the parent domain. You can deploy templates on devices if they are in the same domain or if devices belong to other accessible domains and the “Manage objects from all assigned domains” flag is set as a user preference. To set this flag, click the User Settings icon on the Junos Space banner. Also, you can deploy templates that are inherited from the parent domain to the devices in the accessible domains.
- **CLI Configlets**—CLI Configlets are assigned to the domain that you are currently operating in. You can apply CLI Configlets to devices if they belong to the same domain or if the devices belong to other accessible domains and the “Manage objects from all assigned domains” flag is set as a user preference. You can assign and deploy CLI

Configlets that are inherited from the parent domain to the devices in the current domain.

- **Images and Scripts**—Images and scripts are assigned to the domain that you are currently operating in. You can stage, deploy, or perform any action on images and scripts for only those devices that belong to the same domain or if the devices belong to other accessible domains and the “Manage objects from all assigned domains” flag is set as a user preference. You can also inherit images and scripts from the parent domain and perform some actions such as staging on devices in the current domain and other accessible domains.
- **Configuration Files**—Configuration files are created in the domain to which the device is currently assigned. If a device is moved from one domain to another, configuration files are also automatically moved to the respective domain. This workspace does not display objects inherited from the parent domain if the “Manage objects from all assigned domains” flag is set as a user preference.
- **Jobs**—Jobs are associated with the domain from which you initiate jobs. You can view jobs from other domains that are assigned to you if the “Manage objects from all assigned domains” flag is set as a user preference.
- **Audit Logs**—Audit logs are generated in the domain from which the user initiated the actions. You can view audit logs from other domains that are assigned to you if the “Manage objects from all assigned domains” flag is set as a user preference.
- **Role Based Access Control**—The Roles page is not available in the subdomains. You can create users only when you are logged in to the Global domain. You can assign users to a domain when or after you create user accounts.
- **Administration**—You can access the complete Administration workspace only if you are logged in to the Global domain.
- **Reports**—Report definitions are assigned to the domain in which they are created. You can generate reports by using the definition in the inherited domain or the current domain.



**NOTE:** Global search displays objects that match the search query from the current domain, child domains, and parent domain (if the user has read-only access to the parent domain). If an object in the search results is in a different domain than the one the user is currently in, the hyperlink to the object in the search results is disabled.

## Switching Between Domains

You can switch between domains if you have access to multiple domains. You need not log out of and log in to Junos Space Platform to switch between domains. To switch between domains, select the appropriate domain from the Domain Switcher on the banner of the Junos Space user interface.

### Related Documentation

- [Working with Domains on page 636](#)
- [Exporting Domains from Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 642](#)

## Working with Domains

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You add a domain to Junos Space Network Management Platform to assign users, devices, and other objects to that domain. You can add, modify, and delete a domain from the Role Based Access Control workspace only if you have the privileges of a Domain Administrator and are logged in to the Global domain. You cannot create domains if you are logged in or have switched to any other domain.

- [Adding a Domain on page 636](#)
- [Modifying a Domain on page 638](#)
- [Deleting Domains on page 639](#)
- [Switching from One Domain to Another on page 642](#)

### Adding a Domain

You add a domain when you want to create a logical grouping of objects and users. You add a domain from the Role Based Access Control workspace. Junos Space Platform allows you to add up to five levels of subdomains under the Global domain. When you add a domain, a subdomain is created under the domain that you select.

To add a domain:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Domains**.

The Domains page is displayed.

The Domains area on the left of the page displays the domains that are currently available in tree view. The right of the page displays the details of the domain that is currently selected in the Domains area. By default, the **Global** domain is selected.

2. In the Domains area, right-click the parent domain under which you want to create a domain and select **Create Domain**.

This page displays two areas: Domain Information on the left and Create Domain on the right. The Create Domain area displays steps to create a domain.

3. In the **Domain Name** field, enter the name of the domain.

The domain name cannot exceed 255 characters and cannot contain commas, double quotation marks, or parentheses. Also, the name cannot start with a space.

4. (Optional) Select the **Allow users of this domain to have read and execute access to parent domain** check box if you want to allow users of this domain to have read and execute access to the objects in the parent domain.
5. (Optional) In the **Description** field, add a description of the domain.
6. Click **Next** in the lower-left corner.

The Assign Users for Domain page is displayed. You can assign users to the domain from this page. All users except the superuser are listed in a table and available for selection.

7. You can select users from the table, search for users by using keywords, and filter users by using tags or columns.

- To select users by using keywords, enter the keyword in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of users in the table is filtered by the keyword.

- To filter users by their properties, select the check box next to the appropriate column on the **Column Filter** drop-down list.
- To filter users by tags, select an appropriate tag from the **Tag Filter** drop-down list.
- To select all users, select the **Select all items across all pages** check box.
- To select some users from the table, select the check box next to their usernames.



**NOTE:** Filtering columns such as Assigned Domains can help you assign users across domains quickly and effectively.

To reset all filters, click **Reset All**.

8. Click **Next**.

The Assign Devices for Domain page is displayed. You can assign devices to the domain from this page. All devices that are discovered to Junos Space Platform are listed in a table on this page.

9. You can select devices from the table, search for devices by using keywords, and filter devices by using tags or columns.

- To select devices by using keywords, enter the keyword in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of devices in the table is filtered by the keyword.

- To filter devices by their properties, on the **Column Filter** drop-down list, select the check box next to the appropriate column and enter the keyword in the Search field.
- To filter devices by tags, select an appropriate tag from the **Tag Filter** drop-down list.
- To select all devices, select the **Select all items across all pages** check box.
- To select some devices from the table, select the check boxes next to their names.



**NOTE:** To reset all filters, click **Reset All**.

10. Click **Finish**.

The Assign to Domain dialog box is displayed. A progress bar indicates the progress of assigning the devices to the domain. An audit log is created.

Click **OK**.

You are redirected to the Domains page.



**NOTE:** When the new domain is created, an informational message about switching domains is displayed in a dialog box.

Do one of the following:

- To prevent the informational message from appearing again, ensure that the **Don't show again** check box is selected and click OK. The **Don't show again** check box is selected by default.
- To allow the informational message to continue appearing, clear the **Don't show again** check box and click OK.

---

## Modifying a Domain

Only a user with the Domain Administrator role can modify a domain.

To modify a domain:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Domains**.

The Domains page appears.

2. Select the domain that you want to modify from the left pane.

The right pane displays details about the selected domain.

3. Click the **Modify** icon on the left pane.

The Modify Domain dialog box appears.

4. Make the necessary changes to the domain by using the Modify Domain dialog box.

You can modify the domain name and description and allow or prevent users to have or from having read-only access to objects in the parent domain.

5. Click **Save** to close the Modify Domain dialog box.
6. On the right pane, assign or unassign users as required.

To assign users to this domain:

- a. Click the (+) icon (**Assign Users**) on the right pane.

The Assign Users page appears, displaying the Junos Space users except the superuser and users who are already associated with this domain.

- b. Select one or more users to assign to this domain

You may want to sort the data in any of the columns on the Assign Users page to quickly identify the users.

- c. Click **Assign**.



You are returned to the Domains page, which displays the users that you added to this domain.

To unassign users from this domain:

- a. Select users whom you no longer want to associate with this domain.
- b. Click the (–) icon (**Unassign Users**) on the right pane.

The selected users are unassigned from this domain.



**NOTE:** If one of the selected users belong only to this domain and not to any other domain, the delete action fails and the following error message is displayed.

**User needs to be assigned to atleast one domain**

7. Click the **Assigned Devices** tab to assign devices to this domain. Use the (+) icon to achieve this task.
8. Click the **Assigned Remote Profiles** tab to add or remove remote profiles from this domain.
  - a. Click the (+) icon (**Assign Remote Profiles**) on the right pane to add remote profiles.
  - b. Click the (-) icon (**Unassign Remote Profiles**) on the right pane to remove remote profiles.

When you modify a domain, an audit log entry is generated.

## Deleting Domains

Only a user with the Domain Administrator role can delete a domain.

Before you delete a domain, take the following points into consideration:

- All users who are logged in to the domain must be logged out.
- The domain is locked and users cannot move or log in to that domain unless the job fails.
- No objects must belong to the domain that is being deleted. You need to purge and archive audit logs and job data as well as move or delete devices and all other objects in that domain to another domain before you proceed with the deletion. You must trigger the deletion of a domain only after you ensure that there are no objects in that domain. If objects exist in the domain, the deletion job fails and a list of objects to be deleted is provided in the job description.
- Another administrator cannot create a domain with the same name as the domain that is being deleted until the domain deletion job is complete.
- You cannot delete the global domain.
- You cannot delete a domain if the domain contains subdomains.

To delete a domain:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Domains**.

The Domains page appears.

2. Select the domain that you want to delete from the left pane.
3. Click the **Delete** icon on the left pane.

A confirmation dialog box appears.

4. Click **Yes** on the confirmation dialog box to delete the domain.

An information dialog box appears, displaying the job ID of the deletion job. Click the job ID to see whether the deletion of the domain is successful. If the job failed, then double-click the deletion job to determine the reasons for failure.

When the deletion of a domain fails, use the reasons listed in the job description of the domain deletion job to resolve the issue. Refer the following example to view the reasons for the failure of a domain deletion job.

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page appears.

2. Double-click the domain deletion job whose details you want to view.

The Delete Domain Detail Report page appears. On this page, you see something similar to the following text in the Description column:

1. **Delete or reassign following users before deleting domain: {test-user-1, test-user-2, }**
  2. **3 Device Object object[s] present in domain. Please remove or assign to another domain before deleting.**
  3. **162 Physical Interface Object object[s] present in domain. Please remove or assign to another domain before deleting.**
  4. **80 Physical Inventory Object object[s] present in domain. Please remove or assign to another domain before deleting.**
  5. **24 Logical Interface Object object[s] present in domain. Please remove or assign to another domain before deleting.**
3. Analyze the report and resolve the issue. In this example, resolve point 2 in the previous step, which is likely to address points 3, 4, and 5 because points 3, 4, and 5 are related to the devices in point 2.

You may encounter this error if a device is assigned to the domain being deleted and you are trying to delete that domain. To resolve this error, identify the devices that are assigned to this domain from the Domains workspace and reassign the devices to

another domain. In this example, assume that one of the devices assigned to the domain that you are trying to delete is DeviceA.

To reassign DeviceA to the global domain:

- a. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

- b. Select DeviceA.

- c. Click **Assign to Domain** from the Actions menu.

The Assign to Domain page appears, displaying all domains on the Junos Space server.

- d. Click **Global**.

- e. Click **Assign**.

The selected device is reassigned to the global domain.

4. Resolve point 1, which states that:

**Delete or reassign following users before deleting domain: {test-user-1, test-user-2, }**

You may encounter this error if a user is attached to only a single domain and you are trying to delete that domain. Identify the users assigned to this domain from the Domains workspace and reassign the users to another domain. In this example, reassign test-user-1 to the global domain.

- a. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts page appears.

- b. Select test-user-1.

- c. Click the **Modify User** icon.

The Modify User page appears.

- d. Click **Domain Assignment** on the right pane of the Modify User page.

- e. Select the **Global** check box.

- f. Click **Finish**.

The selected user is reassigned to the global domain.

Repeat this procedure for test-user-2.

5. Try deleting the domain now. You should be able to delete the domain because you have resolved the issues that were preventing you from deleting the domain.

When you delete a domain, an audit log entry is automatically generated.



**NOTE:** If you cannot delete a domain because there are jobs and audit logs associated with that domain, switch to the domain that contains the audit logs and jobs and purge them.

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## Switching from One Domain to Another

If you are a user who has access to multiple domains, then you can navigate from one domain to another by using the Domain drop-down list displayed at the top center of the Junos Space user interface.

**Related Documentation**

- [Domains Overview on page 629](#)

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## Exporting Domains from Junos Space Network Management Platform

You export domains from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to access the details of the domains. You can export domains to your local computer as a single TAR file. This TAR file contains CSV files with the details of the exported domains. The CSV files contain details of all subdomains of the domain that you selected to export.



**NOTE:** You cannot download details of multiple domains that are at the same hierarchy level simultaneously.

To export domains from Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Domains**.

The Domains page is displayed. You can view the domain hierarchy on the left pane of this page.

2. On the left pane, right-click the domain that you want to export and select **Export Domain**.

The Export Domain Confirmation dialog box that appears prompts you to confirm your selection.

3. Click **Yes** and save the TAR file to your local computer.

The Export Domain Job Information dialog box displays details of the export domain job.

Close the dialog box to return to the Domains page.

**Related Documentation**

- [Domains Overview on page 629](#)
- [Working with Domains on page 636](#)

## Assigning Objects to an Existing Domain

You assign users, devices, and remote profiles to an existing domain from the Domains page.

To assign users, devices, or remote profiles to an existing domain, go to the Domains page in the Role Based Access Control workspace.

The Domains area on the left of the page displays the domains that are currently available. The right of the page displays the details of the domains that you selected in the Domains area. By default, the **Global** domain is selected. Select the domain to which you want to assign objects to perform the following tasks:

- [Assigning Users to an Existing Domain from the Domains Page on page 643](#)
- [Assigning Devices to an Existing Domain from the Domains Page on page 644](#)
- [Assigning Remote Profiles to an Existing Domain from the Domains Page on page 644](#)
- [Assigning Objects to an Existing Domain from the Inventory Landing Pages on page 645](#)

### Assigning Users to an Existing Domain from the Domains Page

To assign users to an existing domain from the Domains page:

1. Click the **Assigned Users** tab.

The list of users that are currently assigned to the existing domain are displayed in a table.

2. To assign users, click the **Assign Users** icon below the tab.

The Assign Users dialog box is displayed.

3. Select users:

- To select users by using keywords, enter the keyword in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of users in the table is filtered by keyword.

- To filter users by their properties, select the check box next to the appropriate column on the **Column Filter** drop-down list.
- To filter users by tags, select an appropriate tag from the **Tag Filter** drop-down list.
- To select all users, select the **Select all items across all pages** check box.
- To select some users from the table, select the check box next to the usernames.



**NOTE:** Filtering columns such as Assigned Domains can help you assign users across domains quickly and effectively.

4. Click **Assign**.

The selected users are assigned to the domain.

## Assigning Devices to an Existing Domain from the Domains Page

To assign devices to an existing domain from the Domains page:

1. Click the **Assigned Devices** tab.

The list of devices that are currently assigned to the existing domain are displayed in a table.

2. To assign devices, click the plus icon below the tab.

The Assign Devices dialog box is displayed.

3. Select devices:

- To select devices by using keywords, enter the keyword in the Search field and click the Search icon.

The list of devices in the table is filtered by keyword.

- To filter devices by their properties, select the check box next to the appropriate column on the **Column Filter** drop-down list.
- To filter devices by tags, select an appropriate tag from the **Tag Filter** drop-down list.
- To select all devices, select the **Select all items across all pages** check box.
- To select some devices from the table, select the check box next to the names of the devices.

4. Click **Assign**.

The selected devices are assigned to the domain.

## Assigning Remote Profiles to an Existing Domain from the Domains Page

To assign remote profiles to an existing domain from the Domains page:

1. Click the **Assigned Remote Profiles** tab.

The list of remote profiles that are currently assigned to the existing domain are displayed.

2. To assign remote profiles, click the plus icon below the tab.

The Assign Remote Profiles dialog box is displayed. You can view the list of remote profiles in a table.

3. Select the remote profiles from the table.

4. Click **Assign**.

The selected remote profiles are assigned to the domain.

## Assigning Objects to an Existing Domain from the Inventory Landing Pages

You can assign objects such as devices, remote profiles, template definitions, templates, CLI Configlets, configuration views, XPath methods and regular expressions, configuration filters, report definitions, images, scripts, operations, and script bundles to a domain from their respective inventory landing pages.

To assign objects to an existing domain from the inventory landing pages:

1. Go to the respective inventory landing page. For example, go to the **Device Templates > Templates** page.

The Templates inventory landing page that appears displays all the templates.

2. Select the templates to assign to the domain and select **Assign Template to Domain** from the Actions menu.

The Assign Template to Domain dialog box is displayed. The domain tree lists all domains available in Junos Space Platform.

3. Select the domain to which you want to assign templates from the domain tree.
4. Click **Assign**.

The selected templates are assigned to the domain.

- Related Documentation**
- [Domains Overview on page 629](#)
  - [Working with Domains on page 636](#)





## CHAPTER 59

# Manage Users

- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Disabling and Enabling Users on page 657](#)
- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)
- [Modifying a User on page 663](#)
- [Deleting Users on page 667](#)
- [Unlocking Users on page 668](#)
- [Changing Your Password on Junos Space on page 670](#)
- [Clearing User Local Passwords on page 671](#)
- [Viewing User Statistics on page 672](#)
- [Exporting User Accounts from Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 672](#)

### Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform

You create user accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform to add users to the Junos Space Platform database. You can then assign these users different roles depending on the network management tasks they perform on your network. Junos Space Platform supports credentials-based authentication and certificate-based authentication. For more information about user authentication, see [“Role-Based Access Control Overview” on page 599](#).

For credentials-based user authentication, each user account must include:

- Login ID
- Password
- First name
- Last name
- Roles, which determine the tasks that a user can perform within the applications and workspaces
- Domains within which the user can operate

For certificate-based user authentication, each user account must include:

- Login ID
- First name
- Last name
- X.509 certificate file
- Roles, which determine the tasks that a user can perform within the applications and workspaces
- Domains within which the user can operate

You need to have the privileges of a Super Administrator or User Administrator to create user accounts in Junos Space Platform. You can use the following features related to user account creation in Junos Space Platform:

- Generate user accounts with temporary passwords and set an expiry duration of up to 10,000 hours.
- Set the number of concurrent UI sessions on a per-user basis.
- Determine which users can access Junos Space through the GUI and which through the API.
- Assign multiple roles and domains to users in the new user creation workflow.
- Assign roles and domains assigned to any existing user during the new user creation workflow.
- Manually enable and disable users and unlock users who are locked out.

You can assign specific roles to a user account to specify the tasks and objects (devices, users, services, and so forth) that the user can access and manage. You can assign multiple roles to a single user account. You can export user accounts from the Reports workspace. To export user accounts, create a User Account report definition in the Reports workspace. Then generate the report from the report definition and download the report. For more information, see [“Exporting User Accounts from Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 672](#). You can also limit the number of user login sessions in Junos Space Platform.

You can create a user account and add the accounts to the Junos Space Platform database. You can also limit the number of user login sessions in Junos Space Platform.

The following topics describe how to create a user account and how to limit the number of login sessions:

- [Creating a User Account on page 648](#)
- [Limiting User Sessions on page 654](#)

## Creating a User Account

The Super Administrator or the User Administrator creates the user accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform and assigns roles to these accounts. These roles

determine the tasks that users can perform in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

As an administrator, you have the option to assign a temporary or regular password to a new user or an existing user whose password has expired. Consider the points mentioned in [Table 84 on page 649](#) before assigning a temporary or regular password to a user:

Table 84: Differences Between Temporary and Regular Passwords

Temporary Password	Regular Password
Users must change their temporary passwords at first login.	Users need not change their passwords at first login.
When temporary passwords expire, users cannot access the Junos Space server.  To access the Junos Space server, users need to use the new passwords that the administrator has generated and shared with them. Users cannot change their passwords on their own.	When regular passwords expire, users can change their passwords on their own after logging in to the Junos Space server.
Password expiry time is configured at the user level. By default, temporary passwords expire after 24 hours.	Password expiry time is configured at the global level from the Administration workspace. This expiry time applies to all users with regular passwords. For more information about configuring parameters related to regular passwords, see <a href="#">"Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform" on page 815</a> .

To create a user account:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts page is displayed.

2. Click the Create User icon on the toolbar above the application data to display the Create User page.

The Create User page is displayed. This page displays the General area on the left of the page and the Create User area on the right of the page.



**NOTE:** We recommend that you mouse over the blue icons on this page to know more about the fields next to which they are displayed.

3. In the **Login ID** field, enter a login ID for the new Junos Space user account.

This can be an e-mail address. If it is, it is not mandatory that the login ID matches the e-mail address entered in the Email field. The login ID cannot exceed 128 characters. Allowable characters include the hyphen (-), underscore (\_), letters, and numbers, as well as the @ and the period (.). You cannot have two users with the same login ID.



**NOTE:** You cannot enter **admin** as the login ID. If you enter **admin** as the login ID, the following error message is displayed:

**Username admin is reserved in Space. Please do not create user with username: admin.**

4. (Optional) Select the **Generate a temporary password** check box if you want to generate a temporary password for the user. Generation of temporary passwords is supported only in local-mode authentication. It is not supported in "Remote-Local Authentication" or "Remote Authentication" modes.

As an administrator, you may want to generate a random password for a new user or when the password expires for an existing user. Users must change their temporary passwords when they log in for the first time. Users with temporary passwords are not allowed to use any of the features in Junos Space Network Management Platform unless they replace their temporary passwords with new passwords.

When you generate a temporary password for a user, consider configuring the following fields related to the temporary password:

- **Temporary password will expire after**—Specify the duration after which the temporary password expires. The user must log in to Junos Space within this duration and change the temporary password. Otherwise, after the expiry of the password, the user is not allowed to log in. When the temporary password expires, Junos Space displays the following message:  
**Your password has expired.**  
**Please contact your administrator.**

The user must request the administrator for a new password.

By default, the temporary passwords expire after 24 hours of their generation. The administrator can enter a value from 1 through 10,000 hours.

- **Temporary Password**—Displays the temporary password generated by the Junos Space server. To generate another password, click **Generate** next to this field. The new generated password is displayed in this field.
- **Email password to user**—Select this check box to e-mail the generated temporary password to the user. This check box is disabled if the SMTP server is not configured.

If the e-mail does not reach the user or the password is lost, the administrator needs to generate a new temporary password. There is no option to resend the old temporary password.



**TIP:**

For the Junos Space server to automatically send the temporary password and expiry date by e-mail to the user, ensure that you configure:

- The e-mail ID of the user in the **Email** field on the Create user page (the page that you are currently in)

- The SMTP server that receives the e-mail from the Junos Space server and routes it to the intended recipient

You configure the SMTP server on the **Administration > SMTP Servers** inventory landing page. After configuring the SMTP server, test the connection between the Junos Space server and the SMTP server to ensure that communication between the servers is established. For more information about SMTP server configuration and how to test the configuration, see [“Adding an SMTP Server” on page 878](#) and [“Managing SMTP Servers” on page 877](#).

5. In the **Password** field, enter the local password.

This field is disabled if you have chosen to generate a temporary password.

All passwords in Junos Space Network Management Platform are case-sensitive. For information about configuring password rules, see [“Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 815](#).

The password strength indicator checks and displays the efficiency of the password that you entered.



**NOTE:** You cannot proceed to the next step if the password strength indicator shows that the password is weak.

6. In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter the password to confirm the password.

This field is disabled if you have chosen to generate a temporary password.

7. In the **First Name** field, enter the user's first name.

The name cannot exceed 32 alphanumeric characters.

8. In the **Last Name** field, enter the user's last name.

The name cannot exceed 32 alphanumeric characters.

9. (Optional) In the **Email** field, enter the user's e-mail address. However, you have to enter an e-mail address in this field if you have opted to e-mail the temporary password to a user by selecting the **Email password to user** check box.

This need not be the same as the login ID if the login ID is an e-mail address.

Ensure that the e-mail ID that you enter is valid and uses the following format:  
*user@domain*.

10. (Optional) Clear the **Use global settings** check box to manually set the limit for the maximum number of concurrent UI sessions that are allowed for this user.

By default, this check box is selected and the user is allowed five concurrent sessions. This limit is displayed in the **Maximum concurrent UI sessions** field just below this check box.

11. (Optional) In the **Maximum concurrent UI sessions** field, enter the maximum number of concurrent UI sessions that are allowed for this user. The default value for this field is 5. For more information about how to configure this limit globally, see [“Limiting User Sessions” on page 654](#).

You can enter a value from 0 through 999.



**NOTE:** If you enter 0 (zero), there is no restriction on the number of concurrent UI sessions allowed per user. However, the performance of the Junos Space setup may be affected if you allow many users with an unrestricted number of concurrent UI sessions.

12. (Optional) In the **Image File** field, upload the user's photo ID from your local file system.
13. (Optional) In the **X509 Cert File** field, upload the user's X.509 certificate file.

If you upload a certificate, the user is authenticated on the basis of the user's certificate instead of the user's login credentials (username and password). For more information about certificate-based user authentication, see [“Certificate Management Overview” on page 847](#).

You can upload certificate file formats with the following extensions: **.der**, **.cer**, and **.crt**. Junos Space Platform uploads and saves the certificate file for the user account.

14. (Optional) At this point, you can click **Finish** to create a user account without assigning roles. You can assign roles later.
15. To assign roles, click **Next**

The Role Assignment page that appears displays the Available and Selected list boxes. All predefined roles are displayed in the Available list box by default.

16. (Optional) To assign the roles of an existing user to the new user, select the **Use Same Roles Assigned to** check box and enter the name of the existing user and click the Search icon.

All roles assigned to the existing user are displayed in the Available list box. You can modify the new user's role assignments by adding roles to or removing roles from the Selected list box.

- To select the existing user whose privileges you want to assign to the new user, enter one or more characters of the username of the existing user in the Search field to find and select the username.

The roles assigned to the existing user are displayed in the Selected list box. You can modify the new user's role assignments by adding roles to or by removing roles from the Selected list box.

17. (Optional) Select the **GUI Access** or **API Access** check box depending on the type of access you want to allow for the user.

By default, the user can access both the GUI or API. Select at least one access type to successfully create a user account.

18. Select whether the user can view all jobs on Junos Space Platform or only those jobs that the user has selected.

By default, the View User's Own Job Only option button is selected.

- If you want the user to view all jobs, select the **View All Jobs** option button.



**NOTE:** Users with the Super Administrator or Job Administrator role can view jobs initiated by all users. You cannot modify this privilege in Junos Space Platform. For a new user with the Super Administrator or Job Administrator role, the **View All Jobs** option button is selected by default and the Job Management View area appears dimmed.



**NOTE:** If you are upgrading from previous Junos Space Platform releases, the users who are not assigned the Super Administrator or Job Administrator role in the previous release can view only their own jobs on the Job Management page. They cannot view jobs initiated by other users.

19. Select whether you want to associate an API Access Profile to execute RPC commands safely on the device:

By default, the **Disallow all exec RPCs** option button is selected.

- You can select an API Access Profile from the **Device command Access via API** drop-down list.

For more information about creating API Access Profiles, see [“Creating an API Access Profile” on page 679](#).

20. To select and assign predefined roles for the user account:

- a. Select one or more roles from the **Available** list box and click the right arrow.

The selected roles are displayed in the **Selected** list box.

You can also double-click a role to select or remove it.



**NOTE:** When you install a Junos Space application on Junos Space Platform, the predefined roles for these applications are also available for selection. When you want to restrict a user to a specific Junos Space application, ensure that you assign the role that is related to that application to the user.



**NOTE:** The minimum role required for configuring a user for IBM Systems Director and Junos Space Launch in Context (LiC) is Device Manager.

- b. (Optional) Use the left arrow to move roles from the Selected list box back to the Available list box.
- c. (Optional) To view the privileges assigned to a role, click the role in the Available or Selected list boxes.

The privileges assigned to these roles are displayed next to the Selected list box.

- 21. (Optional) At this point, you can click **Finish** to create a user account without assigning domains to the user. You can assign domains later.
- 22. To assign domains to the user, click **Next**.

The Domain Assignment page is displayed. This page displays the domains in a hierarchal tree structure in the Available Domains area.

- 23. (Optional) To assign domains that are already assigned to an existing user to the new user, select the **Use Same Roles Assigned to** check box and enter the name of the existing user, and click the Search icon.

All domains assigned to the existing user are displayed in the Available Domains area.

- To select the existing user whose domain privileges you want to assign to the new user, enter one or more characters of the username of the existing user in the Search field to find and select the username.

The Available Domains area displays only domains assigned to the existing user.

- 24. Select the domains that you want to assign to the new user.

You can select multiple domains at the same hierarchy level.



**NOTE:** If you do not assign a domain to the user, the Global domain is assigned to the user by default.

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- 25. Click **Finish**.

The new user account is created in the Junos Space Platform database. You are redirected to the User Accounts page.

## Limiting User Sessions

You can configure the maximum number of concurrent UI sessions that should be allowed for a user, both globally and at the user level, which can help you improve system performance.

When this limit is configured, any login attempt from the GUI is validated against this limit and the user is prevented from logging in if the concurrent user sessions limit is reached for that user. The user is notified with the following message:

**You are not allowed to login since your sessions exceed the configured limit.**

The audit log entry also includes the reason for login failure:

**Login Failed. Maximum concurrent user session limit is reached.**





**NOTE:** If you are a **super** user, this concurrent user sessions limit does not apply to you and you are allowed to log in even when you have exceeded this limit.

The global configuration limit is applicable to all users. However, if you have a user-level configuration, then this configuration takes precedence over the global configuration for that specific user. For example, if you set the global limit to 5 and the user level to 10 for user A, then user A is prevented from logging in at the 11th attempt. However, if the global limit is set to 10 and the user limit is set to 5, then the user is rejected at the 6th login attempt.

In instances where you have the same user configured locally as well as remotely (that is, on the TACACS+ or RADIUS server), the concurrent UI sessions limit that is most restrictive takes effect. For example, if you have set the sessions limit to 1 in the TACACS+ server and to 2 in Junos Space Network Management Platform for user B, then user B is prevented from logging in at the second attempt. When the sessions limit is set to 2 in the TACACS+ server and to 1 in Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can see the same results of the user being rejected at the second attempt.



**NOTE:** What constitutes a browser session?

- Accessing the Junos Space GUI from two tabs of the same browser is considered a single session.
- An incognito tab is considered another session.
- Accessing the GUI from another browser's tabs is considered another session.
- Configuring any Junos Space parameters by using APIs is not considered a session.

To set the concurrent UI sessions limit globally (that is, for all users):

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Applications**.

The Applications page appears.

2. Select **Network Management Platform**.
3. Select **Modify Application Setting** from the Actions menu.

The Modify Network Management Platform Settings page appears.

4. Click **User**.
5. In the **Maximum concurrent UI sessions per user** field, enter the maximum number of concurrent UI sessions that should be allowed per user.

By default, a user is allowed up to five concurrent UI sessions. You can enter a value from 0 through 999. A value of 0 (zero) means that there is no restriction on the

number of concurrent UI sessions that are allowed per user. However, the system performance may be affected if you allow unlimited sessions.

To set the concurrent sessions limit at the user level:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts page appears.

2. Click the Create User icon on the toolbar above the application data.

The Create user page appears.

3. (Optional) Clear the **Use global settings** check box to configure the maximum number of concurrent UI sessions that should be allowed for this user.

By default, this check box is selected, which means that the global concurrent UI sessions limit applies to this user. This limit is displayed in the **Maximum concurrent UI sessions** field.

4. (Optional) In the **Maximum concurrent UI sessions** field, enter the maximum number of concurrent UI sessions that should be allowed for this user.

By default, the value of this field is set to the global concurrent UI sessions limit. You can enter a value from 0 through 999. A value of 0 (zero) means that there is no restriction on the number of concurrent UI sessions allowed per user. However, system performance may be degraded if you allow unlimited sessions.

Typically, this text box is unavailable (that is, when the **Use global settings** check box remains selected). To make any configuration changes, clear the **Use global settings** check box first.

5. Click **Finish**.

For existing Junos Space Network Management Platform users, from the User Accounts page, select the user and click the **Modify User** icon to make any changes to the concurrent UI sessions limit for that user.



**NOTE:** The changes that you make to the concurrent UI sessions limit (either at the global level or at the user level) do not affect the existing sessions. That is, this limit is validated against the next user login only.

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For troubleshooting, see the `/var/log/jboss/servers/server1/server.log` file, which captures internal errors. Also, see the audit logs, which capture the following information:

- Configuration changes made by the administrator to the global concurrent UI sessions limit
- The time at which the global configuration is overridden at the user level
- The time at which the concurrent UI sessions limit is reached for a user

## Related Documentation

- [Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview on page 601](#)
- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)
- [Changing Your Password on Junos Space on page 5](#)
- [Modifying a User on page 663](#)
- [Deleting Users on page 667](#)
- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)

## Disabling and Enabling Users

Disable a user to prevent the user from logging in to the system. By default, all users are enabled.



### NOTE:

- You cannot disable your own user account.
- You cannot disable Super user. However, you can disable a user with the Super Administrator role.

From the status of the user, which is displayed in the **Status** column on the User Accounts inventory landing page or in the **Status** field on the User Detail Summary page, you can determine whether the user account is enabled or disabled.

When a user is disabled, the user sees the message, **This account is disabled**, when the user tries to log in to the system. If the user is active at the time the user is disabled, the system logs off the user and displays to the user a message saying that the user account is disabled. In both cases, when a disabled user attempts to log in, an audit log entry is automatically generated. A sample audit log entry that is generated when a user whose account is disabled tries to log in is as follows:

**Login Failed. The user is disabled.**

To disable or enable one or more users:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts page appears.

2. Select one or more users to disable or enable.



**NOTE:** If both the Enable and the Disable actions are unavailable, you have selected a super user.

3. Select **Disable Users** or **Enable Users** from the Actions menu.

The Disable or Enable Users confirmation dialog box appears, displaying the list of users to whom the selected action will be applied. Users you selected, but who do

not appear on the list, will not have the action applied to them. Only those users who are not already in the state to which you want to convert them can be enabled or disabled. If you selected disabled users to disable again, a message appears, telling you how many users' status will not change.

4. Verify the list of users that you want to disable or enable, and click **Disable** or **Enable**, respectively.

All selected user accounts are disabled or enabled.

When you enable or disable a user, an audit log entry is automatically generated. To view details about users whom you have enabled or disabled from the audit log, double-click the audit log entry. For example, double-click the **Disable Users** audit log entry in the **Task** column. The Audit Log Detail page appears, which displays the users that are disabled. Select a user from the **Affected Objects** section. Details about the user are displayed in the **Affected Object Detail** section to the right of the page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Modifying a User on page 663](#)
- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)
- [Junos Space Audit Logs Overview on page 689](#)

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## Viewing Users

The User Accounts inventory page displays all of the Junos Space Network Management Platform users who have accounts. To add new users, you must have administrator privileges. To add a new user, see [“Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 647](#). Users have Junos Space access based on predefined user roles (see [“Predefined Roles Overview” on page 601](#)). For more information about how to manipulate inventory page data, see [“Junos Space User Interface Overview” on page 8](#) in the *Junos Space User Interface Guide*.

This topic describes how to view the inventory of users and their details. To do this, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts page appears.

Users are displayed in a table sorted, by default, by username. Each user occupies a row in the User Accounts table. The table's column headings are User Name, First Name, Last Name, Email, User Type, GUI/API Access, Status, Password Status, and Locked Out.

The status bar at the bottom of the page shows the range of objects that are displayed. For example, you might see *Displaying 1-30 of 113*. In addition, the **Show items** list enables you to select the number of items to display per page: 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 200.

The filter function, described in this topic, enables you to get around the difficulty of not being able to view all users on a single page.

- [Sorting Columns on page 659](#)
- [Displaying or Hiding Columns on page 659](#)
- [Filtering on Columns on page 660](#)
- [Viewing User Details on page 660](#)
- [Performing Actions on Users on page 662](#)

## Sorting Columns

The columns in the User Accounts table (that is on the User Accounts inventory landing page) can be sorted by ascending or descending order.

To sort the contents of a column:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts page appears, displaying the users in tabular form.

2. Click the down arrow to the right of any column heading.

A list with the following menu options appears:

- **Sort Ascending**
- **Sort Descending**
- **Columns**
- **Filters**

3. Select **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending**.

The sequence of objects in the column changes to reflect your choices.

## Displaying or Hiding Columns

The columns in the User Accounts table (that is on the User Accounts inventory landing page) can be displayed or hidden as required.

To display or hide a column:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts page appears, displaying the users in tabular form.

2. Click the down arrow to the right of any column heading.
3. Select **Columns**.

A list with menu options corresponding to all the available column headings appears with a check box next to each heading. The check boxes for the headings that are displayed are selected; those that are hidden are not selected.

4. Select or deselect the headings as desired.

The tabular view changes to reflect your choices.

## Filtering on Columns

The contents of the columns in the User Accounts table (that is on the User Accounts inventory landing page) can be filtered as required.

To filter on a column:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts page appears, displaying the users in tabular form.

2. Click the down arrow to the right of any column heading.
3. Select **Filters**.

The filter field appears, with a **Go** button to the right of it.

4. Enter or select the filter criteria and click **Go**.

On applying the filters, the table contents shrink to display the values that match the filter applied. The criteria by which the display is filtered and the column heading appear just above the table.



**NOTE:** Filters applied across multiple columns have an additive effect; that is, each succeeding filter further restricts the display.

5. To remove a filter, click the [X] icon to the right of the filter criteria shown just above the table. For more information about filtering on columns, see “Filter Submenus” in *Inventory Landing Page*.

## Viewing User Details

To view more detailed user information:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.
2. Perform one of the following tasks:

- Select a user and click the **Display Quick View** icon on the menu bar.

The following information is displayed to the right of the selected user:

- Login ID
- First Name

- Last Name
- Email
- User Type
- Locked Out
- Password Status

For more information about these fields, see [Table 85 on page 661](#).

To hide the quick view, click the **Hide Quick View** icon on the menu bar.

- Double-click a user row in the table.

The User Detail Summary page appears, showing the information described in [Table 85 on page 661](#).

**Table 85: User Detail Summary Page**

Field Name	Description
Login ID	Login username. This could be an e-mail address, but it need not match the e-mail address that might be provided in the Email field for that username.
First Name	First name of the user
Last Name	Last name of the user
Email	(Optional) User's e-mail account. The e-mail address provided here need not match the login ID, if the login ID is also an e-mail address.
User Type	Whether the user is created manually ( <b>Local</b> ) or automatically by Junos Space Network Management Platform through remote login ( <b>Remote</b> ).  For more information about local and remote users, see the flowcharts in " <a href="#">Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization</a> " on page 868.
Status	Whether the user is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> . Users are enabled by default. Disabling a user is not the same as deleting a user.  A user whose account is disabled cannot log in to the Junos Space server.
GUI Access	Whether the user has GUI access
API Access	Whether the user has API access
Use global settings	Whether the global settings must be used to determine the maximum number of concurrent UI sessions permitted for the user
Maximum concurrent UI sessions	Maximum number of concurrent UI sessions permitted for the user. If this field is set, then this value overrides the global settings.
Locked Out Status	Whether a user is locked out. A locked-out user cannot log in to the Junos Space server. Such users must request the administrator to unlock their user accounts.

Table 85: User Detail Summary Page (*continued*)

Field Name	Description
<b>Password Status</b>	Whether a user's password is expired or active. The term "Temporary" is displayed for temporary passwords.
<b>Assigned Roles</b>	Predefined user roles assigned to the user
<b>Assigned Domains</b>	Domains to which the user is assigned. Users can access only those objects within the domain to which they are assigned. By default, all users are assigned to the global domain, if the users are not assigned to a specific domain.
<b>Role Summary</b>	Name of the applications to which the roles belongs, and list of permissions attached to the roles

To close the User Detail Summary page, click **OK** at the bottom of this page or the [X] icon in the upper-right corner of this page.

## Performing Actions on Users

You can perform the following actions from the Users Accounts page:

- **Modify User**—See [“Modifying a User” on page 663](#).
- **Delete Users**—See [“Deleting Users” on page 667](#).
- **Clear Local Passwords**—See [“Clearing User Local Passwords” on page 671](#).
- **Disable Users and Enable Users**—See [“Disabling and Enabling Users” on page 657](#).
- **Unlock Users**—See [“Unlocking Users” on page 668](#).
- **Delete Private Tags**—Delete tags that you created.
- **Tag It**—See [“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#).
- **UnTag It**—See [“Untagging Objects” on page 899](#).
- **View Tags**—See [“Viewing Tags for a Managed Object” on page 899](#).
- **Clear All Selections**—All selected users on the User Accounts inventory page are deselected.

### Related Documentation

- [Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview on page 601](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Deleting Users on page 667](#)
- [Modifying a User on page 663](#)
- [Viewing User Statistics on page 672](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)



## Modifying a User

A Super Administrator or User Administrator can modify any user account in Junos Space Network Management Platform. The only attribute that cannot be modified is the login ID.

The Modify User pages have three areas—General, Role Assignment, and Domain Assignment—in which user information is grouped accordingly. Each user account can have multiple roles and a role can be associated with multiple users.

To modify an existing user account:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts inventory page appears.

2. From the inventory page, select the user account that you want to modify. For instructions on filtering and sorting, see [“Viewing Users” on page 658](#).

You can modify only one user account at a time.

3. From the menu bar above the table, click the **Modify User** icon (the pencil icon).

The **Modify User** page appears, displaying the General area by default, with the existing account information for that user.

4. You can change any of the information in the General area except the login ID.
  - To generate a temporary password, select the **Generate a temporary password** check box. You generate passwords for new users or existing users whose passwords have expired. Generation of temporary passwords is supported only in local-mode authentication. It is not supported in “Remote-Local Authentication” or “Remote Authentication” modes.

To generate a temporary password, configure the following fields:

- **Temporary password will expire after**—Specify the duration after which the temporary password expires. The user must log in to Junos Space within this duration and change the temporary password. Otherwise, after the expiry of the password, the user is not allowed to log in. When the temporary password expires, Junos Space displays the following message:  
**Your password has expired.**  
**Please contact your administrator.**

The user must request the administrator for a new password.

By default, the temporary passwords expire after 24 hours of its generation. The administrator can enter a value from 1 through 10,000.

- **Temporary Password**—Displays the temporary password generated by the Junos Space server. To generate another password, click **Generate** next to this field. The new generated password is displayed in this field.

- **Email password to user**—Select this check box to e-mail the generated temporary password to the user. This check box is disabled if the SMTP server is not configured.

If the e-mail does not reach the user or the password is lost, the administrator needs to generate a new temporary password. There is no option to resend the old temporary password.



**TIP:**

For the Junos Space server to automatically send the temporary password and expiry date by e-mail to the user, ensure that you configure:

- The e-mail ID of the user in the **Email** field on the Create user page (the page that you are currently in).
- The SMTP server that receives the e-mail from the Junos Space server and routes it to the intended recipient.

You configure the SMTP server on the **Administration > SMTP Servers** inventory landing page. After configuring the SMTP server, test the connection between the Junos Space server and the SMTP server to ensure that communication between the servers is established. For more information about SMTP server configuration and how to test the configuration, see [“Adding an SMTP Server” on page 878](#) and [“Managing SMTP Servers” on page 877](#).

- To view the rules governing password creation, mouse over the information icon, the small blue **i** to the right of the **Password** field. To configure the password rules, see [“Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 815](#).
- To change the username, enter a new name in the **First Name** and **Last Name** fields.
- To change the e-mail account, enter a new e-mail address in the **Email** field.
- To change the maximum number of concurrent UI sessions that should be allowed for this user:
  - a. Clear the **Use global settings** check box.
  - b. Enter the number of sessions in the **Maximum concurrent UI sessions** field.

You can enter a value from 0 through 999. Entering 0 (zero) means that there is no restriction on the number of concurrent UI sessions allowed for this user. However, the system performance may be degraded if you allow unlimited sessions.

- (Optional) To upload an image file from your local file system:
  - a. Use the **Browse** button adjacent to the **Image File** field to locate the new user photo ID file.

You can upload BMP, GIF, JPG, and PNG image file formats.

- b. Click **Upload**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform updates the photo ID file for the user account.

- (Optional) To upload the user's X.509 certificate file from your local file system:
  - a. Use the **Browse** button adjacent to the **X509 Cert File** field to locate the user's X.509 certificate file on your local system.

You can upload certificate file formats with the following extensions: .der, .cer, and .crt.

- b. Click **Upload**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform uploads and saves the certificate file for the user account. If you upload a certificate, then the user is authenticated based on the user's certificate instead of the user's login credentials (username and password). For more information about certificate-based user authentication, see [“Certificate Management Overview” on page 847](#).

5. To add or remove role assignments:



**TIP:** When you install various applications in Junos Space, predefined roles for each of these applications are made available to you, and you can view these roles from the Role Based Access Control workspace. So, when you want to restrict a user to a specific application, make sure that you assign the role specific to that application while creating or modifying the user.

- a. Click **Role Assignment** on the upper right of the Modify User page, or click **Next** on the bottom right of the Modify User page.
  - b. To add role assignments, select one or more roles from the Available Roles column and click the right arrow to move the roles to the Selected Roles column.
  - c. To remove role assignments, select one or more roles from the Selected Roles column and click the left arrow to move the roles to the Available Roles column.
  - d. Select or clear the **GUI Access** and **API Access** check boxes depending on the type of access you want to allow for the user.
  - e. Select **View All Jobs** or **View User's Own Jobs Only** to enable users to view jobs triggered by all users or view only their own jobs. By default, a user with the Super Administrator or Job Administrator role can view jobs of all users and you cannot modify this configuration.
6. To add, remove, or change domain assignments:
    - a. Click **Domain Assignment** on the upper right of the Modify User page, or click **Next** on the lower right of the Modify User page.

- b. Select the domains to which the new user must be assigned. By default, the user is assigned to the **global** domain.



**NOTE:** The user must be assigned to at least one domain.

7. Click **Finish** at the bottom of the page to complete the modification.

Junos Space Network Management Platform updates the user account with the changes you specified. However, a warning message appears if you have removed any role that affects previously scheduled jobs; for example, if you remove the Device Script Manager role from a user who has scheduled a job to stage a script, a warning message is displayed.

Perform one of the following tasks:

- Click **No** to ensure that previously scheduled jobs are not affected. Junos Space Platform automatically adds the necessary role (that you removed) to the user ensuring that the user has the permissions to execute the jobs and that the jobs are not affected.
- Click **Yes** to modify the user role. If you choose this option, scheduled jobs affected by this modification are not executed because this user no longer has access to the workspaces in which the jobs are scheduled. To ensure that the jobs are executed, you must reassign these jobs to another user. For more information, refer to the [“Reassigning Jobs” on page 584](#) topic.

When you remove the role, this user cannot perform any actions on the impacted job on the Job Management page, such as cancel the job, reassign the job, reschedule the job, and so on. The only actions permitted are: the user can tag the job and clear the selection of the job.



**NOTE:** When a job is executed, Junos Space Platform verifies whether the job owner has the permission to execute the job. If the job owner does not have the necessary permissions, the job is canceled. When you double-click the job, a message indicating that the user does not have the necessary permission to execute the job is displayed.



**NOTE:** If the **Email password to user** check box is enabled during user modification, then "Mail user password" job is triggered and an audit entry is made to record this action.

#### Related Documentation

- [Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview on page 601](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Deleting Users on page 667](#)
- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)

## Deleting Users

When a Junos Space Network Management Platform user leaves your organization or no longer needs access to the system, the administrator should delete the existing user account.

To delete one or more users:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts inventory page appears, displaying all user accounts in a table.

2. Select one or more users to delete.
3. From the menu bar above the table, click the **Delete Users** icon.

The Delete Users confirmation dialog box appears displaying only users with no pending jobs.

4. Retain the selection of the **Exclude users who have jobs in scheduled or inprogress state** check box, if you do not want to delete users who have initiated jobs that are in progress or who have scheduled jobs. That is, when you retain the selection of this check box, you delete only users with no pending jobs.



**NOTE:** You might notice that some of the users you selected for deletion do not appear on the Delete Users Confirmation dialog box. This is because these local and remote users are owners of scheduled, in progress, and recurring jobs and are by default excluded from deletion. To delete these users, you need to clear the **Exclude users who have jobs in scheduled or inprogress state** check box. When this check box is cleared, these users appear on the dialog box and are deleted when you click **Delete**. The **Jobs Scheduled/Inprogress** column on the Delete Users Confirmation dialog box displays **Yes** for users who have scheduled jobs or who have initiated jobs that are in progress.

Before you delete users with pending jobs, reassign these jobs to other active users within the same domain so as to ensure that these jobs are monitored and successfully completed. For example, reassign a recurring database backup job owned by UserA to UserB before deleting UserA. For more information about reassigning jobs, see [“Reassigning Jobs” on page 584](#).

5. Verify the list of users that you want to delete and click **Delete**. This button is disabled if there are no users to delete.

All selected user accounts that are displayed on the Delete Users Confirmation dialog box are removed from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database and the User Accounts inventory page.

Deleting users generate an audit log entry. The audit log entry records the users that were deleted.

To obtain details about the users who were deleted from an audit log entry:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Audit Logs > Audit Log**.

The Audit Log inventory page appears, displaying all log entries in a table.

2. Filter data in the **Task** column by using **Delete Users** keyword.

After filtering, the Audit Log page displays only the audit log entries that were generated when users were deleted.

3. Double-click an audit-log entry.

The Audit Log Detail page appears. On this page, the **Affected Objects** section displays the list of users who were deleted and the **Affected Object Detail** section displays details about the deleted user.

4. Click **OK** on the Audit Log Detail page to exit this page.

You are returned to the Audit Log page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Modifying a User on page 663](#)
- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)

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## Unlocking Users

Junos Space Network Management Platform locks out users who enter more than the permitted number of incorrect passwords. If your user account is locked out, then you see the message **The account is Locked. You can't Log in.** when you try to log in to the Junos Space server. You can try logging in from another system or request the administrator to unlock your account.

By default, a user is locked out after four unsuccessful login attempts. As an administrator, you can decide after how many unsuccessful login attempts a user should be logged out. You can configure this setting from the Administration workspace. For more information about configuring this setting, see the **No. of unsuccessful attempts before lockout** parameter in [“Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 815](#).

To unlock a user account:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts inventory page appears, displaying all user accounts in a table.

2. Select one or more locked users to unlock.



**TIP:** You can identify the locked-out users from the lock icon in the **Locked Out** column on the User Accounts inventory page.

3. Select **Unlock Users** from the Actions menu.

A confirmation dialog box appears displaying the users you have selected to unlock.

If **Unlock Users** is disabled, it means that one or more users that you have selected to unlock is not a locked-out user. Go to step 2 and select only locked-out users to proceed further.

4. Click **Unlock** on the confirmation dialog box to unlock the users.

The selected users are unlocked. These users can log in at the next login attempt.

Unlocking users generates an audit log entry with details about users that were unlocked.

To obtain details from an audit log entry about users who were unlocked:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Audit Logs** > **Audit Log**.

The Audit Log inventory page appears, displaying all log entries in a table.

2. Filter data in the **Task** column by using the **Unlock Users** keyword.

After filtering, the Audit Log page displays only the audit log entries that were generated when users were unlocked.

3. Double-click an audit log entry.

The Audit Log Detail page appears. On this page, the **Affected Objects** section displays the list of users who were unlocked and the **Affected Object Detail** section displays details about the unlocked user.

4. Click **OK** on the Audit Log Detail page to exit this page.

You are returned to the Audit Log page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)

## Changing Your Password on Junos Space

---

After you log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform, you can change your password using the User Settings icon on the Junos Space banner. You do not require any particular Junos Space role to change your password.

Starting with Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 12.1, Junos Space has implemented a default standard for passwords that is compliant with the industry standard for security.



NOTE:

- When you upgrade to Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 12.1 or later, the default standard takes effect immediately. All local users receive password expiration messages the first time they log in to Junos Space after the update.
- You need to have set your local password to be able to change it. If you do not have a local password set, you will not be able to set or change it.
- You can use the User Settings icon to change only your local password. The change does not affect any passwords that an administrator might have configured for you on a remote authentication server.

To change your local password:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, click the **User Settings** icon on the right side of the Junos Space application banner.

The Change User Settings dialog box appears.

2. In the **Old Password** text box, enter your old password.



NOTE: You can view the rules for password creation by mousing over the information icon (small blue *i*) next to the **New Password** text box. For more information about the password rules “[Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform](#)” on page 815 in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide*.

3. In the **New Password** text box, enter your new password.
4. In the **Confirm Password** text box, enter your new password again to confirm it.





**NOTE:** The fields on the X.509 Certificate tab are applicable when you want to use certificate-based authentication. If you are using password-based authentication, you can ignore these fields. For more information about certificate-based authentication, see the “[Certificate Management Overview](#)” on page 847 topic in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide*.

5. Click **OK**.

You are logged out of the system. To log in to Junos Space again, you need to use your new password. Other sessions logged in with the same username are unaffected until the next login.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Logging In to Junos Space on page 3](#)
- [Junos Space User Interface Overview on page 8](#)

## Clearing User Local Passwords

The Clear Local Passwords command lets you remove the local password you assign to users with remote or remote-local authentication. This setting allows an emergency password (authentication server down) if in Remote mode, or allows the user to be handled locally (remote authentication fails) if in Remote-Local mode.

To remove one or more user local passwords, you must have User Administrator privileges.

To remove a user local password:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts**.

The User Accounts inventory page appears.

2. Select one or more users for which you want to remove a local password.
3. Select **Clear Local Passwords** from the Actions menu.

This option is disabled (grayed out) if you try to clear the password for a local user.

The tooltip displays:

**The following users are local only, so their passwords cannot be cleared: user1**

The **Delete Users** dialog box appears.

4. Click **Clear Passwords**.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Modifying a User on page 663](#)
- [Creating a Remote Authentication Server on page 864](#)

## Viewing User Statistics

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You can view the percentage and the number of Junos Space Network Management Platform users that have been assigned to a role.

- [Viewing the Number of Users Assigned by Role on page 672](#)

### Viewing the Number of Users Assigned by Role

To view the percentage of total users that have been assigned to a predefined role:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, click **Role Based Access Control**.

The Role Based Access Control inventory page appears.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays a bar chart showing users by assigned role.

The bar chart displays the number of users assigned to each role that has one or more assigned users.

2. To view the number of users assigned to a specific role, mouse over the role in the chart.
3. To display an inventory page of users assigned to a specific role, click the segment of the chart that represents the role.

#### Related Documentation

- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)
- [Viewing Users on page 658](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Deleting Users on page 667](#)

## Exporting User Accounts from Junos Space Network Management Platform

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You export user accounts from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to access details of the local and remote users that are added to Junos Space Platform. You can download these user accounts to your local computer in CSV, PDF, and HTML formats.

Perform the following tasks to export user accounts from Junos Space Platform:

- [Creating a User Accounts Report Definition on page 673](#)
- [Generating and Downloading a Report on page 674](#)

## Creating a User Accounts Report Definition

You need to create a User Accounts report definition, using which you can create and export a user account report.

To create a User Accounts report definition on Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Reports > Report Definitions**.

The Report Definitions page that appears displays all the report definitions that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Click the Create Report Definition icon on the toolbar.

The Create Report Definition page is displayed.

3. In the **Report Name** field, type a report definition name.

A report definition name cannot exceed 128 characters and can contain only letters, numbers, spaces, and the following special characters: hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), at (@), single quotation mark ('), forward slash (/), and ampersand (&).

4. (Optional) In the **Description** field, type a description.

The description cannot exceed 512 characters.

5. Click the Add icon below the Description field to select the attributes of the report definition.

The Select Report Type dialog box is displayed.

6. Select the check box next to the User Accounts report type.

7. Click **Add**.

The User Accounts report type is added to this report definition.

8. (Optional) You can add filters to the report definition to customize the User Accounts report.

To add a filter:

- a. Click the pencil icon in the Filter column.

The Edit Columns/Filters dialog box is displayed. Add the filters using this dialog box. For more information about how to add filters, see [“Creating Report Definitions” on page 447](#).

- b. Click **OK**.

The filters you selected are added to the report definition. The reports generated using this report definition display only those items that meet the filter criteria.

9. Click **Create**.

The new report definition is created and you are redirected to the Report Definitions page.

## Generating and Downloading a Report

You can generate and download reports by using the User Accounts report definition that you created.

To generate and download a report:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Reports > Report Definitions**.

The Report Definitions page that appears displays all report definitions that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Right-click the User Accounts report definition that you created and select **Generate Report**.

The Generate Reports dialog box is displayed.

3. (Optional) Next to the **Report Format** field, select the check boxes adjacent to the report formats that you want to generate.

You can generate reports in CSV, HTML, and PDF formats. By default, all three check boxes are selected.

4. (Optional) Select the check box next to the SCP Server label to store the report in a directory on an SCP server.

If you selected to store the report in a directory on the SCP server:

- a. In the **IP Address** field, enter the IP address of the SCP server.
- b. From the **Port** spin box, select the appropriate port number.

By default, 22 is selected.

- c. In the **Directory** field, enter the directory on the SCP server where the report must be stored.
- d. In the **User Name** field, enter the username used to access the SCP server.
- e. In the **Password** field, enter the password used to access the SCP server.

5. (Optional) Select the check box next to the Email label to add e-mail addresses of users who need to receive the report.

If you selected to add the e-mail address of a user who needs to receive the report:

- a. In the **Email Address** field, enter the e-mail address of the user.
- b. Click **Add**.

You can add multiple e-mail addresses if you want the report to be delivered to multiple users.

6. (Optional) Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box to schedule a date and time at which to generate the report automatically.
7. (Optional) Select the **Recurrence** check box and specify the frequency at which to generate the report.

8. Click **Generate**.

The Generated Report Job Information dialog box that appears displays details about the generated report.

9. Click **OK**.

You are redirected to the Reports page.

10. Select **Reports > Generated Reports** from the task tree.

The Generated Reports page that appears displays a list of the generated reports.

11. Click the **View/Download** link corresponding to the report that you want to view or download.

The View Report dialog box that appears displays the details of the report that you generated.

12. Click the button corresponding to the format of the report that you want to view or download to your local computer.

You can view and download reports in CSV, PDF, and HTML formats.

13. Save the report to your local computer.

Click **Close** to return to the Generated Reports page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Reports Overview on page 439](#)
- [Creating Report Definitions on page 447](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)



# Manage Remote Profiles

- [Creating a Remote Profile on page 677](#)

## Creating a Remote Profile

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To create a remote profile:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > Remote Profiles**.  
The Remote Profiles page is displayed.

2. Click the **Create Remote Profile** icon on the menu bar.  
The Create Remote Profile page appears, displaying the Role Assignment area.

3. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the remote profile.

The remote profile name cannot exceed 32 characters. The profile name can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), or period (.).

4. In the **Description** field, enter a description for the remote profile.

The remote profile description cannot exceed 256 characters. The description can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), or comma (,).

5. Select the **GUI Access** and **API Access** check boxes depending on the type of access you want to allow for the remote profile.

By default, the remote profile is able to access both GUI and API. You should select at least one access type to successfully create a remote profile.

6. In the **Job Management View** section, retain the selection of **View User's Own Jobs Only** to enable remote users associated with this remote profile to view only their own jobs on the Job Management page. This option is selected by default, which means that all users can view only their own jobs.

To allow a remote user associated with this remote profile to view all jobs triggered by all Junos Space users, select **View All Jobs**. By default, a user with the Super Administrator or Job Administrator role can view jobs of all users. When you create or modify a user with the Super Administrator or Job Administrator role, the Job Management View section is disabled and you cannot prevent such users from viewing all jobs.



**NOTE:** After an upgrade to Junos Space Release 14.1 or later, remote users who are not assigned to the Super Administrator or Job Administrator role can view only their own jobs on the Job Management page. They cannot view jobs triggered by other users.

7. Use the double list box to select predefined roles for the remote profile. Select one or more roles from the Available list box. Selected roles appear in the Selected list box. Use the right arrow to move the selected roles to the Selected list box. Use the left arrow to move roles from the Selected list box back to the Available list box. You can also double-click a role to select or remove it. You see the details of selected roles appear in the right pane of the page.

8. Click **Next**.

The Domain Assignment area appears, displaying all available domains.

9. Select domains where the user can operate.

10. Click **Finish**.

A new remote profile is added.

Remote profiles can be modified, deleted, and tagged.



**NOTE:** A user is not allowed to log in if the remote profile specified in the remote server does not exist in the local database. A message "No roles assigned for this user" is displayed on the login page. This information is logged in the audit log.

#### Related Documentation

- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)
- [Managing Roles on page 619](#)
- [Modifying User-Defined Roles on page 624](#)
- [Deleting User-Defined Roles on page 626](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)



# API Access Profiles

- [Creating an API Access Profile on page 679](#)
- [Modifying an API Access Profile on page 680](#)
- [Deleting API Access Profiles on page 681](#)

## Creating an API Access Profile

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An API Access Profile restricts a Junos Space user from executing RPC commands that are potentially unsafe or harmful for your network. An API Access Profile is a set of rules that are used to validate an RPC command executed using the **exec-rpc** API. A rule is an XPath expression (XPath 1.0). An audit log entry is generated when you create, modify, or delete an API Access Profile.

You can assign an API Access Profile to both local and remote user accounts. You assign an API Access Profile to a user when you create or modify a user account or a remote profile. For more information about creating user accounts, see [“Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 647](#).



**NOTE:** If an API Access Profile is not associated with a user account, the user cannot execute any RPC commands on the device. If the user tries to execute an RPC command, **Unauthorized Access Error** is displayed.

You create an API Access Profile when you need to execute RPCs by using APIs.

To create an API Access Profile:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > API Access Profiles**.

The API Access Profiles page that appears displays the list of API Access Profiles in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Click the Create API Access Profile icon.

The Create API Access Profile page is displayed.

3. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the new API Access Profile.

An API Access Profile name cannot exceed 32 characters and can contain only letters, numbers, spaces, and some special characters. The special characters allowed are hyphen (-), underscore (\_), and period (.). Leading and trailing spaces are not allowed and the name should start or end with letters or numbers.

4. (Optional) In the **Description** field, enter a description for the new API Access Profile.

The description cannot exceed 256 characters and can contain only letters, numbers, spaces, and special characters.

5. On the RPC Command Rules tab, click the Add Rule icon.

The Add/Edit Rule pop-up window is displayed. This pop-up window displays the rules that are associated with other API Access Profiles.

6. In the **Rule** drop-down list, enter the RPC command rule.



**NOTE:** You can also select the rules associated with other API Access Profiles from the drop-down list.

7. Click **OK**.

The new RPC command rule is added to the API Access Profile.



**NOTE:** Repeat steps 5 through 7 to add more RPC command rules. You must add at least one rule to the API Access Profile to be able to save the profile in the Junos Space Platform database.

8. Click **Save** to save the API Access Profile.

You are redirected to the API Access Profiles page.



**NOTE:** You can view the details of an API Access Profile. To do so, right-click the API Access Profile and select **View API Access Profile Detail** or double-click the API Access Profile.

#### Related Documentation

- [Modifying an API Access Profile on page 680](#)
- [Deleting API Access Profiles on page 681](#)
- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)
- [Modifying a User on page 663](#)

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## Modifying an API Access Profile

You modify an API Access Profile when you need to modify the RPC command rules in the API Access Profile.

To modify an API Access Profile:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > API Access Profiles**.

The API Access Profiles page that appears displays the list of API Access Profiles in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Right-click the API Access Profile you need to modify and select **Modify API Access Profile**.

The Modify API Access Profile page is displayed.



**NOTE:** You can modify all the fields of the API Access Profile except the name of the API Access Profile. For more information about modifying RPC command rules, see [“Creating an API Access Profile” on page 679](#).

3. Click **Save**.

The API Access Profile is modified.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating an API Access Profile on page 679](#)
- [Deleting API Access Profiles on page 681](#)

## Deleting API Access Profiles

You delete API Access Profiles when you need to remove them from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

To delete API Access Profiles:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > API Access Profiles**.

The API Access Profiles page that appears displays the list of API Access Profiles in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Right-click the API Access Profiles you need to delete and select **Delete API Access Profiles**.

The Delete API Access Profiles pop-up window is displayed.

3. Click **Delete**.

The API Access Profiles are deleted.



**NOTE:** You cannot delete an API Access Profile if it is assigned to a user.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating an API Access Profile on page 679](#)

- [Modifying an API Access Profile on page 680](#)

## CHAPTER 62

# User Sessions

- [User Sessions Overview on page 683](#)
- [Terminating User Sessions on page 684](#)
- [Using the Junos Space CLI to View Users Logged In to the Junos Space GUI on page 685](#)

### User Sessions Overview

As a Junos Space User administrator, you can view and terminate user sessions before starting a maintenance cycle to minimize the risk of system inconsistency. You can view the list of users who are logged in along with details of IP address of the client from which they are logged in and the duration of their sessions. You can select one or more users to terminate their sessions.

To view the sessions of the users who are currently logged in to Junos Space Platform, on the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Sessions**.

[Table 86 on page 683](#) displays the list of user sessions that are currently active on Junos Space Platform.

**Table 86: User Sessions Page**

Column Name	Description
User Name	Name of the user
Current Domain	Domain with which the user is associated
IP Address	IP address of the system from which the user has logged in
Fabric Node Name	Name of the node in the Junos Space fabric that is currently handling the user session
Session Start Time	Date and time at which the user session was initiated
Session Duration	Duration of the user session



**NOTE:** If the node on which the user is currently logged in goes down, the name of the currently active node is displayed in the Fabric Node Name column after the switchover to the active node.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Terminating User Sessions on page 684](#)
- [Using the Junos Space CLI to View Users Logged In to the Junos Space GUI on page 685](#)

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## Terminating User Sessions

When you trigger a session termination, the users whose sessions you have chosen for termination are notified. The notification includes the date and time when the sessions will be terminated. As a user whose session will be terminated, you are automatically logged out at the scheduled date and time and redirected to the login page.



**NOTE:** You cannot terminate sessions of a user with the username *super*.

When you delete or disable a user in Junos Space Network Management Platform, the user's sessions is terminated automatically. If a user closes the session before the scheduled time for terminating the session and logs back in, the new session is not considered for session termination.

To terminate user sessions:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Role Based Access Control > User Sessions**.

The User Sessions page that appears displays the list of users that are currently logged into Junos Space.

2. Select one or more users whose sessions you want to terminate.
3. Select **Terminate User Session** from the Actions menu.

The Terminate User Session pop-up window is displayed. This page displays the user sessions that you have selected to terminate and the IP address from which the users are logged in currently.

4. Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box to terminate the user sessions at a future point in time.
5. Select the appropriate date and time for terminating sessions from the date and time menus, respectively.
6. Click **Confirm** on the Terminate User Session page.

A job is created to terminate the sessions selected for session termination. When the job is scheduled, the users whose sessions you have selected for terminating receive a pop-up message displaying the date and time you have specified for terminating their sessions.

When you terminate a user session, an audit log entry is automatically generated. On the Audit Log page (**Audit Logs > Audit Log**), you can filter data in the **Task** column by using the Terminate keyword to determine the number of terminated sessions, the name of the user that initiated this termination (from the **User Name** column), the IP address from which the user session is terminated (from the **User IP** column), the time at which the session is terminated (from the **Timestamp** column), and so on.

**Related Documentation**

- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Predefined Roles Overview on page 601](#)

## Using the Junos Space CLI to View Users Logged In to the Junos Space GUI

Junos Space administrators can execute the **jmp\_users** command in the Junos Space CLI to view users logged in to the Junos Space GUI.

The command output contains the following details:

- **USER NAME:** Specifies the user logged in to the Junos Space GUI
- **IP ADDRESS:** Specifies the IP address from which the user has logged in to the Junos Space GUI
- **LOGIN TIME:** Specifies the time when the user logged in to the Junos Space GUI
- **NODE NAME:** Specifies the name of the Junos Space node to which the user has logged in or, in other words, the Junos Space node that is serving the user

To view the users logged in to the Junos Space GUI by using the Junos Space CLI:

1. Log in to the Junos Space CLI.

The Junos Space Settings Menu appears.

2. On the Junos Space Settings Menu, to access shell, type one of the following numbers:
  - **6**, if the Junos Space Appliance is a JA1500 or JA2500 Junos Space hardware appliance
  - **7**, if the Junos Space Appliance is a virtual appliance

You are prompted to enter the administrator password.

3. Enter the administrator password.
4. In the command prompt, type one of the following commands:

- **jmp\_users all** to view all the users logged in to the Junos Space fabric

The following sample shows the output of the **jmp\_users all** command:

USER NAME	IP ADDRESS	LOGIN TIME	NODE NAME
super	192.168.27.10	2014-12-18 8:50:02	Node4
super	192.168.28.11	2014-12-18 9:00:25	Node4
usr01	192.168.28.19	2014-12-18 10:10:10	Node3

```
| usr02      | 192.168.29.15 | 2014-12-18 11:36:42 | Node3      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

- **jmp\_users -node *nodename*** to view the users logged in to the node specified by *nodename*; the *nodename* can be the IP address or the host name of the node.

The following sample shows the output of the **jmp\_users -node Node4** command:

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| USER NAME | IP ADDRESS   | LOGIN TIME       | NODE NAME |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| super     | 192.168.27.10 | 2014-12-18 8:50:02 | Node4     |
| super     | 192.168.28.11 | 2014-12-18 9:00:25 | Node4     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

- **jmp\_users currentnode** to list the users logged in to the same node as the administrator, or in other words, served by the node to which the administrator has logged in

You can also enter only **jmp\_users**, without any options, (default option) to view the users logged in to the same node as the administrator.

The following sample shows the output of the **jmp\_users currentnode** command, where the **currentnode** is Node3:

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| USER NAME | IP ADDRESS   | LOGIN TIME       | NODE NAME |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| usr01     | 192.168.28.19 | 2014-12-18 10:10:10 | Node3     |
| usr02     | 192.168.29.15 | 2014-12-18 11:36:42 | Node3     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Related Documentation • [User Sessions Overview on page 683](#)



## PART 11

# Audit Logs

- [View on page 689](#)
- [Archive / Purge on page 697](#)
- [Export on page 703](#)



## CHAPTER 63

# View

- [Junos Space Audit Logs Overview on page 689](#)
- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)
- [Viewing Audit Log Statistics on page 692](#)
- [Converting the Junos Space Audit Log File Timestamp from UTC to Local Time Using Microsoft Excel on page 695](#)

### Junos Space Audit Logs Overview

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The Audit Logs workspace of Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the login history of and tasks initiated by a user. Through this workspace, you can track login history, device management tasks, services that were provisioned on devices, and so on. However, tasks that are not initiated by users, such as device-driven activities (for example, resynchronization of network elements), and changes made from the Junos Space CLI are not recorded in audit logs. Audit logs can be used by administrators to review events; for example, to identify which user accounts are associated with an event, to determine the chronological sequence of events—that is, what happened before and during an event, and so on.

Administrators can sort and filter audit logs; for example, administrators can use audit log filtering to track the user accounts that were added on a specific date, track configuration changes across a particular type of device, view services that were provisioned on specific devices, monitor user login and logout activities over time, and so on.



**NOTE:** To use the audit log service to monitor user requests and track changes initiated by users, you must be assigned the Audit Log Administrator role.

Junos Space Platform enables you to manage the volume of audit log data stored by purging log files from the Junos Space Platform database without archiving them or by purging log files after archiving them. When you archive logs before purging them, the archived log files are saved in a single file in compressed comma-separated values (CSV) format (extension **.csv.gz**). Audit logs can be archived locally (on the active node in the Junos Space fabric) or to a remote server. When you archive data locally, the archived log files are saved to the **/var/lib/mysql/archive** directory on the active Junos Space node.

You can schedule the purging of audit logs (with or without prior archiving) for a later date and schedule the purging on a recurring basis.

Junos Space Platform also enables you to download audit logs in CSV format so that you can view the audit logs in a separate application or save them on another machine for further use, without purging them from the system.

#### Related Documentation

- [Archiving and Purging or Only Purging Audit Logs on page 697](#)
- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)
- [Exporting Audit Logs on page 703](#)

## Viewing Audit Logs

Audit logs are generated for login activity and tasks that are initiated (by users) from the Junos Space Network Management Platform and Services Activation Director, as well as Service Automation.



**NOTE:** To view audit logs, you must have Audit Log Administrator privileges.

### Viewing Audit Log Details

To view audit logs:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform UI, select **Audit Logs > Audit Log**.

The Audit Log page appears displaying the audit logs in tabular format. The fields displayed on the Audit Log page are described in [Table 87 on page 690](#).

2. (Optional) Click an audit log entry to view the details for that audit log.

The Audit Log Detail dialog box is displayed. This page displays additional fields that are not displayed on the Audit Log page; these fields are described in [Table 87 on page 690](#).

Click **OK** to close the Audit Log Detail dialog box.

3. (Optional) If the audit log entry includes a link to the job ID, click the link to display information about the job associated with the audit log entry.

The Job List page is displayed; the fields displayed in this page are described in [Table 88 on page 691](#).

Click **Back** to go to the Audit Log page.

**Table 87: Fields on the Audit Log Page and Audit Log Detail Dialog Box**

Field	Description	Displayed In
ID		Audit Log page

Table 87: Fields on the Audit Log Page and Audit Log Detail Dialog Box (*continued*)

Field	Description	Displayed In
<b>User Name</b>	Login ID of the user that initiated the task	Audit Log page
		Audit Log Detail dialog box
<b>User IP</b>	IP address of the client computer from which the user initiated the task	Audit Log page
		Audit Log Detail dialog box
<b>Domain</b>	Domain from which a user has initiated jobs	Audit Log page
<b>Application</b>	Name of the application from which the user initiated the task	Audit Log page
		Audit Log Detail dialog box
<b>Workspace</b>	Name of the workspace from which the user initiated the task	Audit Log Detail dialog box
<b>Task</b>	Name of the task that triggered the audit log	Audit Log page
		Audit Log Detail dialog box
<b>Timestamp</b>	Timestamp for the audit log file that is stored in UTC time in the database but mapped to the local time zone of the client computer.	Audit Log page
		Audit Log Detail dialog box
<b>Result</b>	Result of the task that triggered the audit log:	Audit Log page
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Success</b>—Job is completed successfully.</li> </ul>	Audit Log Detail dialog box
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Failure</b>—Job failed and is terminated.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Job Scheduled</b>—Job is scheduled but has not yet started.</li> <li>• <b>Recurring Job Scheduled</b>—Job scheduled with recurrence.</li> </ul>	
<b>Job ID</b>	ID of the job-based task.	Audit Log page
	As explained in the procedure, click the job ID to view detailed information about the job.	Audit Log Detail dialog box
<b>Description</b>	Description of the audit log	Audit Log page
		Audit Log Detail dialog box
<b>Affected Objects</b>	Junos Space objects pertaining to the task in the audit log	Audit Log Detail dialog box
<b>Affected Object Detail</b>	Details about the affected Junos Space objects; for example, the information related to the Modify Application settings task	Audit Log Detail dialog box

Table 88: Fields on the Job List Page

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the job

Table 88: Fields on the Job List Page (*continued*)

Field	Description
Job ID	Numerical ID of the job
Percent	Percentage of job that is completed
State	State of job execution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SUCCESS</b>—Job is completed successfully.</li> <li>• <b>FAILURE</b>—Job failed and is terminated.</li> <li>• <b>IN PROGRESS</b>—Job is in progress.</li> <li>• <b>CANCELED</b>—Job is canceled by the user.</li> </ul>
Job Type	Type of job; for example, Discover Network Elements
Summary	Summary of the job
Scheduled Start Time	Date and time at which the job is scheduled (specified by a Junos Space user)
Actual Start Time	Date and time at which the job actually started
End Time	Date and time at which the job ended
Recurrence	Job recurrence interval, start time, and end time

#### Related Documentation

- [Exporting Audit Logs on page 703](#)
- [Viewing Audit Log Statistics on page 692](#)
- [Junos Space Audit Logs Overview on page 689](#)
- [Archiving and Purging or Only Purging Audit Logs on page 697](#)
- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database on page 786](#)

## Viewing Audit Log Statistics

The Audit Logs workspace statistics page provides two graphs: **Audit Log Statistical Graph** pie chart and the **Top 10 Active Users in 24 Hours** graph. The audit log administrator uses these graphs to monitor the Junos Space Network Management Platform tasks.

The Audit Log Statistical Graph pie chart displays all tasks that are performed and logged in all Junos Space applications over a specific period of time. You can view Audit Log statistics by task type, user, workspace, and application.

The Top 10 Active Users in 24 hours graph displays the top ten Junos Space Network Management Platform users who performed the most number of tasks over 24 hours. The x-axis represents activities that are performed by a single user. Each active session for that user is represented by a bubble on the x-axis. The y-axis represents hours. For

example, if a single user performed six active sessions during the last 24 hours, the chart displays six bubbles on the x-axis according to the hours displayed on the y-axis.

### Viewing the Dynamic Audit Log Statistical Graph

With the Audit Log Statistical Graph, the audit log administrator can view audit logs by selecting both category and time frame. The category—task, user, workarea, or application—determines the statistical graph that is displayed. Each slice in the pie represents a task and its usage percentage. The tasks types are listed in a box at the right of the pie chart. Mouse over a slice of the pie to see the number of times that the task is invoked. The time frame specifies the period of time within which to show audit log data.

To use the Audit Log Statistical Graph:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Audit Logs**.

The Audit Logs page appears, which displays Audit Log Statistical Graph and Top 10 Active Users in 24 Hours graph.

2. On the Audit Log Statistical Graph, select a graph category:

- **Task**—Displays all tasks that are performed. Click each task slice to go to the next-level chart that displays users who performed the selected task. For example, when you click the “Login” slice, you can view the login activity (or task) of all users for the selected time frame.

The graph path indicates where you are located in the GUI. In this example, the GUI displays Overview -> Login as the graph path. Click **Overview** to go back to the top-level chart. The task name in the path indicates the currently selected path.

The graph pertaining to a task is displayed with a username or IP address.

- **User Names**—By default, displays all users who performed the specific task. Click a user to go to the inventory page filtered by task, user, and selected time frame.
  - **IP Addresses**—Displays all IP addresses where users performed the specific task. Click an IP address to go to the inventory page filtered by task, IP address, and selected time frame.
  - **User**—Displays all users using the system within the time frame. Ten users are displayed per chart. Click Others to go to the next page. Click the previous page link to go back.
  - **Workspace**—Displays all workspaces accessed in the time frame. Click a workspace slice to go to the inventory page filtered by workspaces.
  - **Application**—Displays all applications used. Click a pie slice to go to the inventory page filtered by application and selected time frame.
3. Select a time frame in days, weeks, or months to display audit log data in the pie chart for that time period. The default is Days. A time selection description is displayed below the time frame area.
- **Days**—Displays seven days prior to the selected date. Select single or multiple days. Select multiple days by dragging the cursor along the displayed timeframe.

- **Weeks**—Displays the past five weeks, from past to most current on the right. Select multiple days by dragging the cursor along the displayed timeframe.
- **Months**—Displays the past 12 months, from past to most current on the right. Select multiple days by dragging the cursor along the displayed timeframe.

The current day, week, or month is highlighted (or selected) by default.

4. Click a slice in the pie chart to view more detailed information. Tasks appear in tabular view by username, user IP address, task, timestamp, results, description, job ID, and level 2 description.

See [“Junos Space User Interface Overview” on page 8](#) in the *Junos Space User Interface Guide* for more information about manipulating the table data.

5. On the inventory page, double-click an audit log to view more detailed information. For a job-related log entry, click the link in the Job ID column to view a new table that shows the corresponding job information.

In the audit log detail view, if there are multiple affected objects for a log entry, the affected object detail always shows the first object detail. Click any object on the list to change the object detail. If no affected object exists for this log entry, the affected object list is hidden and no object detail is displayed.

6. Click Return to Audit Logs to go back to Audit Log View.

### Viewing the Top 10 Active Users In 24 Hours Statistics

To view the jobs performed by a user in the Top 10 Active Users in 24 Hours graph:

1. In the Top 10 Active Users in 24 Hours graph, double-click a user’s bubble for a particular hour. The View Audit Log page displays the jobs performed by that user.

Jobs appear by audit log ID, username, user IP address, domain, application, task, timestamp, results, description, and job ID in tabular view. See [“Junos Space User Interface Overview” on page 8](#) in the *Junos Space User Interface Guide* for more information about manipulating the table data.

#### Related Documentation

- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)
- [Junos Space Audit Logs Overview on page 689](#)
- [Archiving and Purging or Only Purging Audit Logs on page 697](#)
- [Exporting Audit Logs on page 703](#)



## Converting the Junos Space Audit Log File Timestamp from UTC to Local Time Using Microsoft Excel

You can unzip the compressed comma-separated values (CSV) audit log file (extension **.csv.gz**) and open the extracted CSV file as a spreadsheet in Microsoft Excel. In Microsoft Excel, you can convert the entries in the Timestamp column from UTC (GMT) to local time.

To convert UTC time to local time:

1. Retrieve the audit log file from where you archived it. If you archived the file locally, the file is located in **/var/lib/mysql/archive** on the active node.
2. Unzip the audit log file (extension **.csv.gz**).
3. Open the unzipped audit log file (extension **.csv**) in Microsoft Excel.
4. To the left of the UTC Time column, insert a new column.
5. Label the column header **Local Time**.
6. Click the first cell of the new column and insert the following formula **=XX/86400000 + 25569 - Y/24** in the cell, where **XX** represents the cell letter and row number where you want to insert the local time-conversion function and **Y** represents the difference in hours between your local time and the UTC time.

7. Press **Enter**.

The calculated local time appears in the cell.

8. Format the local time by right-clicking the cell and selecting **Format Cells**.

The Format Cells dialog box appears.

9. From the **Category** list, select **Date**.
10. From the **Type** list, select a date format that you want.
11. Click **OK**.

The local time and date are displayed in the specified format.

12. Copy or apply the cell function and formatting to the rest of the rows in the Local Time column. The rest of the local times appear as shown [Figure 10 on page 695](#).

**Figure 10: Formatting the Local Times Column in Microsoft Excel**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	ID	Version	Timestamp	Local Time	UTC Time	User IP	Application	Task	Result	Correlation Tag
2	1900817	0	1.26971E+12	3/27/10 12:58	40264.70696	10.150.113.211	Network Application Platform	Archive/Purge	Job Scheduled	81E07BEDEF597C8CASECCEB14347FA29
3	1900821	0	1.26971E+12	3/27/10 13:14	40264.71815	10.150.113.211	Network Application Platform	Logout	Success	\N
4	1966342	0	1.26971E+12	3/27/10 13:24	40264.72546	10.150.113.211	Network Application Platform	Login	Success	\N

13. Save the Microsoft Excel file.

### Related Documentation

- [Archiving and Purging or Only Purging Audit Logs on page 697](#)



## Archive / Purge

- [Archiving and Purging or Only Purging Audit Logs on page 697](#)

### Archiving and Purging or Only Purging Audit Logs

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The Archive/Purge Logs page enables you to purge audit logs without archiving them or to purge audit logs after archiving them. You can purge audit logs before a specified date and time or audit logs that are older than a specified number of days. Audit logs can be archived locally (on any node that is in the **UP** state) or to a remote server.



**NOTE:** If more than one Archive/Purge job is scheduled at the same time, then the job that is executed first goes through and the other jobs fail. Scheduled jobs can be rescheduled from the Job Management page.

This topic includes the following tasks:

- [Purging Audit Logs Without Archiving on page 697](#)
- [Purging Audit Logs After Archiving on page 700](#)

### Purging Audit Logs Without Archiving

To purge audit logs without archiving them:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform UI, select **Audit Logs > Audit Log > Archive/Purge Logs**.

You are taken to the Archive/Purge Logs page.

2. Using the **Purge Logs** field, specify a date and time before which audit logs should be purged or that audit logs that are older than a specified number of days should be purged:
  - To purge audit logs before a specified date and time:
    - a. Select **Before**, which is the default.
    - b. Enter a date in the text box (in DD/MM/YYYY format) or click the calendar icon and select a date; for example, 20/11/2014.

- c. Enter a time in the text box (in HH:MM AM/PM format) or click the down arrow icon and select a time; for example: 1:15 AM.



**NOTE:** You specify the time in the local time zone of the client computer but the audit logs are purged according to the time zone configured on the Junos Space Platform server.

- To purge audit logs older than a specified number of days:
    - a. Select **Older than**.
    - b. Specify the number of days (the default is 90 days) such that the audit logs older than the specified number of days will be purged
3. Clear the **Archive Logs Before Purge** check box, which is selected by default.



**CAUTION:** If you choose not to archive the audit logs before purging, the audit logs are deleted from the Junos Space Platform database and cannot be recovered.

4. (Optional) To schedule the purge operation for later, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify a start date and time for the purge.



**NOTE:** You specify the time in the local time zone of the client computer but the purge is scheduled according to the time zone configured on the Junos Space Platform server.

5. (Optional) To specify whether the purge should be done on a recurring basis, select the **Recurrence** check box.



**NOTE:** This option is enabled only if you choose to purge audit logs older than a specified number of days.

A number of fields allowing you to specify when the purge should recur are displayed. The fields are explained in [Table 89 on page 699](#).

Table 89: Fields for Specifying Recurring Purges

Field Name	Description
<b>Repeats</b>	Specify the periodicity of the recurrence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Minutes</b></li> <li>• <b>Hourly</b></li> <li>• <b>Daily</b></li> <li>• <b>Weekly</b></li> <li>• <b>Monthly</b></li> <li>• <b>Yearly</b></li> </ul>
<b>Repeat every</b>	Specify the period at which the purge should recur. For example, if you specified a periodicity in hours ( <b>Hourly</b> ), enter the number of hours after which the purge should recur.
<b>Repeat by</b>	Specify one or more days on which you want the purge to recur. <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This field is displayed only when you specify a weekly periodicity (<b>Weekly</b>).</li> <li>• The <i>day</i> on which the purge is scheduled is disabled. For example, if you scheduled a job on a Wednesday, then <b>Wed</b> is selected by default and disabled. You can select other days by enabling the corresponding check boxes.</li> </ul>
<b>Ends</b>	Specify one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select <b>Never</b> to continue (without an end date) the recurring purge operation at the specified recurrence interval.</li> <li>• Select <b>On</b> and specify a date and time on which to stop the recurring purge operation.</li> </ul>

6. Click **Submit**.

Junos Space Platform checks whether a job of this type already exists for that domain:

- If a job already exists, then a message is displayed indicating that conflicting jobs exist, and the existing conflicting jobs are displayed in a table.
  - a. Click **Yes** to create a new job.

The Audit Log Archive/Purge confirmation dialog box is displayed with the audit log archive filename and location and a warning indicating that the audit logs will be purged from the database.

- b. Click **No** to return to the previous page.

You are taken to the previous page.

- If no job exists, then the Audit Log Archive/Purge confirmation dialog box is displayed with the audit log archive filename and location and a warning indicating that the audit logs will be purged from the database.

7. In the Audit Log Archive/Purge dialog box, click **Continue** to archive and purge the logs.

The Job Information dialog box is displayed with the job ID. Click the *Job ID* to view the details; otherwise, click **OK** to close the dialog box.

## Purging Audit Logs After Archiving

To purge audit logs after archiving them:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform UI, select **Audit Logs > Audit Log > Archive/Purge Logs**.

You are taken to the Archive/Purge Logs page.

2. Using the **Purge Logs** field, specify a date and time before which audit logs should be archived and purged or that audit logs that are older than a specified number of days should be archived and purged:
  - To archive and purge audit logs before a specified date and time:
    - a. Select **Before**, which is the default.
    - b. Enter a date in the text box (in DD/MM/YYYY format) or click the calendar icon and select a date; for example, 20/11/2014.
    - c. Enter a time in the text box (in HH:MM AM/PM format) or click the down arrow icon and select a time; for example: 1:15 AM.



**NOTE:** You specify the time in the local time zone of the client computer but the audit logs are archived and purged according to the time zone configured on the Junos Space Platform server.



**NOTE:** In this case, the format of the audit log filename is `JunosSpaceAuditLog_purge-date-and-time_date-and-time-in-milliseconds.csv.gz`, where *purge-date-and-time* is the specified purge date in *yyyy-mm-dd* format) and time (in *hh-mm-ss* format), and *date-and-time-in-milliseconds* is the date and time in milliseconds at which the job was created.

- To archive and purge audit logs older than a specified number of days:
  - a. Select **Older than**.
  - b. Specify the number of days (the default is 90 days) such that the audit logs older than the specified number of days will be archived and purged



**NOTE:** In this case, the format of the audit log filename is `JunosSpaceAuditLog_purge-log-after-days_date-and-time_date-and-time-in-milliseconds.csv.gz`, where *purge-log-after-days* is the previously specified number of days, *date-and-time* is the date (in *yyyy-mm-dd* format) and time (in *hh-mm-ss* format) before which audit logs will be purged, and *date-and-time-in-milliseconds* is the date and time in milliseconds at which the job was created.

3. Select the **Archive Logs Before Purge** check box.
4. Specify whether you want to archive the files locally or on a remote server:
  - To archive the files locally (on the active node), from the **Archive Mode** list, select **local**.
  - To archive the files on a remote server:
    - a. From the **Archive Mode** list, select **remote**.
    - b. In the **User** field, enter a valid username to access the remote server.
    - c. In the **Password** field, enter a valid password to access the remote server.
    - d. In the **Confirm Password** field, reenter the password you entered in the preceding step.
    - e. In the **Machine IP** field, enter the IPv4 address of the remote server.
    - f. In the **Directory** field, enter the directory path on the remote server on which to store the archived log files, ensuring that the directory name ends with /; for example, `/home/spaceauditlogs/`.



**NOTE:** The directory must already exist on the remote server.

5. (Optional) To schedule the archive and purge operation for later, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify a start date and time for the archive and purge operation.



**NOTE:** You specify the time in the local time zone of the client computer but the archive and purge operation is scheduled according to the time zone configured on the Junos Space Platform server.

6. (Optional) To specify whether the archive and purge should be done on a recurring basis, select the **Recurrence** check box.



**NOTE:** This option is enabled only if you choose to archive and purge audit logs older than a specified number of days.

A number of fields allowing you to specify when the archive and purge should recur are displayed. The fields are explained in [Table 89 on page 699](#).

7. Click **Submit**.

Junos Space Platform checks whether a job of this type already exists for that domain:

- If a job already exists, then a message is displayed indicating that conflicting jobs exist, and the existing conflicting jobs are displayed in a table.
  - a. Click **Yes** to create a new job.

The Audit Log Archive/Purge confirmation dialog box is displayed with the audit log archive filename and location and a warning indicating that the audit logs will be purged from the database.

- b. Click **No** to return to the previous page.

You are taken to the previous page.

- If no job exists, then the Audit Log Archive/Purge confirmation dialog box is displayed with the audit log archive filename and location and a warning indicating that the audit logs will be purged from the database.
8. In the Audit Log Archive/Purge dialog box, click **Continue** to archive and purge the logs.

The Job Information dialog box is displayed with the job ID. Click the *Job ID* to view the details; otherwise, click **OK** to close the dialog box.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Junos Space Audit Logs Overview on page 689](#)
- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)
- [Exporting Audit Logs on page 703](#)



# Export

- [Exporting Audit Logs on page 703](#)

## Exporting Audit Logs

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You can export audit logs, as a comma-separated values (CSV) file, without purging the logs from the database.

To export audit logs:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform UI, select **Audit Logs > Audit Log**.

The Audit Log page appears.

2. Click the **Export Audit Logs** icon.

The Export Audit Logs page appears.

3. Choose one of the following export actions:

- To export all logs, select **Export all audit logs**.

The Date and Time selectors are disabled when you select this option.

- To export all logs that are currently displayed on the Audit Log page, which is the default option, select **Export audit logs currently displayed in View Audit Logs table**.



**NOTE:** On the Audit Log page, you can filter audit logs by using different criteria. The filtering criteria determines which audit log entries are displayed, and only those entries are exported.

- To export logs within a specific duration:
  - a. Select **Export audit logs filtered by date range**.
  - b. Specify the date and time from which you want to export the logs in the **Start date and time** field.
  - c. Specify the date and time up to which you want to export the logs in the **End date and time** field.

4. Click **Export**.

You are taken to the Audit Log page and the Exporting Audit Logs dialog box appears indicating the status of the export.

5. After the audit log is exported (status bar displays 100%), click **OK** to close the dialog box.

The audit log file is saved to the default downloads folder of the browser.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Junos Space Audit Logs Overview on page 689](#)
- [Viewing Audit Log Statistics on page 692](#)
- [Archiving and Purging or Only Purging Audit Logs on page 697](#)

## PART 12

# Administration

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- [Fabric on page 717](#)
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# Overview

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- [Maintenance Mode Overview on page 710](#)
- [Running Applications in Separate Server Instances on page 712](#)

## Junos Space Administrators Overview

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Juniper Networks® Junos® Space administrators serve different functional roles. A CLI administrator installs and configures Junos Space Appliances. A maintenance-mode administrator performs system-level tasks, such as troubleshooting and database restore operations. After Junos Space Appliances are installed and configured, users created from the Junos Space user interface perform the roles of accessing workspaces and managing applications, users, devices, services, customers, and so forth. Typically, an administrator performs most of the tasks from the Administration workspace. This entire workspace is available only if you are working in the global domain. You can identify the domain that you are currently in from the banner on the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface. In subdomains, only the tags task is available under the Administration workspace.

[Table 90 on page 707](#) describes Junos Space administrators and Junos Space user interface users and the tasks that they perform.

Table 90: Junos Space Administrators and Junos Space User Interface Users

Junos Space Administrator	Description	Tasks
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Table 90: Junos Space Administrators and Junos Space User Interface Users (*continued*)

CLI administrator	<p>An administrator responsible for setting up and managing the system settings for Junos Space Appliances from the serial console.</p> <p>The CLI administrator name is "admin."</p> <p>The CLI administrator password can be changed from the console system settings menu.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install and configure basic settings for Junos Space Appliances.</li> <li>• Change network and system settings for Junos Space appliances, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change the CLI administrator password.</li> <li>• Change network settings, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set DNS servers.</li> <li>• Change IP address of the Junos Space node.</li> <li>• Change static routes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Change time options.</li> <li>• Expand VM drive size (Junos Space Virtual Appliances only).</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> This option is available only if the Junos Space node is running on a virtual machine (VM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retrieve log files for troubleshooting.</li> <li>• Update the security settings, such as disable firewall or SSH</li> <li>• Debug</li> </ul> </li></ul>
Maintenance-mode administrator	<p>An administrator responsible for performing system-level maintenance on Junos Space Network Management Platform.</p> <p>The maintenance-mode administrator name is "maintenance."</p> <p>You can configure the maintenance-mode password is through the serial console when you first configure a Junos Space Appliance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore Junos Space Network Management Platform to its previous state by using a database backup file.</li> <li>• Shut down Junos Space nodes by entering maintenance mode.</li> <li>• Retrieve log files for troubleshooting.</li> <li>• Exit maintenance mode and explicitly start up the Junos Space Network Management Platform.</li> </ul>
Junos Space user interface users	<p>A Junos Space user that is assigned one or more predefined roles. Each role assigned to a user provides specific access and management privileges on the objects (applications, devices, users, jobs, services, customers, and so on) available from a workspace on the Junos Space user interface.</p>	<p>For complete information about predefined roles that can be assigned to a Junos Space user, see "<a href="#">Predefined Roles Overview</a>" on page 601.</p>

**Related Documentation**

- [Maintenance Mode Overview on page 710](#)
- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)
- [Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview on page 601](#)

## Junos Space IPv6 Support Overview

Starting from Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 14.1R2, you can discover and manage devices by using IPv6 addresses. Junos Space Platform supports the management of devices configured with only IPv4 addresses, only IPv6 addresses, or both. In addition, Junos Space Platform receives traps for IPv6 devices by using IPv6 addresses.

You can also configure IPv6 addresses for the following IP addresses:

- Virtual IP (VIP) address of the Junos Space fabric
- Node management and device management IP addresses of Junos Space nodes
- Default gateway IP address for Junos Space nodes
- VIP address of the Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring (FMPM) nodes
- Node management IP address of FMPM nodes
- Default gateway IP address for Junos Space and FMPM nodes



**NOTE:** Although you can configure an IPv6 VIP address, you cannot use the IPv6 VIP address to access the Junos Space Web GUI; the Junos Space Web GUI can be accessed only by using the IPv4 VIP address.

Devices managed by Junos Space Platform can initiate connections by using an IPv4 or IPv6 address. When Junos Space Platform initiates the connection to a device, the type of connection (IPv4 or IPv6) depends on the type of IP address specified during device discovery.



**NOTE:** For non-SRX Series devices, device-initiated connections to Junos Space Platform that use IPv6 addresses are supported only on Junos OS Release 15.1 or later; this is because IPv6 addresses are supported in the outbound-SSH configuration only from Junos OS Release 15.1 onward for non-SRX Series devices. For SRX Series devices, device-initiated connections to Junos Space Platform that use IPv6 addresses are supported from Junos OS Release 12.1x47D15 onward.

You can also modify the target IP address of a device (from IPv4 to IPv6, IPv4 to IPv4, IPv6 to IPv4, and IPv6 to IPv6), which Junos Space Platform uses to connect to a device. For more information, see [“Modifying the Target IP Address of a Device” on page 28](#).



**NOTE:** The following limitations are applicable when you use IPv6 addresses:

- IPv6 support for devices depends on the version of Junos OS running on the device; earlier versions of Junos OS might not support IPv6 configuration.
- All nodes in the Junos Space fabric must have the same type of IP address (or addresses) configured. For example, if a Junos Space node or an FMPM node in a fabric is configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, then all other Junos Space and FMPM nodes in the fabric must be configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Modifying the Target IP Address of a Device on page 28](#)
- [Modifying the Network Settings of a Node in the Junos Space Fabric on page 736](#)
- [Device Management Overview on page 21](#)

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## Maintenance Mode Overview

In Junos Space Network Management Platform, *maintenance mode* is a special mode that the administrator uses to perform database restore or debugging tasks while all nodes in the fabric are shut down and the Junos Space Network Management Platform Web proxy is running.

The Junos Space system goes into maintenance mode in the following cases:

- Junos Space Network Management Platform goes down.

The system goes into maintenance mode when Junos Space Network Management Platform is down on all nodes in the fabric. Users attempting to log in when the system is in maintenance mode are redirected to the maintenance mode login page. Users who logged in to Junos Space Network Management Platform before the shutdown and attempt to perform an action on the user interface are also redirected to the maintenance mode login page.

- An authorized Junos Space administrator initiates a restore operation from the Database Backup and Restore workspace to restore a database.

When a user initiates a restore operation, Junos Space Network Management Platform prompts the user to type a username and password to enter maintenance mode. After the user is authenticated, Junos Space Network Management Platform initiates the restore operation and the system remains in maintenance mode until the database is restored and the user exits maintenance mode.

- An authorized Junos Space administrator upgrades the Junos Space Network Management Platform software.

When a user initiates a software upgrade, Junos Space Network Management Platform prompts the user to type a username and password to enter maintenance mode. After the user is authenticated, Junos Space Network Management Platform initiates the



software upgrade and the system remains in maintenance mode until the upgrade is finished and the user exits maintenance mode.

When a user is authenticated to access Junos Space Network Management Platform in maintenance mode, the Maintenance Mode Options page displays the tasks that a user can perform in maintenance mode.

When a user exits maintenance mode, Junos Space Network Management Platform is restarted. After several minutes, the system returns to normal operational mode, and Junos Space users can log in to the user interface.



**NOTE:** During startup, the startup page first displays a message indicating that Junos Space Platform is starting up and then displays a progress bar indicating the percentage of startup completed, the estimated time left for the Junos Space Platform to start, and a list of tasks to complete (with an indication of the current task being carried out). When a task is successfully completed, a message is displayed; if a task fails, an error message is displayed indicating why the task failed.

## Maintenance Mode Access and System Locking

An authorized Junos Space administrator puts the system into maintenance mode by initiating a Restore operation.

Only one maintenance-mode administrator can access maintenance mode at a time. When an administrator logs in to maintenance mode, Junos Space Network Management Platform locks the page. When a second administrator attempts to log in to maintenance mode while the first administrator is logged in, Junos Space Network Management Platform displays a message indicating that another administrator is currently logged in to the system and that maintenance mode is locked. The maintenance mode lock is released when the first administrator logs out or the lock times out. If the logged-in administrator is inactive, the maintenance mode lock is released after five minutes during which another administrator can log in.

## Maintenance-Mode User Administration

The username for the maintenance-mode administrator is 'maintenance'.

You can set the password for the maintenance-mode administrator through the Junos Space system console during the initial installation and configuration of a Junos Space Appliance or Junos Space Virtual Appliance.

A Junos Space administrator connects to a Junos Space Appliance that is already in maintenance mode by using the URL `https://ip-address/maintenance`, where *ip-address* is the Web-access IP address of the Junos Space Appliance.

### Related Documentation

- [Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface on page 792](#)
- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database on page 786](#)

- [Backing Up and Restoring the Database Overview on page 784](#)

## Running Applications in Separate Server Instances

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Junos Space enables you to deploy an application to a separate instance within an application server so that you can allocate resources to each application. You can individually shut down an instance without affecting other instances that are running other applications.

Junos Space Release 13.3R1 and later versions run on JBoss EAP 6, which supports the concept of a managed domain. A domain comprises one or more server groups and each server group comprises one or more server instances. A domain is controlled by a domain controller, which ensures that each server is configured according to the management policy of the domain. With this feature, you can deploy each application to a separate server instance, if needed. You can also shut down individual instances without affecting other instances that are running other applications.

Before you install Junos Space Network Management Platform, it is necessary that you set up the infrastructure of server groups and add servers to the server groups so that you can install an application such as Security Designer on a specific server instance. After the setup is ready, add the application from the Junos Space user interface (see [“Adding a Junos Space Application” on page 822](#)).



**NOTE:** Service Now and Service Insight should be run in the same server group of a JBoss EAP domain as the Junos Space Network Management Platform. Operating Service Now, Service Insight, and Junos Space Network Management Platform in different server groups is not supported.

Instructions to set up, start, stop, or remove a server instance are in the following topics:

- [Adding a Server Group on page 712](#)
- [Adding a Server to a Server Group on page 713](#)
- [Starting Servers in a Server Group on page 714](#)
- [Stopping Servers in a Server Group on page 714](#)
- [Removing a Server Group on page 715](#)
- [Moving an Application to a Different Server Group on page 715](#)

## Adding a Server Group

A server group comprises one or more server instances that are managed and configured as one. All servers (server instances) of the same server group perform the same tasks because they share the same profile configuration and deployed content.

To add a server group:

1. Launch the management CLI in Linux by typing the following text at the command prompt:

EAP\_HOME/bin/jboss-cli.sh

2. Type the following text:

```
$sh jboss-cli.sh --connect --controller=<DOMAIN_CONTROLLER_HOST>
"/server-group=<SERVER_GROUP_NAME>:add(profile=full-ha,socket-binding-group=full-ha-sockets)"
```

In this text:

- *DOMAIN\_CONTROLLER\_HOST* is the hostname of the server that runs Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- *SERVER\_GROUP\_NAME* is the name of the server group that you want to add.



**NOTE:** Refer to the JBoss version 6 documentation set for more information about configuring the `profile` and `socket-binding-group` parameters.

The configuration in this topic provides you with full clustering capabilities because you have used the `profile=full-ha` parameter at the command prompt.

For the newly added server group to appear in the Junos Space GUI:

1. From the shell console, enter `/var/cache/jboss/jmp/payloads/`.
2. Navigate to the directory in which you have installed the application. For example, `/var/cache/jboss/jmp/payloads/ICEAAA.xxxx/`.
3. Open the `swIndex.txt` file and add the following text:  
`IsOnlyDeployedWithPlatform=false`.

## Adding a Server to a Server Group

You should add a new server to a server group so that you can run an application separately on this server. However, when you install Junos Space Network Management Platform, by default a **platform** server group is created and all the applications are added to this server group automatically.

To add a server to a server group:

1. Launch the management CLI in Linux by typing the following text at the command prompt:

```
EAP_HOME/bin/jboss-cli.sh
```

2. Type the following text:

```
$sh jboss-cli.sh --connect --controller=<DOMAIN_CONTROLLER_HOST>
"/host=<HOSTNAME>//server-config=<SERVER_NAME>:add(auto-start=true,
group=<SERVER_GROUP_NAME>, socket-binding-port-offset=100)"
```

In this text:

- *DOMAIN\_CONTROLLER\_HOST* is the hostname of the server that run the Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- *HOSTNAME* is defined in *host.xml* in the */usr/local/jboss/domain/configuration* directory.
- *SERVER\_NAME* is the name of the server that you want to add.
- *SERVER\_GROUP\_NAME* is the name of the server group to which you want to add the new server.



**NOTE:** Refer to the JBoss version 6 documentation set for more information about configuring the auto-start and socket-binding-port-offset parameters.



**NOTE:** After you have successfully added a server to a server group (for example, consider you have added a server group called as *firstServerGrp*), log in to the domain controller and perform the following action:  
*/server-group= firstServerGrp/jvm= firstServerGrp:add(max-heap-size=1024m,max-permgen-size=256m,heap-size=64m)*

## Starting Servers in a Server Group

You need to start a server in a server group before you deploy an application to this server instance.

To start a server in a server group:

1. Launch the management CLI in Linux by typing the following text in a command line:  
**EAP\_HOME/bin/jboss-cli.sh**

2. Type the following text:

```
$sh jboss-cli.sh --connect --controller=<DOMAIN_CONTROLLER_HOST>  
"/server-group=application/:start-servers".
```

In this text, *DOMAIN\_CONTROLLER\_HOST* is the hostname of the server that runs Junos Space Network Management Platform.

This command starts all servers in a server group.

To start a specific server, use the following command:

```
$sh jboss-cli.sh --connect --controller=<DOMAIN_CONTROLLER_HOST>  
"/host=<HOSTNAME>server-config=<SERVER_NAME>/start(server=<SERVER_NAME>,blocking=false)"
```

## Stopping Servers in a Server Group

You may want to stop the servers within a server group when you no longer need them—for example, in situations where no applications are running on these servers.

To stop a server in a server group:

1. Launch the management CLI in Linux by typing the following text in a command line:  
**EAP\_HOME/bin/jboss-cli.sh**

2. Type the following text:

```
$sh jboss-cli.sh --connect --controller=<DOMAIN_CONTROLLER_HOST>
"/server-group=application/:stop-servers"
```

In this text, *DOMAIN\_CONTROLLER\_HOST* is the hostname of the server that runs Junos Space Network Management Platform.

This command stops all the servers in a server group.

To stop a specific server, use the following command:

```
$sh jboss-cli.sh --connect --controller=<DOMAIN_CONTROLLER_HOST>
"/host=<HOSTNAME>server-config=<SERVER_NAME>/:stop(server=<SERVER_NAME>,blocking=false)"
```

## Removing a Server Group

You may want to remove a server group when you no longer need it—for example, in situations where no applications are running on these server groups.

To remove a server group:

1. Launch the management CLI in Linux by typing the following text in a command line:  
**EAP\_HOME/bin/jboss-cli.sh**

2. Type the following text:

```
$sh jboss-cli.sh --connect --controller=<DOMAIN_CONTROLLER_HOST>
"/server-group=<SERVER_GROUP_NAME>:remove"
```

In this text:

- *DOMAIN\_CONTROLLER\_HOST* is the hostname of the server that runs Junos Space Network Management Platform.
- *SERVER\_GROUP\_NAME* is the name of the server group that you want to remove.

## Moving an Application to a Different Server Group

You can move an application from the current server group to a different server group, if needed, by using the `moveApplication.pl` script under the `/var/www/cgi-bin` directory.



**NOTE:** Before moving an application to another server group (for example, to `secondServerGrp`), log in to the domain controller and perform the following action:

```
/server-group= secondServerGrp /jvm=
secondServerGrp:add(max-heap-size=1024m,max-permgen-size=256m,heap-size=64m)
```

To move an application from the current server group to another server group:

1. From the shell console, enter `/var/www/cgi-bin`.

2. Type the following text:

```
$perl moveApplication.pl -s <SOURCE_SERVER_GROUP> -d  
<DESTINATION_SERVER_GROUP> -a <APPLICATION_NAME>
```

- SOURCE\_SERVER\_GROUP is the name of the server group from which you want to remove the application.
- DESTINATION\_SERVER\_GROUP is the server group that want to move the application to.
- APPLICATION\_NAME is the name of the application that want to move from the current server group to another server group.

For example, to move the ICEAAA application from firstServerGrp to secondServerGrp, type the following text:

```
moveApplication.pl -s firstServerGrp -d secondServerGrp -a ICEAAA
```

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Adding a Junos Space Application on page 822](#)
- [Uninstalling a Junos Space Application on page 834](#)

## CHAPTER 67

# Fabric

- [Fabric Management on page 717](#)

## Fabric Management

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- [Fabric Management Overview on page 717](#)
- [Adding a Node to an Existing Junos Space Fabric on page 724](#)
- [Viewing Nodes in the Fabric on page 727](#)
- [Creating a Unicast Junos Space Cluster on page 733](#)
- [Modifying the Network Settings of a Node in the Junos Space Fabric on page 736](#)
- [Shutting Down or Rebooting the Junos Space Appliance Node from Junos Space on page 742](#)
- [Deleting a Node from the Junos Space Fabric on page 744](#)
- [Replacing a Failed Junos Space Node on page 746](#)
- [Overall System Condition and Fabric Load History Overview on page 746](#)
- [Monitoring Nodes in the Fabric on page 749](#)
- [Creating a System Snapshot on page 777](#)
- [Deleting a System Snapshot on page 780](#)
- [Restoring the System to a Snapshot on page 780](#)
- [Load-Balancing Devices Across Junos Space Nodes on page 781](#)

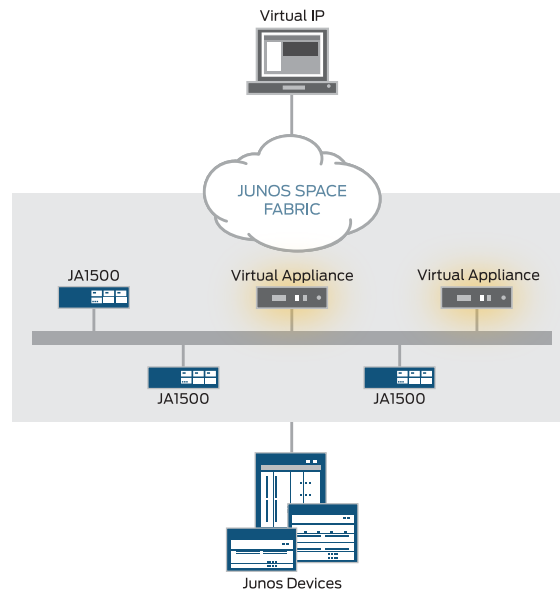
## Fabric Management Overview

You can deploy a Junos Space Appliance or a Junos Space Virtual Appliance to create a fabric that provides the scalability and availability that your managed network requires as you add more devices, services, and users.

A Junos Space fabric comprises one or more IP-connected nodes. A *node* is a logical object that represents a single Junos Space Appliance (JA1500 or JA2500) or Junos Space Virtual Appliance, its operating system, and the Junos Space Network Management Platform software that runs on the operating system. Each Junos Space Appliance or Junos Space Virtual Appliance that you install and configure is represented as a single node in the fabric. You can add nodes without disrupting the services that are running on the fabric. When you add nodes to the fabric, you can manage and monitor the nodes

from the Administration workspace of the Junos Space Network Management Platform GUI. To add, manage, and monitor nodes in the fabric, a fabric administrator (that is, a user with the System Administrator privileges) connects to the virtual IP address configured for the fabric, as shown in [Figure 11 on page 718](#).

**Figure 11: Fabric Nodes**



**NOTE:** All Junos Space nodes that are part of a fabric must have the same version of Junos Space Network Management Platform installed on every node.

### Single-Node Functionality

When the fabric comprises a single Junos Space node, all devices in the managed network connect to that Junos Space node. When you install and configure the Junos Space node, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically creates a fabric with one node. By default, a fabric that consists of a single node provides complete Junos Space Network Management Platform management functionality, with the following *node functions* enabled for the node:

- Load Balancer—For processing HTTP requests from remote browsers and North Bound Interface (NBI) clients
- Database—For processing database requests (for create, read, update, and delete operations)
- Application Logic—For processing back-end business logic (Junos Space Network Management Platform service requests) and Device Mediation Layer (DML) workload (that is, any interaction between Junos Space and any device, such as device connectivity, device events, and logging events)





**NOTE:** A fabric that comprises a single node provides no workload balancing and no backup if the Junos Space node goes down.

### Multinode Functionality

As your network expands with new devices, services, and users, you can add Junos Space nodes to handle the increased workload. When you install and configure the first Junos Space node, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically creates a fabric with one node. For each additional Junos Space node that you configure, you must add the node to the fabric using the Junos Space Network Management Platform Web GUI. Each node that you add to the fabric increases the resource pool for the node functions to meet the scalability and high availability requirements of your network. By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically enables node functionality across the nodes in the fabric to distribute workload. The nodes in the fabric work together to provide a virtualized resource pool for each of the node functions: load balancer, database, and application logic.

The Junos Space Network Management Platform node functions distribute the workload across operating nodes according to the following load-distribution rules:

- **Load Balancer**—When a node that functions as the active load-balancer server is down, all HTTP requests are automatically routed to the standby load-balancer server that is running on a separate node.
- **Database**—When a node that functions as the active database server is down, all database requests (for create, read, update, and delete operations) are routed to the node that functions as the standby database server.
- **Application Logic (DML and business logic)**—Device connections and user requests are distributed among the nodes, and device-related operations are routed to the node to which the device is connected.

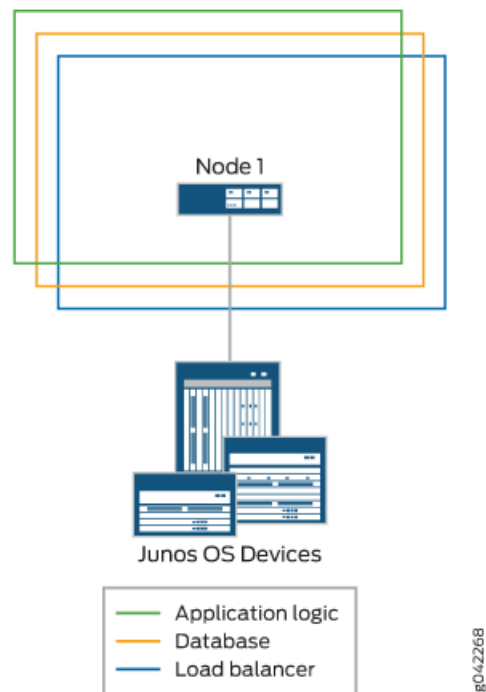
Junos Space Network Management Platform uses the following algorithm to ensure that the number of devices connected to a node does not exceed the threshold limit for each node:

$$\text{Threshold Limit} = [(\text{Number of Devices in Database}) / (\text{Number of Nodes Running})] + 2$$

The following workflow describes how the node functions are enabled across the fabric as nodes are added:

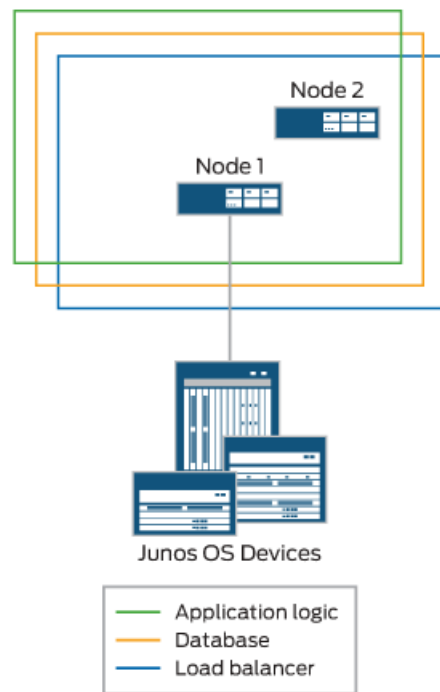
- **Adding the first node**—The load balancer, database, and application logic functions are enabled on the node. Each node function provides both scalability and high availability. [Figure 12 on page 720](#) shows all functions enabled on a fabric comprising one node.

Figure 12: Fabric with One Node



- Adding the second node—When a second node is added to the fabric, the first node functions as the active load-balancer server and active database server, and the second node functions as the standby load-balancer server and standby database server. The load-balancer and application logic node functions provide scalability and high availability. The database node function on the second node provides high availability only. [Figure 13 on page 721](#) shows the functions enabled on a fabric comprising two nodes.

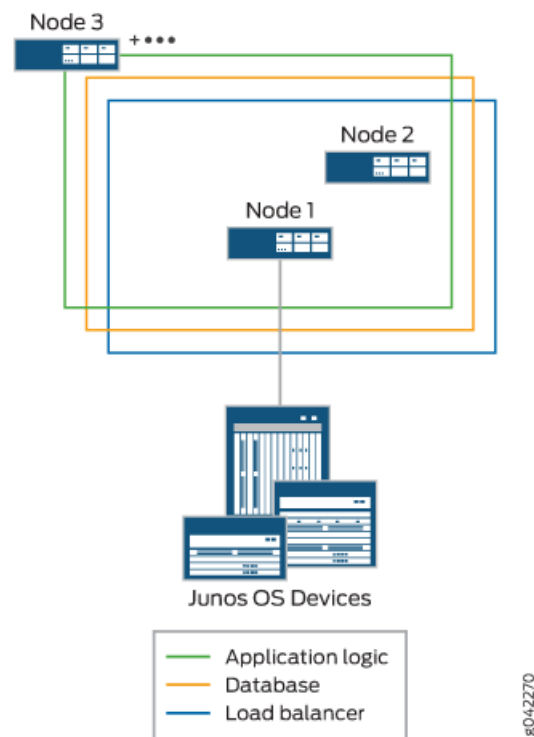
Figure 13: Fabric with Two Nodes



- Adding the third node—Only the application logic functionality is enabled on the third node to provide equal distribution of device connections and user requests across all nodes, and route device-related operations to the node to which the device is connected. The application logic functionality provides both scalability and high availability. However, high availability for application logic is not available if both the nodes added previously are down. For high availability of application logic, at least one of the two previously added nodes should be up.

The following illustration shows the functions enabled on a fabric comprising three nodes.

Figure 14: Fabric with Three Nodes



**NOTE:** For the third node and each subsequent node added to the fabric, only the application logic functionality is enabled.

### FMPM Node Functionality

Junos Space nodes have network monitoring (fault monitoring and performance monitoring) capabilities enabled by default. For improved performance, you can configure a dedicated Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring (FMPM) node that is used exclusively for network monitoring.

When you add the FMPM node to the fabric, the network monitoring functionality is disabled on the Junos Space nodes and is enabled on the FMPM node. All the devices and nodes now send their traps to the newly added FMPM node. This feature provides you with a high performance network monitoring solution for networks with more than 15,000 small devices or a few devices with thousands of interfaces.

You can have a cluster of FMPM nodes hosting only the network monitoring functionality. An FMPM cluster can consist of a maximum of two FMPM nodes. The network monitoring service present in an FMPM cluster is considered as a part of the Junos Space Network Management Platform and can be used by one or more applications. Having more than one FMPM node in a cluster provides high availability (HA).

**NOTE:**

- When you configure a Junos Space Appliance or a Junos Space Virtual Appliance, you can choose whether to configure the appliance as a Junos Space node or as an FMPM node. If you want to change an existing Junos Space node to an FMPM node or vice-versa, you must re-image the appliance and reconfigure it as an FMPM node or a Junos Space node. For more information, refer to the Junos Space Appliance and Junos Space Virtual Appliance documentation at [http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en\\_US/release-independent/junos-space/index.html](http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/release-independent/junos-space/index.html).
- Before you add an FMPM node to the fabric, ensure that the fabric contains at least one Junos Space node.

After configuring an FMPM node, you must add an FMPM node to the Junos Space fabric for Junos Space Network Management Platform and other Junos Space applications to use the services provided by this node. The FMPM nodes that are added to the fabric are deployed into a Junos Space cluster in a fashion similar to a Junos Space node.

**NOTE:**

- You can add up to a maximum of two FMPM nodes to an FMPM cluster.
- The network monitoring service runs on the primary FMPM node. The network monitoring database (PostgreSQL database) is replicated from the primary FMPM node to the secondary FMPM node.

Each node that you add to the fabric increases the resource pool for the node functions to meet the scalability and availability requirements of your network. When the primary FMPM node is down or being rebooted, the secondary (backup) node automatically assumes charge.

**NOTE:** The functions of the FMPM node:

- When the first FMPM node is up, the network monitoring functionality is enabled on this node and the PostgreSQL database runs on this node.
- When you add a second FMPM node to the fabric, the first node functions as the primary node, and the second node functions as the standby. The second node assumes charge when the primary node (first node) is down.

After an FMPM node is added to the fabric, you can perform most of the actions that are permitted on a Junos Space node, such as:

- Monitor the FMPM node
- Configure the IP address of the FMPM node (from **Network Management Platform > Fabric > Space Node Settings**)

- [Delete the FMPM node](#)

### Node Function Availability

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In a fabric comprising two or more nodes, Junos Space Platform provides failover when a node functioning as the active server (load-balancer server or database server) goes down. By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform marks a particular node down and routes failover requests to the node that Junos Space Network Management Platform designates as the standby server. Junos Space Network Management Platform uses a heartbeat mechanism to check whether the nodes in the fabric are running. When a node functioning as the active server fails (that is, the Junos Space Appliance physically crashes or stops sending heartbeats), the node functioning as the standby server takes over all resources that were managed by the node functioning as the active server.

#### Related Documentation

- [Viewing Nodes in the Fabric on page 727](#)
- [Adding a Node to an Existing Junos Space Fabric on page 724](#)
- [Monitoring Nodes in the Fabric on page 749](#)
- [Creating a Unicast Junos Space Cluster on page 733](#)

## Adding a Node to an Existing Junos Space Fabric

By default, the Junos Space fabric contains a single node that provides complete Junos Space Network Management Platform management functionality. When you configure a Junos Space Appliance (JA1500 or JA2500) or a Junos Space Virtual Appliance as a Junos Space node using the Junos Space CLI, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically adds the first node to the fabric. For each additional node that you install and configure, you must add the node in Junos Space Network Management Platform to represent the node in the fabric. You can add a maximum of six Junos Space nodes and two Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring (FMPM) nodes to the fabric.

Before you begin, the following prerequisites must be in place:

- Multicast needs to be enabled on the switches to which Junos Space nodes are connected
- IGMP-Snooping needs to be disabled on the switches to which Junos Space nodes are connected. By default, IGMP-Snooping is enabled on most of the switches.
- All Junos Space nodes must be interconnected using a high-speed (1Gbps or 100Mbps) network with a maximum latency not to exceed 300 milliseconds.

To add a node to the Junos Space fabric:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Fabric** and then click the **Add Fabric Node** icon.

The Add Node to Fabric dialog box appears.



**NOTE:**

Before you add a node to the Junos Space fabric, verify the following:

- The version of Junos Space Network Management Platform installed on the node is the same as the version installed on other nodes in the existing fabric.
- Ensure that no jobs are pending.
- In addition, if a Junos Space node (whether it is a Junos Space Platform node or an FMPM node) that is part of an existing fabric is deleted, then you need to re-image the node before the node can be readded to the fabric. Junos Space displays the following message when you try to add such nodes to an existing fabric:  
The node you are trying to add was part of another fabric, please re-image the node before adding to this fabric.
- Ensure that you are not adding a non-FMPM node as an FMPM node. Junos Space Platform displays the following message when you try to add such a node to the fabric:  
Node agent is not running on {0}. Please make sure the node being added is not a specialized node.

2. In the **Name** text box, enter a name for the node.

The name of the fabric node cannot exceed 32 characters and cannot contain spaces.

3. In the **IP address** field, enter the IP address of the node.



**NOTE:** This is the IP address for the eth0 interface that you specified during the basic configuration of the appliance.

4. To add the node as an FMPM node, select the **Add as a specialized node** check box.

Enter the login credentials (SSH username and password) of the FMPM node. The credentials should be the same as that you specified when you configured the node initially from the Junos Space CLI.

If the credentials do not match, the add node operation (job) fails and Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following error message on the Job Management workspace:

**Please check network credentials**

For an FMPM node, the add node operation might fail when:

- You provide the VIP address in the **IP address** field instead of the IP address for the eth0 interface
  - You enter the wrong credentials
  - The IP address of the FMPM node is not reachable
  - You add a non-FMPM node as a specialized node
  - You provide a duplicate IP address (that is, you provide an IP address of a Junos Space node or a previously added FMPM node)
5. (Optional) Schedule when you want to add the fabric node:
- Clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default) to initiate the add operation when you complete step 6 of this procedure.
  - Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box to specify a later start date and time for the add operation.



**NOTE:** The selected time in the scheduler corresponds to the Junos Space server time but is mapped to the local time zone of the client computer.

6. Click **Add** to add the node to the fabric.

The node is added to the fabric and appears on the Junos Space user interface and database. When you add a node, the node functions are automatically assigned by Junos Space Network Management Platform.

By default, the first and second Junos Space nodes added to a fabric perform all the following functions:

- Database—For processing database requests (create, read, update, and delete operations)
- Load Balancer—For processing HTTP requests from remote browsers and NBI clients
- Application Logic—For processing back-end business logic (Junos Space Network Management Platform service requests), and DML workload (device connectivity, device events, and logging)

By default, the third Junos Space node, and all subsequent Junos Space nodes, added to a fabric perform only the Application Logic function. You can add a maximum of six Junos Space nodes to a fabric.

If you added an FMPM node, the first FMPM node performs the fault and performance monitoring of all the devices and nodes. You can add a maximum of two FMPM nodes. An FMPM team can monitor the nodes that have been added to the Junos Space fabric and also the devices that have been discovered from Junos Space Network Management Platform.

When the first FMPM node is added, Junos Space backs up the network monitoring data from the VIP node and restores it on the FMPM node. The network monitoring



functionality is disabled on the Junos Space node and is enabled on the FMPM node. When a second FMPM node is added, the first FMPM node acts as the active PostgreSQL database server and the second node acts as the secondary database server. Only the PostgreSQL database content is continuously replicated from the active server to the standby server. The configuration files that are stored outside of the PostgreSQL database are backed up everyday only at midnight. If you reboot the first node or if the first node is down, the second node automatically takes over the network monitoring functions.

**Related Documentation**

- [Fabric Management Overview on page 717](#)
- [Viewing Nodes in the Fabric on page 727](#)
- [Overall System Condition and Fabric Load History Overview on page 746](#)

## Viewing Nodes in the Fabric

The Fabric Monitoring inventory page allows the administrator to monitor each node in the Junos Space fabric. You can also monitor the status of the database, load balancer, and application logic functions running on each node, identify nodes that are overloaded or down, and view when the node was rebooted. The Fabric inventory page refreshes every 10 seconds, by default.

- [Changing Views on page 727](#)
- [Viewing Fabric Node Details on page 727](#)

### Changing Views

You can display fabric monitoring in tabular view. The fabric nodes appear in a table sorted by node name. Each fabric is a row in the Fabric Monitoring table.

To change views:

1. Select **Administration > Fabric**. The **Fabric** page appears.
2. Click a view indicator at the left of the title bar of the Fabric page.

### Viewing Fabric Node Details

To view detailed runtime and status information for a node:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Fabric**.

The Fabric page that appears displays all the nodes in the Junos Space Platform fabric.

2. Right-click a node and select **View Fabric Node Details**.

The **View Node Detail** pop-up window that appears displays three tabs: Node Detail, Reboot Detail, and Process Detail.

You can also double-click a node if you are viewing this page in tabular view.

3. To view the node details, click the **Node Detail** tab.

[Table 91 on page 728](#) describes the details of the node.

**Table 91: Information on the Node Detail Tab**

Information	Description
<b>Node name</b>	Logical name assigned to the node  <b>NOTE:</b> For the first node, Junos Space uses the node name that the user specifies during the initial configuration of the Junos Space Appliance (physical or virtual). For each subsequent node, the user must specify a node name when adding the node to the fabric.
<b>Management IP (IPv4)</b>	IPv4 address for the node
<b>Management IP (IPv6)</b>	IPv6 address for the node
<b>Device Connection IP (IPv4)</b>	IPv4 address for connecting to the device
<b>Device Connection IP (IPv6)</b>	IPv6 address for connecting to the device
<b>Status</b>	Connection status for the node <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UP—Node is connected to the fabric</li> <li>DOWN—Node is disconnected from the fabric</li> </ul>
<b>% CPU</b>	Percentage of CPU resource utilized by the node; from 0 to 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unknown—Percentage of CPU utilized is unknown, for example, because the node is not connected</li> </ul>
<b>% Memory</b>	Percentage of memory resource utilized by the node; from 0 to 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unknown—Percentage of memory utilized is unknown, for example, because the node is not connected</li> </ul>
<b>% SWAP</b>	Percentage of swap memory used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unknown—Percentage of SWAP memory utilized is unknown, for example, because the node is not connected</li> </ul>
<b>% DISK</b>	Percentage of the <b>/var</b> directory utilized by the node; from 0 to 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unknown—Percentage of the <b>/var</b> directory utilized by the node is unknown, for example, because the node is not connected</li> </ul>

Table 91: Information on the Node Detail Tab (*continued*)

Information	Description
<b>App Logic</b>	<p>Application logic function status for the node</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UP</b>—Application logic function is running on the node</li> <li>• <b>DOWN</b>—Application logic function enabled on the node but is not running</li> <li>• <b>Unknown</b>—Status for the application logic function is unknown; for example, because the node is not connected</li> <li>• <b>N/A</b>—Application logic function is not configured to run on the node</li> <li>• <b>(Master)</b>—Configured primary Junos Space node in the fabric</li> <li>• <b>FMPM (Master)</b>—The configured primary Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring (FMPM) node in the fabric</li> <li>• <b>FMPM</b>—The configured secondary FMPM node in the fabric</li> <li>• <b>Deploying</b>—Junos Space Platform and its applications are initializing after a recent JBoss restart</li> <li>• <b>Parsing Schema</b>—Device schema files are being parsed after a recent JBoss restart</li> </ul>
<b>Database</b>	<p>Database function status for the node</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UP</b>—Database function is running on the node</li> <li>• <b>DOWN</b>—Database function is enabled on the node but is not running</li> <li>• <b>Standby</b>—Database function is on standby and could potentially transition to the UP state on failover</li> <li>• <b>Unknown</b>—Status for the database function is unknown, for example, because the node is not connected</li> <li>• <b>N/A</b>—Database function is not configured to run on the node</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default, the database function is enabled on no more than two nodes in the fabric.</p>
<b>Load balancer</b>	<p>Load balancer function for the node</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UP</b>—Load balancer function is running on the node</li> <li>• <b>DOWN</b>—Load balancer function is enabled on the node is not running</li> <li>• <b>Standby</b>—Load balancer function is on standby and could potentially transition to the UP state on failover</li> <li>• <b>Unknown</b>—Status for the Load balancer function is unknown, for example, because the node might not be connected</li> <li>• <b>N/A</b>—Load balancer function is not running because it is not configured to run on the node</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default, the Load balancer function is enabled on no more than two nodes in the fabric.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>(VIP)</b>—Configured virtual IP node in the fabric</li> </ul>
<b>Hardware model</b>	<p>Model of the Junos Space Appliance</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The hardware model, which is applicable only to the hardware appliance, appears when you double-click a table row for a detailed view of the node.</p>

Table 91: Information on the Node Detail Tab (*continued*)

Information	Description
<b>Software version</b>	Junos Space Network Management Platform release version  <b>NOTE:</b> Software version appears when you double-click a table row for a detailed view of the node.
<b>Serial number</b>	The serial number for the Junos Space Appliance  <b>NOTE:</b> Serial number appears when you double-click a table row for a detailed view of the node.
<b>Cluster Member IPs</b>	IP addresses of the nodes in the fabric
<b>Is Master Node</b>	Indicates whether the node is a master node: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>TRUE</b>—The node is a master node</li> <li><b>FALSE</b>—The node is not a master node</li> </ul>
<b>Is VIP Node</b>	Indicates whether the node is a virtual IP (VIP) node. The first (active) node and second (standby) node are VIP nodes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>TRUE</b>—The node is a VIP node.</li> <li><b>FALSE</b>—The node is not a VIP node.</li> </ul>
<b>Virtual Machine(s)</b>	Lists the virtual machine IPs hosted by the node.
<b>Host IP</b>	IP address of the hosted virtual machine. This field is not applicable to Junos Space nodes and Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring (FMPM) nodes.

4. To view the details of the last reboot performed, select the **Reboot Detail** tab.

[Table 92 on page 730](#) lists the information related to the last reboot performed on this node.

Table 92: Information on the Reboot Detail Tab

Information	Description
<b>Last Boot Time</b>	Time at which the node was rebooted
<b>Last Boot Reason</b>	Reason why the node was rebooted
<b>Last Rebooted By</b>	Username of the user who rebooted the node



**NOTE:** If the node was rebooted from the CLI, or as a result of an upgrade or a fresh installation, the Last Rebooted By column displays **#system**.

Table 93 on page 731 lists the default messages displayed to the user for different types of reboot actions.

**Table 93: Default Messages for Different Reboot Actions**

Reboot Action	Default Message
Rebooting after changing the network settings of the node from the Junos Space user interface	Reboot after Space Network Settings change
Upgrading Junos Space Platform	Space reboot after Software Upgrade
Rebooting from the CLI	Reboot from Shell/Other
Starting up Junos Space Platform for the first time	Junos Space startup after Installation/Software Upgrade

- To view the details of the processes on this node, select the **Process Detail** tab.

Table 94 on page 731 lists the columns that specify the details of the following processes: JBoss, Apache Web Proxy, MySQL, OpenNMS, and PostgreSQL.

**Table 94: Columns on the Process Detail Tab**

Column Name	Description
Process	Name of the process
Status	Status of the process: UP, DOWN, STANDBY, or N/A
%CPU	Percentage of CPU resources used by the process on the node
%MEMORY	Percentage of memory used by the process on the node
Start Time	Time at which the process is initiated



**NOTE:** The status of the process and the percentage of CPU resources used by the process is queried once every 30 seconds.

Table 95 on page 731 lists the different statuses of the following processes: JBoss, Apache Web Proxy, MySQL, OpenNMS, and PostgreSQL.

**Table 95: Process Status**

Process Status	Description
UP	The process is up and active.
DOWN	The process is down and inactive.
STANDBY	The process is in standby mode and could potentially transition to the UP state on failover.

Table 95: Process Status (*continued*)

Process Status	Description
N/A	The process is never expected to be active on the node.



**NOTE:** If the MySQL database is out of sync, the MySQL process displays the status as Out of Sync.

Table 96 on page 732 describes the behavior and the expected status of the processes when OpenNMS is running on the Junos Space node.

Table 96: Status of the Processes When OpenNMS Is Running on the Junos Space Node

Process	Junos Space Node with OpenNMS		
	VIP Node	Secondary Node	Other Nodes
Apache Web Proxy	UP/DOWN	STANDBY	N/A
JBoss	UP/DOWN	UP/DOWN	UP/DOWN
MySQL	UP/DOWN	UP/DOWN	N/A
OpenNMS	UP/DOWN	STANDBY	N/A
PostgreSQL	UP/DOWN	UP/DOWN	N/A

Table 97 on page 732 describes the behavior and the expected status of the processes when OpenNMS is running on the FMPM node.

Table 97: Status of the Processes When OpenNMS Is Running on the FMPM Node

Process	Junos Space Node			FMPM Node	
	VIP Node	Secondary Node	Other Nodes	OpenNMS VIP Node	OpenNMS Secondary Node
Apache Web Proxy	UP/DOWN	STANDBY	N/A	N/A	N/A
JBoss	UP/DOWN	UP/DOWN	UP/DOWN	N/A	N/A
MySQL	UP/DOWN	UP/DOWN	N/A	N/A	N/A
OpenNMS	N/A	N/A	N/A	UP/DOWN	STANDBY
PostgreSQL	N/A	N/A	N/A	UP/DOWN	UP/DOWN



**NOTE:** If an unexpected process is running on a node, the status of the process is shown as UP. If a node fails, the status of all processes on the node is shown as UNKNOWN.

For more information about modifying data on the Fabric inventory page, see “[Junos Space User Interface Overview](#)” on page 8 in the *Junos Space User Interface Guide*.

#### Related Documentation

- [Overall System Condition and Fabric Load History Overview on page 746](#)
- [Fabric Management Overview on page 717](#)
- [Monitoring Nodes in the Fabric on page 749](#)
- [Load-Balancing Devices Across Junos Space Nodes on page 781](#)
- [Modifying the Network Settings of a Node in the Junos Space Fabric on page 736](#)

## Creating a Unicast Junos Space Cluster

The nodes of a Junos Space cluster support only multicast traffic. But sometimes, for example, when Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping is enabled on switches, unicast communication should be configured on the Junos Space nodes within a subnet so that these nodes can communicate with each other.

Junos Space provides the **changeSettings2staticIP.sh** script to enable you to toggle between unicast and multicast traffic on the nodes of a Junos Space cluster. This script is located in the **/var/www/cgi-bin** folder of a Junos Space node.

#### Script Syntax

**sh changeSettings2StaticIP.sh**

#### Options

- **backup**—Backs up libraries and configuration files from the nodes of the Junos Space cluster
- **restore**—Restores the libraries and configuration files on the nodes of the Junos Space cluster
- **multicast2unicast**—Changes multicast communication to unicast communication on the nodes of a Junos Space cluster
- **unicast2multicast**—Changes unicast communication to multicast communication on the nodes of a Junos Space cluster

When you run the script, the following subsystems in the **domain.xml** configuration file located at **/usr/local/jboss/domain/configuration** are modified:

**Table 98: domain.xml Subsystem Parameters Affected When Toggling Between Multicast and Unicast Communication on Junos Space Nodes**

Subsystem	Multicast Parameters	Unicast Parameters
mod-cluster	advertise=true	advertise=false, proxy-list
messaging	default-stack=udp, protocol (type=MPING)	default-stack=tcp, protocol (type=TCPPING)
jgroups	cluster-connections (discovery-group-ref)	connectors (netty-connector), cluster-connections (static-connectors)

You can create a unicast Junos Space cluster from a single node configured for unicast communication or by changing the multicast communication in an existing cluster to unicast communication.

- [Creating a Unicast Junos Space Cluster from a Single Node on page 734](#)
- [Creating a Unicast Junos Space Cluster from an Existing Multicast Junos Space Cluster on page 735](#)
- [Changing Unicast Communication to Multicast Communication on a Junos Space Cluster on page 736](#)

#### **Creating a Unicast Junos Space Cluster from a Single Node**

To create a unicast Junos Space cluster from a single node:

1. Create a standalone Junos Space node. For information about creating a standalone Junos Space node, see *Configuring a Junos Space Appliance as a Junos Space Node*.
2. Log in to the CLI of the Junos Space node.
3. On the Junos Space Settings Menu, to access the shell interface:
  - Type **6** if the Junos Space node is a JA1500 or JA2500 Junos Space hardware appliance.
  - Type **7** if the Junos Space node is a virtual appliance.
4. Enter the administrator password.
5. Type **cd /var/www/cgi-bin** to navigate to the **cgi-bin** folder.
6. Execute the **changeSettings2StaticIP.sh** script with the **multicast2unicast** option.
 

```
sh changeSettings2StaticIP.sh multicast2unicast
```
7. Restart the jboss-dc process.
 

```
$/etc/init.d/jboss-dc restart
```
8. Restart the jboss process.
 

```
service jboss restart
```



9. Add a node to form a cluster. For information about adding a node to a cluster, see the *Adding a Node to an Existing Junos Space Fabric* topic in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform User Guide* (available at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs>).

10. Restart the jboss-dc and jboss processes on all the nodes.

```
$/etc/init.d/jboss-dc restart
```

```
service jboss restart
```

Restart the jboss-dc and jboss processes on all the nodes each time you add a node to the cluster. You can add a maximum of six nodes to a unicast cluster.

### Creating a Unicast Junos Space Cluster from an Existing Multicast Junos Space Cluster

To change multicast communication in an existing cluster to unicast communication, you must execute the **sh changeSettings2StaticIP.sh** script with the **multicast2unicast** option on the VIP node of the cluster and then restart the jboss-dc and jboss processes.

To change multicast communication to unicast communication:

1. Log in to the CLI of the Junos Space node on which the VIP or the eth0:0 interface is configured.
2. On the Junos Space Settings Menu, to access the shell interface:
  - Type **6** if the Junos Space node is a JA1500 or JA2500 Junos Space hardware appliance.
  - Type **7** if the Junos Space node is a virtual appliance.
3. Enter the administrator password.
4. Type **cd /var/www/cgi-bin** to navigate to the **cgi-bin** folder.
5. Execute the **changeSettings2StaticIP.sh** script with the **multicast2unicast** option.
 

```
sh changeSettings2StaticIP.sh multicast2unicast
```
6. Restart the jboss-dc process on the node on which the VIP address is configured.
 

```
$/etc/init.d/jboss-dc restart
```
7. Restart the jboss process on all the nodes.
 

```
service jboss restart
```
8. (Optional) To confirm that the communication is changed from multicast to unicast, execute the **\$diff backup/domain.xml /usr/local/jboss/domain/configuration/domain.xml** command to view the differences in the **domain.xml** file before and after executing the **changeSettings2StaticIP.sh** script. See [Table 98 on page 734](#) for the parameters that change when multicast communication is changed to unicast communication.

## Changing Unicast Communication to Multicast Communication on a Junos Space Cluster

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To change unicast communication in an existing cluster to multicast communication, you must execute the **sh changeSettings2StaticIP.sh** script with the **unicast2multicast** option on the VIP node of the cluster and then restart the jboss-dc and jboss processes.

To change unicast communication to multicast communication:

1. Log in to the CLI of the Junos Space node on which the VIP or the eth0:0 interface is configured.
2. On the Junos Space Settings Menu, to access the shell interface:
  - Type **6** if the Junos Space node is a JA1500 or JA2500 Junos Space hardware appliance.
  - Type **7** if the Junos Space node is a virtual appliance.
3. Enter the administrator password.
4. Type **cd /var/www/cgi-bin** to navigate to the **cgi-bin** folder.
5. Execute the **changeSettings2StaticIP.sh** script with the **unicast2multicast** option.  
**sh changeSettings2StaticIP.sh unicast2multicast**
6. Restart the jboss-dc process on the node on which the VIP address is configured.  
**\$/etc/init.d/jboss-dc restart**
7. Restart the jboss process on all the nodes.  
**service jboss restart**
8. (Optional) To confirm that the communication is changed from unicast to multicast, execute the **\$diff backup/domain.xml /usr/local/jboss/domain/configuration/domain.xml** command to view the differences in the **domain.xml** file before and after executing the **changeSettings2StaticIP.sh** script. See [Table 98 on page 734](#) for the parameters that change when unicast communication is changed to multicast communication.

**Related Documentation** • [Fabric Management Overview on page 717](#)

## Modifying the Network Settings of a Node in the Junos Space Fabric

The Junos Space fabric consists of one or more nodes. Network settings for these nodes enable IP connectivity to external systems as well as internal connectivity between nodes. A Junos Space hardware appliance or a Junos Space virtual appliance is configured as a Junos Space node or a Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring (FMPM) node using the Junos Space CLI. You can modify the previously configured settings using the Space Node Settings page.



**NOTE:** The settings for the hosted virtual machine can also be modified using the Space Node Settings page. For a hosted virtual machine, you can modify the IP address, the subnet mask, and the gateway IP address.

To access the Space Node Settings page, navigate to **Network Management Platform > Administration > Fabric > Space Node Settings**. Changing node settings enables you to move the Junos Space fabric from one network location to another location and does not require any reinstallation but only a reboot.



**NOTE:** Before you modify the network settings, note the following:

- The virtual IP (VIP) address of the Junos Space fabric and the IP address of the Junos Space nodes must be in the same subnet.
- The node management IP addresses of all Junos Space nodes in the fabric must be in the same subnet.
- The node management IP addresses of all FMPM nodes in the fabric must be in the same subnet.
- When you modify the device management IP address, all devices that are connected to Junos Space through device-initiated connections must be updated with the new device management IP address by updating the trap target and the outbound-ssh configuration with the new device management IP address.
- After you modify the network settings for a node, the node must be rebooted in order for the settings to take effect. Junos Space asks you to confirm the reboot and, upon confirmation, reboots the node and applies the new settings.
- If you modify the settings of a Junos Space node, then all Junos Space nodes in the fabric are rebooted; the FMPM nodes in the fabric are not rebooted. If you modify the settings of an FMPM node, then only the FMPM nodes in the fabric are rebooted; the Junos Space nodes are not rebooted.

This topic includes the following sections:

- [Modifying the Fabric Virtual IP Address on page 738](#)
- [Modifying the Network Settings of a Node on page 739](#)

## Modifying the Fabric Virtual IP Address

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To modify the virtual IP (VIP) address of the fabric:



**NOTE:** You can modify the IPv4 VIP address, the IPv6 VIP address, or both.

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform UI, select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Fabric > Space Node Settings**.

The Space Node Settings page is displayed.

2. In the **Fabric Virtual IP** field, modify the IPv4 VIP address of the fabric.
3. In the **Fabric Virtual V6 IP** field, modify the IPv6 VIP address of the fabric.



**NOTE:** Although you can configure an IPv6 VIP address, you cannot use the IPv6 VIP address to access the Junos Space Web GUI; the Junos Space Web GUI can be accessed only using the IPv4 VIP address.

4. Click **Confirm**.

The Network Settings Change confirmation dialog box appears.

5. Click **Yes** to save the changes.

The Reboot Node dialog box appears requesting you to enter a reason for the reboot.



**NOTE:** If you do not want to save the changes, click the **No** button on the Network Settings Change confirmation dialog box.

6. Enter the reason for the reboot and click **OK**.

The nodes are rebooted and the new settings take effect. You can verify that the settings have changed when the nodes are in the **UP** state.

## Modifying the Network Settings of a Node



**NOTE:** Before you modify the network settings of a node, ensure the following:

- For Junos Space nodes, the node management IP address and the VIP address must be in the same subnet.
- For FMPM nodes, the node management IP address and the FMPM VIP address must be in the same subnet.
- The IPv4 and IPv6 addresses that you use must be valid addresses. Refer to <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space> for the list of restricted IPv4 addresses and <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space> for the list of restricted IPv6 addresses.
- All nodes in the Junos Space fabric must have the same type of IP address (or addresses) configured. For example, if a Junos Space node or an FMPM node in a fabric is configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, then all other Junos Space and FMPM nodes in the fabric must be configured with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

To modify the network settings of a node:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform UI, select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Fabric > Space Node Settings**.

The Space Node Settings page is displayed. The nodes that are part of the fabric are displayed in a table.

2. Click the pencil icon corresponding to the node (or double-click the node) for which you want to modify the settings.

The network settings for the node are displayed below the row corresponding to the node. The node management interface and device management settings are grouped in the **Node Management Interface** and **Device Management Interface** sections of the Space Node Settings page.

3. To modify the node management interface settings:
  - a. In the **IP** field, enter the IPv4 address (in dotted-decimal notation) of the node.
  - b. In the **Netmask** field, enter the subnet mask (in dotted-decimal notation) for the node.



**NOTE:** The prefix length range for IPv4 addresses is 1 through 32.

- c. In the **Gateway** field, enter the IPv4 address of the default gateway.
- d. In the **IPv6** field, enter the IPv6 address of the node.

- e. In the **Prefix** field, enter the IPv6 prefix of the node.



**NOTE:** The prefix length range for IPv6 addresses is 1 through 128.

- f. In the **Gateway** field, enter the IPv6 address of the default gateway.

4. To modify the device management interface settings:

- a. To enable or disable a separate device management interface:

- Select **Enable Device Interface** to enable a separate device management interface.



**NOTE:**

- On a Junos Space fabric with two or more Junos Space nodes, if you configure the device management interface on one Junos Space node, then you must also configure the device management interface on all the other Junos Space nodes in that fabric.
- The device management IP addresses for all Junos Space nodes must be in the same subnet.

- Clear **Enable Device Interface** to disable a separate device management interface.



**NOTE:** If no device management interface is defined, Junos Space Platform uses the node management interface to communicate with devices.

- b. In the **IP** field, enter the IPv4 address (in dotted-decimal notation) of the device management interface.

- c. In the **Netmask** field, enter the subnet mask (in dotted-decimal notation) of the device management interface.



**NOTE:** The prefix length range for IPv4 addresses is 1 through 32.

- d. In the **Gateway** field, enter the IPv4 address of the default gateway for the device management interface.

- e. In the **IPv6** field, enter the IPv6 address of the device management interface.



**NOTE:** The prefix length range for IPv6 addresses is 1 through 128.

- f. In the **Prefix** field, enter the IPv6 prefix of the device management interface.
- g. In the **Gateway** field, enter the IPv6 address of the default gateway for the device management interface.

5. Click **OK**.

Junos Space Platform performs a first-level validation of the modified network settings, which might take a couple of minutes:

- If there are validation errors, an error message is displayed in a dialog box. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

You are taken to the Space Node Settings page. Modify the network settings to ensure that there are no validation errors and repeat this step.

- If there is no validation error, you are taken to the Space Node Settings page, where the nodes that are part of the fabric are displayed.

6. Click **Confirm** to confirm the settings.

Junos Space Platform performs a second-level validation of the modified network settings, which might take a couple of minutes:

- If there are validation errors, an error message is displayed in a dialog box. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

You are taken to the Space Node Settings page, where you can modify the network settings to ensure that there are no validation errors and repeat the preceding step.

- If no validation errors are present, the Network Settings Change confirmation dialog box is displayed.

a. Click **Yes** to continue.

The Reboot Node dialog box appears asking you to enter a reason for the reboot.

b. Enter the reason for the reboot and click **OK**.

Junos Space Platform sends a message to logged-in users, applies the changed network settings, and reboots the node. After the node is rebooted and is in the **UP** state, the modified network settings can be viewed on the Space Node Settings page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Shutting Down or Rebooting the Junos Space Appliance Node from Junos Space on page 742](#)
- [Viewing Nodes in the Fabric on page 727](#)
- [Junos Space IPv6 Support Overview on page 709](#)

## Shutting Down or Rebooting the Junos Space Appliance Node from Junos Space

From Junos Space Network Management Platform, the Super Administrator can shut down or reboot fabric nodes (appliances or virtual machine hosts) when they are moved or when their network settings are reconfigured. You shut down or reboot a fabric node from the Fabric page. Optionally, you can enter a message to display to all users who are logged in to the nodes you choose to shut down or reboot. This message is displayed on the users' CLI consoles and Web browsers.

To shut down or reboot one or more nodes in the fabric:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Fabric**.

The Fabric page appears.

2. Select the nodes.
3. Select **Shutdown/Reboot Node(s)** from the Actions menu.

The Shutdown Node dialog box appears.



**NOTE:** If the nodes that you selected for shutdown or reboot include hosted virtual machines, then a warning message that the hosted virtual machines will be shut down or rebooted is displayed.

4. Specify, using the **Select action** option button, whether you want to shut down or reboot the node:
  - Select **Shutdown** (which is the default) to shut down the node.
  - Select **Reboot** to reboot the node.
5. (Optional) In the **Shutdown or reboot in minutes** text box, specify the time (in minutes) after which the selected nodes are shut down or rebooted. The default is 1 minute, and the range is 1 through 10 minutes.
6. (Optional) In the **Display message to Console and Browser users** text box, enter a message to notify logged-in users about the reboot or shutdown operation so that users can save any changes.

The message cannot exceed 500 characters and must contain only letters or numbers. Punctuation marks are not allowed.

To this message, Junos Space Platform appends a message specifying whether this action is a reboot or shutdown operation and the number of minutes after which the nodes are rebooted or shut down.

7. (Optional) In the Reason text box, enter a message to specify the reason for rebooting the node.

The message cannot exceed 500 characters and can contain letters, numbers, spaces, and special characters. The special characters allowed are hyphen (-), underscore



(\_), period (.), at symbol (@), dollar (\$), caret (^), equal sign (=), square brackets ([]), curly brackets ({}), colon (:), comma (,), and slash (/).

This message is appended to the audit log entry generated for this task.

8. Click **Confirm** to shut down or reboot the node.

- If you reboot or shut down one node, the node is shut down or rebooted after the configured time interval.
- If you shut down multiple nodes, the nodes are shut down after the configured time interval.
- If you reboot multiple nodes, the nodes are rebooted one by one after the configured time interval in the following sequence with an approximate interval of one minute between the reboot operations:
  - a. Node acting as a load balancer
  - b. Other nodes
  - c. Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring (FMPM) node
  - d. Node that initiated the reboot operations



**NOTE:** If you are shutting down a node after a change of IP address, we recommend that you reboot all nodes for the changes to take effect.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Fabric Management Overview on page 717](#)
- [Deleting a Node from the Junos Space Fabric on page 744](#)
- [Viewing Nodes in the Fabric on page 727](#)

## Deleting a Node from the Junos Space Fabric

You can delete a node from the Junos Space fabric directly by selecting the node and selecting **Delete Fabric Node** from the Actions menu. You must remove the deleted node from the network and reimage it. Then, you can add it to the fabric by selecting **Administration > Fabric** and the **Add Fabric Node** icon.



**NOTE:** You cannot delete a primary Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring (FMPM) node if a secondary FMPM node exists. Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following error message: **Primary FMPM node cannot be deleted if secondary FMPM node exist.**

The workaround to delete the primary FMPM node is to perform one of the following actions:

- Shut down the primary FMPM node and then delete the node.
- Reboot the primary FMPM node and then delete the node. When you reboot this node, automatic failover takes place and the secondary FMPM node takes over as the primary FMPM node.

You can delete a node from the fabric under the following conditions:

- In a fabric with two or more nodes, if that node does not disrupt activities of other nodes.
- If a node is configured for high availability—with load balancing and as a database server capability—and another node has the capacity to assume that role. You are prompted to enable that role on another candidate node before deleting that node. If you delete a high-availability node, but no node exists to which you can transfer that role, high availability does not occur.

When you delete a fabric node, Junos Space Network Management Platform performs the following tasks:

- Removes references to the host name and IP address of that node from the remaining nodes
- Stops database replication on both the deleted node and the backup database node
- Makes the database backup copy in that node unavailable for the remaining nodes to restore the database from the backup copy
- Copies the database to the new database node
- Shuts down all services that interact with other nodes

When an FMPM node is deleted, the FMPM data from the FMPM node is first backed up and restored on the Junos Space node, and then the FMPM node is deleted from the Junos Space fabric. Thereafter, the network monitoring service is enabled on the Junos Space node.

You can delete only one node at a time. You must have Super Administrator or System Administrative role access privileges to delete a node.

To delete a node:

1. Select **Administration > Fabric**.
2. Select the node that you want to delete, and click the **Delete Fabric Node** icon.
3. In the Warning dialog box, confirm that you want to delete the node by clicking **Continue**.
  - If a node you want to delete is not configured for high availability or a node is configured for high availability but there is no other node available to assume that role, the **Delete Node** dialog box appears displaying the node name and management IP address of only the node that you want to delete.
  - If a node is configured for high availability, the **Delete Node** dialog box notifies you of that fact and lists all candidate nodes that have the capacity to assume that role.
  - If a node hosts one or more virtual machines, then the warning message also indicates the IP addresses of the virtual machines that will be deleted.
4. In the **Delete** dialog box, select the node that you want to delete.
5. Click **Delete**.

Node deletion is scheduled as a job immediately after you click **Delete**. Deleting a node generates an audit log entry. The **Delete Fabric Node Job Information** dialog box appears.

6. In the **Delete Fabric Node Job Information** dialog box, click the **Job ID** link.

The Job Management inventory landing page appears displaying this job. From this page, you can verify and monitor information about the node you are deleting, such as the job type, job ID, percentage of task completion, job state, scheduled start and end times, username, a brief job summary, and so on.



#### NOTE:

- When you delete a node, a UDP communication exception occurs. This behavior is normal.
- When you delete a load balancer node, a VIP switch may occur and cause the Junos Space Network Management Platform progress indicator to appear. This behavior is normal.

#### Related Documentation

- [Fabric Management Overview on page 717](#)
- [Viewing Nodes in the Fabric on page 727](#)
- [Adding a Node to an Existing Junos Space Fabric on page 724](#)
- [Replacing a Failed Junos Space Node on page 746](#)

## Replacing a Failed Junos Space Node

This topic provides information about how to replace a failed Junos Space node with a new one. Typically, the status of a failed node is shown as **DOWN** on the Administration > Fabric inventory landing page.

1. Delete the failed node on the **Administration > Fabric** inventory landing page by using the **Delete Fabric Node** task. For detailed instructions for deleting a node from a Junos Space cluster, see [“Deleting a Node from the Junos Space Fabric” on page 744](#).

When you delete a node, a job is triggered. To confirm whether the node is deleted successfully, check the status of this job on the Job Management page.

2. Install, configure, and add the new node to the existing Junos Space cluster by following the instructions in “Adding a Junos Space Virtual Appliance to an Existing Cluster” in the *Junos Space Virtual Appliance* guide.
3. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, add the newly installed node to the existing Junos Space cluster by using the **Administration > Fabric > Add Fabric Node** task. For detailed instructions about adding a node to a Junos Space cluster, see [“Adding a Node to an Existing Junos Space Fabric” on page 724](#).

When you add a node, a job is triggered. To confirm whether the node is added successfully to the existing Junos Space cluster, check the status of this job on the Job Management page. If the job is a success, then the newly added Junos Space node appears on the **Administration > Fabric** inventory landing page.

### Related Documentation

- [Fabric Management Overview on page 717](#)
- [Overall System Condition and Fabric Load History Overview on page 746](#)

## Overall System Condition and Fabric Load History Overview

You can view the overall Junos Space system condition and fabric load from the Junos Space Network Management Platform application dashboard or from the Administration workspace landing page.

### Overall System Condition

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To calculate the overall Junos Space system condition, Junos Space Network Management Platform uses a formula based on cluster health and node-function health:

- Cluster health indicates the percentage of nodes in the fabric that are currently running.  
For example, if only three nodes are reachable in a four-node fabric, cluster health is 75%.
- Load-balancer health indicates the percentage of nodes (enabled for load balancing) that are running the load-balancing process.

For example, if two nodes are enabled for load balancing and the load-balancing process is running on only one node, the load-balancing health is 50%.

- Database health indicates the percentage of nodes (enabled for database requests) that are running the database process.

For example, if two nodes are enabled as the database server and the database process is running on only one node, then database health is 50%.

- Application-logic health indicates the percentage of nodes (enabled for application logic (DML and business logic) that are running the application-logic process.

For example, if three nodes are enabled for application logic and the application-logic process is running on only two nodes, then application-logic health is 67%.

Junos Space Network Management Platform retrieves data on the nodes and the node functions that are running, and then applies the following formula to determine the overall Junos Space system condition:

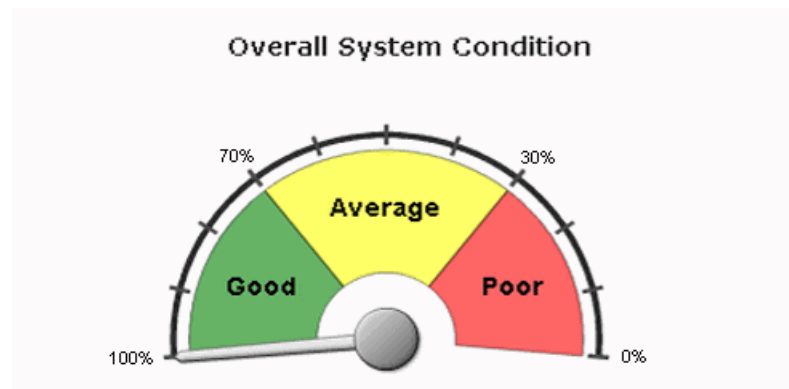
$$\text{Overall System Condition} = [(\text{Number of Nodes Running}) / (\text{Number of Nodes in Fabric})] \\ * [(\text{Number of Nodes Running Load\_Balancing Process}) / (\text{Number of Nodes enabled for Load Balancing})] * [(\text{Number of Nodes Running Database-Server Process}) / (\text{Number of Nodes Enabled As Database Server})] * [(\text{Number of Nodes Running Application-Logic Process}) / (\text{Number of Nodes Enabled for Application Logic})]$$

Using the values in the preceding examples for cluster health and node-function health, the overall Junos Space system condition is expressed as a percentage:

$$\text{Overall System Condition} = 75\% * 50\% * 50\% * 67\% = 12.5\%$$

The Overall System Condition dialog box indicates Poor (0–30%), Average (30–70%), or Good (70–100%) on the basis of the value that the formula returns.

**Figure 15: Overall System Condition Gauge**



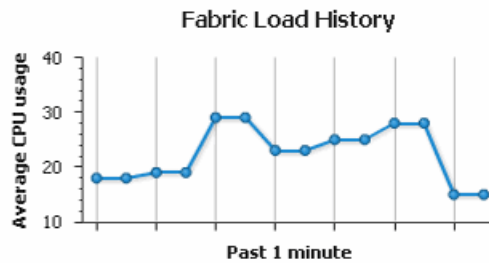
The overall system health indicates 0% (Poor) when any one of the following conditions is detected:

- No nodes in the fabric are running.
- No nodes enabled for load balancing are running the load-balancing process.
- No nodes enabled for database requests are running the database process.
- No nodes enabled for application logic are running the application-logic process.

### Fabric Load History

The Fabric Load History chart displays the average CPU usage across all nodes that are running in the fabric.

Figure 16: Fabric Load History Chart



Junos Space Network Management Platform uses the following formula to determine the fabric load:

$$\text{Fabric Load} = (\text{Total CPU Usage for All Nodes Running}) / (\text{Number of Nodes Running})$$

For example, for a fabric with three nodes running and CPU usage of 80%, 30%, and 10%, respectively, the fabric load is 40%. The following example illustrates how the fabric load is calculated.

$$\text{Fabric Load} = (80\% + 30\% + 10\%) / 3$$

$$\text{Fabric Load} = 120\% / 3$$

$$\text{Fabric Load} = 40\%$$

To view the average CPU usage at a specific data point, mouse over the data point of interest.

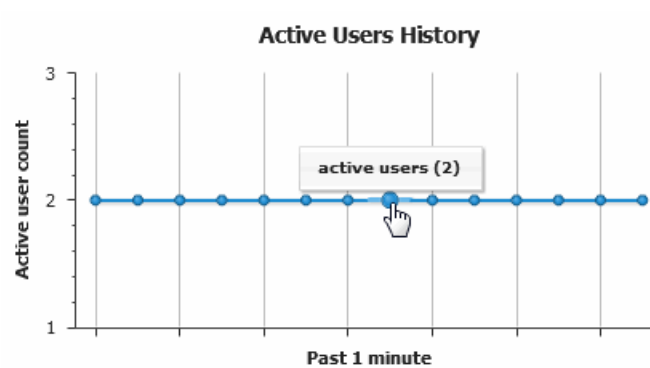
To obtain details about the status of the fabric, click any data point in the graph. The Fabric dialog box appears and shows detailed status for each node in the fabric. Status information includes CPU, disk, and memory usage and indicates up or down status for each node function enabled on the node.

### Active Users History

The Active Users History chart displays the number of active users in the past one minute.

To know the users that are currently active, you can click a bubble on the Active Users History chart, which takes you to the Role Based Access Control > User Accounts inventory landing page (ILP). This ILP displays the active users that are currently logged in. If you need more information about the sessions of the active users, such as the IP address from which a user has logged in, the session duration, and so on, navigate to the User Sessions ILP (**Role Based Access Control > User Sessions**).

Figure 17: Active Users History Chart



**Related Documentation**

- [Fabric Management Overview on page 717](#)
- [Modifying the Network Settings of a Node in the Junos Space Fabric on page 736](#)
- [Monitoring Nodes in the Fabric on page 749](#)

## Monitoring Nodes in the Fabric

As an administrator or operator, you can use Junos Space to track the status of physical and logical components of deployed nodes in a fabric.

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports SNMP Monitoring by an SNMP Manager for SNMP v1, v2c, and v3.

The SNMP manager polls Junos Space to obtain information about the logical components of the nodes using an object identifier (OID) in SNMP v1 and v2, or v3 as a user. The response is provided by the Junos Space SNMP agent and the polled data displayed in the Network Monitoring workspace.

[Table 99 on page 749](#) shows the monitoring settings, as well as relevant details.

Table 99: SNMP Configuration

Setting	Explanation	Recommended Settings	Default Value
Enable SNMP over TCP	Enables SNMP communication over TCP  <i>NOTE:</i> By default, SNMP communication occurs over UDP.	Cleared	Cleared
Monitor Web Service	Includes monitoring the performance of the Junos Space GUI	Selected	Selected
Monitor All Disks	Includes all disks on the current Junos Space server	Cleared	Cleared

Table 99: SNMP Configuration (*continued*)

Setting	Explanation	Recommended Settings	Default Value
<b>Monitor RAID</b>	Enables Net-SNMP to monitor the RAID state. When a RAID controller fault is detected, a trap is sent  <b>NOTE:</b> This field is not applicable to and is disabled for Junos Space Virtual Appliances.	Selected	Cleared
<b>Disk Usage %</b>	When the percentage of the disk in use exceeds the number set here, an alarm is triggered.	5	5
<b>System Load (1 min)</b>	When the average system load (over 1 minute) exceeds the configured value, an alarm is triggered.	4	4
<b>System Load (5 min)</b>	When the average system load (over 5 minutes) exceeds the configured value, an alarm is triggered.	4	4
<b>System Load (15 min)</b>	When the average system load (over 5 minutes) exceeds the configured value, an alarm is triggered.	4	4
<b>System Location</b>	Location of the fabric node	Actual geographical or other location	unknown
<b>System Contact</b>	E-mail address to which the system sends notifications	E-mail address of actual person	root <root@localhost>
<b>Disk Mount Path</b>	Disk mount path that is to be monitored  <b>NOTE:</b> This field is disabled if the <b>Monitor All Disks</b> field is selected.	Actual path, if available	/
<b>CPU Max Temp (mC)</b>	When the temperature exceeds the configured value, an alarm is triggered.  <b>NOTE:</b> This field is applicable only to the Junos Space hardware appliances (JA1500 and JA2500),	50000	50000



Table 99: SNMP Configuration (*continued*)

Setting	Explanation	Recommended Settings	Default Value
CPU Min Fan (RPM)	When the CPU fan speed goes below the configured value, an alarm is triggered.  <b>NOTE:</b> This field is applicable only to the Junos Space hardware appliances (JA1500 and JA2500),	1000	1000
CPU Min Voltage (mV)	When the CPU voltage goes below the configured value, an alarm is triggered.  <b>NOTE:</b> This field is applicable only to the Junos Space hardware appliances (JA1500 and JA2500).	1000	1000

- [Viewing and Modifying the SNMP Configuration for a Fabric Node on page 751](#)
- [Starting SNMP Monitoring on Fabric Nodes on page 773](#)
- [Stopping SNMP Monitoring on Fabric Nodes on page 774](#)
- [Restarting SNMP Monitoring on Fabric Nodes on page 774](#)
- [Adding a Third-Party SNMP V1 or V2c Manager on a Fabric Node on page 775](#)
- [Adding a Third-Party SNMP V3 Manager on a Fabric Node on page 775](#)
- [Deleting a Third-Party SNMP Manager from a Fabric Node on page 777](#)

### Viewing and Modifying the SNMP Configuration for a Fabric Node

To view and edit the Junos Space SNMP configuration for self-monitoring:

1. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Fabric**.

The Fabric page appears.

2. Select the node whose configuration you want to view or modify, and from the Actions menu, select **SNMP Configuration**.

The SNMP Configuration window appears with the title bar displaying the IP address of the selected node.

3. Set the SNMP configuration parameters as required, using [Table 99 on page 749](#) to guide you.



**NOTE:** By default, the system load parameters are set to 4, which means that an alert is indicated only when all CPUs are under 100 percent load.

4. Select **Confirm** to apply the SNMP configuration changes to the node, or select **Cancel** if you do not want to make any changes to the SNMP configuration.

[Table 100 on page 753](#) shows the configuration parameters for monitoring disk usage.

Table 100: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Disk Usage

Monitoring Disk Usage
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Table 100: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Disk Usage (*continued*)


## Monitoring Disk Usage

Parameter: Disk Usage (%)

Default: 5%

When the free disk space is greater than the configured threshold, the trap shown in [Figure 18 on page 754](#) is generated.

Figure 18: Disk Usage Threshold Is Normal

	406	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:25:51 [ <a href="#">&lt;</a> ] [ <a href="#">&gt;</a> ]	Disk usage is normal.
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[Figure 19 on page 754](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when disk usage is normal.

Figure 19: Trap Details When Disk Usage Normal

Trap Details

Request ID: 1861140816  
Community: public  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.11s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Disk space usage clear
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.9.1.100.1
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	0
diskPath.1	String	/
diskErrorMsg.1	String	

Trap Details


Request ID: 1861140816  
Community: public  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.11s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Disk space usage clear
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.9.1.100.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	0
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.9.1.2.1	String	/
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.9.1.101.1	String	

When the free disk space is less than the configured threshold, the trap shown in [Figure 20 on page 754](#) is generated.

Figure 20: Disk Usage Threshold Exceeds Configured Threshold

	377	space-000c29d796f5	2	3/27/14 11:59:48 [ <a href="#">&lt;</a> ] [ <a href="#">&gt;</a> ]	Disk usage threshold upper limit exceeded./: less than 95% free (= 63%).
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[Figure 21 on page 754](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when disk usage exceeds the configured threshold.

Figure 21: Trap Details When Disk Usage Exceeds Configured Threshold

Table 100: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Disk Usage (*continued*)

## Monitoring Disk Usage

Trap Details		
Request ID	1141303069	
Community	public	
Error Index	0	
Error Status	0	
Ip Address	10.205.56.39	
Trap Type	SNMPv2c	
Variable Bindings		
OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.11s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Disk space usage trigger
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.9.1.100.1
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	1
dskPath.1	String	/
dskErrorMsg.1	String	/: less than 90% free (= 25%)
<input type="button" value="Close"/> <input type="button" value="Show Raw"/> <input type="button" value="prev"/> <input type="button" value="next"/>		

Trap Details		
Request ID	1141303069	
Community	public	
Error Index	0	
Error Status	0	
Ip Address	10.205.56.39	
Trap Type	SNMPv2c	
Variable Bindings		
OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.11s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Disk space usage trigger
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.9.1.100.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	1
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.9.1.2.1	String	/
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.9.1.101.1	String	/: less than 90% free (= 25%)
<input type="button" value="Close"/> <input type="button" value="Show Raw"/> <input type="button" value="prev"/> <input type="button" value="next"/>		

Table 101 on page 756 shows the configuration parameters for monitoring the CPU load average.

**Table 101: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring the CPU Load Average**

Monitoring the CPU Load Average (System Load)

Table 101: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring the CPU Load Average (*continued*)

## Monitoring the CPU Load Average (System Load)

Parameter: CPU Load (1 min, 5 min, 15 min)

Default Threshold Value: 4

When the CPU Load Average threshold is less than or equal to the configured threshold limit, the trap shown in Figure 22 on page 757 is generated:

Figure 22: CPU Load Average Threshold Is Normal

<input type="checkbox"/>	379	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:00:48 [<] [>]	CPU load average is normal.
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Figure 23 on page 757 shows the OID details for the trap generated when the CPU load is normal.

Figure 23: Trap Details When CPU Load Average Threshold Is Normal

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 1141303118  
Community: public  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings:

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.12s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU LA clear
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.10.1.100.3
laNames.3	Integer	0
laErrorMessage.3	String	Load-15

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 1141303118  
Community: public  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings:

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.12s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU LA clear
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.10.1.100.3
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	0
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.10.1.2.3	String	Load-15
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.10.1.101.3	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

Figure 24 on page 757 shows the traps generated when the 15 minute, 5 minute, or 1 minute CPU Load Average threshold is exceeded.

Figure 24: CPU Load Average Threshold – Upper Limit Exceeded

<input type="checkbox"/>	368	space-000c29d796f5	3	3/27/14 11:59:49 [<] [>]	CPU load average threshold upper limit exceeded. 1 5 min Load Average too high (= 1.01).
<input type="checkbox"/>	362	space-000c29d796f5	3	3/27/14 11:59:48 [<] [>]	CPU load average threshold upper limit exceeded. 5 min Load Average too high (= 1.11).
<input type="checkbox"/>	360	space-000c29d796f5	4	3/27/14 11:59:48 [<] [>]	CPU load average threshold upper limit exceeded. 1 min Load Average too high (= 1.04).

Figure 25 on page 757 shows the OID details for the trap generated when the CPU load 5 minute average exceeds the threshold.

Figure 25: Trap Details When CPU Load 5 Minute Average Exceeds Threshold

Table 101: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring the CPU Load Average (*continued*)

## Monitoring the CPU Load Average (System Load)

Trap Details				
Request ID		1861140846		
Community	public	Error Index	0	
Ip Address		10.205.56.39	Error Status	0
Trap Type		SNMPv2c		
Variable Bindings				
OID	Type	Value		
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.11s		
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1		
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU LA trigger		
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String			
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String			
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.10.1.100.2		
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	1		
laName.2	String	Load-5		
laErrorMessage.2	String	5 min Load Average too high (= 1.14)		
Close		Show Raw	<< prev next >>	

Trap Details				
Request ID		1861140846		
Community	public	Error Index	0	
Ip Address		10.205.56.39	Error Status	0
Trap Type		SNMPv2c		
Variable Bindings				
OID	Type	Value		
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.11s		
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1		
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU LA trigger		
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String			
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String			
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.10.1.100.2		
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	1		
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.10.1.2.2	String	Load-5		
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.10.1.101.2	String	5 min Load Average too high (= 1.14)		
Close		Show Raw	<< prev next >>	

Table 102 on page 759 shows monitoring processes for the Junos Space Network Management Platform.




Table 102: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Processes

## Monitoring Processes

Parameter: Node Management Agent (NMA)

When the NMA process is up, the trap shown in [Figure 26 on page 759](#) is generated:

Figure 26: NMA Is Up

	384	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:10:05 [<] [>]	Process NMA started.
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[Figure 27 on page 759](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when the NMA process is up.

Figure 27: Trap Details When NMA Is Up

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 1861140004  
Community: public  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings:

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:00m:05.91s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	NMA started
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.2
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	104
extNames.2	String	NMA
extOutput.2	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 1861140004  
Community: public  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c


Variable Bindings:

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:00m:05.91s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	NMA started
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.2
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	104
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.2	String	NMA
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.2	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

When the NMA process is down, the trap shown in [Figure 28 on page 759](#) is generated:

Figure 28: NMA is Down

	382	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:09:25 [<] [>]	Process NMA stopped.
---	-----	--------------------	---	--------------------------	----------------------

[Figure 29 on page 759](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when the NMA process is down.

Figure 29: Trap Details When NMA is Down

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 737117913  
Community: public  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings:

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:10m:01.17s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	NMA stopped
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.2
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	103
extNames.2	String	NMA
extOutput.2	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 737117913  
Community: public  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings:

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:10m:01.17s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	NMA stopped
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.2
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	103
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.2	String	NMA
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.2	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

Table 102: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Processes (*continued*)

## Monitoring Processes

Parameter: Webproxy

When the WebProxy process is up, the trap shown in Figure 30 on page 760 is generated:

Figure 30: WebProxy Is Up

<input type="checkbox"/>	390	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:12:55 [ <a href="#">&lt;</a> ] [ <a href="#">&gt;</a> ]	Process WebProxy started.
--------------------------	-----	--------------------	---	--	---------------------------

Figure 31 on page 760 shows the OID details for the trap generated when the WebProxy process is up.

Figure 31: Trap Details When WebProxy Is Up

Trap Details			Trap Details		
Request ID 1861139988			Request ID 1861139988		
Community public			Community public		
Error Index 0			Error Index 0		
Error Status 0			Error Status 0		
Ip Address 10.205.56.39			Ip Address 10.205.56.39		
Trap Type SNMPv2c			Trap Type SNMPv2c		
Variable Bindings			Variable Bindings		
OID	Type	Value	OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h 00m 05.49s	1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h 00m 05.49s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1	1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	webproxy started	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	webproxy started
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String		1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String		1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.1	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.1
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	102	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	102
extNames.1	String	Webproxy	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.1	String	Webproxy
extOutput.1	String		1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.1	String	
Close Show Raw << prev next >>			Close Show Raw << prev next >>		

When the WebProxy process is down, the trap shown in Figure 32 on page 760 is generated:

Figure 32: WebProxy Is Down

<input type="checkbox"/>	386	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:12:24 [ <a href="#">&lt;</a> ] [ <a href="#">&gt;</a> ]	Process WebProxy stopped.
--------------------------	-----	--------------------	---	--	---------------------------

Figure 33 on page 760 shows the OID details for the trap generated when the WebProxy is down.

Figure 33: Trap Details When WebProxy Is Down

Trap Details			Trap Details		
Request ID 737109873			Request ID 737109873		
Community public			Community public		
Error Index 0			Error Index 0		
Error Status 0			Error Status 0		
Ip Address 10.205.56.39			Ip Address 10.205.56.39		
Trap Type SNMPv2c			Trap Type SNMPv2c		
Variable Bindings			Variable Bindings		
OID	Type	Value	OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h 01m 15.70s	1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h 01m 15.70s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1	1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	webproxy stopped	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	webproxy stopped
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String		1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String		1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.1	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.1
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	101	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	101
extNames.1	String	Webproxy	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.1	String	Webproxy
extOutput.1	String		1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.1	String	
Close Show Raw << prev next >>			Close Show Raw << prev next >>		

Table 102: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Processes (*continued*)

## Monitoring Processes

Parameter: JBoss

When the JBoss process is up, the trap shown in [Figure 34 on page 761](#) is generated:

Figure 34: JBoss Is Up

	394	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:14:46 [<] [>]	Process Jboss started.
--	-----	--------------------	---	--------------------------	------------------------

Figure 35 on [page 761](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when the JBoss process is up.

Figure 35: Trap Details When JBoss Is Up

Trap Details

Request ID 1861140020  
Community public  
Error Index 0  
Error Status 0  
Ip Address 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:00m:06.29s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Jboss started
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.3
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	106
extNames.3	String	Jboss
extOutput.3	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

Trap Details

Request ID 1861140020  
Community public  
Error Index 0  
Error Status 0  
Ip Address 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:00m:06.29s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Jboss started
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.3
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	106
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.3	String	Jboss
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.3	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

When the JBoss process is down, the trap shown in [Figure 36 on page 761](#) is generated:

Figure 36: JBoss Is Down

	391	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:13:01 [<] [>]	Process Jboss stopped.
--	-----	--------------------	---	--------------------------	------------------------

Figure 37 on [page 761](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when JBoss is down.

Figure 37: Trap Details When JBoss Is Down

Trap Details

Request ID 737110115  
Community public  
Error Index 0  
Error Status 0  
Ip Address 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:31.41s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Jboss stopped
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.3
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	105
extNames.3	String	Jboss
extOutput.3	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

Trap Details

Request ID 737110115  
Community public  
Error Index 0  
Error Status 0  
Ip Address 10.205.56.39  
Trap Type SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:31.41s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Jboss stopped
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.3
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	105
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.3	String	Jboss
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.3	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

Table 102: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Processes (*continued*)

## Monitoring Processes

Parameter: Mysql

When the Mysql process is up, the trap shown in Figure 38 on page 762 is generated:

Figure 38: Mysql Is Up

<input type="checkbox"/>	392	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:13:07 [<] [>]	Process Mysql started.
--------------------------	-----	--------------------	---	--------------------------	------------------------

Figure 39 on page 762 shows the OID details for the trap generated when the Mysql process is up.

Figure 39: Trap Details When Mysql Is Up

Trap Details

Request ID

1861140036

Community

public

Error Index

0

Error Status

0

Ip Address

10.205.56.39

Trap Type

SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:00m:06.67s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mb-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Mysql started
mb-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mb-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mb-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.4
mb-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	108
extNames.4	String	Mysql
extOutput.4	String	

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

Trap Details

Request ID

1861140036

Community

public

Error Index

0

Error Status

0

Ip Address

10.205.56.39

Trap Type

SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:00m:06.67s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Mysql started
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.4
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	108
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.4	String	Mysql
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.4	String	

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

When the Mysql process is down, the trap shown in Figure 40 on page 762 is generated:

Figure 40: Mysql Is Down

<input type="checkbox"/>	398	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:21:44 [<] [>]	Process Mysql stopped.
--------------------------	-----	--------------------	---	--------------------------	------------------------

Figure 41 on page 762 shows the OID details for the trap generated when the Mysql process is down.

Figure 41: Trap Details When Mysql Is Down

Trap Details

Request ID737121741

Communitypublic

Error Index0

Error Status0

Ip Address10.205.56.39

Trap TypeSNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:14m:12.20s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mb-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Mysql stopped
mb-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mb-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mb-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.4
mb-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	107
extNames.4	String	Mysql
extOutput.4	String	

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

Trap Details

Request ID737121741

Communitypublic

Error Index0

Error Status0

Ip Address10.205.56.39

Trap TypeSNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:14m:12.20s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Mysql stopped
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.4
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	107
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.4	String	Mysql
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.4	String	

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

Table 102: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Processes (*continued*)

## Monitoring Processes

Parameter: Postgresql

When the Postgresql process is up, the trap shown in [Figure 42 on page 763](#) is generated:

Figure 42: Postgresql Is Up

<input type="checkbox"/>	393	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:13:48 [<] [>]	Process Postgresql started.
--------------------------	-----	--------------------	---	--------------------------	-----------------------------

Figure 43 on [page 763](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when the Postgresql process is up.

Figure 43: Trap Details When Postgresql Is Up

Trap Details

Request ID1861140052

Communitypublic

Ip Address10.205.56.39

Error Index0

Error Status0

Trap TypeSNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:00m:07.02s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mb-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Postgresql started
mb-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mb-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mb-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.5
mb-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	110
extNames.5	String	Postgresql
extOutput.5	String	

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

Trap Details

Request ID1861140052

Communitypublic

Ip Address10.205.56.39

Error Index0

Error Status0

Trap TypeSNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:00m:07.02s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Postgresql started
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.5
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	110
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.5	String	Postgresql
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.5	String	

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

When the Postgresql process is down, the trap shown in [Figure 44 on page 763](#) is generated:

Figure 44: Postgresql Is Down

<input type="checkbox"/>	389	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:12:53 [<] [>]	Process Postgresql stopped.
--------------------------	-----	--------------------	---	--------------------------	-----------------------------

Figure 45 on [page 763](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when the Postgresql process is up.

Figure 45: Trap Details When Postgresql Is Down

Trap Details

Request ID737120205

Communitypublic

Ip Address10.205.56.39

Error Index0

Error Status0

Trap TypeSNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:12m:32.66s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mb-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Postgresql stopped
mb-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mb-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mb-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.5
mb-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	109
extNames.5	String	Postgresql
extOutput.5	String	

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

Trap Details

Request ID737120205

Communitypublic

Ip Address10.205.56.39

Error Index0

Error Status0

Trap TypeSNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:12m:32.66s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Postgresql stopped
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.100.5
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	109
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.5	String	Postgresql
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.101.5	String	

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>



Table 102: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Processes (*continued*)

## Monitoring Processes

Parameter: Free swap memory

When the free swap memory is greater than the upper threshold limit, the trap shown in Figure 46 on page 764 is generated:

Figure 46: Swap Memory Usage Is Normal

<input type="checkbox"/>	405	space-000c29d796f5	2	3/27/14 12:28:43 [<] [>]	Swap memory usage is normal.
--------------------------	-----	--------------------	---	--------------------------	------------------------------

Figure 47 on page 764 shows the OID details for the trap generated when swap memory usage is normal.

Figure 47: Trap Details When Swap Memory Is Normal

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 1861140788  
Community: public  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.11s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Swap memory clear
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.4.100.0
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	0
memErrorName.0	String	swap
memSwapErrorMsg.0	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 1861140788  
Community: public  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.11s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Swap memory clear
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.4.100.0
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	0
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.4.2.0	String	swap
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.4.101.0	String	

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

When the free swap memory is less than the upper threshold limit, the trap shown in Figure 48 on page 764 is generated:

Figure 48: Swap Memory Usage Threshold Exceeds Upper Limit

<input type="checkbox"/>	410	space-000c29d796f5	1	3/27/14 12:30:56 [<] [>]	Swap memory usage threshold upper limit exceeded . Running out of swap space (8191420).
--------------------------	-----	--------------------	---	--------------------------	---

Figure 49 on page 764 shows the OID details for the trap generated when swap memory usage is exceeds upper limit.

Figure 49: Trap Details When Swap Memory Usage Exceeds Upper Limit

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 1314711189  
Community: public  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.10s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	Swap memory trigger
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.4.100.0
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	1
memErrorName.0	String	swap
memSwapErrorMsg.0	String	Running out of swap space (200630368)

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

**Trap Details**

Request ID: 1314711189  
Community: public  
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39  
Error Index: 0  
Error Status: 0  
Trap Type: SNMPv2c

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.10s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	Swap memory trigger
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.4.100.0
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Integer	1
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.4.2.0	String	swap
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.4.101.0	String	Running out of swap space (200630368)

Close Show Raw << prev next >>

Table 103 on page 765 shows the configuration parameters for monitoring Junos Space Network Management Platform hardware.

**Table 103: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Linux Hardware**

#### Monitoring Linux Hardware

**NOTE:** LM-SENSORS-MIB is not supported by the Junos Space Virtual Appliance, but only by the Junos Space Appliance. Therefore the threshold settings of CPU Max Temp (mC), CPU Min Fan (RPM) and CPU Min Voltage (mV) will not trigger any traps in the virtual appliance.

Table 103: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Linux Hardware (*continued*)

Monitoring Linux Hardware
---------------------------



Table 103: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Linux Hardware (*continued*)


## Monitoring Linux Hardware

Parameter: CPU min FAN (rpm)

Default Threshold Value: 1500

When the CPU fan speed is greater than the configured threshold (minimum fan speed), the trap shown in [Figure 50 on page 767](#) is generated:

Figure 50: CPU Fan Speed Normal

	41	space-0256102011000007	1	3/27/14 12:44:58 [<] [>]	CPU fan is normal.
---	----	------------------------	---	--------------------------	--------------------


[Figure 51 on page 767](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when CPU fan speed is normal.

Figure 51: Trap Details When CPU Fan Speed Is Normal

Trap Details		
Request ID: 1861140860		
Community: public	Error Index: 0	
	Error Status: 0	
Ip Address: 10.205.56.39		
Trap Type: SNMPv2c		
Variable Bindings:		
OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.13s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU fan clear
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.16.3.1.3.2
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Gauge	5818
<div> Close Show Row &lt;&lt; prev next &gt;&gt; </div>		

When the CPU fan speed is less than the configured threshold (minimum fan speed), the trap shown in [Figure 52 on page 767](#) is generated:

Figure 52: CPU Fan Speed Is Below the Configured Threshold

	280	space-0256042012000014	1	3/28/14 12:33:16 [<] [>]	CPU fan too slow (rpm):5625.
---	-----	------------------------	---	--------------------------	------------------------------

[Figure 53 on page 767](#) shows the OID details for the trap generated when CPU fan speed lower than the configured threshold.

Figure 53: Trap Details When CPU Fan Speed Is Below the Configured Threshold

Table 103: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Linux Hardware (*continued*)

## Monitoring Linux Hardware

Trap Details		
Request ID	709619518	
Community	public	
Error Index	0	
Error Status	0	
Ip Address	10.205.56.39	
Trap Type	SNMPv2c	
Variable Bindings		
OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h 01m 00.12s
ringTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU fan trigger
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.16.3.1.3.2
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Gauge	5625
<div>Close Show Raw &lt;&lt; prev next &gt;&gt;</div>		

Trap Details		
Request ID	709619518	
Community	public	
Error Index	0	
Error Status	0	
Ip Address	10.205.56.39	
Trap Type	SNMPv2c	
Variable Bindings		
OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h 01m 00.12s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU fan trigger
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.16.3.1.3.2
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Gauge	5625
<div>Close Show Raw &lt;&lt; prev next &gt;&gt;</div>		

Table 103: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Linux Hardware (*continued*)

## Monitoring Linux Hardware

Parameter: CPU min Voltage (mV)

When the CPU voltage is greater than the configured value, the trap shown in Figure 54 on page 769 is generated:

Figure 54: CPU Voltage Normal

42	space-0256102011000007	1	3/27/14 12:44:58 [<] [>]	CPU voltage is normal.
----	------------------------	---	--------------------------	------------------------

Figure 55 on page 769 shows the OID details for the trap generated when CPU voltage is normal.

Figure 55: Trap Details When CPU Voltage Is Normal

The figure shows two identical screenshots of the 'Trap Details' window. The window displays the following information:

- Request ID:** 1314711267
- Community:** public
- Error Index:** 0
- Error Status:** 0
- Ip Address:** 10.205.56.39
- Trap Type:** SNMPv2c
- Variable Bindings:**

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.11s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU voltage clear
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.16.4.1.3.2
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Gauge	3328

Buttons at the bottom include 'Close', 'Show Raw', '<< prev', and 'next >>'.

Default Threshold Value: 1000

When the CPU voltage is lower than the configured value, the trap shown in Figure 56 on page 769 is generated:

Figure 56: CPU Voltage Is Lower Than Configured Threshold

60	space-0256102011000007	1	3/27/14 12:58:20 [<] [>]	CPU voltage too low (mV):3328.
----	------------------------	---	--------------------------	--------------------------------

Figure 57 on page 769 shows the OID details for the trap generated when CPU voltage is lower than the configured threshold.

Figure 57: Trap Details When CPU Voltage Is Lower Than Configured Threshold

The figure shows two identical screenshots of the 'Trap Details' window. The window displays the following information:

- Request ID:** 1861140863
- Community:** public
- Error Index:** 0
- Error Status:** 0
- Ip Address:** 10.205.56.39
- Trap Type:** SNMPv2c
- Variable Bindings:**

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.13s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU voltage trigger
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.16.4.1.3.2
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Gauge	3312

Buttons at the bottom include 'Close', 'Show Raw', '<< prev', and 'next >>'.

Table 103: SNMP Configuration Parameters: Monitoring Linux Hardware (*continued*)

## Monitoring Linux Hardware

## Parameter: CPU Temperature

When the CPU temperature is lower than the configured threshold, the trap shown in Figure 58 on page 770 is generated:

Figure 58: CPU Temperature Normal

<input type="checkbox"/>	260	space-0256042012000014	4	3/28/14 12:33:16 [<] [>]	CPU temperature is normal.
--------------------------	-----	------------------------	---	--------------------------	----------------------------

Figure 59 on page 770 shows the OID details for the trap generated when CPU temperature is normal.

Figure 59: Trap Details When CPU Temperature Is Normal

Trap Details

Request ID

737109630

Community

public

Ip Address

10.205.56.39

Trap Type

SNMPv2c

Error Index

0

Error Status

0

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.12s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU temperature clear
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.16.2.1.3.2
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Gauge	47500

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

Trap Details

Request ID

737109630

Community

public

Ip Address

10.205.56.39

Trap Type

SNMPv2c

Error Index

0

Error Status

0

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.12s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU temperature clear
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.16.2.1.3.2
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Gauge	47500

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

When the CPU temperature exceeds the configured threshold, the trap shown in Figure 60 on page 770 is generated:

Figure 60: CPU Temperature Exceeds The Configured Threshold

<input type="checkbox"/>	40	space-0256102011000007	1	3/27/14 12:44:58 [<] [>]	CPU temperature too high(mC):51000.
--------------------------	----	------------------------	---	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Figure 61 on page 770 shows the OID details for the trap generated when CPU temperature is higher than the configured threshold.

Figure 61: Trap Details When CPU Temperature Exceeds The Configured Threshold

Trap Details

Request ID

1861140855

Community

public

Ip Address

10.205.56.39

Trap Type

SNMPv2c

Error Index

0

Error Status

0

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.12s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
mib-2.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU temperature trigger
mib-2.88.2.1.2.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.3.0	String	
mib-2.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.16.2.1.3.2
mib-2.88.2.1.5.0	Gauge	47500

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>

Trap Details

Request ID

1861140855

Community

public

Ip Address

10.205.56.39

Trap Type

SNMPv2c

Error Index

0

Error Status

0

Variable Bindings

OID	Type	Value
1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0	TimeTick	0 days 00h:01m:00.12s
1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1.0	OID	1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.0.1
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.1.0	String	CPU temperature trigger
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.2.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.3.0	String	
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.4.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.13.16.2.1.3.2
1.3.6.1.2.1.88.2.1.5.0	Gauge	47500

Close

Show Raw

<< prev

next >>



**NOTE:** LM-SENSORS-MIB is not supported by the Junos Space Virtual Appliance, but only by the Junos Space Appliance. Therefore the threshold settings of CPU Max Temp (mC), CPU Min Fan (RPM) and CPU Min Voltage (mV) will not trigger any traps in the virtual appliance.



**NOTE:** Junos Space supports RAID-related traps on a Junos Space appliance. The following is a sample trap:

```
40948 Normal [+] [-] 2/4/13 09:54:14 [<] [>] space-node 10.205.56.38
[+] [-]
uei.opennms.org/generic/traps/EnterpriseDefault [+] [-] Edit
notifications for event
Received unformatted enterprise event (enterprise:.1.3.6.1.4.1.8072.4
generic:6 specific:1001). 1 args: .1.3.6.1.4.1.795.14.1.9000.1="One or
more logical devices contain a bad stripe: controller 1."
```

**NOTE:**

For an external SNMP Manager, the “Junos Space MIB” should be compiled to receive the following events in formatted manner:

- Junos Space Node Down

Figure 62 on page 772 shows the OID details for the trap generated when Junos Space node is down.

Figure 62: Trap Details Junos Space Node Is Down

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 07h 03m 43.90s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2536.1.3.1.1.1
jnxSpaceNodeIP	IpAddress	10.205.55.77

- Junos Space Node Up

Figure 63 on page 772 shows the OID details for the trap generated when Junos Space node is up.

Figure 63: Trap Details Junos Space Node Is Up

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 07h 12m 37.70s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.2536.1.3.1.1.1
jnxSpaceNodeIP	IpAddress	10.205.55.77

- Delete Junos Space Node

Figure 64 on page 772 shows the OID details for the trap generated when Junos Space node is deleted.

Figure 64: Trap Details Junos Space Node Is Deleted

OID	Type	Value
sysUpTime.0	TimeTick	0 days 07h20m44.75s
snmpTrapOID.0	OID	4861spacePlatformTraps
msSpaceNodeIP	IpAddress	10.205.96.77
msSpaceObjectState	String	Space node removed successful

## Starting SNMP Monitoring on Fabric Nodes

To start SNMP monitoring on one or more fabric nodes:

1. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Fabric**.

The Fabric page appears.

2. Select the check box for each fabric node on which you want to start SNMP monitoring.
3. From the Actions menu, select **SNMP Start**.

The Confirm Start SNMP Agent dialog box is displayed.

4. Click **Yes**.

Junos Space begins SNMP monitoring on the selected fabric nodes.



**NOTE:** This process might take a while.

5. To view the status of SNMP monitoring on the selected fabric nodes, select **Network Monitoring > Node List**.

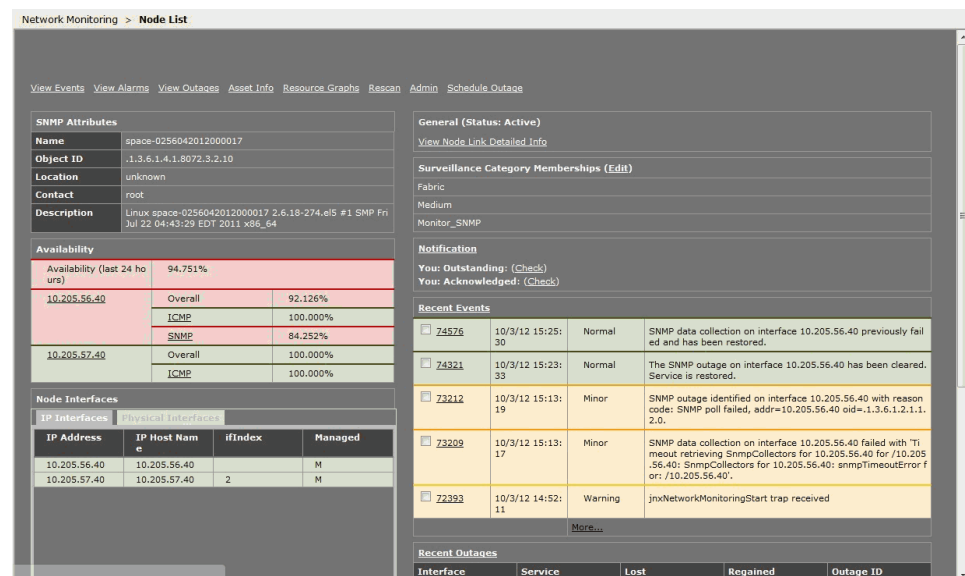
The Network Monitoring > Node List page appears.

6. Select the node on which you started the SNMP monitoring.

The Junos Space node is represented as **space-*<number>***.

Figure 65 on page 774 shows a sample view of network monitoring details for the selected fabric node.

Figure 65: Network Monitoring Details for the Selected Fabric Node



Under Notification / Recent Events on the right of the Node List page, you see the results of the SNMP monitoring operation.

## Stopping SNMP Monitoring on Fabric Nodes

To stop SNMP monitoring on one or more fabric nodes:

1. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Fabric**.

The Fabric page appears.

2. Select the check box for each fabric node on which you want to stop SNMP monitoring.
3. From the Actions menu, select **SNMP Stop**.

The Confirm Stop SNMP Agent dialog box is displayed.

4. Click **Yes**.

Junos Space stops SNMP monitoring on the selected fabric nodes.

## Restarting SNMP Monitoring on Fabric Nodes

To restart SNMP monitoring on one or more fabric nodes:

1. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Fabric**.

The Fabric page appears.

2. Select the check box for each fabric node on which you want to restart SNMP monitoring.
3. From the Actions menu, select **SNMP Restart**.



The Confirm Restart SNMP Agent dialog box is displayed.

4. Click **Yes**.

Junos Space restarts SNMP monitoring on the selected fabric nodes.

### Adding a Third-Party SNMP V1 or V2c Manager on a Fabric Node

To add a third-party SNMP V1 or V2c manager on a fabric node:

1. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Fabric > SNMP Manager**.

The SNMP Manager page appears.

2. Click the **Add SNMP Manager** icon.

The Add 3rd Party SNMP Manager dialog box is displayed.

3. In the **Manager IP** field, enter the SNMP manager IP address.



**NOTE:** The IPv4 address that you use must be a valid address. Refer to <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space> for the list of restricted IPv4 addresses.

4. In the **Version** field, select the SNMP version (V1 or V2c) .

5. In the **Community** field, enter the community string.

Any alphanumeric string (up to 254 characters) is acceptable, including spaces and symbols.

6. Click **OK**.

The newly added SNMP v1 or v2c Manager is displayed on the SNMP Manager page.

### Adding a Third-Party SNMP V3 Manager on a Fabric Node

To add a third-party SNMP V3 manager on a fabric node:

1. Select **Platform > Administration > Fabric > SNMP Manager**.

The SNMP Manager page appears.

2. Click the **Add** icon.

The Add 3rd Party SNMP Manager dialog box displays.

3. In the **Manager IP** field, enter the SNMP manager IP address.



**NOTE:** The IPv4 address that you use must be a valid address. Refer to <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space> for the list of restricted IPv4 addresses.

4. In the **Version** field, select V3.

5. In the **User Name** field, type the user name.

The user name can contain a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including spaces and symbols.

6. In the **Authentication Type** field, enter the authentication type (**MD5** or **SHA**).

7. In the **Authentication Password** field, enter the authentication password.

Click the red information icon next to the **Authentication Password** field for information on the password rules.

8. In the **Confirm Authentication password**, enter the authentication password again to confirm the password.

9. From the **Security Level** list, select the security level:

- **noAuthNoPriv**—Do not specify an authentication or privacy password.
- **authNoPriv**—Specify only an authentication password.
- **authPriv**—Specify both authentication and privacy passwords.

10. In the **Privacy Type** field, enter the privacy type (**AES** or **DES**).

11. In the **Privacy Password** field, enter the privacy password.

Click the red information icon next to the **Authentication Password** field for information on the password rules.

12. In the **Confirm Privacy password** field, enter the privacy password again to confirm the password.

13. Click **OK**.

The newly added SNMP Manager entry is displayed on the SNMP Manager page.



**NOTE:** The trap settings for the SNMPv3 manager are not automatically updated in Network Monitoring. Therefore, to ensure that the Network Monitoring receives the traps from Junos Space, you must add the same settings manually in the `/opt/opennms/etc/trapd-configuration.xml` file. [Table 104 on page 777](#) displays the mapping between the parameters in the `/opt/opennms/etc/trapd-configuration.xml` file and the fields in the Add 3rd Party SNMP Manager page.

The following is a sample configuration in the `/opt/opennms/etc/trapd-configuration.xml` file.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<trapd-configuration snmp-trap-port="162" new-suspect-on-trap="false">
  <snmpv3-user security-name="JunosSpace" auth-passphrase="auth-password"
    auth-protocol="MD5"/>
  <snmpv3-user security-name="JunosSpace" auth-passphrase="auth-password"
    auth-protocol="MD5"
    privacy-passphrase="privacy-password" privacy-protocol="DES"/>
</trapd-configuration>
```

---

Table 104: Mapping of SNMP V3 Settings

Parameter in trapd-configuration.xml File	Field in Add 3rd Party SNMP Manager Page
security-name	User Name
auth-passphrase	Authentication Password
privacy-passphrase	Privacy Password
privacy-protocol	Privacy Type

### Deleting a Third-Party SNMP Manager from a Fabric Node

To delete a third-party SNMP manager configuration from a fabric node:

1. Select **Platform > Administration > Fabric > SNMP Manager**.

The SNMP Manager page appears.

2. Select the SNMP manager configuration that you want to remove.
3. Click the **Delete SNMP Manager** icon.
4. To confirm the deletion of the SNMP manager, click **Yes**.

The deleted SNMP manager is removed from the SNMP Manager page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Overall System Condition and Fabric Load History Overview on page 746](#)
- [Fabric Management Overview on page 717](#)
- [Viewing Nodes in the Fabric on page 727](#)

## Creating a System Snapshot

You can use the System Snapshot feature to create a snapshot of the system state and roll back the system to a predefined state. The snapshot includes all persistent data on the hard disk including data in the database, system and application configuration files, and application and Linux executables. The System Snapshot is a fabricwide operation that maintains consistency across all nodes in the fabric.

Typically, you use the System Snapshot feature for rolling back the system when it is in an unrecoverable error-state due to corruption of system files, interruption of critical processes, and so on. You can also roll back the system to an older release if the system exhibits undesirable behaviors after a software version upgrade.



**TIP:** We recommend using System Snapshot before performing significant actions (for example, adding a node to the Junos Space fabric) that have the potential to precipitate the system into an undesirable state. You can delete the snapshot after you have verified that these actions were performed successfully.

System Snapshot is currently supported on a Junos Space fabric that consists of only Junos Space Virtual Machine (VM) or only Junos Space Appliance. This feature is not supported on a hybrid fabric consisting of both Junos Space VM and Junos Space Appliance.

System Snapshot does not impact the performance of a Junos Space VM. However, if you are using a Junos Space Appliance, performance may be impacted by the number of write operations performed to the snapshot's logical volume.

The maximum size that a snapshot can occupy for Junos Space Network Management Platform is 300 GB. The maximum size that a snapshot can occupy for Junos Space Network Management Platform migrated from releases prior to 11.3 is 43 GB. On the Real Appliance (such as JA 1500), the snapshot becomes invalid if it has been kept for a long time because usage of the snapshot volume disk space increases as write operations continue. When the usage reaches the maximum size of snapshot volume, the snapshot is disabled. Therefore, ensure that you clear enough hard disk space to accommodate the snapshot.

If you are upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform from releases prior to 11.3, perform the following steps before using the System Snapshot feature:

1. Connect the recovery USB or CD to Junos Space Appliance, and reboot to set USB or CD as the first boot option.
2. Reboot the Junos Space appliance, and select the **rescue-serial** mode while booting.
3. Follow the on-screen steps and select **Skip** when asked whether you want to find an existing Junos Space installation and mount to `mnt/sysimage`.
4. When you are in the recovery shell, execute the following sequence of commands:
  - a. `lvm vgchange -ay jmpvgnocf`
  - b. `e2fsck -f /dev/jmpvgnocf/lvroot`
  - c. `resize2fs -f /dev/jmpvgnocf/lvroot 900G`
  - d. `lvm lvreduce -L1024G /dev/jmpvgnocf/lvroot`
  - e. `resize2fs -f /dev/jmpvgnocf/lvroot`

After executing these commands, start creating the snapshot. The steps used to create a system snapshot for a Junos Space VM and a Junos Space Appliance are almost identical, but there are two additional preliminary steps for the Junos Space VM:

If you are working with a Junos Space VM:

- a. Select **Administration > Fabric** and set the ESX configuration for every node in the fabric.
- b. Install the VI Toolkit for Perl provided by VMware.

To create a system snapshot:

1. Select **Administration** > **Fabric** and select the **System Snapshot** icon.

The System Snapshot dialog box appears. You can see a system snapshot if you have taken a snapshot earlier. If you are taking the snapshot for the first time, you will not see any snapshots in this dialog box.



**NOTE:** If you are creating a system snapshot when a snapshot already exists, the new snapshot will overwrite the older snapshot. Currently, Junos Space Network Management Platform can store only one system snapshot.

2. Click **Take Snapshot**.

The System Snapshot Confirmation dialog box appears.

3. Enter the name of the snapshot in the **Snapshot Name** field.
4. Enter the comments in the **Comment** field.
5. Click **Confirm**.

A new job is created and the job ID appears in the System Snapshot Job Information dialog box.

6. Click the job ID to view more information about the job created. This action directs you to the Job Management workspace.

The time taken to complete the snapshot job for a VM is dependent on the number of nodes in the fabric, the disk size of the VM, the memory size of the VM, and the performance of the Elastic Sky X (ESX) server. The time taken to complete the snapshot job for a Junos Space Appliance is dependent on the disk space used on the appliance.



**NOTE:** You may not be able to create a snapshot of the system state if any of the following conditions is true:

- There is insufficient disk space on the ESX servers.
- One of the ESX servers has been incorrectly configured.
- One of the nodes is down.
- The fabric consists of both Junos Space VM and Junos Space Appliance.
- The name specified for the current snapshot is the same as that of the stored snapshot.

#### Related Documentation

- [Deleting a System Snapshot on page 780](#)
- [Restoring the System to a Snapshot on page 780](#)

## Deleting a System Snapshot

To delete a system snapshot:

1. Select **Administration > Fabric**. Click the **System Snapshot** icon.
2. Click **Delete**.

The System Snapshot Deletion dialog box appears. A new job is created and the job ID appears in the System Snapshot Job Information dialog box.

3. Click the job ID to view more information about the job created. This action directs you to the Job Management workspace.



**NOTE:** You may not be able to delete a snapshot of the system state if any of the following conditions is true:

- One of the ESX servers is incorrectly configured.
- The fabric consists of both Junos Space VM and Junos Space Appliance.
- The snapshot does not exist.

### Related Documentation

- [Creating a System Snapshot on page 777](#)
- [Restoring the System to a Snapshot on page 780](#)

## Restoring the System to a Snapshot

The process to restore a system to a snapshot differs depending on whether you are using a Junos Space VM or a Junos Space Appliance.

To restore a system snapshot when using a VM:

1. Select **Administration > Fabric**. Click the **System Snapshot** icon.
2. Click **Restore**.
3. Click **OK**.
4. Log in to the ESX servers and power on the VM after a few minutes.



**NOTE:** If the Junos Space GUI is not accessible on a VM, you can restore the fabric by shutting down every node in the fabric and logging in to ESX servers where the VM is located.

To restore a system snapshot when using a Junos Space Appliance:

1. Select **Administration > Fabric**. Click the **System Snapshot** icon.
2. Click **Restore**.

The System Restore Instruction for Appliance dialog box appears.

3. Follow the instructions on this dialog box.
4. Click **OK**.



**NOTE:** You may not be able to restore the system to a snapshot if one of the following conditions is true:

- One of the nodes is down.
- New nodes were added after a snapshot was created. A warning message that prompts you to delete the new nodes before restoring is shown.
- Some nodes were deleted after a snapshot was created. A warning message that prompts you to restore the nodes before restoring is shown.

#### Related Documentation

- [Creating a System Snapshot on page 777](#)
- [Deleting a System Snapshot on page 780](#)

## Load-Balancing Devices Across Junos Space Nodes

If the devices being managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform are not distributed evenly across Junos Space nodes in the fabric, you can perform load balancing on the Junos Space nodes so that the devices are evenly distributed across each node in the fabric.

To load-balance devices across Junos Space nodes:

1. On the Junos Space Platform user interface, select **Administration > Fabric**.

The Fabric page is displayed with the different nodes in the fabric.

2. Click the **Device Load Balancer** icon on the toolbar.

The **Device Load Balancer** dialog box appears with the following information displayed for each Junos Space node:

- Host—Name of the node
- IP—IP address of the node
- Status—Status of the node (up or down)
- Number of devices—Number of devices managed by the node

3. Click **Confirm** to load-balance the devices managed by the Junos Space nodes in the fabric.

A dialog box is displayed with the job ID.

4. Perform one of the following tasks:
  - Click the job ID hyperlink to go to the Job Management page where you can track the progress of the load balancing.

- Click **OK** to close the dialog box and return to the Fabric page.
5. (Optional) After the load balancing is completed, click the **Device Load Balancer** icon on the toolbar to view the distribution of devices across nodes in the Device Load Balancer dialog box.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Viewing Nodes in the Fabric on page 727](#)
- [Monitoring Nodes in the Fabric on page 749](#)



## CHAPTER 68

# Managing Databases

- [Backing Up and Restoring the Database Overview on page 784](#)
- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database on page 786](#)
- [Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface on page 792](#)
- [Viewing Database Backup Files on page 796](#)
- [Deleting Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Backup Files on page 798](#)
- [Viewing Database Backup Job Recurrence on page 799](#)

## Backing Up and Restoring the Database Overview

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As system administrator, you can perform Junos Space Network Management Platform database backup, restore, and delete operations. Junos Space Network Management Platform enables you to back up the complete system data, which includes the MySQL database as well as the network-monitoring database (containing the PostgreSQL data, configuration files, and performance data files). Because of this feature, if a system crashes, you can add a new system (Return Material Authorization (RMA)) and restore the configuration that existed in the crashed system from the backup file.

To perform database backup or restore operations, you must be assigned the system administrator role. Only a system administrator can initiate a backup operation from the Administration > Database Backup and Restore workspace.

When you initiate a backup operation, all databases are backed up by default. Because the network-monitoring database could be fairly large in size, you can select whether or not to back up this database from the Junos Space GUI by clearing the **Network Monitoring** check box from the Database Backup page (Administration > Database Backup and Restore > Database Backup). If sufficient disk space is unavailable, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws an error. Duration of the backup job might vary depending on the database size.



**NOTE:** Junos Space Network Management Platform allows you to perform backup and restore operations even when the network-monitoring service is turned off.

In Junos Space Release 13.1 and earlier, a local backup operation saves the backup file of the Junos Space database to a specific folder (`/var/cache/jboss/backup`) on the active node. As an administrator, you may want the backup files to exist on both the primary and secondary nodes so that when one of the nodes crashes you can restore the system from the backup file saved on the other node. In this release, backup is initiated on the secondary node and the backup file is saved to the default location (`/var/cache/jboss/backup`) on the secondary node. If the backup operation is successful, then the backup file is synchronized with (copied to) the primary node. The following are the advantages:

- The backup file is present on both the primary and secondary nodes due to which you can restore the system if one of the nodes crashes or is corrupted.
- System performance of the primary node is not impacted because the backup operation is initiated on the secondary node.



**NOTE:** For disaster recovery, different, additional database backup and restore provisions must be made.

Restore the Junos Space Network Management Platform database if any of the following

issues occur:

- Junos Space Network Management Platform data is corrupted and you need to replace it with uncorrupted data.
- The Junos Space Network Management Platform software is corrupted and you reinstalled the Junos Space Network Management Platform software.
- You can restore a Junos Space database from a backup that is taken in the same release version only. For example, you can restore a Junos Space Release xx database only from a backup that is taken in Junos Space Release xx, where xx represents the version number.

In a multinode setup, the same backup file can exist on both the primary and secondary nodes. In such cases, when you choose to restore a system from a local backup file, Junos Space Network Management Platform randomly chooses a backup file from one of the nodes to restore the system.

## Backing Up a Database

By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically backs up the database once a week. However, the administrator can schedule a backup to run at anytime and perform either local or remote backup operations. All jobs that are completed before the start of the backup operation are captured in the database backup file.

During a backup operation, Junos Space Network Management Platform archives data files and the logical logs that record database transactions, such as the users, nodes, devices, and added or deleted services in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

The administrator can perform a local or remote database backup operation. When the administrator performs a local backup operation, Junos Space Network Management Platform backs up all database data and log files to a local default directory `/var/cache/jboss/backup`. You cannot specify a different database backup file location for a local backup. No such restriction exists when backing up to a remote location.

For a remote backup, use only a Linux-based server. You must specify a remote host that is configured to run the Linux Secure Copy Protocol (SCP) command. You must also specify a valid user ID and password for the remote host. To ensure that you are using a valid directory, check the destination directory before you initiate a database backup operation to the remote system.

For instructions on how to back up the Junos Space Network Management Platform database, see [“Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database” on page 786](#).

## Restoring a Database

When the system administrator performs a restore database operation, data from a previous database backup is used to restore the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to its previous state. The administrator can restore the database through the Administration > Database Backup and Restore workspace (see [“Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface” on page 792](#)).

The restore database operation is performed while Junos Space Network Management Platform is in maintenance-mode. The system is therefore down on all nodes in the fabric and only the Web proxy is running. During this time, all Junos Space users, except the maintenance-mode administrator, are locked out of the Junos Space Network Management Platform.



**NOTE:** After the Junos Space Network Management Platform database is restored, the Security Design database must be manually reindexed. For more information about Security Design, see the Security Design documentation.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface on page 792](#)
- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database on page 786](#)
- [Maintenance Mode Overview on page 710](#)

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## Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database

The system administrator can make a backup copy of the Junos Space Network Management Platform database and, at a later time, use the backup file to restore the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to a previous state. As an administrator, you should be able to back up all system data, which includes all databases (MySQL and network monitoring data) and configuration files, and you should be able to save the backup file on both the primary and secondary nodes. This fallback system allows you to restore the system even if one of the database nodes crashes. Typically, the database backup file contains configuration data for managed nodes, managed devices, deployed services, scheduled jobs, Junos Space Network Management Platform users, network monitoring, and so forth.

The administrator can perform local and remote backup and restore operations. You perform a local backup operation to copy the backup file to the default directory `/var/cache/jboss/backup`. You perform a remote backup operation to copy the backup file to remote network hosts or media.



**NOTE:** Before you perform a local backup operation, be aware of the following points. If your fabric consists of:

- One node, then the backup file is saved on the primary node.
- Two or more nodes, then the backup operation is initiated only from the secondary node and the backup file is saved to the `/var/cache/jboss/backup` location on the secondary node.

If the backup operation is successful, then the backup file is synchronized with (copied to) the primary node. Then both primary and secondary nodes have the same backup file. However, if the backup operation fails on the secondary node (for reasons such as insufficient space), then the backup operation is performed on the primary node.



**NOTE:**

- In a fabric comprising two or more nodes, only the first two nodes (primary and secondary nodes) are considered database nodes and therefore contain database backup files. Only the application logic functionality is enabled on the remaining nodes.
- The database backups are stored on the Junos Space nodes. The backups stored on these nodes contain MySQL data (from the Junos Space nodes) and network monitoring data (from the Fault Monitoring and Performance Monitoring [FMPM] nodes)

When you back up the Junos Space Network Management Platform database, an audit log entry is automatically generated. From the Audit Log inventory page, you can filter the data on the Task column by using the “Database Backup” keyword to view details about the database backup operations that were performed.

This topic includes the following tasks:

- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database to a Local Directory on page 787](#)
- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database to a Remote Host on page 790](#)

## Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database to a Local Directory

To back up the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to a local directory:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Database Backup and Restore**.

The Database Backup and Restore page appears.

2. Click the **Database Backup** icon.

The Database Backup page appears. The default behavior is a backup operation that occurs once weekly (see the **Repeat** section on this page).

3. Retain the selection of **local** in the **Mode** field in the **Mode Options** section to back up the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to the default directory **/var/cache/jboss/backup**.



**NOTE:** When the local mode option is selected, the Username, Password, Confirm password, Machine IP, and Directory fields on the Database Backup page are disabled.

4. Retain the selection of **Network Monitoring** in the **Content Options** section for Junos Space Network Management Platform to back up network monitoring data, in addition to the default MySQL data.

Clear the **Network Monitoring** check box to back up only MySQL data.

If you choose to back up network monitoring data, then the following information is backed up:

- PostgreSQL network monitoring database
- Configuration files that reside under the “**etc**” directory and its subdirectories
- Graphs data that reside under the “**rrd**” directory and its subdirectories



**NOTE:** By default, MySQL data is backed up. In the GUI, the MySQL check box is selected and disabled.

5. (Optional) In the **Comment** field, add a comment to describe or otherwise identify the backup operation.
6. (Optional) Schedule the Junos Space Network Management Platform database backup operation to occur at a later time.
  - Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box to specify a later start date and time for the database backup operation.
  - Clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default) to initiate the database backup operation as soon as you click **Backup**.



**NOTE:** The selected time in the scheduler corresponds to the Junos Space server time but uses the local time zone of the client computer.

7. (Optional) Schedule database backup recurrence by selecting **Repeat**. The default behavior is a backup operation that occurs once weekly.
  - a. Specify the database backup recurrence by setting the interval and the increment. The default recurrence interval is 1 hour.

Table 105: Backup Schedule Units and Increments

Unit of Time	Increment
Minutes	1–59
Hourly	12:00 AM–11:45 PM
Daily	For the specified number of days
Weekly	For the specified number of weeks on the selected days
Monthly	<p>For the specified number of months. The day on which the backup is performed is displayed. Usually, it is the current day. For example, if you are configuring this setting on Jul 10, 2013, the following are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>the 10th of the month.</b>—This is the first option and is selected by default. If this option is selected, then the database is backed up every tenth of the month for the specified number of months.</li> <li>• <b>the 2nd Wednesday of the month.</b>—If this option is selected, then the database is backed up every second Wednesday of the month for the specified number of months.</li> </ul>
Yearly	<p>For the specified number of years. The day on which the backup is performed is displayed. Usually, it is the current day. For example, if you are configuring this setting on Jul 10, 2013, the following are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>the 10th of July.</b>—This is the first option and is selected by default. If this option is selected, then the database is backed up every tenth of July for the specified number of years.</li> <li>• <b>the 2nd Wednesday of July.</b>—If this option is selected, then the database is backed up every second Wednesday of July for the specified number of years.</li> </ul>

- b. Specify when the recurrence should end in the **Ends on** section.

Indicate a date and time. You can use the date calendar and the time list. If you do not specify an end, the database backup will recur endlessly until you cancel the job manually.

8. Click **Backup**.

A confirmation dialog box appears, which displays:

**Warning: Taking database backup may have an impact on system performance. Do you want to continue?**

9. Click **OK** on the confirmation dialog box to back up the Junos Space database.

The **Backup Job Information** dialog box appears. Perform one of the following actions:

- Click the Job ID on this dialog box to view the database backup job details on the Job Management page.
- If you do not wish to view the job details (that is, whether the database backup job is a success or a failure), click **OK** on this dialog box. You are returned to the Database Backup and Restore page. If the backup job is successful, the new backup file is displayed on this page.

- Click **Cancel** on this dialog box to cancel the database backup operation.

All the backup files are compressed into a single .tgz file with the naming convention of “backup\_ + timestamp + .tgz”. The backup file contains either MySQL and network monitoring data, or just MySQL data depending on whether you have chosen to back up both or just one of the databases.

For troubleshooting, see the following logs on the Junos Space server:

- /var/log/nma.log
- /var/log/nma/\*.log
- /tmp/maintenance.log

## Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database to a Remote Host

The protocol used to transfer the Junos Space Network Management Platform database backup to a remote host is Secure Copy Protocol (SCP).

To back up the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to a remote host:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Database Backup and Restore**.

The Database Backup and Restore page appears.

2. Click the **Database Backup** icon.

The Database Backup page appears. The default behavior is a backup operation that occurs once weekly (see the **Repeat** section on this page).

3. In the **Mode** field in the **Mode Options** section, select **remote**.
4. In the **Username** field, enter a username to access the remote host server.
5. In the **Password** field, enter the corresponding password.
6. In the **Confirm password** field, reenter the password.
7. In the **Machine IP** field, enter the remote host server IP address.
8. In the **Directory** field, enter a directory path on the remote host server where you want to store the database backup file.



**NOTE:** The directory path must already exist on the remote host server.

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9. Retain the selection of **Network Monitoring** in the **Content Options** section for Junos Space Network Management Platform to back up network monitoring data, in addition to the default MySQL data.

Clear the **Network Monitoring** check box to back up only MySQL data.

If you choose to back up network monitoring data, then the following information is backed up:



- PostgreSQL network monitoring database
- Configuration files that reside under the “**etc**” directory and its subdirectories
- Graphs data that reside under the “**rrd**” directory and its subdirectories



**NOTE:** By default, MySQL data is backed up. In the GUI, the **MySQL** check box is selected and disabled.

10. (Optional) Add a comment to describe or otherwise identify the backup operation.

11. (Optional) Schedule the Junos Space Network Management Platform database backup operation to occur at a later time.

- Select the **Schedule at a later time** check box to specify a later start date and time for the database backup operation.
- Clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default) to initiate the database backup operation as soon as you click **Backup**.



**NOTE:** The selected time in the scheduler corresponds to the Junos Space server time but uses the local time zone of the client computer.

12. (Optional) Schedule database backup recurrence by selecting **Repeat**. The default behavior is a backup operation that occurs once weekly.

- a. Specify the database backup recurrence by setting the interval and the increment. See [Table 105 on page 789](#).

When applicable, specify a time interval. The default recurrence interval is 1 hour.

- b. Specify when the recurrence should end.

Indicate a date and time. You can use the date calendar and the time list. If you do not specify an end, the database backup operation will recur endlessly until you cancel the job manually.

13. Click **Backup**.

A confirmation dialog box appears, which displays:

**Warning: Taking database backup may have an impact on system performance. Do you want to continue?**

14. Click **OK** on the confirmation dialog box to back up the Junos Space database.

The **Backup Job Information** dialog box appears. Perform one of the following actions:

- Click the Job ID on this dialog box to view the database backup job details on the Job Management page.
- If you do not wish to view the job details (that is, whether the database backup job is a success or a failure), click **OK** on this dialog box. You are returned to the Database

Backup and Restore page. If the backup job is successful, the new backup file is displayed on this page.

- Click **Cancel** on this dialog box to cancel the database backup operation.

All the backup files are compressed into a single .tgz file with the naming convention of "backup\_ + timestamp + .tgz". The backup file contains either MySQL and network monitoring data, or just MySQL data depending on whether you have chosen to back up both or just one of the databases.

For any troubleshooting, see the following logs on the Junos Space server:

- `/var/log/nma.log`
- `/var/log/nma/*.log`
- `/tmp/maintenance.log`

#### Related Documentation

- [Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface on page 792](#)
- [Viewing Database Backup Files on page 796](#)
- [Deleting Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Backup Files on page 798](#)
- [Backing Up and Restoring the Database Overview on page 784](#)
- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)
- [Viewing Scheduled Jobs on page 576](#)

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## Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface

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You can restore any archived Junos Space Network Management Platform database to restore your Junos Space system to a previous state. When you initiate a restore database operation, Junos Space Network Management Platform is shut down on all nodes in the fabric and the system goes into maintenance mode, during which time only one maintenance mode administrator can log in to the system at a time. After the restore database operation is completed, Junos Space Network Management Platform is restarted and users can access the Junos Space user interface.

Because you can back up the Junos Space database locally (that is, in the Junos Space server) or remotely (in another system), both the database backup files are displayed in the Junos Space GUI. You can restore the Junos Space database from the local or remote database backup file.

To restore a Junos Space Network Management Platform database, you must have System Administrator privileges and be a Maintenance Mode administrator.



**NOTE:** Before you restore a Junos Space Network Management Platform database, wait until all jobs that are currently running are completed.

To view information about the available database backup files before you select a Junos Space Network Management Platform database to restore, see [“Viewing Database Backup Files” on page 796](#).

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports both local and remote backup and restore operations.



**CAUTION:** The restore operation replaces the existing data with the contents of the backup file. Merging of data does not occur.

- [Restoring a Local Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface on page 793](#)
- [Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database from a Remote File Through the Junos Space User Interface on page 794](#)

## Restoring a Local Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface

To restore the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to a previous state:

1. Select **Administration > Database Backup and Restore**.

The Database Backup and Restore page appears, displaying the previous database backups.

2. Select the database backup file you want to restore.

In a multinode setup, the selected backup file may exist on both the primary and secondary nodes. The **Machine** column on the Database Backup and Restore page reflects the IP addresses of these nodes where the backup file is stored. In such cases where the same backup file exists on more than one node, Junos Space selects a backup file from one of the nodes randomly for the restore operation.

3. Select **Restore** from the Actions menu.

The Restore confirmation dialog box appears and displays the following message:

**Warning: you are about to enter maintenance mode. Space will be shutdown to restore database. All data generated after the selected backup will be lost, and other users will not be able to access the system during the operation. Do you want to continue?**



**CAUTION:** This confirmation dialog box must display the name of the backup file that you selected for the restore operation. If not, wait for a few seconds until the backup filename appears before you proceed to the next step. Otherwise, the restore operation may fail.

4. Click **Continue** in the Restore confirmation dialog box.

Junos Space Network Management Platform prompts you to enter a username and password to enter maintenance mode.

5. Enter the maintenance mode username and password.

6. Click **OK**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform is shut down and other users will be unable to access the system during the restore database operation.

The Restore Database Status dialog box displays the status for the restore database operation.

7. In the Restore Database Status dialog box, click **Return to Maintenance Menu**.

The Maintenance Mode Options page appears.

8. In the Maintenance Mode Actions dialog box, click **Log Out and Exit Maintenance Mode**.

This action exits maintenance mode, starts up Junos Space Network Management Platform, and returns to normal operational mode.

The process of exiting maintenance mode and restarting Junos Space Network Management Platform takes several minutes.

Depending on the contents of the backup file (which might contain both network monitoring and MySQL data, or just MySQL data), either only MySQL data is refreshed, or both MySQL and network monitoring data are refreshed on the system.

## Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database from a Remote File Through the Junos Space User Interface

You need to restore the Junos Space Network Management Platform database from a remote file if the device to which you are restoring it has been reimaged.

The restore operation restores the data based on the contents of the backup file. The backup file can contain both network monitoring and MySQL data, or just MySQL data.



### CAUTION:

- The restore operation replaces the existing data with the contents of the backup file. Merging of data does not occur.
- The database restoration operation is performed while Junos Space Network Management Platform is in maintenance mode. During this time, all Junos Space Network Management Platform users, except the maintenance mode administrator, are locked out of the Junos Space system.

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To restore a database, you must have System Administrator privileges and be a Maintenance Mode administrator.

To restore the database from a remote file:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Database Backup and Restore**.

The Database Backup and Restore page appears.

2. Click the **Restore From Remote File** icon.

The Restore From Remote File page appears.

3. In the **Username** field, enter a username to access the remote host server.
4. In the **Password** field, enter the corresponding password.
5. In the **Confirm password** field, reenter the password.
6. In the **Machine IP** field, enter the IP address of the device on which the backup file is located.
7. In the **File Path** field, enter the path to the backup file on that device.
8. (Optional) In the **Comment** field, enter a comment to capture any information about this database restore operation.
9. Click **Restore** to start the restore database operation.

The Restore Database confirmation dialog box appears.



**WARNING:** You must log in to Junos Space Maintenance mode. Junos Space Network Management Platform shuts down to restore the database. All data generated after the selected backup will be lost. Junos Space users will not be able to log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform during the restore database operation.

10. Click **Continue** in the Restore Database dialog box.

Junos Space Network Management Platform prompts you to enter a username and password to log in to the Maintenance mode.

11. Enter the maintenance mode username and password.
12. Click **OK**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform is shut down and other users will be unable to access the system during the restore database operation.

The Restore Database Status dialog box displays the status of the restore database operation.

13. In the Restore Database Status dialog box, click **Return to Maintenance Menu**.

The Maintenance Mode Options page appears.

14. In the Maintenance Mode Options page, click **Log Out and Exit Maintenance Mode**. This action exits maintenance mode, starts up Junos Space Network Management Platform, and returns to normal operational mode.

The process of exiting maintenance mode and restarting Junos Space Network Management Platform takes several minutes.



**NOTE:** During startup, the startup page first displays a message indicating that Junos Space Platform is starting up and then displays a progress bar indicating the percentage of startup completed, the estimated time left for the Junos Space Platform to start, and a list of tasks to complete (with an indication of the current task being carried out). When a task is successfully completed, a message is displayed; if a task fails, an error message is displayed indicating why the task failed.

Depending on the contents of the backup file (which might contain both network monitoring and MySQL data, or just MySQL data), either only MySQL data is refreshed, or both MySQL and network monitoring data are refreshed on the system.

#### Related Documentation

- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database on page 786](#)
- [Viewing Database Backup Files on page 796](#)
- [Deleting Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Backup Files on page 798](#)
- [Maintenance Mode Overview on page 710](#)

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## Viewing Database Backup Files

The Database Backup and Restore inventory page displays information about Junos Space Network Management Platform database backups, including the date and time of the backup operation, the backup file name and location, and the IP address of the Junos Space Appliance that is backed up. From the Database Backup and Restore inventory page, the administrator can restore a database or delete a database backup.

- [Changing Views on page 796](#)
- [Viewing Database Details on page 797](#)
- [Managing Database Commands on page 797](#)

## Changing Views

You can view database backup information in tabular view. Each database backup is represented by a row in the table.

To change views:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Database Backup and Restore**.

The Database Backup and Restore page appears.

2. Click the **Display Quick View** icon on the Database Backup and Restore page title bar.

## Viewing Database Details

To view detailed database backup information:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Database Backup and Restore**.

The Database Backup and Restore page appears.

2. Double-click a database in tabular view. The View Backup page appears.

[Table 106 on page 797](#) defines the database backup detailed information.

**Table 106: Fields in the Manage Databases Table**

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the database backup file. Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically assigns a name to the backup file.
<b>Backup Date</b>	Date and time of the database backup operation
<b>Comment</b>	Information a Junos Space user optionally provides in the Comments field of the Backup page when scheduling a database backup operation
<b>Machine</b>	IP address of the Junos Space Appliance on which the database backup operation is performed. In a multinode setup, the backup operation is initiated on the secondary node. When the backup operation is successfully completed, the backup file is synchronized with (copied to) the primary node. In such scenarios, the backup file exists on both the primary and secondary nodes, and the IP addresses of both the nodes are displayed in the <b>Machine</b> field.
<b>File Path</b>	File path for the database backup.  For a local backup operation, this column displays the default directory location where the backup file is stored, which is: <b>/var/cache/jboss/backup</b> . For a remote backup operation, this column displays the path to the backup file on the remote server.

## Managing Database Commands

From the Database Backup and Restore page, you can perform the following actions:

- Delete Database Backup—[“Deleting Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Backup Files” on page 798](#)
- Restore Database—[“Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface” on page 792](#)
- Tag It—[“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#)
- View Tags—[“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#)
- Clear All Selections—Clears all selections you made on the Database Backup and Restore page.

### Related Documentation

- [Deleting Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Backup Files on page 798](#)

- [Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface on page 792](#)
- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database on page 786](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)

## Deleting Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Backup Files

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The system administrator can delete archived database backup files that are no longer useful for restore operations.



NOTE:

- When you delete a database backup file from the Database Backup and Restore inventory page, the backup file is permanently deleted from Junos Space Network Management Platform and cannot be retrieved or restored.
- In a multinode setup, the selected backup file may exist on both the primary and secondary nodes. The Machine column on the Database Backup and Restore page reflects the IP addresses of these nodes where the backup file is stored. In such cases where the same backup file exists on more than one node, when you delete a backup file, the backup file is deleted from both the nodes.

To delete a Junos Space Network Management Platform database backup file:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Database Backup and Restore**.  
The Database Backup and Restore page appears.
2. From the Database Backup and Restore page tabular view, select one or more database backup files that you want to delete.
3. (Optional) View the database backup file detailed information before deleting the file. Detailed database backup file information appears as columns in the table.
4. Click the **Delete Backup** icon on the toolbar.

Junos Space Network Management Platform deletes the selected Junos Space Network Management Platform database backup files. The deleted backup files are no longer displayed on the inventory page and are deleted from the `/var/cache/jboss/backup` directory if it is a local backup operation or from the remote location for a remote backup operation.



**CAUTION:** When you delete a local backup file, if the backup file is present on both the primary and secondary nodes, then this file is deleted from both the nodes.



When you delete a database backup file, an audit log entry is automatically generated and details about the deleted file is recorded.

To obtain details about the backup files that were deleted from an audit log entry:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Audit Logs > Audit Log**.

The Audit Log inventory page appears, displaying all log entries in a table.

2. Filter data in the **Task** column by using the **Delete Backup** keyword.

The Audit Log page displays only the audit log entries that were generated when the database backup files were deleted.

3. Double-click an audit log entry.

The Audit Log Detail page appears. On this page, the **Affected Objects** section displays the list of database backup files that were deleted and the **Affected Object Detail** section displays details about each database backup file.

4. Click **OK** on the Audit Log Detail page to exit this page.

You are returned to the Audit Log page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database on page 786](#)
- [Restoring the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database Through the Junos Space User Interface on page 792](#)
- [Viewing Database Backup Files on page 796](#)

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## Viewing Database Backup Job Recurrence

You can view information about when a job recurs. For example, you can examine the recurrence of a database backup job.

To view job recurrence information:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Jobs > Job Management**.

The Job Management page appears.

2. Select a recurring job and select **View Recurrence** from the Actions menu.

The View Job Recurrence dialog box displays the selected job start date and time, recurrence interval, and end date and time.

3. (Optional) Click the **Job ID** link to view all recurrences of the schedule.
4. Click **OK** on the View Job Recurrence dialog box to return to the Job Management page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database on page 786](#)

- [Viewing Scheduled Jobs on page 576](#)
- [Viewing Audit Logs on page 690](#)

# Manage Licenses

- [Generating and Uploading the Junos Space License Key File on page 801](#)
- [Viewing Licenses on page 803](#)

## Generating and Uploading the Junos Space License Key File

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NOTE:

- From Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 13.1R1 onward, the licensing model of Junos Space does not require license keys for Junos Space applications. However, a license file is still needed for the Junos Space Platform functionality because the default Junos Space Platform license file is valid only for 60 days after which the Junos Space Platform functionality is not available.

When you purchase a commercial version of Junos Space Platform, Juniper Networks provides you with a license file that does not have any expiry date. After you import this license into Junos Space Platform, you have access to the full Junos Space Platform functionality for an unlimited period.

- Since Junos Space applications do not use license keys, the Licenses page (Administration > Licenses) does not display licensing information for any Junos Space applications that you might have purchased and installed. However, if you use Junos Space Platform with only Service Now and Service Insight installed, licensing information for those applications is displayed on the Licenses page. To find out the licensing information about Junos Space applications that you purchased, please contact the Juniper Technical Assistance Center.

The Junos Space Network Management Platform software provides a default, 60-day trial license. After 60 days, the use of the Junos Space Network Management Platform software expires except for the **Import License** action. The administrator must activate the software with the Juniper Networks license key to regain use of the Junos Space Platform. Two weeks before the license expiration date, a license expiration warning appears when users log in to Junos Space Platform.

Junos Space Platform license management involves a two-step process:

1. Generating the license key file. Juniper Networks uses a license management system (LMS) to manage the deployment of the Junos Space Network Management Platform product—appliances, connection points, connections, and applications. When you order Junos Space Network Management Platform, the Juniper Networks LMS sends you an e-mail with an authorization code and a software serial number and instructions on how to generate a license key.
2. Import the license key into Junos Space Platform. The system administrator must import the Junos Space license key file from the Licenses page (**Administration > Licenses**) to use Junos Space Platform beyond the trial period.

This procedure includes the following topics:

1. [Generating the Junos Space License Key File on page 802](#)
2. [Uploading the Junos Space License Key File Contents on page 802](#)

## Generating the Junos Space License Key File

When you order Junos Space Platform, Juniper Networks sends an e-mail containing an authorization code and a software serial number (the serial number that identifies the software installation) along with instructions on how to generate the license key.

When you order a Junos Space Appliance, Juniper Networks sends an e-mail containing the serial number for the appliance that is licensed for the appropriate stock-keeping unit (SKU).

## Uploading the Junos Space License Key File Contents

To upload the Junos Space license key file, perform the following steps:

1. Open the Juniper Networks Authorization Codes e-mail you received and follow the directions.
2. Open the Junos Space license key text file attached to the e-mail and copy all the contents.
3. In the Junos Space Platform UI, select **Administration > Licenses**.

The Licenses page appears.

4. Click the **Import License** icon.

The Import License page appears.

5. Paste the contents of the Junos Space license key text file in the **License data** field.

6. Click **Upload**.

The license key data is uploaded to the Junos Space Platform database. A message indicating that the Junos Space license is uploaded successfully appears.

7. Click **OK**.

The Junos Space license appears on the Licenses inventory page.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Viewing Licenses on page 803](#)

## Viewing Licenses



**NOTE:** From Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 13.1R1 onward, the licensing model of Junos Space does not require license keys for Junos Space applications. However, a license file is still needed for the Junos Space Platform functionality because the default Junos Space Platform license file is valid only for 60 days after which the Junos Space Platform functionality is not available.

Since Junos Space applications do not use license keys, the Licenses page (Administration > Licenses) does not display licensing information for any Junos Space applications that you might have purchased and installed. However, if you use Junos Space Platform with only Service Now and Service Insight installed, licensing information for those applications is displayed on the Licenses page. To find out the licensing information about Junos Space applications that you purchased, please contact the Juniper Technical Assistance Center.

The Licenses inventory page displays the Junos Space Platform license that the administrator has uploaded. For more information about obtaining and uploading the Junos Space Platform license, see “[Generating and Uploading the Junos Space License Key File](#)” on page 801.

The Licenses page displays the Junos Space Network Management Platform trial license until you upload the one specifically generated for your software installation.

- [Viewing License Details on page 803](#)

## Viewing License Details

Table 107 on page 803 defines the license details.

**Table 107: Licenses Details**

Field	Description
License Type	The Junos Space Platform license can either be a trial license installed ( <b>Trial</b> ) with the Junos Space Platform software image or a commercial one ( <b>Commercial</b> ) that you upload into Junos Space Platform.

**Table 107: Licenses Details (*continued*)**

<b>Sku Model #</b>	The Junos Space Platform license stock-keeping unit (SKU) model number. If the license is a trial license, the SKU displayed is <b>Trial-license</b> . If it is a commercial license, the license SKU is displayed; for example, <b>JS-PLATFORM</b> .
<b>Total License Days</b>	For a trial license, the total number of license days is 60. For a commercial license, the total number of license days is unlimited ( <b>Unlimited</b> ).
<b>Remaining License Days</b>	For a trial license, the remaining number of days is the countdown of the number of days since you installed Junos Space Platform (for example, 36). For a commercial license, the remaining number of days is unlimited ( <b>Unlimited</b> ).

**Related Documentation**

- [Exporting the License Inventory on page 62](#)

## CHAPTER 70

# Manage Applications

- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
- [Managing Junos Space Applications on page 806](#)
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)
- [Modifying Network Management Platform Settings on page 811](#)
- [Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 815](#)
- [Managing Services on page 818](#)
- [Configuring Network Activate Application Settings on page 821](#)
- [Adding a Junos Space Application on page 822](#)
- [Junos Space Software Upgrade Overview on page 825](#)
- [Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 826](#)
- [Upgrading Junos Space Software Overview on page 827](#)
- [Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 829](#)
- [Uninstalling a Junos Space Application on page 834](#)

## Managing Applications Overview

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You can use the Applications workspace to manage Junos Space Network Management Platform and all other separately packaged applications.

In this workspace, you can perform the following tasks:

- Install a new Junos Space application by using the **Administration > Applications > Add Application** task (see [“Adding a Junos Space Application” on page 822](#)).
- Upgrade Junos Space Network Management Platform by using the **Administration > Applications > Upgrade Platform** action (see [“Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 829](#)). Junos Space Network Management Platform provides the running environment for all Junos Space applications, so upgrading it interrupts the operation.
- Upgrade a Junos Space application while Junos Space Network Management Platform is still running by using the **Administration > Applications > Upgrade Application** action (see [“Upgrading a Junos Space Application” on page 826](#)).

- Uninstall a Junos Space application while Junos Space Network Management Platform is still running by using the **Administration > Applications > Uninstall Application** action (see “[Uninstalling a Junos Space Application](#)” on page 834).
- Modify application settings by using the **Network Management Platform > Administration > Applications > Modify Application Settings** action (see “[Modifying Junos Space Application Settings](#)” on page 809).
- Start, stop, or restart services by using the **Administration > Applications > Manage Services** action (see “[Managing Services](#)” on page 818).
- Tag applications to categorize them for filtering and performing Manage Applications actions by using the **Administration > Applications > Tag It** action (see “[Tagging an Object](#)” on page 897).
- View tags that you have already created on a selected application by using the **Network Management Platform > Administration > Applications > View Tags** action (see “[Viewing Tags for a Managed Object](#)” on page 899).



**NOTE:** The Junos Space Network Management Platform Upgrade image includes Junos Space Network Management Platform, Service Now, and Service Insight. Other Junos Space applications are separately packaged in image files. The administrator must download application files from the Juniper Networks support site (<https://www.juniper.net/support/products/space/#sw>) to the local client file system. The administrator must upload an application file to the Junos Space Network Management Platform. After the application file is uploaded, Junos Space installs or upgrades the application. When the application is installed, you can launch it from Application Chooser. When you upgrade Junos Space Network Management Platform, all applications except Service Now are disabled. Upgrade all disabled applications to the current release. Users in the workspace of an upgraded application are directed to Application Chooser.

#### Related Documentation

- [Managing Junos Space Applications on page 806](#)
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)
- [Uninstalling a Junos Space Application on page 834](#)
- [Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 826](#)
- [Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 829](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)

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## Managing Junos Space Applications

Manage Junos Space applications from the **Administration > Applications** task. All applications that you have uploaded and installed appear on the **Applications** inventory



page. You need Super Administrator or System Administrator privileges. From the Applications inventory page, you can manage Junos Space hot-pluggable applications, such as installation, upgrading, and uninstallation, while Junos Space Network Management Platform is still running. You can also upgrade the Junos Space Network Management Platform that provides the runtime environment for all Junos Space Network Management Platform applications. Upgrading the Junos Space Network Management Platform will interrupt normal operations of Junos Space Network Management Platform. The Junos Space Network Management Platform upgrade takes place in Maintenance mode.

The administrator can also modify Junos Space Network Management Platform application settings and tag applications to categorize and filter them to perform bulk actions on multiple applications simultaneously.

- [Installing or Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 807](#)
- [Viewing Detailed Information About the Junos Space Application on page 807](#)
- [Performing Actions on the Junos Space Applications on page 808](#)

## Installing or Upgrading a Junos Space Application

To install or upgrade a Junos Space application:

1. Download a new Junos Space application from the Juniper Networks software download site to the local client machine.
2. To add the application, upload the application to Junos Space Network Management Platform by selecting **Administration > Applications** and clicking the Add Application icon. To upgrade the application, select **Administration > Applications**. Select the application on the Applications inventory page, then select **Upgrade Application** from the Actions menu.
3. Once uploaded, you can install or upgrade the application.
4. Once you upgrade or install an application, it appears on the Applications inventory page. The new or upgraded application appears in Application Chooser (at the upper-left corner).

## Viewing Detailed Information About the Junos Space Application

[Table 108 on page 807](#) describes the information displayed in table columns for each application on the Applications inventory page.

**Table 108: Application Information**

Application Information	Description
<b>Title</b>	Name of the Junos Space application
<b>Version</b>	Version of the Junos Space application software
<b>Release Type</b>	Release type of the Junos Space application software
<b>Build</b>	Build number of the Junos Space application software

Table 108: Application Information (*continued*)

Application Information	Description
Server Group	<p>Server group to which the application belongs. For more information on server group, see <a href="#">“Running Applications in Separate Server Instances” on page 712</a>.</p> <p>By default, all applications belong to the <b>platform</b> server group unless you added an application to another server group. For more information about adding an application to a server group, see <a href="#">“Adding a Junos Space Application” on page 822</a>.</p>

## Performing Actions on the Junos Space Applications

You can perform the following actions on the Junos Space applications from the Actions menu. You must first select an application before you can perform an action on it from the Actions menu. You can also right-click an application to perform these actions.

- **Modify Application Settings**—See [“Modifying Junos Space Application Settings” on page 809](#).



**NOTE:** This action is available for Junos Space Network Management Platform only.

- **Refresh Search Index**—Click to refresh the search index to keep it current with the changes made to the database. By default, the search index is refreshed every five seconds. You can modify this duration from **Administration > Applications > Network Management Platform > Modify Application Settings > Search > Index auto update interval in seconds**. You are prompted to confirm that you want to refresh the search index. Click **OK** to confirm.
- **Manage Services**—See [“Managing Services” on page 818](#).
- **Upgrade Platform**—See [“Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 829](#).



**NOTE:** This action is available for Junos Space Network Management Platform only.

- **Upgrade Application**—See [“Upgrading a Junos Space Application” on page 826](#).
- **Uninstall Application**—See [“Uninstalling a Junos Space Application” on page 834](#).
- **Delete Private Tags**—Delete private tags; that is, delete tags that you created.
- **Tag It**—See [“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#).
- **Untag It**—[“Untagging Objects” on page 899](#).
- **View Tags**—See [“Viewing Tags for a Managed Object” on page 899](#).

### Related Documentation

- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
- [Adding a Junos Space Application on page 822](#)

- [Upgrading Junos Space Software Overview on page 827](#)
- [Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 826](#)
- [Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 829](#)
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)
- [Uninstalling a Junos Space Application on page 834](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)
- [Untagging Objects on page 899](#)

## Modifying Junos Space Application Settings

As the Super Administrator or system administrator, you can modify Junos Space application settings.

To modify Junos Space application settings:

1. Select **Administration > Applications**.

The **Applications** inventory page appears.

2. Select the application for which you want to modify the settings.

For example, select Network Management Platform to modify the Junos Space Network Management Platform application settings.

3. Select **Modify Application Settings** from the Actions menu.

The appropriate Modify Network Management Platform Settings page appears.

4. Configure the following application settings depending on the application that you are managing:

- [Modifying Network Management Platform Settings on page 811](#)
- [Configuring Network Activate Application Settings on page 821](#)

5. Click **Modify**.



**NOTE:** You cannot modify the application settings if another user is currently modifying the application settings. You receive a pop-up message indicating the user who is currently modifying the application settings.

### Related Documentation

- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
- [Managing Junos Space Applications on page 806](#)
- [Uninstalling a Junos Space Application on page 834](#)
- [Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 826](#)

- [Creating a Tag on page 904](#)
- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)

## Modifying Network Management Platform Settings

Table 109 on page 811 lists the application settings that you can configure for Junos Space Network Management Platform. You must have Super Administrator or System Administrator privileges.

Table 109: Junos Space Network Management Platform Settings

Category	Parameter and Description
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Device

Table 109: Junos Space Network Management Platform Settings (*continued*)

Category	Parameter and Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Add SNMP configuration to device</b>—This check box is selected by default and ensures that the SNMP target for the devices that are discovered from Junos Space Platform is set to the Junos Space VIP node. This configuration enables these devices to send their SNMP traps to the Junos Space VIP node. If you clear the check box, then SNMP trap targets are not set for the devices that are newly added in Junos Space Platform. The devices whose SNMP trap targets are not set do not send their SNMP traps to the Junos Space VIP node.</li> <li>• <b>Allow users to auto log in to devices using SSH</b>—This check box allows users to automatically log in when starting an SSH connection on a device. The default (check box is cleared) indicates that you have to add your credentials to log in to a device using SSH.</li> <li>• <b>Auto resync device</b>—This check box ensures that when the network is the system of record, configuration changes on a connected Juniper Networks device are synchronized, or imported, to the application database. By default, this check box is selected.</li> <li>• <b>Configure commit synchronize during device discovery</b>—This check box ensures that for either system of record, configuration changes in Junos Space Platform for a device are pushed, committed, and synchronized during device discovery. By default, this check box is selected.</li> <li>• <b>System of Record Settings</b>—This setting specifies the system of record: network (NSOR, which is the default) or Junos Space Network Management Platform (SSOR).</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Resynchronization choices in this page apply only to NSOR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Enable approval workflow for configuration deployment</b>—This option is for candidate configuration (previously known as consolidated configuration) and lets a user deploy any configuration changes made from Junos Space Platform on to a device only on approval. By default, this check box is selected. By clearing this check box, you can deploy the configuration directly without approval.</li> <li>• <b>Enable commit confirmed for configuration deployment</b>—Specify that the device waits for a specified time for the configuration to be explicitly committed when a commit configuration request is sent from Junos Space Platform. The default wait time is 10 minutes. This check box is cleared by default.</li> <li>• <b>Junos Space initiates connection to device</b>—This check box is selected by default, so Junos Space Platform initiates connection with managed devices. To have managed devices initiate connection with Junos Space Platform, clear this check box.</li> <li>• <b>Looking Glass Device response timeout in secs</b>—Specify a timeout interval for looking glass devices. Junos Space Platform waits until the specified timeout for a response and if there is no response, the request is as timed out. The minimum timeout is 30 seconds, the maximum is 600 seconds, and the default is 120 seconds.</li> <li>• <b>Max auto resync waiting time secs</b>—This field specifies the initial time within which device configuration changes are synchronized to the database. If multiple commit logs are received from devices, Junos Space waits for this time interval before resynchronization of device configuration is initiated. The default waiting time is 20 seconds. This setting applies only when the network is the system of record.</li> <li>• <b>Number of devices to connect per minute for Space Initiated Connection</b>—This parameter enables you to throttle the number of devices that connect to Junos Space Platform. Having thousands of devices trying to connect simultaneously impacts performance negatively. The default number of devices allowed to connect per minute in connections initiated by Junos Space Platform is 500 devices.</li> <li>• <b>Polling time period secs</b>—This setting is for specifying the interval at which to poll the configuration of devices that do not support system logging (non-Junos devices). Junos Space Platform polls and compares the configuration it has with that of the device at the interval set here. If there is a difference, it is reported. If the network is the system of record, Junos Space Platform synchronizes its configuration. The default is 900 seconds.</li> <li>• <b>SSH port for device connection</b>—This field specifies the SSH port on the device. Junos Space Platform uses this port to discover devices. The default value, 22, is the standard SSH server port.</li> <li>• <b>Support WW Junos Devices</b>—Select this check box to enable support for devices running worldwide</li> </ul>

Table 109: Junos Space Network Management Platform Settings (*continued*)

Category	Parameter and Description
	<p>Junos OS (ww Junos OS devices) and clear the check box to disable support for ww Junos OS devices. This check box is cleared by default.</p>
User	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Automatic logout after inactivity (minutes)</b>—This field specifies the time, in minutes, after which a user who is idle and has not performed any action, such as keystrokes or mouse clicks, is automatically logged out of Junos Space Platform. This setting conserves server resources and protects the system from unauthorized access.  By default, the user is logged out if the user is inactive for 5 minutes. If you set the configuration to <b>Never</b>, the user is never logged out of Junos Space Platform due to inactivity. </li> <li> <b>Maximum concurrent UI sessions per user</b>—This text box specifies the number of concurrent user sessions allowed per user for GUI login at global level (that is, for all users).  The default value is 5. You can enter a value from 0 through 999. Entering 0 (zero) means that there are no restrictions to the number of concurrent UI sessions allowed per user. However, the system performance maybe degraded if you allow unlimited concurrent UI sessions.  <b>NOTE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you are a super user, this concurrent user session limit does not apply and you are allowed to log in even when you have exceeded this limit.</li> <li>The changes that you do to the concurrent UI sessions limit (either at the global level or at the user level) do not affect existing sessions; this limit is validated against the next user login only.</li> </ul> </li> <li> <b>UI auto refresh interval in seconds</b>—This text box specifies the time, in seconds, after which the Junos Space GUI is refreshed automatically. The default value is three seconds. </li> <li> <b>Use User Password Auth Mode choices</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Use User Password Auth Mode</b>—Select for the Junos Space server to authenticate the user based on the username and password entered by the user.</li> <li><b>Use X509 Certificate Auth Mode</b>—Select for the Junos Space server to authenticate the user based on the certificate of the user.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Password	See <a href="#">“Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform”</a> on page 815.
Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Enable users to manage objects from all allowed domains in aggregated view</b>—This check box enables users to view and manage all objects from all domains to which a user is assigned. For example, when this check box is enabled, a user can stage a script belonging to one domain to a device in another domain.  A user can override this configuration by setting the preference from the <b>User Settings</b> configuration section. </li> <li> <b>Enable option to manage read/execute access to parent domain objects at time of domain creation</b>—Specify that the child domain object can view parent objects with only read-only access. This check box is cleared by default. </li> </ul>
Audit Log	<p><b>Record HTTP GET method</b>—This check box audit logs all API GET calls. By default, this check box is cleared.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If this check box is selected API GET calls invoked only from external scripts are logged; API GET calls originating from the Junos Space Platform UI or Junos Space applications are never logged.</p>

Table 109: Junos Space Network Management Platform Settings (*continued*)

Category	Parameter and Description
Search	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Index auto update interval in seconds</b>—By default, the value for this field is set to five seconds, which means that for every five seconds the system automatically checks whether there are any new changes in the database that needs to be indexed.</li> <li>• <b>Index page interval in hours</b>—Specify the index page interval in hours. The default is 2 hours. This field determines the interval at which Junos Space Platform reindexes objects in the database. For example, let us assume that you specified the index page interval as 3 hours on 23-Dec-2014 at 4:00 PM (current date and time), and that the last indexing was done at 1:00 PM on 22-Dec-2014. Since the last indexing was performed more than 3 hours before, Junos Space Platform indexes objects from 1:00 PM on 22-Dec-2014 to 4:00 PM on 22-Dec-2014 and marks the last index date and time as 22-Dec-2014 4:00 PM. This process is repeated for the specified index page interval—3 hours in this example—until all the objects are indexed. If there is no last index time present in the database, Junos Space Platform uses the date and time of the database creation as the last index time.</li> <li>• <b>Pause indexing during device import</b>—If you have to discover large number of devices (for example, in the range of thousands), this setting speeds up the device discovery approximately by 10%.</li> </ul>
CLIConfiglets	<p><b>Advanced XPath Processing</b>—If this check box is selected, whenever you trigger an action on a device that requires BaseX support, the BaseX database is populated for that device across the Junos Space nodes. Any resynchronization or discovery triggered after the configuration is enabled, is handled.</p> <p>If this check box is unselected (the default), then BaseX database is not used.</p>
RESTAPI	<p><b>Include detailed results in job completion response</b>—This setting affects how detailed job results data is returned by a hornet-q poll API when a Junos Space job or a 'Long Running Request' completes. The job results data is always returned in the last hornet-q progress-update response message that has the &lt;state&gt; element set to 'DONE' and the &lt;percentage&gt; set to '100.0'.</p> <p>If this check box is selected, the last progress-update response returns detailed results in the &lt;data&gt; element. If this check box is cleared (default), the last progress-update response returns the detailed results in a href attribute of the &lt;detail-link&gt; element along with the type attribute containing the media-type name of the custom job detail.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> This setting applies only to those jobs that support 'detail-link' reporting (currently the <code>/api/space/script-management</code> and <code>/api/space/configlet-management</code> jobs).</p> <p>For other jobs that do not support 'detail-link' reporting, the last progress-update response returns detailed results in the &lt;data&gt; element or returns the &lt;data&gt; element as 'No Result Data Available'. In both cases, the &lt;summary&gt; element contains the summary of job results.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)
  - [Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 815](#)
  - [Worldwide Junos OS Adapter Overview on page 183](#)
  - [Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview on page 933](#)
  - [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)



## Configuring Password Rules for Junos Space Network Management Platform

Beginning with Junos Space Network Application Platform Release 12.1, Junos Space Network Management Platform has implemented a default standard for passwords that is compliant with industry standards for security.



**NOTE:** If you are upgrading to Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 12.1 or later, these default password settings take effect immediately. All local users receive password expiration messages the first time they log in after the upgrade.

You click the User Settings icon in the Junos Space banner (see “[Changing Your Password on Junos Space](#)” on page 5) to create a new password, but the constraints that govern this password are set in the Administration workspace. This topic describes the parameters that limit password creation and how to set them.

All users creating their passwords can view the parameters set by the Junos Space administrator. To display the rules, click the Help icon next to the password field on both the Create User page and the User Preferences - Change Local Password and Certificate page.

To configure password settings:

1. Select **Administration > Applications**.  
The Applications inventory page appears.
2. Select **Network Management Platform**, and select **Modify Application Settings** from the Actions menu.  
The Modify Network Management Platform Settings page appears.
3. To configure the password settings, click **Password**.  
The Password page appears.

[Table 110 on page 815](#) describes all the parameters for password rules.

Table 110: Password Constraint Parameters

Parameter	Default (yes, no, or default value)	Explanation or Example
Minimum no. of characters	6	<p>The value entered here determines the minimum number of numerals, letters, and special characters permitted.</p> <p>The minimum value for this field is 6 and the maximum value is 999.</p>

Table 110: Password Constraint Parameters (*continued*)

Parameter	Default (yes, no, or default value)	Explanation or Example
<b>No. of previous passwords cannot be reused</b>	6	<p>The value entered here determines how old the passwords must be before users are allowed to reuse them. Entering <b>10</b> means that users cannot reuse any of the last 10 Junos Space Network Management Platform passwords they have had. Entering <b>1</b> means that users cannot reuse their last password, but can use their second-to-last password. Entering <b>0</b> means that users can reuse even their last passwords. You can enter a value from 0 through 999.</p> <p>Typically, a password is validated against this constraint when the user tries to modify the password.</p>
<b>No. of unsuccessful attempts before logout</b>	4	<p>Junos Space Network Management Platform locks out users who enter more than the permitted number of incorrect passwords defined here. The system identifies users by their IP addresses, so that even if users have exceeded the limit for incorrect passwords on one machine, they can try to log in again from a different machine.</p> <p>You can enter a value from 0 through 999. Entering 0 means that users are not locked out due to login failures. Because the users are not locked out, the users can try to log in multiple times from the same IP address.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> This verification applies only to users who are in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database. It does not work with RADIUS and TACACS+ authentication.</p>
<b>Time interval for logout in hours</b>	12	<p>A user who has entered too many incorrect passwords is locked out for the amount of time defined here in hours.</p> <p>You can enter a value from 0 through 999. Entering 0 means that users are never locked out even if they are unable to log in because they have entered incorrect user credentials.</p> <p>For example, if you have set the “No. of unsuccessful attempts before logout” to 2 and “Time interval for logout in hours” to 0, then the user can log in at the third attempt.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> You can unlock a locked-out user at any time (see “<a href="#">Disabling and Enabling Users</a>” on page 657).</p>

Table 110: Password Constraint Parameters (*continued*)

Parameter	Default (yes, no, or default value)	Explanation or Example
Time interval for password expiry in months	3	<p>The value entered here determines the duration after which the passwords of all the Junos Space Network Management Platform locally authenticated users expire. Entering <b>10</b> means that the passwords of all the users expire after duration of 10 months from the time you made this change. Entering <b>0</b> means that the passwords never expire. You can enter a value from 0 through 999.</p> <p>When new users are added locally or when the existing users change their passwords, the password expiry time of these users are set to the configured value. The default value is 3 months, which means that the passwords of these users expire after three months.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This configuration does not have any impact on the RADIUS or TACACS+ server authenticated users.</li> <li>If you upgrade to Junos Space Release 13.1 or later, the password expiry time of the existing local users remain as is until the users modify their passwords or you change the value in this field.</li> </ul>
Time interval for password expiry notification in months	1	<p>The value entered here determines the number of months in advance users are warned that their passwords will expire. If you enter <b>2</b>, two months before users' current passwords expire, they receive a notification that they must change their passwords.</p> <p>You can enter a value from 0 through 999. Make sure that the value you enter here is less than or equal to the password expiry time (that is, this value should be less than or equal to the value in the "Time interval for password expiry in months" field). Else, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws the following error message: "Time interval for password expiry notification in months value should be less than or equal to Time interval for password expiry in months."</p>
Click the <a href="#">view/configure</a> link next to <b>Advanced Settings</b> to display the following fields:		
At least one lowercase character	yes	Enabling this check box means that <b>EXAMPLE</b> is permissible, and so is <b>example</b> , but <b>EXAMPLE</b> is not permissible.
At least one number not in the last position	yes	Enabling this check box means that <b>examp2e</b> is permissible, and so is <b>2example</b> , but <b>example2</b> is not permissible.
At least one special character not in the last position	no	Enabling this check box means that <b>examp\$e</b> is permissible, and so is <b>\$example</b> , but <b>example\$</b> is not permissible.
At least one uppercase character	no	Enabling this check box means that <b>Example</b> is permissible, and so is <b>EXAMPLE</b> , but <b>example</b> is not permissible.
No more than three repetitive characters	yes	Enabling this check box means that users are not allowed to create passwords by simply adding a single character multiple times. It means that <b>example111</b> or <b>exampleee</b> is permissible, and so is <b>1example1</b> or <b>eexample</b> , but <b>11example11</b> is not permissible, nor is <b>eexampleee</b> .

Table 110: Password Constraint Parameters (*continued*)

Parameter	Default (yes, no, or default value)	Explanation or Example
Not repeat of the user ID	yes	Enabling this check box prevents users from using their IDs as passwords. For example, someone with the username <i>johndoe</i> would not be allowed to have the password <b>johndoe</b> .
Not reverse of the user ID	yes	Enabling this check box prevents users from reversing their IDs to use as passwords. For example, someone with the username <i>johndoe</i> would not be allowed to have the password <b>doejohn</b> .

4. Configure the password rules as needed using [Table 110 on page 815](#) for guidance.

5. Click **Modify** to apply your choices.

For troubleshooting, see the `/var/log/jboss/servers/server1/server.log` file, which captures any internal errors. Also, see the audit logs, which captures the configuration changes that you perform on the Password page.

#### Related Documentation

- [Disabling and Enabling Users on page 657](#)
- [Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 647](#)
- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
- [Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 826](#)
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)

## Managing Services

This topic describes how to start, stop, and restart Network Monitoring (that is, the network monitoring services). Currently, Network Monitoring is the only service that can be managed this way.

Service management operations—start, stop, restart—are applied on all the nodes that run the service.

The service management actions generate audit log entries.

The Super Administrator and System Administrator predefined roles have the permissions to manage services; the corresponding action is Manage Services. If a user does not have a role that includes this action, the Manage Services option is not available.

The following table describes the consequences of performing these three actions:

Table 111: Starting, Stopping, and Restarting Network Monitoring

Action	Consequences
Stop	Network Monitoring service is stopped on all nodes.
	Even if VIP failover is performed, service remains stopped on all nodes.
	The synchronization of network monitoring data is disabled.
	Even after adding a new node, the network monitoring service remains stopped.
	Rebooting Junos Space Network Management Platform does not restart a service.
Start, Restart	Network Monitoring service starts only on the VIP node.
	All the devices displayed on the Devices page are discovered by the network monitoring functionality. The SNMP trap targets are correct.
	All the users displayed on the Users page are added to network monitoring.
	E-mail and remote server settings are added to network monitoring.
	All Junos Space nodes are monitored by the network monitoring functionality.
Start, Stop, Restart when no service is selected	The service continues to be operational even if Junos Space Network Management Platform is rebooted.
	An error message is displayed: No service selected.



**NOTE:** The following firewall ports should be closed on stopping the network monitoring service:

- UDP
  - 162
  - 514
  - 5813
- TCP
  - 5813
  - 18980



**NOTE:** Any devices added while the Network Monitoring service is stopped must be manually resynchronized from the Network Monitoring workspace after the service is restarted.

To start, stop, or restart network monitoring services:

1. Select **Administration > Applications**.

The Applications inventory page appears.

2. Select **Network Management Platform** and select **Manage Services** from the Actions menu.

The Manage Services page appears, showing the names of the services that can be managed this way (currently, Network Monitoring is the only item on this list), and the Start, Stop, and Restart buttons, as well as a table displaying the following information:

Column Heading	Content
<b>Service Name</b>	Name of service that can be started, stopped or restarted
<b>Running Version</b>	Version of the service that is currently running
<b>Status</b>	Current status: Enabled or Disabled

3. Select **Network Monitoring** from the list, and select the relevant button for a currently enabled service: **Start Service**, **Restart Service**, or **Stop Service**.

One of four messages appears:

- If you select a service that is currently running, then select **Stop Service**, you will receive this message:

Confirm Stop Service: Do you really want to stop the service?

- If you select a service that has been disabled, then select **Restart Service**, you will receive this message:

Warning: Sorry, cannot proceed with the request, as the Service is not in Enabled state.

- If you select a service that has been disabled, then select **Start Service**, you will receive this message:

Warning: Sorry, Network Monitoring cannot be started once it is stopped.

- If you select a service that has been disabled, then select **Stop Service**, you will receive this message:

Warning: Sorry, cannot proceed with the request, as the Service is already in Disabled state.

4. In all cases, you can click only **OK**.

You first receive a message indicating that the relevant action is being performed. This is followed by a second status message indicating whether the operation you performed was successful or not.

5. Click **OK** to confirm.

The Manage Services page reappears, displaying the changed status of the selected service.

#### Related Documentation

- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
- [Junos Space Audit Logs Overview on page 689](#)
- [Role-Based Access Control Overview on page 599](#)

## Configuring Network Activate Application Settings

You can configure the Network Activate application settings from the Administration > Applications inventory page. See [“Modifying Junos Space Application Settings” on page 809](#).

You must have Super Administrator privileges to configure Network Activate application settings.

[Table 112 on page 821](#) defines the application settings you can configure for the Network Activate application settings.

**Table 112: Network Activate Application Settings**

Category	Application Setting Name	Description
Deployment	Deploy configuration to the device	Disable this setting to deploy the configuration to the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface only.
	Save configuration in XML format	This setting is disabled by default to deploy the service order and view the configuration by using the Junos OS curly braces syntax.
	Use vlanmaps for flexible tagged services	Enable this setting if the MX Series devices are configured for VLAN mapping.
Audit	Perform functional audit on control plane only	Enable this option to check only the control plane to ensure connectivity among endpoints and verify that UNIs are functioning correctly. Disable this setting to check the control plane and also the data plane to verify packet transmission between each valid pair of endpoints in the service.
Logging	Log Directory	Modify the default audit log repository directory. The default log directory is <code>/var/tmp/jboss</code> .

- Related Documentation**
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)

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## Adding a Junos Space Application

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The administrator can add a new Junos Space application while Junos Space Network Management Platform is still running.



**NOTE:** Service Now and Service Insight are bundled with, installed, and upgraded with Junos Space Network Management Platform. You must add, or upgrade all other applications separately.

To upgrade Junos Space applications, see [“Upgrading a Junos Space Application” on page 826](#).

Adding an application to the Junos Space Network Management Platform server is a two-step process:

1. Upload the application to the Junos Space Network Management Platform server.
2. Install the uploaded application.

To upload a Junos Space application:

1. Ensure that the Junos Space application you want to add is downloaded from the Juniper Networks software download site to the local client file system:

<https://www.juniper.net/support/products/space/#sw>

2. Select **Administration > Applications** and click the Add Application icon.

The Add Application page appears. If you have not uploaded any applications, the page is blank.

3. Upload the new application by performing one of the following steps:
  - a. Click **Upload via HTTP**.

The Software File dialog box appears.

- i. Type the name of the application file or click **Browse** to navigate to where the new Junos Space application file is located on the local file system.
- ii. Click **Upload**. This action might take a while. Wait until the application is uploaded.

If you are trying to upload an application that is not supported by Junos Space Network Management Platform 14.1R2, then Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following error message:

**Current platform version does not support this software version.**

The Application Management Job Information dialog box appears. Go to step [4](#) to confirm whether the application is uploaded successfully.



b. Click **Upload via SCP**.

The Upload Software via SCP dialog box appears. Add the Secure Copy credentials to upload the Junos Space Network Management Platform application image from a remote server to Junos Space.

- i. In the **Username** field, enter your username.
- ii. In the **Password** field, enter your password.
- iii. In the **Confirm password** field, enter your password again to confirm the password.
- iv. In the **Machine IP** field, enter the host IP address.
- v. In the **Software File Path** field, enter the path name of the Junos Space application file.

For example, `/root/<image-name>.img`.

- vi. Click **Upload**. This action might take a while. Wait until the application is uploaded.

If you are trying to upload an application that is not supported by Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 14.1R2, then Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following error message:

**Current platform version does not support this software version.**

The Application Management Job Information dialog box appears. Go to step 4 to confirm whether the application is uploaded successfully.

4. In the Application Management Job Information dialog box, if you click the Job ID link, you see the Add Application job on the **Jobs > Job Management** inventory page. Wait until the job is completed and ensure that the job is successful.

If the upload is successful, then the new application is displayed by application name, filename, version, release level, and the required Junos Space Network Management Platform version on the Add Application page.

To install the uploaded application:

1. Select **Administration > Applications** and click the **Add Application** icon.

The Add Application page appears.

2. Select the uploaded application.
3. Click **Install** to install the application or click **Cancel** to exit the Add Application page.

The Application configuration page appears, displaying a list of server groups to which you can deploy the application.



**CAUTION:** After you select and successfully deploy an application to a server group, it is not possible to move the application from one server group to another from the Junos Space GUI. So choose a server group

after careful consideration. To move an application from one server group to another, use the script tool (see the instructions specified in [“Running Applications in Separate Server Instances” on page 712](#)).

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4. Select a server group to which you want to deploy the application.

The default server group is **platform** to which Junos Space Network Management Platform is deployed. If you do not select any server group, the selected application is automatically deployed to the default **platform** server group.

5. Click **OK** to proceed.

The Application Management Job Information dialog box appears.

6. In the Application Management Job Information dialog box, if you click the Job ID link, you see the Add Application job on the Jobs > Job Management inventory page. Wait until the application is fully deployed and ensure that the job is successful.

If the installation of the application is a failure, then the Summary column for the installation job displays the reason for failure. For example, you must have successfully installed Network Activate before installing Transport Activate. If you try to install Transport Activate without Network Activate, the following error message is thrown: **Network Activate is not installed. Transport Activate cannot be installed without Network Activate.** However, the display of such messages depends also on the type and version of the application being installed.



**NOTE:** It is important that you install the applications in the right order: from the primary application to the dependent applications.

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7. If the installation is successful, without logging out of Junos Space Network Management Platform, select the application from the Application Chooser list (located at the top-left) to view and begin using its workspaces and tasks.

#### Related Documentation

- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
- [Managing Junos Space Applications on page 806](#)
- [Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 826](#)
- [Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 829](#)
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)
- [Uninstalling a Junos Space Application on page 834](#)
- [Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 826](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)

## Junos Space Software Upgrade Overview

To upgrade software for the Junos Space Virtual Appliance, you upload the Junos Space Network Management Platform image file to your existing fabric and perform the software upgrade on the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface. When you perform an upgrade, all appliances (nodes) in the fabric are upgraded with the new software.

To ensure a successful upgrade of your Junos Space Virtual Appliances, complete the following tasks before performing the upgrade:

- Back up all your Junos Space Network Management Platform data files before you begin the upgrade process.
- Download the Junos Space Network Management Platform software image from:  
<https://www.juniper.net/support/products/space/#sw>



**CAUTION:** We recommend that you do not change the name of the software image that you download from the Juniper support site before you upload it to Junos Space Network Management Platform.

- Complete the steps to upgrade your current Junos Space Network Management Platform software to the latest software version.



**NOTE:** To perform a Junos Space Network Management Platform upgrade, you must have System Administrator access privileges.

- Validate that the software is successfully installed by logging in to the user interface.

To view the version of the installed Junos Space Network Management Platform software, click the Help icon on the user interface banner and click **About**.

### Related Documentation

- [Upgrading Junos Space Software Overview on page 827](#)
- [Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 829](#)

## Upgrading a Junos Space Application

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The Upgrade Application action allows you to upgrade an existing Junos Space application independently while the system is still running. Several hot-pluggable Junos Space applications are available for upgrade to the current release. After the application is upgraded successfully, you can launch it from Application Chooser.

To upgrade an existing Junos Space application:

1. Download the application to which you want to upgrade from the Juniper Software download site to the local client file system.

<https://www.juniper.net/support/products/space/#sw>



**CAUTION:** It is recommended not to change the name of the software image that you downloaded from the Juniper support site before you upload it to Junos Space Network Management Platform.

2. Select **Administration > Applications**. The Applications inventory page appears.
3. Select the application that you want to upgrade.
4. Select **Upgrade Application** from the Actions menu.

The Upgrade Application dialog box appears displaying all previously uploaded versions of that application.

5. Do one of the following:

- If the software file for the application to which you want to upgrade is listed in the Upgrade Application dialog box, select it and click **Upgrade**.

The application upgrade process begins. Go to the next step.

- If the application to which you want to upgrade is not listed in the Upgrade Application dialog box, click **Upload**. The Software File dialog box appears.

- a. Click **Browse** and navigate to where the software file to which you want to upgrade is located on the local file system.

- b. Click **Upload**.

The software file is uploaded into Junos Space Network Management Platform. You see the application in the Upgrade Applications dialog box.

- c. Wait until the job is completed.

The Upgrade Application Job Information dialog box appears.

- d. Click the **Job ID** link to see the Upgrade Application job in the Manage Jobs inventory page. Review the job to:

- i. Ensure that the job is successful.

- ii. Select **Administration > Applications** to continue with the upgrade application process.

The Upgrade Application dialog box appears.

- e. Select the software file to which you want to upgrade, and click **Upgrade**. The application upgrade process begins.
6. Navigate to the Application Chooser and launch the application you upgraded.

When you log into the application after the upgrade, an information dialog box with the following message is displayed: **Platform/Application is upgraded, please clear your browser cache and login again.**

Click **OK** to close the information dialog box.



**NOTE:** To install a new Junos Space application, use the **Administration > Applications > Add Application** action, see [“Adding a Junos Space Application” on page 822](#).

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
- [Managing Junos Space Applications on page 806](#)
- [Adding a Junos Space Application on page 822](#)
- [Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 829](#)
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)
- [Uninstalling a Junos Space Application on page 834](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)

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## Upgrading Junos Space Software Overview

To upgrade the Junos Space Network Management Platform software, you must first download the Junos Space Network Management Platform Upgrade image file from the Juniper Networks software download site onto the local client file system. When you perform an upgrade, all appliances (nodes) in the fabric are upgraded with the new software.



**NOTE:** For information about the features and updates for a specific Junos Space Network Management Platform release, refer to the *Junos Space Network Management Platform Release Notes* for that release (available at [http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en\\_US/release-independent/junos-space/index.html](http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/release-independent/junos-space/index.html)).

- [Before You Begin on page 828](#)
- [Upgrading Junos Space Release to Release 14.1R2 on page 828](#)

## Before You Begin

Before you upgrade the Junos Space Network Management Platform Software, ensure that you are aware of the following:

- Upgrading to Junos Space Network Management Platform release 14.1R2 clears existing user preferences set using the User Preferences global action icon at the right in the title bar of Application Chooser.
- We recommend that you:
  - Back up the Junos Space Network Management Platform database before you begin the upgrade process. See also “[Managing Applications Overview](#)” on page 805.
  - Clear the Web browser cache before logging in to the upgraded Junos Space Network Management Platform software.
- You must log in as the default Super Administrator or System Administrator to upgrade Junos Space Network Management Platform.

## Upgrading Junos Space Release to Release 14.1R2

Junos Space Network Management Platform provides the running environment for all Junos Space applications. Hence, the operations of the applications are interrupted during the upgrade. Only the applications that are supported with Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 14.1R2 are enabled. Other applications running on Junos Space Network Management Platform with releases prior to 14.1R2 and that are not supported with Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 14.1R2 might be disabled. You must upgrade these disabled applications to the respective compatible version.



**NOTE:** Do not add disabled Junos Space applications using **Platform > Administration > Applications > Add Application**.



**CAUTION:** Refer to the *Upgrade Instructions* section in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform Release Notes* for a specific release (available at [http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en\\_US/release-independent/junos-space/index.html](http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/release-independent/junos-space/index.html))

to find out the versions of Junos Space Network Management Platform that are supported for upgrade.

- Related Documentation**
- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
  - [Managing Junos Space Applications on page 806](#)

## Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform

The Junos Space Network Management Platform provides the running environment for all Junos Space applications, so upgrading causes operation interruption. The Upgrade Network Management Platform action allows the administrator to upgrade the Network Management Platform independently from one version to another without installing other Junos Space applications.



**NOTE:** Refer to the *Upgrade Instructions* section in the *Junos Space Network Management Platform Release Notes* for a specific release (available at [http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en\\_US/release-independent/junos-space/index.html](http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/release-independent/junos-space/index.html)) to find out the versions of Junos Space Network Management Platform that are supported for upgrade.

To upgrade the Junos Space Network Management Platform:

1. Ensure that the Junos Space Network Management Platform Upgrade image to which you want to upgrade is downloaded to the local client file system from the <https://www.juniper.net/support/products/space/#sw> website.



**CAUTION:** Do not modify the filename of the software image that you download from the Juniper Networks support site. If you modify the filename, the upgrade fails.

2. Select **Platform > Administration > Applications**.

The Applications inventory page appears.

3. Select the **Network Management Platform** application and select **Upgrade Platform** from the Actions menu.

The **Upgrade Platform** page appears displaying all previously uploaded versions of the Junos Space Network Management Platform image.

4. Do one of the following:

- If the release to which you want to upgrade is listed on the Upgrade Platform page, select the file, and click **Upgrade**.

The application upgrade process begins. (Go to the next step.)

- If the release to which you want to upgrade is not listed on the Upgrade Platform page, click **Upload via HTTP** or **Upload via SCP** to upload the necessary Platform image to the Junos Space server.

To upload the new Platform image, perform one of the following steps:

- a. Click **Upload via HTTP**.

The Software File dialog box appears.

- i. Type the name of the file (Junos Space Network Management Platform image) or click **Browse** to navigate to where the new Junos Space Network Management Platform image file is located on the local file system.
- ii. Click **Upload**.



**CAUTION:** However, if the following error message appears, it is recommended that you try uploading the image by using the **Upload via SCP** option.

**File size is too big, use scp to upload this file**

- b. Click **Upload via SCP**.

The Upload Software via SCP dialog box appears. You must add the following Secure Copy remote machine credentials.

- i. Add your username.
- ii. Add your password.
- iii. Confirm by adding your password again.
- iv. Add the host IP address.
- v. Add the local path name of the Junos Software application file.
- vi. Click **Upload**.

The new Junos Space Network Management Platform image file is uploaded from the local file system into the Junos Space server and is displayed by application name, filename, version, release type, and required Junos Space Network Management Platform version.

When the upload is completed the Upgrade Platform Job Information dialog box appears.

- a. In the Upgrade Application Job Information dialog box, if you click the Job ID link, you see the Upgrade Application job on the **Jobs > Job Management** inventory page.
  - i. Ensure that the job is successful.
  - ii. Select **Administration > Applications** to continue with the add application process.



The Applications inventory page appears.

- b. Select the **Network Management Platform** application and select **Upgrade Platform** from the Actions menu.

The Upgrade Platform dialog box appears. You see the application file that was uploaded.

- c. Select the release image file to which you want to upgrade, and click **Upgrade**.
5. An upgrade warning message appears informing you about the list of applications that might be disabled after the upgrade. Make a note of these applications and upgrade them after the Junos Space Network Management Platform upgrade is completed successfully. Click **OK**.



**NOTE:** If you are upgrading to Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 13.3R1 or later, another upgrade warning message appears asking you whether you want the system to back up the database before the platform upgrade. Click YES or NO depending on whether you want the system to back up the Junos Space Network Management Platform database before the upgrade.

Backing up the database before the upgrade helps you to recover the data if the platform upgrade fails. However, the upgrade process might be prolonged depending on the database size.

When you choose to back up the database before the upgrade, you are directed to the “Database Backup and Restore” workspace. Follow the instructions specified in [“Backing Up the Junos Space Network Management Platform Database” on page 786](#) to back up the database.

After backing up the database, select **Administration > Applications > Network Management Platform > Upgrade Platform > Upgrade** action to upgrade Junos Space Network Management Platform. When prompted for the second time, whether you want the system to back up the database, click **NO** to proceed with the upgrade.

6. You enter **Maintenance** mode. Junos Space Network Management Platform prompts you to enter a user name and password to enter maintenance mode. The user name is **maintenance** and the password is one that the administrator created during the initial installation process.
7. Enter the maintenance mode user name and password in the text field.
8. Click **Log In**.

The Junos Space Network Management Platform upgrade process begins. The Software Install Status dialog box appears, which displays status messages using which you can monitor the current upgrade status.

This process might take a while. Wait until the **Return to Maintenance Menu** link appears.

9. Click **Return to Maintenance Menu**.

The Maintenance Mode Options dialog box appears.

10. Click **Reboot Junos Space**.

The installation progress dialog box appears, which displays the deployment status of JBoss and various other applications as the system goes through a restart after the upgrade.



**NOTE:** During startup, the startup page first displays a message indicating that Junos Space Platform is starting up and then displays a progress bar indicating the percentage of startup completed, the estimated time left for the Junos Space Platform to start, and a list of tasks to complete (with an indication of the current task being carried out). When a task is successfully completed, a message is displayed; if a task fails, an error message is displayed indicating why the task failed.



**CAUTION:** This process might take a while. Do not reboot the system for a quick recovery. This action leaves the system in a bad state and affects the upgrade operation. Wait until the login window is presented for you to log in.



**NOTE:** When you upgrade Junos Space Network Management Platform to version 13.3R1 or later on a multi-node setup and initiate a reboot request, the nodes are rebooted as follows:

1. The primary node reboots first. Although, you can ping or connect (using SSH) to the other nodes in the Junos Space fabric, all services on the other nodes such as jboss, mysql, jmp-watchdog, and heartbeat are stopped.

You can check the status of a service by executing the following command: `service service-name status`, where *service-name* is the name of the service; for example, `mysql`.

2. The primary node completes the reboot process, deploys the component files, and completes the initialization process.
3. The primary node then issues a reboot command to all other nodes in the Junos Space fabric. Concurrently, the Junos Space user interface is available on the primary node and you can log in and access the Junos Space GUI.

Before you schedule and execute jobs, check the status of all other nodes in your Junos Space fabric. To do this, access the Fabric page (Administration > Fabric) from the Junos Space GUI and ensure that the Status for all nodes is UP and that the App Logic is also UP.

4. The other nodes in the Junos Space fabric reboot, deploy the component files, and start the initialization process.

As explained in the preceding step, check that the status of all nodes is up.

The total time for all nodes to completely initialize is longer than in previous releases.

When the installation is complete, the Junos Space login prompt appears.



**NOTE:**

- If a blank page appears instead of the login prompt, click Refresh. The login prompt is then displayed.
- We recommend that you clear the Web browser cache before logging in to the upgraded software.
- We recommend that you perform a functional audit on all deployed services after upgrading.

You can now log in to the upgraded Junos Space Network Management Platform software.

When you log into Junos Space Platform after the upgrade, an information dialog box with the following message is displayed: **Platform/Application is upgraded, please clear your browser cache and login again.**

Click **OK** to close the information dialog box.

For any troubleshooting, see the following logs:

- **/var/log/install.log**—This file captures information about the Junos Space Network Management Platform upgrade and the installation of applications.
- **/var/log/jboss/servers/server1/server.log**—This file captures information about JBoss.

#### Related Documentation

- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
- [Managing Junos Space Applications on page 806](#)
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)
- [Uninstalling a Junos Space Application on page 834](#)
- [Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 826](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)

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## Uninstalling a Junos Space Application

The Uninstall application action allows the administrator to remove a Junos Space application independently while the system is still running. Uninstalling an application cleans up all database data and any process the application used. Uninstall a Junos Space application from the Applications inventory page.

To uninstall a Junos Space application:

1. Select **Administration > Applications**.

The Applications inventory page appears.

2. Select the application you want to uninstall and select **Uninstall Application** from the Actions menu.

The Uninstall Application dialog box appears.

3. Select the application to confirm that you want to uninstall.
4. Click **Uninstall**.

The application uninstall process begins and the Junos Space application is removed from Junos Space Network Management Platform. Association between the uninstalled application and the server group from which it has been uninstalled is lost. The server group itself is not removed by the uninstallation of an application. However, if you want to delete the server group along with the application, use the JBoss Management CLI (see [“Running Applications in Separate Server Instances” on page 712](#)).

The uninstallation might fail if there are any dependent applications. For example, if you try to uninstall Network Activate without uninstalling dependent applications, such as Transport Activate or OAM Insight, the following error message is thrown and the uninstallation fails:

**Network Activate Uninstall failed!**

**Details: Uninstalling Network Activate is not possible until the dependency apps are uninstalled first Transport Activate, OAM Insight, Sync Design & NWappsAPI**

The display of such messages depends on the type and version of the application being uninstalled.



**NOTE:** It is important that you uninstall the applications in the right order: from the dependent applications to the primary application.

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**Related Documentation**

- [Managing Applications Overview on page 805](#)
- [Managing Junos Space Applications on page 806](#)
- [Running Applications in Separate Server Instances on page 712](#)
- [Modifying Junos Space Application Settings on page 809](#)
- [Upgrading a Junos Space Application on page 826](#)
- [Upgrading Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 829](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)



## CHAPTER 71

# Troubleshoot Space

- [System Status Log File Overview on page 837](#)
- [Customizing Node System Status Log Checking on page 839](#)
- [Customizing Node Log Files To Download on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Server Mode on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Maintenance Mode on page 842](#)
- [Downloading Troubleshooting System Log Files Through the CLI on page 842](#)

## System Status Log File Overview

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The system writes a system log file for each fabric node to provide troubleshooting and monitoring information. See [“System Status Log File” on page 837](#).

The system administrator can customize the information that is collected in the system log file. See [“Customizing Node System Status Log Checking” on page 839](#).

The system administrator can download the latest log files for each fabric node when logged in to a Junos Space Appliance. See [“Downloading System Log Files for a Junos Space Appliance” on page 838](#).

In each operating mode, the system administrator can customize the default log files that are downloaded from a Junos Space Appliance. See [“Customizing Node Log Files To Download” on page 840](#).

## System Status Log File

Approximately once a minute, the system checks and writes a status log file **SystemStatusLog** for each fabric node by default. Each log file consists of system status, such as the disk, CPU, and memory usage information, as shown. Junos Space Network Management Platform writes each system status log file to **/var/log/SystemStatusLog**

```
2009-08-10 11:51:48,673 DEBUG [net.juniper.jmp.cmp.nma.NMAResponse] (Thread-110:)  
Node IP: 192.0.2.0 Filesystem      1K-blocks   Used Available Use% Mounted on  
/dev/mapper/VolGroup00-LogVol00  
       79162184 15234764 59841252 21% /  
Cpu(s): 8.7%us, 1.1%sy, 0.0%ni, 90.0%id, 0.1%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st  
Mem: 3866536k total, 2624680k used, 1241856k free, 35368k buffers  
Swap: 2031608k total, 941312k used, 1090296k free, 439704k cached
```

### Customizing Status Log File Content

The system administrator can customize the information that is written in a fabric node system status log file. For more information, see [“Customizing Node System Status Log Checking” on page 839](#).

## Downloading System Log Files for a Junos Space Appliance

The system administrator can download the latest log files for each fabric node when logged in to a Junos Space Appliance. The system status log file and all other third-party log files are collected and compressed in a troubleshooting file.

[Table 113 on page 838](#) lists the files included in the **troubleshoot** file.

**Table 113: Log Files included in the troubleshoot File**

Description	Location
System status log files	<code>/var/log/SystemStatusLog</code>
JBoss log files	<code>/var/log/jboss/*</code>
Service-provisioning data files	<code>/var/tmp/jboss/debug/*</code>
MySQL error log files	<code>/var/log/mysqld.log</code>
Log files for Apache, Node Management Agent (NMA), and Webproxy	<code>/var/log/httpd/*</code>
Watchdog log files	<code>/var/log/watchdog/*</code>
System messages	<code>/var/log/messages/*</code>

The system administrator can download log files in each operation mode as follows:

- Server mode (See [“Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Server Mode” on page 840](#).)
- Maintenance mode (See [“Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Maintenance Mode” on page 842](#).)
- CLI mode (See [“Downloading Troubleshooting System Log Files Through the CLI” on page 842](#).)

### Customizing Log Files to Download

The system administrator can also customize the log files to be downloaded for specific fabric nodes. For more information about customizing node log files to download, see [“Customizing Node Log Files To Download” on page 840](#).

#### Related Documentation

- [Customizing Node System Status Log Checking on page 839](#)
- [Customizing Node Log Files To Download on page 840](#)



- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Server Mode on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Maintenance Mode on page 842](#)
- [Downloading Troubleshooting System Log Files Through the CLI on page 842](#)

## Customizing Node System Status Log Checking

You customize the system status checking for a fabric node to ensure that all necessary information is written to the `/var/log/SystemStatusLog` log file. You must have the privileges of a System Administrator to customize the system status checking. You customize the system status checking by modifying the fabric node Perl script in `/usr/nma/bin/writeLogCronJob`.

To customize system status checking for a fabric node, modify the `writeSystemStatusLogFile` sub-function in `writeLogCronJob` as shown:

```
sub writeSystemStatusLogFile{
    my $err = 0;
    my $logfile = $_[0];
    $err = system("date >> $logfile");
    $err = system("df /var >> $logfile");
    $err = system("top -n 1 -b | grep Cpu >> $logfile");
    $err = system("top -n 1 -b | grep Mem: >> $logfile");
    $err = system("top -n 1 -b | grep Swap: >> $logfile");

    ***<Add additional system command here that you want to print out in the
    SystemStatusLog file>***

    if ($err == 0 ) {          print "write log to $logfile successfully\n";
    } else {                   print "cannot write log to $logfile\n";
    }
    return $err;
}
```

### Related Documentation

- [System Status Log File Overview on page 837](#)
- [Customizing Node Log Files To Download on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Server Mode on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Maintenance Mode on page 842](#)
- [Downloading Troubleshooting System Log Files Through the CLI on page 842](#)

## Customizing Node Log Files To Download

---

You customize the log files downloaded for a fabric node to ensure that you download all the necessary log files. You must have the privileges of a System Administrator to customize the log files. You customize the log files you want to download by modifying the Perl script in `/var/www/cgi-bin/getLogFiles`.

Modify the `getLogFiles` Perl script zip command as shown:

```
...
system("zip -r $logFileName /var/log/jboss/* /var/tmp/jboss/debug/
/var/log/mysqld.log /var/log/httpd/* /var/log/watchdog /var/log/messages
/var/log/SystemStatusLog > /dev/null");
...
```

### Related Documentation

- [System Status Log File Overview on page 837](#)
- [Customizing Node System Status Log Checking on page 839](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Server Mode on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Maintenance Mode on page 842](#)
- [Downloading Troubleshooting System Log Files Through the CLI on page 842](#)

## Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Server Mode

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You download the troubleshooting log file in the Server mode when you want to view the contents of the troubleshooting log file and fix issues. You need to have the privileges of a System Administrator to download the troubleshooting log file.

To download the troubleshooting log file in the Server mode:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Space Troubleshooting**.  
The Space Troubleshooting page is displayed.
2. Click the **Download** link to access the `troubleshoot_yyyy-mm-dd_hh-mm-ss.zip` file in your browser.
  - If you are using Mozilla Firefox: In the Opening troubleshoot zip dialog box, select **Save file** and click **OK** to save the zip file to your computer using the Firefox Downloads dialog box.
  - If you are using Internet Explorer: From the File Download page, select **Save** and select a directory on your computer where you want to save the `troubleshoot_yyyy-mm-dd_hh-mm-ss.zip` file.
3. When you contact the Juniper Technical Assistance Center, describe the problem you encountered and provide the JTAC representative with the `troubleshoot_yyyy-mm-dd_hh-mm-ss.zip` file.

Table 114 on page 841 lists the files included in the `troubleshoot_yyyy-mm-dd_hh-mm-ss.zip` file.

**Table 114: Data and Log Files in troubleshooting log File**

Description	Location
Jboss log files	<code>/var/log/jboss/*</code>
Service Provisioning data files	<code>/var/tmp/jboss/debug/*</code>
MYSQL error log	<code>/var/log/mysqld.log</code>
Log files for Apache, NMA, Webproxy	<code>/var/log/httpd/*</code>
Watchdog log file	<code>/var/log/watchdog/*</code>
Linux system messages	<code>/var/log/messages/*</code>
CPU/RAM/Disk statistics (during past 24 hours)	Not applicable

**Related Documentation**

- [System Status Log File Overview on page 837](#)
- [Customizing Node System Status Log Checking on page 839](#)
- [Customizing Node Log Files To Download on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Maintenance Mode on page 842](#)
- [Downloading Troubleshooting System Log Files Through the CLI on page 842](#)

## Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Maintenance Mode

---

*Maintenance Mode* is a special mode that an administrator can use to perform system recovery or debugging tasks while all nodes in the fabric are shut down and the Web proxy is running.

The administrator can download the **troubleshoot\_yyyy-mm-dd\_hh-mm-ss.zip** file from Maintenance Mode. The troubleshoot zip file includes the server Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) date and time. For example, **troubleshoot\_2010-04-01\_11-25-12.zip**.

To download the troubleshooting log file in maintenance mode, perform the following steps:

1. Connect to a Junos Space Appliance in maintenance mode by using the Junos Space Appliance URL.

For example:

`https://<ipaddress>/maintenance`

Where *ipaddress* is the address of the Junos Space Appliance.

The Maintenance Mode page appears.

2. Click the **click here to log in** link. The login dialog box appears.
3. Log in to maintenance mode by using the authorized login name and password.
4. Click OK. The Maintenance Mode Actions menu appears.
5. Click **Download Troubleshooting Data and Logs**. The file download dialog box appears.
6. Click Save to download the **troubleshoot\_yyyy-mm-dd\_hh-mm-ss.zip** file to the connected computer.
7. Click **Log Out and Exit from Maintenance Mode**.

### Related Documentation

- [Maintenance Mode Overview on page 710](#)
- [System Status Log File Overview on page 837](#)
- [Customizing Node System Status Log Checking on page 839](#)
- [Customizing Node Log Files To Download on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Server Mode on page 840](#)
- [Downloading Troubleshooting System Log Files Through the CLI on page 842](#)

## Downloading Troubleshooting System Log Files Through the CLI

---

If Junos Space Network Management Platform is running, the administrator can log in to a Junos Space Appliance console and download system status logs for each fabric node by using the CLI Network Settings Utility > SecureCoPy (SCP) command. If the system is not operating, the administrator can download system status logs using the by CLI USB command.

The Network Settings Utility, for both commands, collects all system log files in the `/var/log` subdirectory and creates a **\*TAR** file to download. For more information about the log files that are written, see [“System Status Log File Overview” on page 837](#).

This procedure includes the following tasks:

- [Downloading a System Log File by Using a USB Device on page 843](#)
- [Downloading System Log File by Using SCP on page 844](#)

## Downloading a System Log File by Using a USB Device

Using the Networks Settings Utility Retrieve Logs > USB command, the administrator can download system status logs to a connected USB device if the network is down.

1. Using a console utility, such as SSH or Telnet, connect to the Junos Space Appliance. The Junos Space Settings Menu appears. Typically, use the default administrator credentials to log in to the Junos Space Appliance (admin/abc123).

Junos Space Settings Menu

```
1> Change Password
2> Change Network Settings
3> Change Time Options
4> Retrieve Logs
5> Security
6> (Debug) run shell
```

```
Q> Quit
R> Redraw Menu
```

Choice [1-6,QR]:

2. Type option 4. The Retrieve Logs submenu appears.

```
Choice [1-6,AQR]: 4
1> Save to USB Device
2> Send Using SCP
```

```
A> Apply changes
M> Return to Main Menu
R> Redraw Menu
```

Choice [1-2,AMR]:

3. Select 1. The USB device must be connected to a Junos Space Appliance.

The following message appears:

**This process will retrieve the log files on all cluster members and combine them into a .tar file. Once the file is created, you can copy the files onto a USB drive. Continue? [y/n]**

4. Indicate whether you want to continue. Enter **y** for yes; **n** to abort.
5. Enter the local administrator password (typically, the password is “abc123”).
6. The Save to USB process downloads the log files from all cluster members and combines them into a **.tar** file. After the file is created, the process copies the file to a USB device. You see the following message:

### Copying 20090827-1511-logs.tar to USB drive

If the USB device is not ready, the following message appears:

**Log collection complete If USB key is ready, press "Y". To abort, press "N".**

## Downloading System Log File by Using SCP

Using the Networks Settings Utility Retrieve Logs > SCP command, the administrator can download system status logs to a specific location.

To download system status logs by using SCP, perform the following steps:

1. Using a console utility, such as SSH or Telnet, connect to a Junos Space Appliance. The Junos Space Settings Menu appears.

#### Junos Space Settings Menu

```
1> Change Password
2> Change Network Settings
3> Change Time Options
4> Retrieve Logs
5> Security
6> (Debug) run shell
```

```
Q> Quit
R> Redraw Menu
```

Choice [1-6,QR]:

2. Type option 4. The Retrieve Logs submenu appears.

```
Choice [1-6,AQR]: 4
1> Save to USB Device
2> Send Using SCP
```

```
A> Apply changes
M> Return to Main Menu
R> Redraw Menu
```

Choice [1-2,AMR]:

3. Select 2. The process retrieves the log files on all cluster members and combines them into a .TAR file as you can see from the following message:

**This process will retrieve the log files on all cluster members and combine them into a .tar file. Once the file is created, you will be asked for a remote scp server to transfer the file to. Continue? [y/n]**

4. Indicate whether you want to continue. Enter **y** for yes; **n** to abort.
5. Enter the local administrator password (typically, the password is "abc123").
6. Specify the SCP server IP address to which to transfer the file.
7. Enter the remote SCP user. For example, **root**
8. Enter the remote SCP file location. For example, **/root/tmplogs**. You see the following output:

```

Remote scp IP: 192.0.2.0
Remote scp user: root
Remote scp path: /root/tmplogs
Is this correct? [y/n]
The authenticity of host '192.0.2.0 (192.0.2.0)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 01:70:4c:47:9e:1e:84:fc:69:3c:65:99:6d:e6:88:87.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.0.2.0' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
Warning-Please dont use this system
/etc/selinux/strict/contexts/files/file_contexts: Multiple same specifications for
/usr/local/lost\+found/*:
/etc/selinux/strict/contexts/files/file_contexts: Multiple same specifications for
/usr/local/\.journal.
/etc/selinux/strict/contexts/files/file_contexts: Multiple same specifications for
/usr/local/lost\+found.
192.0.2.0 password:
20090827-1517-logs.tar
100% 18MB 17.6MB/s 00:01

```

9. Indicate whether the SCP server information is correct. Enter **y** for yes; **n** if incorrect.
10. Indicate whether you want to continue. Enter **y** for yes; **n** for no.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Maintenance Mode Overview on page 710](#)
- [System Status Log File Overview on page 837](#)
- [Customizing Node System Status Log Checking on page 839](#)
- [Customizing Node Log Files To Download on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Server Mode on page 840](#)
- [Downloading the Troubleshooting Log File in the Maintenance Mode on page 842](#)





## CHAPTER 72

# Manage Certificates

- [Certificate Management Overview on page 847](#)
- [Installing Custom SSL Certificate on the Junos Space Server on page 853](#)

### Certificate Management Overview

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Typically, users gain access to resources from an application or system on the basis of their username and password. You can also use certificates to authenticate and authorize sessions among various servers and users. Certificate-based authentication over an Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) connection is the most secure type of authentication. The certificates can be stored on a smart card, a universal serial bus (USB) token, or a computer's hard drive. The users typically swipe their smart card to log in to the system without entering their username and password.

See the following sections to upload the certificates to the Junos Space server and to enable certificate-based authentication:

- [Workflow on page 847](#)
- [Loading a Custom Junos Space Server Certificate on page 849](#)
- [Loading a User Certificate on page 849](#)
- [Loading CA Certificates and CRLs on page 850](#)
- [Changing the Authentication Mode on page 851](#)
- [Invalid Certificates on page 852](#)

### Workflow

The basic steps in establishing an SSL connection for the different modes of authentication are as follows:

- Certificate-based authentication:
  1. A client requests access to the Junos Space server.
  2. The Junos Space server presents its certificate to the client.
  3. The client verifies the server's certificate.
  4. If the verification of the certificate is successful, then the client sends its certificate to the server.

5. The server verifies the credentials of the client.
6. If the verification is successful, then the server grants access to the protected resource requested by the client. If the user is not found, Junos Space Network Management Platform sends a login failure page to the user and the current SSL session is terminated.

The session is also terminated when the smart or secure card (containing the certificate and the private key) that is used for logging in is unplugged or removed from the client system.

- Username and password–based authentication:
  1. A client requests access to the Junos Space server.
  2. The Junos Space server presents its certificate to the client.
  3. The client verifies the server's certificate.
  4. If the verification of the certificate is successful, then the client sends its username and password to the server.
  5. The server verifies the credentials of the client.
  6. If the verification is successful, then the server grants access to the protected resource requested by the client.

Junos Space Network Management Platform ships with the default password-based authentication mode. Administrators can use the default credentials to log in to the Junos Space Network Management Platform.

In Junos Space Network Management Platform Release 13.1 and later both certificate-based authentication as well password-based authentication are supported. However, only one authentication mode is supported at a time and all the users are authenticated using the designated authentication mode.

Before you change the authentication mode from password-based to certificate-based, upload the certification authority (CA) certificates and the personal or user certificates (the Junos Space server certificate is optional) to the Junos Space server. Junos Space Network Management Platform verifies all certificates before they are uploaded. Invalid or badly formed certificates are not uploaded.

You need not restart Junos Space Network Management Platform when you switch from one authentication mode to another. However, when the authentication mode is changed, all the existing user sessions, except that of the current administrator who is changing the authentication mode, are automatically terminated and the users are forced to log out.

The basic workflow to enable certificate-based authentication mode is as follows:

1. (Optional) Load the server certificate to the Junos Space server (from Administration > Platform Certificate).

If you do not upload a customized server certificate, then the default Junos Space Network Management Platform certificate is used.

See [“Loading a Custom Junos Space Server Certificate” on page 849](#).

2. Load the user certificate:

- For a new local user (from User > User Accounts > Create User inventory landing page).

See [“Loading a User Certificate” on page 849](#).

- For existing local users (from User > User Accounts > Modify User or User Preferences inventory landing page).

See [“Loading a User Certificate” on page 849](#).

3. Load the CA certificates and the certificate revocation list (from Administration > CA/CRL Certificates).

See [“Loading CA Certificates and CRLs” on page 850](#).

4. Enable certificate-based authentication mode (from Administration > Applications > Network Management Platform > Modify Application Settings > User > Use X509 Certificate Auth Mode option).

See [“Changing the Authentication Mode” on page 851](#).

## Loading a Custom Junos Space Server Certificate

By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform uses a self-signed SSL certificate. However, if there is a need to use your own custom certificate, Junos Space Network Management Platform provides an option to upload your custom certificate from Administration > Platform Certificate, as an X.509 certificate or PKCS#12 certificate. For instructions to upload your custom certificate, see [“Installing Custom SSL Certificate on the Junos Space Server” on page 853](#).

## Loading a User Certificate

If you opt to use a certificate-based authentication mode, then for each user you need to upload the corresponding certificate for the Junos Space server to authenticate the user. You can associate a certificate with a user at the time of creation of the user or by modifying the user settings from the Modify User page (for an existing user). You can navigate to the Modify User page through **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts > Select a user > Modify User**.

Before you proceed, make sure that the user certificate is available on your local system.

- To upload a certificate for a new user:

1. Select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts > Create User** (icon). The Create user page appears.
  2. Enter values for the mandatory fields, such as "Login ID." For detailed information about the fields that appear on the Create User page, see ["Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform" on page 647](#).
  3. Click **Browse** adjacent to the **X509 Cert File** field to navigate to the location of the X.509 certificate file on your local system.
  4. Click **Upload**.
  5. Click **Finish**.
- To upload a certificate for an existing user who is currently logged in:
    1. Click the **User Preferences** icon located at the top right-hand corner of the Junos Space Network Management Platform GUI (next to the Log Out icon). The Change Local Password and Certificate dialog box appears.
    2. Click the **X.509 Certificate** tab.
    3. In the **Certificate Subject Name** field, enter the string that needs to be secured. For example, it could be a person's e-mail, a Website address, or a system's IP address, and so on.
    4. Click **Browse** adjacent to the **X.509 Certificate File** field to navigate to the location of the X.509 certificate file on your local system.
    5. Click **Upload**.
    6. Click **OK**.
- To modify an existing user other than the user who is currently logged in:
1. Select **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts > Select a user > Modify User** (icon). The Modify User page appears.
  2. Click **Browse** adjacent to the **X509 Cert File** field to navigate to the location of the X.509 certificate file on your local system.
  3. Click **Upload**.
  4. Click **Finish**.

## Loading CA Certificates and CRLs

A certification authority (CA) certificate or the root certificate is used to verify a user certificate. The private key of the root certificate is used to sign the user certificates, which then inherit the trustworthiness of the root certificate.

A certificate revocation list (CRL), which is maintained by a CA, is a list of certificates that were issued and revoked by that CA before their scheduled expiration date, along with the reasons for revocation. A CA may revoke a certificate for various reasons, such

as the user specified in the certificate may no longer have the authority to use the key, the key specified in the certificate might have been compromised, another certificate is replacing the current certificate, and so on.

Before you proceed, make sure that the CA certificate or the CRL is available on your local system.

To upload a CA certificate:

1. Select **Administration > CA/CRL Certificates**.

The CA/CRL Certificates page appears. This page displays the previously uploaded CA certificates.

2. Click the down arrow next to the **+** icon and select **X.509 CA Certificate**.

The Upload X.509 CA Certificate page appears.

3. Click **Browse** adjacent to the **X.509 CA Certificate File** field to navigate to the location of the X.509 certificate file on your local system.
4. Click **Upload**.

To upload a CRL certificate:

1. Select **Administration > CA/CRL Certificates**.

The CA/CRL Certificates page appears. This page displays the previously uploaded CRLs.

2. Click the down arrow next to the **+** icon and select **X.509 CRL Certificate** icon.

The Upload X.509 CRL Certificate page appears.

3. Click **Browse** adjacent to the **X.509 CRL Certificate File** field to navigate to the location of the X.509 CRL file on your local system.
4. Click **Upload**.

To delete any CA certificates or CRLs, select them and click the **Delete X509 CA/CRL Certificate** icon located at the top left-hand corner of the CA/CRL Certificates page. Click **Yes** on the confirmation page.

## Changing the Authentication Mode

After uploading the certificates for the Junos Space server and users, you can change the authentication mode from the default password-based authentication to certificate-based authentication:

1. Select **Applications > Network Management Platform**.
2. From the Actions menu, select **Modify Application Settings**.

The Modify Network Management Platform Settings page appears.

3. Click **User**.

4. Select **Use X509 Certificate Auth Mode**.
5. Click **Modify**.



**CAUTION:** When the authentication mode is changed, all the existing user sessions are automatically terminated and all users, except the current administrator who is changing the authentication mode, are forced to log out.

If the certificate is scheduled to expire within 30 days from the current date, a warning message appears when the user logs in to indicate that the certificate will expire after these many days. Reload your certificate from the Change Local Password and Certificate page (by clicking the **User Preferences** icon at the top right-hand corner of the GUI) or request the administrator to reload it from the Modify User page (by clicking the **Modify User** icon from Role Based Access Control > User Accounts > Select a user). If a user tries to log in with an invalid certificate, Junos Space Network Management Platform displays a login failure page with the **No user mapped for this certificate** message. You could face this issue when the certificate is expired. If you have a valid username and password, switch to password-based authentication mode from the Junos Space server system console and try logging in.

To change the authentication mode from the system console:

1. Log on to the Junos Space server system console (that is running as the VIP node) as the root user.
2. Navigate to the following directory: `/var/www/cgi-bin`.
3. Type the following command from this directory location:  
`./setSpaceAuthMode password-based`

This command sets the authentication mode to password-based for all users. When the authentication mode is changed, all the existing user sessions are automatically terminated and all users, except for the current administrator who is changing the authentication mode, are forced to log out.

## Invalid Certificates

A certificate could become invalid for the following reasons:

- Certificate is expired.
- Certificate expires within a day.
- Certificate will be valid only later.
- Certificate does not match the private key.
- Certificate or private key file is broken.
- Same certificate exists in the Junos Space server.

- Related Documentation**
- [Installing Custom SSL Certificate on the Junos Space Server on page 853](#)

## Installing Custom SSL Certificate on the Junos Space Server

The topics in this section describe how to associate your own custom SSL certificate with the Junos Space server.

- [Changing the Default Junos Space Server SSL Certificate on page 853](#)
- [Installing an X.509 Junos Space Server Certificate on page 853](#)
- [Installing a PKCS #12 Format Junos Space Server Certificate on page 854](#)
- [Certificate Expiry on page 855](#)
- [Certificate Attributes on page 855](#)

### Changing the Default Junos Space Server SSL Certificate

By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform uses a self-signed SSL certificate. However, Junos Space Network Management Platform provides an option to associate your own custom SSL certificate with the Junos Space server.

To install your custom certificate:

1. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Platform Certificate**. The Platform Certificate page appears.

You can upload a certificate in X.509 format or PKCS # 12 format.

The upper portion of the page displays the certificate that is currently being used by the Junos Space server. By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform uses the SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks. To gain an understanding about the attributes of the certificate, see [Table 115 on page 856](#).

2. To install an X.509 certificate, see [“Installing an X.509 Junos Space Server Certificate” on page 853](#).

To install a PKCS #12 format certificate, see [“Installing a PKCS #12 Format Junos Space Server Certificate” on page 854](#).

To revert to the default SSL certificate, click **Use Default Certificate**.

### Installing an X.509 Junos Space Server Certificate

X.509 is a widely used standard for defining digital certificates. Typically, in X.509 format, the certificate and the key are stored separately. Because the Junos Space server needs both the certificate and the key, make sure that both the files are available on your local system before you proceed any further. The private key can be either encrypted or unencrypted. Although pass-phrase is optional, it is required if the private key is encrypted.

To install an X.509 certificate file:

1. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Platform Certificate**. The Platform Certificate page appears.
2. Select **X.509 Certificate & Private Key** to upload Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) or Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER) format certificate files. By default, this option is selected.
  - DER format certificate files:
    - The supported extensions are: .der, .cer, and .crt.
    - They are stored in binary format.
  - PEM format certificate files:
    - The supported extensions are: .pem, .cer, and .crt.
    - They are stored in Base64-encoded DER format.
3. To navigate to the X.509 certificate file on your local file system, click **Browse** adjacent to the **Certificate** field.
4. To navigate to the private key file on your local file system, click **Browse** adjacent to the **Private Key** field.
5. (Optional) Enter the pass-phrase in the **Private Key Pass-phrase** field. Make sure that you enter the pass-phrase if the private key is encrypted.
6. Click **Upload**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays a warning message asking for confirmation whether the current certificate can be replaced. If you click **Cancel**, Junos Space Network Management Platform continues to use the current certificate. If you click **Yes**, then Junos Space Network Management Platform performs internal validations to verify whether the uploaded files are valid. If the files are valid, then the upload is successful and Junos Space Network Management Platform starts using the new certificate. All the existing sessions are terminated and the users are forced to log out. However, if the files are invalid, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws an error.

## Installing a PKCS #12 Format Junos Space Server Certificate

The Personal Information Exchange Syntax Standard (PKCS) #12 format is a widely used format for digital certificates in the Windows operating system. This standard specifies a portable format for storing or transporting a user's private keys, certificates, and pass-phrases in one encryptable file. After you upload this file, Junos Space Network Management Platform converts it into two files (public certificate and decrypted private key) in PEM format.



Before you proceed, make sure that the PKCS #12 certificate is available on your local file system.

1. Select **Network Management Platform > Administration > Platform Certificate**. The Platform Certificate page appears.
2. Select **PKCS #12 Format Certificate** to upload PKCS#12 format certificate files.
3. Click **Browse** adjacent to the **Certificate & Private Key** field to navigate to the PKCS#12 format certificate file on your local file system.
4. (Optional) Enter the password in the **Password** field.
5. Click **Upload**.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays a warning message asking for confirmation whether the current certificate can be replaced. If you click **Cancel**, Junos Space Network Management Platform continues to use the current certificate. If you click **Yes**, then Junos Space Network Management Platform performs internal validations to verify whether the uploaded file is valid. If the file is valid, then the upload is successful and Junos Space Network Management Platform starts using the new certificate. All the existing sessions are terminated and the users are forced to log out. However, if the file is invalid, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws an error.

## Certificate Expiry

When the Junos Space server certificate is scheduled to expire within 30 days from the current date, Junos Space Network Management Platform throws a warning message every time the administrator logs in. For example:

**Your platform certificate is going to expire on May 24, 2013. Space will automatically use default certificate if your certificate will expire within 1 day. Change platform certificate using "Administration > Platform Certificate" page. Would you like to change it now?**

When the Junos Space server certificate is scheduled to expire in a day, Junos Space Network Management Platform starts using the default certificate.

As an administrator, perform one of the following actions:

- Upload a new certificate. Junos Space Network Management Platform deletes the old user certificate and starts using the newly uploaded certificate.
- Use the default certificate—Click **Administration > Platform Certificate > Use Default Certificate**.

## Certificate Attributes

Table 115 on page 856 lists the attributes that you commonly see in a certificate.

Table 115: Certificate Attributes

Certificate Attribute	Description
<b>Subject Name:</b> <b>OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=user1@10.205.57.195</b>	<p>"OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.1" is the ASN.1 object identifier used to identify this signature algorithm. "user1@10.205.57.195" is the e-mail address of the certificate owner.</p>
<b>Subject Name: CN</b>	Common name of the certificate owner
<b>Subject Name: OU</b>	<p>Name of the organizational unit to which the certificate owner belongs.</p> <p>For example, the Junos Space Network Management Platform SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks contains "<b>Junos Space</b>" for this attribute.</p>
<b>Subject Name: O</b>	<p>Organization to which the certificate owner belongs.</p> <p>For example, the Junos Space Network Management Platform SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks contains "<b>Juniper Networks, Inc.</b>" for this attribute.</p>
<b>Subject Name: L</b>	<p>Certificate owner's location.</p> <p>For example, the Junos Space Network Management Platform SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks contains "<b>Sunnyvale</b>" for this attribute.</p>
<b>Subject Name: ST</b>	<p>Certificate owner's state of residence.</p> <p>For example, the Junos Space Network Management Platform SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks contains "<b>California</b>" for this attribute.</p>
<b>Subject Name: C</b>	<p>Certificate owner's country of residence.</p> <p>For example, "US."</p>
<b>Issuer Name:</b> <b>OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=user1@10.205.57.195</b>	<p>"OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.1" is the ASN.1 object identifier used to identify this signature algorithm. "user1@10.205.57.195" is the e-mail address of issuer.</p>
<b>Issuer Name: CN</b>	<p>Common name of the certificate issuer.</p> <p>It is the IP address of the system. The common name (CN) must match the hostname of the issuer of this certificate. In general, it should be the hostname of issuer.</p>
<b>Issuer Name: OU</b>	<p>Name of the organizational unit to which the certificate issuer belongs</p> <p>For example, the Junos Space Network Management Platform SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks contains "<b>Junos Space</b>" for this attribute.</p>
<b>Issuer Name: O</b>	<p>Organization to which the certificate issuer belongs.</p> <p>For example, the Junos Space Network Management Platform SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks contains "<b>Juniper Networks, Inc.</b>" for this attribute.</p>
<b>Issuer Name: L</b>	<p>Certificate issuer's location.</p> <p>For example, the Junos Space Network Management Platform SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks contains "<b>Sunnyvale</b>" for this attribute.</p>

Table 115: Certificate Attributes (*continued*)

Certificate Attribute	Description
Issuer Name: ST	<p>Certificate issuer's state of residence.</p> <p>For example, the Junos Space Network Management Platform SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks contains "<b>California</b>" for this attribute.</p>
Issuer Name: C	<p>Certificate issuer's country of residence.</p> <p>For example, "US."</p>
Signature Algorithm Name	<p>Algorithm used by the Certificate Authority to sign the certificate.</p> <p>For example, the Junos Space Network Management Platform SSL certificate signed by Juniper Networks can contain "<b>SHA1withRSA</b>" for this attribute.</p>
Serial Number	Certificate's serial number
Not Before	Date at which the certificate becomes valid
Not After	Date at which the certificate becomes invalid

**Related Documentation**

- [Certificate Management Overview on page 847](#)



## CHAPTER 73

# Manage Authentication Servers

- [Remote Authentication Overview on page 859](#)
- [Junos Space Authentication Modes Overview on page 861](#)
- [Managing Remote Authentication Servers on page 863](#)
- [Creating a Remote Authentication Server on page 864](#)
- [Modifying Authentication Settings on page 866](#)
- [Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 868](#)
- [Configuring a TACACS+ Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 870](#)
- [Junos Space Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Enabled on page 871](#)

### Remote Authentication Overview

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Junos Space Network Management Platform, by default, authenticates users to log in locally when you configure their accounts by using **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts > Create User** (icon) task.

On the **Administration > Authentication Servers** inventory landing page, you can authenticate users to log in exclusively from a centralized location by using one or more RADIUS or TACACS+ remote authentication servers. You can also authenticate users to log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform by using both local and remote authentication.

You can configure the order in which Junos Space Network Management Platform connects to remote authentication servers by preference. Junos Space Network Management Platform authenticates users by using the first reachable remote authentication server on the list.

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports the following RADIUS authentication methods: Password Authentication Protocol (PAP), Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), and Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 (MS-CHAP v2). For TACACS+ authentication, Junos Space Network Management Platform supports Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) and Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP).



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**NOTE:** If you configure remote authentication using RADIUS or TACACS+, then the most restrictive concurrent session limit between the Junos Space server and the remote authentication server takes effect.

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You must have super administrator or system administrator privileges to configure remote authentication server settings, authentication modes, and user passwords and settings.

Regular Junos Space Network Management Platform users cannot configure their own passwords if you maintain users solely by using a remote authentication server. You may choose to allow some privileged users to set a local password so they can still log in to Junos Space if the remote authentication server is unreachable.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Configuring User Access Controls Overview](#)
- [Junos Space Authentication Modes Overview on page 861](#)
- [Managing Remote Authentication Servers on page 863](#)
- [Creating a Remote Authentication Server on page 864](#)
- [Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 868](#)
- [Configuring a TACACS+ Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 870](#)
- [Modifying Authentication Settings on page 866](#)
- [Junos Space Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Enabled on page 871](#)

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## Junos Space Authentication Modes Overview

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Junos Space Network Management Platform provides three authentication modes: local, remote, and remote-local. The default authentication mode is local.

For each of these modes, authentication and authorization is performed in the following ways:

- **Local**—Authentication and authorization are performed by Junos Space Platform based on the user account and role information in the Junos Space database. You can create the user account for local authentication from the **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts** task.
- **Remote**—Authentication and authorization are performed by a set of remote AAA servers (RADIUS or TACACS+). You can configure remote authentication from the **Administration > Authentication Servers** task.
- **Remote-Local**—When a user is not configured on the remote authentication servers or when the servers are unreachable, the local password and role information are used if such a local user exists in the Junos Space database. You can configure remote-local authentication from the **Administration > Authentication Servers** task.

The following sections describe the authentication modes:

- [Local Authentication on page 861](#)
- [Remote Authentication on page 861](#)
- [Remote-Local Authentication on page 862](#)

### Local Authentication

The user is authenticated and authorized using the local Junos Space Network Management Platform database. By default, Junos Space Platform authenticates users locally. Before you can authenticate a user by using local authentication mode, you must create the user account in Junos Space Platform with a valid password and assign roles to the user. To create a user account in Junos Space Platform, use the **Role Based Access Control > User Accounts > Create User** (icon) task. For more information, see the [“Configuring Users to Manage Objects in Junos Space Overview” on page 601](#), [“Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 647](#), and [“Creating a User-Defined Role” on page 623](#) topics.

### Remote Authentication

User authentication information is stored on one or more remote authorization servers. Authorization information can also be configured and stored on the remote authentication server. To configure Junos Space Network Management Platform remote authentication, see [“Managing Remote Authentication Servers” on page 863](#).

In this mode, if a corresponding local user exists, the local password is used only in the emergency case where the authentication servers are unreachable.

Before you authenticate and authorize users by using remote authentication mode, you must make sure that:

- You create and configure the remote authentication server in Junos Space Platform (see [“Creating a Remote Authentication Server” on page 864](#)).
- You create the remote profiles required for authorizing the users in Junos Space Platform (see [“Creating a Remote Profile” on page 677](#)).
- You configure the RADIUS or TACACS+ server for authentication and authorization of users (see [“Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization” on page 868](#) or [“Configuring a TACACS+ Server for Authentication and Authorization” on page 870](#)).
- You create the user accounts by using the **Role Based Access Control** workspace in Junos Space Platform if you want to permit local authentication and authorization for select users when the remote authentication servers are not reachable (see [“Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 647](#)).

## Remote-Local Authentication

User authentication information is stored on one or more remote authentication servers. Authorization information can also be configured and stored on the remote authentication server. For more information about configuring Junos Space Network Management Platform remote-local authentication, see [“Managing Remote Authentication Servers” on page 863](#).

In this mode, when a user is not configured on the remote authentication server, when the server is unreachable, or when the remote server denies the user access, then the local password is used if such a local user exists in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

Before you authenticate and authorize users by using remote-local authentication mode, you must make sure that:

- You create and configure the remote authentication server in Junos Space Platform (see [“Creating a Remote Authentication Server” on page 864](#)).
- You create the remote profiles required for authorizing the users in Junos Space Platform (see [“Creating a Remote Profile” on page 677](#)).
- You configure the RADIUS or TACACS+ server for authentication and authorization of users (see [“Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization” on page 868](#) or [“Configuring a TACACS+ Server for Authentication and Authorization” on page 870](#)).
- You create user accounts by using the **Role Based Access Control** workspace in Junos Space Platform to permit local authentication and authorization (see [“Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 647](#)).

### Related Documentation

- [Configuring User Access Controls Overview](#)
- [Remote Authentication Overview on page 859](#)



- [Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 868](#)
- [Configuring a TACACS+ Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 870](#)
- [Managing Remote Authentication Servers on page 863](#)
- [Creating a Remote Authentication Server on page 864](#)
- [Modifying Authentication Settings on page 866](#)

## Managing Remote Authentication Servers

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The **Administration > Authentication Servers** page allows you to configure remote authentication settings to allow users to log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform from a remote authentication server. The **Authentication Servers** page includes two areas: **Authentication Mode Setting** and **Remote Authentication Servers** table.

From the **Authentication Mode Setting** area, you can select and save the Junos Space Network Management Platform authentication mode: local, remote, or remote-local.

From the **Remote Authentication Servers** table area, you can:

- Create, modify, and delete remote authentication server connection settings and test the connection.
- Specify the remote authentication server connection order.

To select the remote authentication mode and manage remote authentication servers:

1. Select **Administration > Authentication Servers**.
2. In the **Authentication Mode Setting** area, select the authentication method you want to use.  
  
By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform is in local authentication mode and the controls for the **Remote Authentication Servers** table are disabled. If you select the **Use Remote Authentication** check box, the **Remote Authentication Only** and **Remote-Local Authentication** options are enabled.
3. Click **Save** to store the remote authentication mode setting you select.
4. In the **Remote Authentication Servers** table, add a new remote authentication server by clicking the **Add auth server (+)** icon. See [“Creating a Remote Authentication Server” on page 864](#).
5. Modify an authentication server by doubling clicking that server row in the table. See [“Modifying Authentication Settings” on page 866](#).
6. Delete an authentication server by selecting a row and clicking the **Delete auth server (–)** icon to remove an authentication server.
7. Click a row and select the arrows to move the server up and down the list. Up arrow is disabled if the server is at the top of the list; down arrow is disabled if the server is at the bottom of the list.

Sorting for columns are disabled, since there is an explicit sort order as determined by the arrows.

8. On selection of the server, click **Test Connection** to display a transient result of last connection test.
9. Confirm that you want to test the server connection.  
  
After testing, the Status dialog box appears displaying the test results: success or failure.
10. Click **OK**.

If the connection results fails, ensure that the server settings are correct.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Remote Authentication Overview on page 859](#)
- [Junos Space Authentication Modes Overview on page 861](#)
- [Creating a Remote Authentication Server on page 864](#)
- [Modifying Authentication Settings on page 866](#)
- [Junos Space Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Enabled on page 871](#)

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## Creating a Remote Authentication Server

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To run Junos Space Network Management Platform remote authentication, you must create one or more remote authentication servers and configure the server settings.

To create a remote authentication server:

1. Select **Administration > Authentication Servers**.

The Authentication Servers page is displayed.

2. (Optional) If you want to use one of the remote authentication modes supported by Junos Space Platform, in the **Authentication Mode Setting** area, perform the following tasks:



**NOTE:** Junos Space Platform allows you to add authentication servers even when you are using local authentication. This enables you to configure the authentication server settings *before* enabling and specifying a remote authentication mode.

- a. Select the **Use Remote Authentication** check box.

The option button to specify the remote authentication mode is enabled.

- b. Specify the remote authentication mode that you want to use. Do one of the following:
  - Select **Remote Authentication Only** to use the remote authentication mode supported by Junos Space Platform.

- Select **Remote-Local Authentication** to use the remote local authentication mode supported by Junos Space Platform.
- c. Click **Save** to store the remote authentication mode setting you select.
3. To add a remote authentication server:
- a. Click the **+** (**Add auth server**) icon.  
The Create Auth Server dialog box is displayed.
  - b. Specify the remote authentication server fields, as explained in [Table 116 on page 865](#); all the fields are mandatory.

**Table 116: Remote Authentication Server Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<b>Server Type</b>	Specify the type of the authentication server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>RADIUS</b>—Authenticate users by using a RADIUS server.</li> <li>• <b>TACACS+</b>—Authenticate users by using a TACACS+ server.</li> </ul>
<b>Server Name</b>	Specify the name of the remote authentication server.  The remote authentication server name cannot exceed 128 characters and can contain only letters, numbers, hyphens, underscores, or periods.
<b>Protocol</b>	Select one of the following authentication protocols supported by the remote server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PAP</b>—Password Authentication Protocol</li> <li>• <b>CHAP</b>—Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol</li> <li>• <b>MS-CHAPv2</b>—(RADIUS only) Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 (MS-CHAP v2)</li> </ul>
<b>IP Address</b>	Specify the IPv4 address (in dotted decimal notation) of the remote authentication server.
<b>Port Number</b>	Specify the UDP port number assigned by the remote authentication server.  The default port number is 1812 for RADIUS authentication and 49 for TACACS+ authentication.
<b>Shared Secret</b>	Specify the password (shared secret) that is used for authentication between the remote authentication server, the proxy authentication server, and Junos Space Platform.  The shared secret that you specify must match the shared secret configured in the RADIUS or TACACS+ server.
<b>Confirm Shared Secret</b>	Reenter the password (shared secret) to confirm.
<b>Number of Tries</b>	Specify the number of retries that a Junos Space Platform attempts to contact the remote authentication server.  You can enter a value from 1 through 5; the default is 3 tries.
<b>Max Retry Timeout MSecs</b>	Specify the interval (in milliseconds) that the Junos Space Platform waits for a reply from the remote authentication server before it times out.  The minimum value is 1000 milliseconds and the default is 6000 milliseconds.

- c. Click **OK**.

The remote authentication server is created and displayed in the table on the Authentication Servers page.

4. (Optional) Click **Test Connection** to verify the connection from Junos Space Platform to the remote authentication server.
  - If the test connection result is a success, the remote authentication server is reachable.
  - If the test connection result is a failure, the remote authentication server is unreachable.
  - If the test connection result displays the message *Mismatched shared secret*, then the configured shared secret for that server is incorrect. Ensure that you have entered the correct remote authentication server shared secret details.

**Related Documentation**

- [Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 868](#)
- [Configuring a TACACS+ Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 870](#)
- [Remote Authentication Overview on page 859](#)
- [Junos Space Authentication Modes Overview on page 861](#)
- [Modifying Authentication Settings on page 866](#)
- [Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 868](#)

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## Modifying Authentication Settings

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The Authentication Servers page allows you to change Junos Space Network Management Platform authentication mode and remote authentication server connection settings.

To modify remote authentication settings:

1. Select **Administration > Authentication Servers**.

The Authentication Servers page appears.

2. In the **Authentication Mode Setting** area, change to the authentication method you want to use.

By default, Junos Space Network Management Platform is in local authentication mode and the controls for the Remote Authentication Servers table are disabled. If you select the **Use Remote Authentication** check box, the **Remote Authentication Only** and **Remote-Local Authentication** options are enabled.

3. To modify the authentication mode settings, in the **Authentication Mode Setting** area, perform one of the following tasks:
  - Clear the **Use Remote Authentication** check box to use local authentication
  - Select the **Use Remote Authentication** check box to use remote authentication.

The option button to specify the remote authentication mode is enabled. Perform one of the following tasks:

- Select **Remote Authentication Only** to use the remote authentication mode supported by Junos Space Platform.
  - Select **Remote-Local Authentication** to use the remote local authentication mode supported by Junos Space Platform.
  - Click **Save** to store the remote authentication mode setting you select.
4. To modify a previously configured remote authentication server:
- a. Select the authentication server that you want to modify.  
The authentication server that you selected is highlighted.
  - b. Click the pencil icon corresponding to the authentication server you selected.  
The previously configured parameters are displayed below the authentication server that you selected. You can modify all the configured parameters except the name of the authentication server. For more details, see the [“Creating a Remote Authentication Server” on page 864](#) topic.
  - c. After you have modified the authentication server settings, click **OK**.  
The modifications that you made are saved.
5. (Optional) Click **Test Connection** to verify the connection from Junos Space Platform to the remote authentication server.
- If the test connection result is a success, the remote authentication server is reachable.
  - If the test connection result is a failure, the remote authentication server is unreachable.
  - If the test connection result displays the message *Mismatched shared secret*, then the configured shared secret for that server is incorrect. Ensure that you have entered the correct remote authentication server shared secret details.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Remote Authentication Overview on page 859](#)
- [Junos Space Authentication Modes Overview on page 861](#)
- [Creating a Remote Authentication Server on page 864](#)
- [Managing Remote Authentication Servers on page 863](#)
- [Junos Space Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Enabled on page 871](#)

## Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization

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Junos Space Network Management Platform supports authorization of users from a RADIUS server. Using the **Administration > Authentication Servers** task, you can configure a RADIUS server to authenticate and authorize users to log in exclusively from a centralized location using one or more RADIUS remote authentication servers. You can also authenticate and authorize users to log in to Junos Space Platform using both local and remote authentication and authorization.



**NOTE:** Before you authenticate and authorize users to login to Junos Space Platform by using the RADIUS server, you must make sure that:

- You create and configure the RADIUS remote authentication server in Junos Space Platform (see [“Creating a Remote Authentication Server” on page 864](#)).
- You create the remote profiles required for authorizing the users in Junos Space Platform (see [“Creating a Remote Profile” on page 677](#)).
- You create user accounts by using the Role Based Access Control workspace in Junos Space Platform if you want to permit remote authentication and local authorization (see [“Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 647](#)).

To understand login behavior with remote authentication enabled, see the [“Junos Space Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Enabled” on page 871](#) topic.

Authorization data in the RADIUS server are stored as vendor-specific attributes (VSAs). Therefore, you must update the Junos dictionary file (**juniper.dct**) in the RADIUS server with the Junos Space Platform defined VSA (*Juniper-Junospace-Profiles*). Users in the RADIUS server database should be assigned the VSAs with the values corresponding to the Junos Space remote profile that you want to assign to each user. The user is authorized with roles specified by the remote profile.

To configure VSAs in Steel-Belted RADIUS:

1. Add the Junos Space VSA to the Juniper dictionary file (**juniper.dct**). Locate the dictionary file and add the following text to the file:  

```
ATTRIBUTE Juniper-Junospace-Profiles Juniper-VSA(11, string) r
```
2. Assign a remote profile to the user by using the *Juniper-Junospace-Profiles* attribute.  
For more information about adding the VSA and assigning a Junos Space remote profile to a user in Steel-Belted RADIUS, see the Steel-Belted RADIUS documentation.

To configure VSAs in Free RADIUS:

1. Add the Junos Space VSA to the Juniper dictionary file (**dictionary.juniper**). Locate the dictionary file and add the following text to the file:

**ATTRIBUTE Juniper-Junospace-Profiles 11 String**

2. Assign a remote profile to the user by using the *Juniper-Junospace-Profiles* attribute.

The following example shows how configuration information can be added to FreeRADIUS to assign a remote profile to a user:

```
"guestuser" Auth-Type:=PAP, User-Password:="<password>"
Juniper-Junospace-Profiles = "guestprofile"
```

For more information about adding the VSA and assigning a Junos Space remote profile to a user in Free RADIUS, see the FreeRADIUS documentation.



**NOTE:** The remote profiles created in Junos Space Network Management Platform are not automatically synchronized to the RADIUS server for selection. The administrator must manually enter the correct remote profile name.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Remote Authentication Overview on page 859](#)
- [Junos Space Authentication Modes Overview on page 861](#)
- [Managing Remote Authentication Servers on page 863](#)
- [Creating a Remote Authentication Server on page 864](#)
- [Modifying Authentication Settings on page 866](#)
- [Configuring a TACACS+ Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 870](#)
- [Junos Space Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Enabled on page 871](#)

## Configuring a TACACS+ Server for Authentication and Authorization

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Junos Space Network Management Platform supports authentication and authorization of users from one or more TACACS+ servers. (A combination of TACACS+ and RADIUS servers is also supported.) If you configure multiple servers, they will be tried during authentication in the order listed in the user interface. If the first server accessed is not reachable or there is a shared-secret mismatch, the next one is tried. To understand login behavior with remote authentication enabled, see the [“Junos Space Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Enabled” on page 871](#) topic.



**NOTE:** Before you authenticate and authorize users to log into Junos Space Platform by using the TACACS+ server, you must make sure that:

- You create and configure the TACACS+ remote authentication server in Junos Space Platform (see [“Creating a Remote Authentication Server” on page 864](#)).
- You create the remote profiles required for authorizing the users in Junos Space Platform (see [“Creating a Remote Profile” on page 677](#)).
- You create user accounts by using the Role Based Access Control workspace in Junos Space Platform if you want to permit remote authentication and local authorization (see [“Creating User Accounts in Junos Space Network Management Platform” on page 647](#)).

Authorization data in the TACACS+ server are stored as attribute-value pairs (AVPs). The AVP contains the name of the remote profile. Therefore, you must configure users in the TACACS+ server with the AVP corresponding to the Junos Space remote profile that you want to assign the user. The user is authorized with roles specified by the remote profile.

When Junos Space Network Management Platform queries the TACACS+ server for user authorization, the TACACS+ server's *junospace-exec* service returns the remote profile name for that user. Junos Space Network Management Platform determines the user's role or roles from this response.

To assign roles to the user using the remote profile name, you can configure the *network-management-profiles* AVP for the *junospace-exec* service on the TACACS+ server.

The following example shows how configuration information can be added to the TACACS+ server to assign a remote profile to a user:

```
user = guestuser
{
  pap = cleartext "<password>"
  service = junospace-exec
{
  network-management-profiles = guest_profile
```



```
}
}
```

For more information about configuring the AVP and assigning a Junos Space remote profile to a user in the TACACS+ server, see the TACACS+ server documentation.

#### Related Documentation

- [Remote Authentication Overview on page 859](#)
- [Junos Space Authentication Modes Overview on page 861](#)
- [Managing Remote Authentication Servers on page 863](#)
- [Creating a Remote Authentication Server on page 864](#)
- [Modifying Authentication Settings on page 866](#)
- [Configuring a RADIUS Server for Authentication and Authorization on page 868](#)
- [Junos Space Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Enabled on page 871](#)

## Junos Space Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Enabled

This topic describes the Junos Space Network Management Platform login behavior with remote authentication only or remote-local authentication enabled.



**WARNING:** To avoid a BEAST TLS 1.0 attack, whenever you log in to Junos Space Network Management Platform in a browser tab or window, make sure that tab or window was not previously used to surf a non-HTTPS website. Best practice is to close your browser and relaunch it before logging in to Junos Space Platform.

System behavior differs depending on whether you select remote authentication only or remote-local authentication as the authentication mode for Junos Space Platform. Differences occur when a remote authentication server does not authenticate a user. There are also differences in the source of authorization depending on what answer the remote server returns.

[Figure 66 on page 872](#) shows the decision tree underlying system behavior when either remote authentication only or remote-local authentication is chosen and a remote authentication server accepts the user.

Figure 66: Remote Authentication Server Accepts User

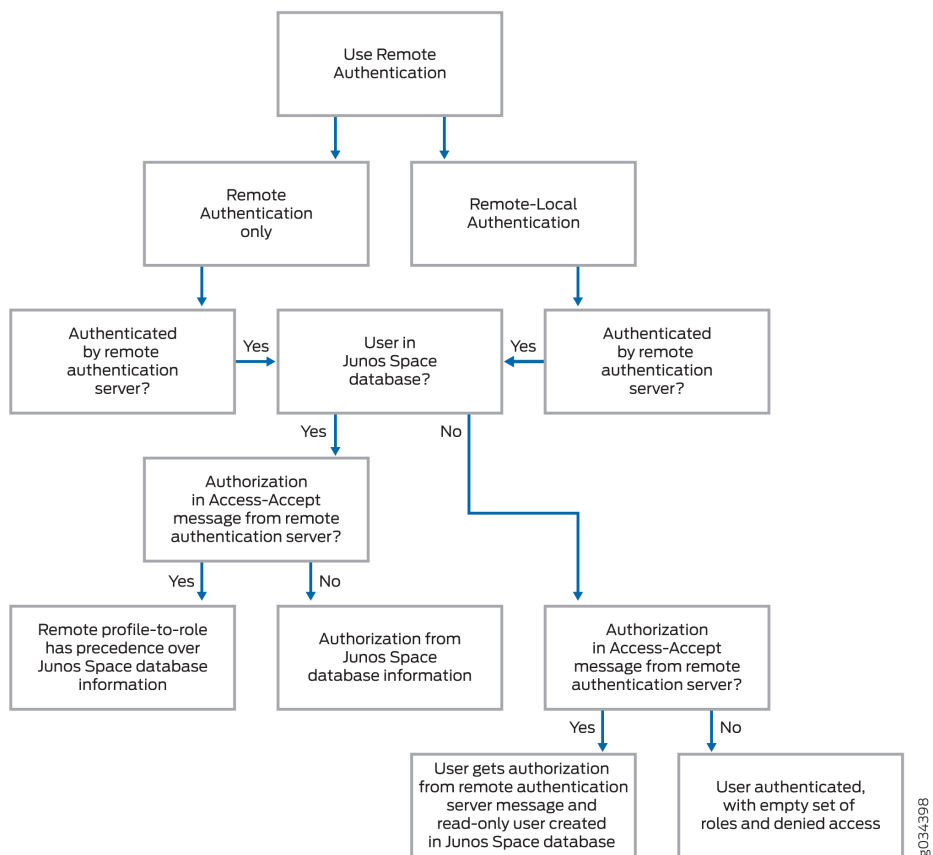
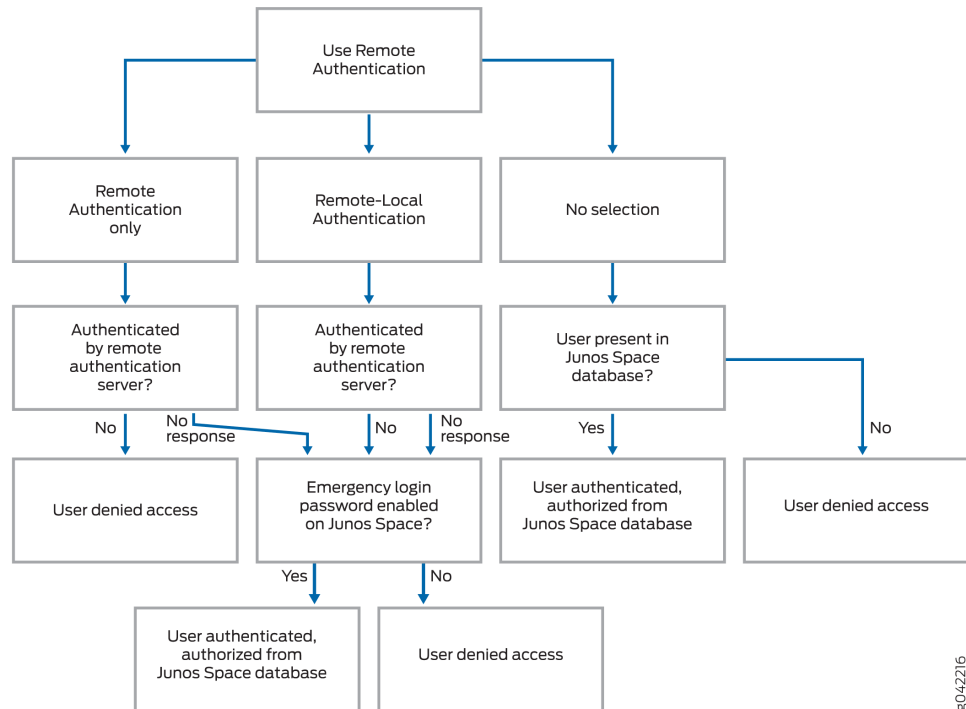


Figure 67 on page 873 shows the decision tree when a remote authentication server either rejects the user or does not respond at all.

Figure 67: Remote Authentication Server Not Reachable or Rejects User



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The following sections describe the login behavior when remote authentication only or remote-local authentication mode is enabled.

### Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Only Enabled

Table 117 on page 873 lists the various scenarios and the authentication and authorization behavior for each scenario when remote authentication only mode is enabled.

Table 117: Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Only Enabled

Scenario	Login Behavior
User logs in with the correct credentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the user's password is on the remote server and there is a corresponding remote profile in Junos Space Platform, the user logs in with the roles assigned by the remote profile.</li> <li>If the user's password is on the remote server but there is no equivalent remote profile in Junos Space Platform, the user logs in with roles assigned from the Junos Space database user information if the corresponding user account exists in the Junos Space database. If there is no equivalent remote profile or user account in Junos Space Platform, the user is denied access.</li> <li>If the first remote authentication server is present, only that server is contacted and login success or failure solely depends on the password stored there. If the first authentication server is not reachable, the other servers are contacted in the specified order. If no authentication server is reachable, the local password in the Junos Space Platform database is checked. If the emergency password is configured in Junos Space and the credentials match, the user logs in successfully with roles assigned from the Junos Space database user information. Otherwise, the user is denied access.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> For remote authentication and authorization, most users do not need a local password. The local password in this case is only for emergency purposes, when the remote authentication servers are unreachable.</p>

Table 117: Login Behavior with Remote Authentication Only Enabled (*continued*)

Scenario	Login Behavior
User logs in with incorrect credentials or the user does not exist on the remote authentication server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to Junos Space Platform is denied.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Authentication servers, for security purposes, do not distinguish between these two cases (that is, a user is logging in with incorrect credentials or a user does not exist on the remote authentication server). Therefore, Junos Space Platform must always treat these type of logins as an authentication failure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If no authentication servers are reachable, Junos Space Platform tries the local password. If the emergency password is configured in Junos Space and the credentials match, the user logs in successfully with roles assigned from the Junos Space database user information. Otherwise, the user is denied access.</li> </ul>
User attempts to log in when the remote authentication server is configured for Challenge/Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the remote authentication server indicates that a challenge is required, it provides the challenge question. Junos Space Platform displays the challenge question to the user on the Junos Space login page and waits for the user's response.</li> <li>If the challenge question is answered correctly, it is possible that the authentication server may pose additional challenge questions.</li> <li>If the challenge question is answered incorrectly, it is possible that the authentication server may rechallenge the user with the same challenge question, use a different challenge question, or fail the login attempt completely. The remote authentication server configuration determines the behavior.</li> <li>If the final challenge question is answered correctly, the user logs in successfully.</li> </ul>

#### Login Behavior with Remote-Local Authentication Enabled

Table 118 on page 874 lists the various scenarios and the authentication and authorization behavior for each scenario when the remote-local authentication mode is enabled.

Table 118: Login Behavior with Remote-Local Authentication Enabled

Scenario	Login Behavior
User logs in with the correct credentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the user's password is on the remote server and there is a corresponding remote profile in Junos Space Platform, the user logs in with the roles assigned by the remote profile.</li> <li>If the user's password is on the remote server, but there is no equivalent remote profile in Junos Space database, then Junos Space Platform checks whether the user account exists in the Junos Space database. If the user account exists, the user logs in successfully with the roles assigned from the Junos Space database user information. Otherwise, the user is denied access.</li> <li>If the remote servers are not reachable, Junos Space Platform tries to authenticate the user locally. If a Junos Space Platform user account and local password exist, and the credentials match, the user logs in successfully with the roles assigned from the Junos Space database user information. Otherwise, the user is denied access.</li> </ul>
User logs in with incorrect credentials or the user does not exist on the remote authentication server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Junos Space Platform checks the remote authentication servers first. If authentication fails or if a server is not reachable, Junos Space Platform tries to authenticate the user locally. If a Junos Space Platform user account and local password exist, and the credentials match, the user logs in successfully with the roles assigned from the Junos Space database user information. Otherwise, the user is denied access.</li> </ul>

Table 118: Login Behavior with Remote-Local Authentication Enabled (*continued*)

Scenario	Login Behavior
User attempts to log in when the remote authentication server is configured for Challenge/Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the remote authentication server indicates that a challenge is required, it provides the challenge question. Junos Space Platform displays the challenge question to the user on the Junos Space login page and waits for the user's response.</li> <li>• If the challenge question is answered correctly, it is possible that the authentication server may pose additional challenge questions.</li> <li>• If the challenge question is answered incorrectly, it is possible that the authentication server may rechallenge the user with the same challenge question, use a different challenge question, or fail the login attempt completely. The remote authentication server configuration determines the behavior.</li> <li>• If the final challenge question is answered correctly, the user logs in successfully.</li> </ul>

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Remote Authentication Overview on page 859](#)
- [Logging In to Junos Space on page 3](#)
- [Junos Space Authentication Modes Overview on page 861](#)
- [Creating a Remote Authentication Server on page 864](#)
- [Modifying Authentication Settings on page 866](#)



# Manage SMTP Servers

- [Managing SMTP Servers on page 877](#)
- [Adding an SMTP Server on page 878](#)

## Managing SMTP Servers

---

You can configure one or several SMTP servers for use by Junos Space applications that need to transmit e-mail. For example, an application might use e-mail automatically to inform a support organization of an issue and might include logs or reports.

To configure and manage SMTP servers:

1. Select **Administration > SMTP Servers**.

The SMTP Servers page appears listing all the configured servers. Only one server can be the active server at one time. The active server is highlighted.

To add or delete an SMTP server:

1. Click the plus sign (**Add SMTP server** icon) at the upper left of the page to add a server.
2. Configure and add the server. See [“Adding an SMTP Server” on page 878](#).
3. To delete a server, click the – sign (**Delete SMTP server** icon) at the upper left of the page.



**NOTE:** If you try to delete the active SMTP server, an error message is displayed indicating that you cannot delete the server.

To change the active SMTP server:

- Click the **Set Active SMTP server** icon at the upper left of the page to select the server you want to make active. Click **Yes** on the confirmation message that appears to set the selected server as the active SMTP server. If there is only one server and it is the active server, clicking **No** on the confirmation message has no effect.

The Test connection settings option is used to test the SMTP server connection from Junos Space Network Management Platform. This option uses the user-defined (selected), authentication, and security details when it tests the connection between the SMTP server and Junos Space Network Management Platform. To test the connection to the server:

- Click the **Test Connection** button at the upper-right corner of the page.

If the SMTP server supports only the TLS security protocol, the connectivity test succeeds for both the None and TLS security options. This is a known limitation in the connectivity test for testing the connection between the SMTP server and Junos Space Network Management Platform.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Adding an SMTP Server on page 878](#)

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## Adding an SMTP Server

You can add an SMTP server to the list of configured servers to which applications can direct e-mail. To add an SMTP server, you must have administration privileges.

To add an SMTP server:

1. Select **Administration > SMTP Servers**.
2. In the resulting dialog box, click the plus sign in the upper-left corner.

The Create SMTP Server dialog box appears.

3. In the **Server Name** text box, enter a name for the SMTP server, using alphanumeric values.

The SMTP server name cannot exceed 128 characters. The name can contain only letters and numbers and can include a hyphen (-), underscore (\_), or period (.).

4. In the **Host Address** text box, enter the IP address or the hostname of the mail server.

The IP address or the hostname that you enter should be valid and should not contain any special characters.

5. Enter the port number in the **Port Number** text box

The default port number is 587. This port number implies the use of SMTP server authentication.

6. In the **From Email Address** text box, enter the e-mail address of this server in the format: *user@example.com*.



This address appears as the sender of e-mail message from the applications that are using this server.

7. Select the **Set As Active Server** check box to set this server as the primary or active SMTP server. All applications then redirect the e-mail message to this SMTP server.
8. (Optional) If you want to use the SMTP Authentication security protocol to check the credentials of the sender, select **Use SMTP Authentication**.

When you select this option, the related username and password fields are enabled.

9. (Optional) In the **User Name** text box, enter the username that you want to use for authentication.
10. (Optional) Enter the authentication password in the **Password** and **Confirm Password** text boxes.
11. (Optional) If you want to use Transportation Layer Security (a cryptographic protocol) or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) for further protection, select **TLS** or **SSL** from the **Security** list.
12. Click **Save**.

**Related Documentation**

- [Managing SMTP Servers on page 877](#)



# Manage Proxy Servers

- [Configuring Proxy Server Settings on page 881](#)

## Configuring Proxy Server Settings

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From the Administration workspace, you can configure a proxy server that Junos Space Network Management Platform and its installed applications can use. For example, when you initiate an action to download the DMI schemas from the Subversion repository of Juniper Networks, Junos Space Platform accesses the Subversion repository through the proxy server, if the proxy server is configured.

You can configure a proxy server in Junos Space Platform if you are a user who is assigned the privileges of a Super Administrator or System Administrator. If you are a User Administrator creating a custom role, you can assign the privileges of a Super Administrator or System Administrator to the new role so that when you assign this role to a user, the user has the necessary permissions to configure a proxy server.

To configure a proxy server:

1. On the Junos Space Platform user interface, select **Administration > Proxy Server**.  
You are taken to the Proxy Server page. If an existing proxy server is configured, the settings are displayed.
2. Click the pencil icon (**Add/Edit Proxy server**) to add a proxy server or edit an existing proxy server.  
The fields on the Proxy Server page can now be edited.
3. In the **Proxy Address** text box, enter the IPv4 address of the proxy server.  
You must enter a proxy address that must be in the range 1.0.0.1 through 223.255.255.254 (except 127.x.x.x).
4. In the **Port** text box, enter the port number of the proxy server.  
You must enter a port number that must be in the range 0 through 65,535.
5. (Optional) In the **User Name** text box, enter the username that you want to use for authentication.  
The maximum number of characters allowed is 255; other restrictions may be imposed the proxy server depending on its configuration.

6. (Optional) Enter the authentication password in the **Password** text box.

The maximum number of characters allowed is 255; other restrictions may be imposed the proxy server depending on its configuration.

7. Do one of the following:

- Click **Save** to save the proxy server configuration.

The proxy server settings that you entered are saved and the fields on the page are no longer editable.

- Click **Cancel** to cancel the proxy server configuration.

The proxy server settings that you entered are discarded and the fields on the page are no longer editable.



**NOTE:** Optionally, you can click **Clear** to clear the proxy server settings that you entered, and reenter the proxy server settings.

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8. To enable the proxy server configuration, select the **Enable Proxy Server** check box.



**NOTE:** You must enable the proxy server configuration for Junos Space Platform to use the configured proxy server.

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Junos Space Platform and applications installed on Junos Space Platform can use the configured proxy server.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Junos Space Administrators Overview on page 707](#)

## CHAPTER 76

# Manage Tags

- [Tags Overview on page 883](#)
- [Managing Tags on page 885](#)
- [Creating Tags on page 904](#)

### Tags Overview

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- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)

## Tags Overview

You can create user-defined tags on an application workspace inventory page to easily categorize and organize managed objects. Subsequently, you can view and use these tags to easily search for multiple objects to view the status or perform a bulk action on them without having to select each object individually.

Tags are classified into two categories: private tags and public tags. Private tags are those that are created by you and can be used only by you because they are not visible to others. Public tags are those that are available to all users for tagging objects that are accessible to them. You need the Tag Administrator role privileges to create, modify, or delete a public tag, manage hierarchical tags, as well as convert a private tag to a public tag. However, any Junos Space user can:

- Create, modify, and delete private tags
- View public and private tags
- Tag and untag objects by using public and private tags
- Export public and private tags



.....

**NOTE:** You cannot view or access private tags created by other users. However, if you are a user with the Tag Administrator role, you can view and access private tags of other users.

.....

Tag names should not start with a space, cannot contain a comma, double quotation marks, and parentheses, and cannot exceed 255 characters. Also, you cannot name a tag “Untagged” because it is a reserved term.

To use tags:

1. Create a private or public (shared tag) by using the **Administration > Tags > Create Tag** user interface (see [“Creating a Tag” on page 904](#)), or from a Device Management or Job Management inventory landing page (see [“Managing Hierarchical Tags” on page 887](#)).
2. Tag an object on an inventory page. For example, you can tag an object on the Device Management inventory page. After you tag an object, you can view or untag existing tags. See [“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#) and [“Untagging Objects” on page 899](#).
3. (Optional) Create hierarchical tags and manage them on the Tag Hierarchy pane in the Tag view on an inventory landing page for taggable objects (such as devices or jobs). See [“Managing Hierarchical Tags” on page 887](#).
4. Manage tags using the **Administration > Tags** inventory page, or a Device Management or Job Management inventory landing page. You can view, share, rename, or delete tags, as well as view the list of objects assigned to a tag from this page. See [“Viewing Tags for a Managed Object” on page 899](#), [“Sharing a Tag” on page 893](#), [“Renaming Tags” on page 894](#), [“Deleting Tags” on page 895](#), and [“Viewing Tagged Objects” on page 901](#).

### **My Favorite Private Tag**

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When you mark an object as favorite for the first time, a private tag named My Favorite is created automatically. After the My Favorite tag is created, all objects marked using the Mark as Favorite workflow are tagged to the My Favorite tag. You can access this tag from any of the inventory landing pages that allow you to select objects by tags. You cannot modify the My Favorite tag to a public tag. Currently, CLI Configlets, scripts, or scripts in a script bundle can be marked as favorites. When you unmark an object as favorite by using the Unmark as Favorite workflow, the object is untagged from the My Favorite tag.

#### **Related Documentation**

- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Untagging Objects on page 899](#)
- [Filtering the Inventory by Using Tags on page 900](#)
- [Viewing Tagged Objects on page 901](#)
- [Managing Hierarchical Tags on page 887](#)

### **Managing Tags**

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- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)
- [Managing Hierarchical Tags on page 887](#)
- [Sharing a Tag on page 893](#)
- [Renaming Tags on page 894](#)
- [Deleting Tags on page 895](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)
- [Untagging Objects on page 899](#)
- [Filtering the Inventory by Using Tags on page 900](#)
- [Viewing Tagged Objects on page 901](#)
- [Exporting Tags from Junos Space Network Management Platform on page 903](#)

## Managing Tags

You can use tags to label and categorize objects in your network, such as subnets, devices, services, users, customers, and so forth so you can filter, monitor, or perform batch actions on them without having to select each object separately. You can also use tags to select devices. The inventory page allows you to manage and manipulate personal tags that you created. You must have the Super Administrator, System Administrator, or Tag Administrator role to manage tags.

The Tags page is empty for a new Junos Space installation until you create public and private tags. However, if you have upgraded from a previous release, then public and private tags from the preupgraded setup are listed on the Tags page. Tags are visible only to you unless the Tag Administrator shares them and makes them public to all users. Tags created by other users are private and visible only to them unless the Tag Administrator shares them and makes them public to all users.

You can manage all tags applied to inventory objects from the **Administration > Tags** inventory page. You can share, rename, or delete tags. You can view the list of objects assigned to a tag from the Tags page.

### Viewing Tags

To view tags on the inventory page:

- All tags appear on the inventory page in tabular view and are listed alphabetically by tag name.

You can filter inventory objects by tag name (see [“Filtering the Inventory by Using Tags” on page 900](#)).

### Viewing Tag Information

Tag data includes tag name, tag owner, access type, and number of objects tagged by a particular tag. See [Table 119 on page 886](#).

**Table 119: Tag Information**

Tag Data	Description
<b>Name</b>	Unique tag name. Tag names cannot start with a space or be longer than 256 characters.
<b>Owner</b>	Owner of a private tag. Public tags do not have a specific owner and hence this column is empty for public tags.  A user with the Super Administrator role can view private tags of all users, whereas a user without this role can view only the private tags created by that user.
<b>Access Type</b>	Tags can be public (shared) or private (visible only to the creator).
<b>Tagged Object Count</b>	Number of objects tagged in all workspace inventory pages by the tag. You can click the link to view the objects that are assigned to a specific tag.



You can sort and hide columns. You can also filter data on the Name, Owner, and Access Type columns. For more information about manipulating tables in tabular view, see [“Junos Space User Interface Overview” on page 8](#) in the *Junos Space User Interface Guide*.

### Performing Actions on Tags

To perform an action on one or more tags:

1. Select one or more tags in the table.

Click a tag to select it. If you select one tag, you can perform all tag-management actions. If you select two or more tags, you can only delete the tags.

2. Select a command from the Actions menu or the shortcut menu.

You can share (see [“Sharing a Tag” on page 893](#)), rename (see [“Renaming Tags” on page 894](#)), delete (see [“Deleting Tags” on page 895](#)), or deselect all selected tags. You can also view the objects that are assigned the selected tag ([“Viewing Tagged Objects” on page 901](#)).

#### Related Documentation

- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)
- [Untagging Objects on page 899](#)
- [Creating a Tag on page 904](#)

## Managing Hierarchical Tags

Hierarchical tags consist of multiple levels of tags within a single tag. You can use hierarchical tags to classify objects managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform into categories and subcategories. Hierarchical tagging uses other tags to classify a tag. The hierarchy allows you to drill down to the specific objects in Junos Space Network Management Platform very easily.

A hierarchical tag contains parent and child tags. For example, if you have an existing tag named West Coast and you create another tag within this tag named California, then the West Coast tag is the parent tag and the California tag is the child tag.



**NOTE:** Only public tags can be hierarchical. That is, you can create a public tag within another public tag.

You can view, create, update, and delete hierarchical tags on the **Devices > Device Management** inventory page and **Jobs > Job Management** inventory page. For more information about creating, modifying, and deleting tags, see [“Using the Shortcut Menu” on page 890](#). This topic contains information about working with tags on the Device Management page. You can extend this information to the Job Management page.

The **Devices > Device Management** inventory page displays all devices on the network that are accessible to you and that are managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. To filter devices on the basis of tags:

1. Click the **Display Tag View** icon on the toolbar.

The Tag Hierarchy pane appears, which displays a tree view of all tags (public and private tags) that are relevant to the inventory landing page that you are currently on.

You can view, create, update, and delete tags on this pane.

2. Mouse over a tag to view the number of objects assigned to a public or private tag.

The Tag Hierarchy pane also displays the **Untagged** category, which lists the number of devices that are not tagged.

3. Select a public or private tag on the tag hierarchy tree to filter devices that are assigned the selected tag. The devices tagged assigned with this specific tag appear in a tabular view (also called Tabular View Pane).

If you click **Untagged**, the devices that are untagged are displayed.

- [Using the Tag Hierarchy Pane on page 888](#)
- [Using the Tabular View Pane on page 893](#)

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### Using the Tag Hierarchy Pane

The Tag Hierarchy pane displays all tags organized hierarchically in a tree view. You can view, create, update, and delete tags in this pane.

To display the Tag Hierarchy pane, click the **Display Tag View** icon on the **Devices > Devices Management** inventory page.

- [Using the Tag Action Bar on page 888](#)
- [Using the Shortcut Menu on page 890](#)
- [Using Drag-and-Drop on page 891](#)
- [Using the Quick Info Tool Tip on page 892](#)
- [Browsing Tagged Objects on page 892](#)
- [Viewing All Tags on page 892](#)
- [Adding a Child Tag on page 892](#)
- [Deleting a Tag on page 893](#)
- [Using Notification on page 893](#)

### Using the Tag Action Bar

You can use the Tag Action bar to add a tag or delete an existing tag in the tag hierarchy tree. The Tag Action bar has two buttons—the plus [+] button and the minus [–] button. You can click the plus [+] button to add a child tag and the minus [–] button to delete a tag in the tag hierarchy tree.



**NOTE:** Only public tags can be hierarchical. That is, you can create a public tag within another public tag.

To add a public or private tag:

1. Select the **Public** or **Private** category depending on the type of tag that you want to add.
2. Click the **Add Tag** (plus [+]) button on the Tag Action bar. This option is disabled if you do not have the necessary permissions.

The Create Tag dialog box appears.

3. Type a new tag name in the **Tag Name** field.

If you are adding a new tag, ensure that the tag name does not:

- Exceed 255 characters
- Start with a space
- Contain special characters, such as commas, double quotation marks, and parentheses



**NOTE:** “Untagged” is a reserved term and hence you cannot create a tag with this name.

4. Select the **Make Public** check box.

If you do not select this check box, then a private tag is created.

5. Click the **Add Tag** button.

A new tag is added to the tag hierarchy.

To delete a tag:

1. Select the tag you want to delete from the tag hierarchy tree.
2. Click the **Delete Tag** (minus [–]) button on the Tag Action bar. This option is disabled if you do not have the necessary permissions.

A confirmation dialog box appears.



**NOTE:** If you are deleting a child tag and you want to remove the child tag completely from Junos Space Network Management Platform, select the **Also delete <tag-name> tags** check box on the confirmation dialog box. If this check box is not selected and if the selected tag appears in multiple locations, then it is deleted from the current location only.



**CAUTION:** If you have assigned this tag to any object, then the object-tag association is lost when you click **Yes** on the confirmation dialog box.

3. Click **Yes** to delete the tag.



**NOTE:** The tag is deleted and any object-tag association is lost. However, you can click **No** on the confirmation dialog box to prevent this and the tag is not deleted.

### *Using the Shortcut Menu*

When you right-click a tag in the tag hierarchy tree, a shortcut menu appears.

This menu displays the **Add Tag**, **Remove Tag**, and **Modify Tag** options. Use the **Add Tag** option to add a new child tag in case of a public tag or to add a new private tag. Use **Modify Tag** and **Remove Tag** options to modify and delete a tag, respectively.



**NOTE:** Only public tags can be hierarchical. That is, you can create a public tag within another public tag.

To add a child tag by using the shortcut menu:

1. Right-click a public tag in the tag hierarchy tree for which you want to add a child tag.

The shortcut menu appears.

2. Click the **Add Tag** option on the shortcut menu. This option is disabled if you do not have the necessary permissions.

The Create Tag dialog box appears.

3. Type a new tag name in the field.

If you are adding a new tag, ensure that the tag name does not:

- Exceed 255 characters
- Start with a space
- Contain special characters, such as commas, double quotation marks, and parentheses



**NOTE:** “Untagged” is a reserved term and hence you cannot create a tag with this name.

4. Click the **Add Tag** button.

A new child tag is added to the tag hierarchy.

To modify a tag by using the shortcut menu:

1. Select the tag you want to modify from the tag hierarchy tree.
2. Click the **Modify Tag** option on the shortcut menu. This option is disabled if you do not have the necessary permissions.

The Edit Tag Name or Description dialog box appears.

3. Edit the tag name or the description, as needed.
4. Click **Modify Tag** to modify the tag.



**NOTE:** If you have assigned this tag to any object, then those objects are associated with the modified tag.

To delete a tag by using the shortcut menu:

1. Select the tag you want to delete in the tag hierarchy tree.
2. Click the **Delete Tag** option on the shortcut menu. This option is disabled if you do not have the necessary permissions.

A confirmation dialog box appears.



**NOTE:** If you are deleting a child tag and you want to remove the child tag completely from Junos Space Network Management Platform, select the **Also delete <tag-name> tags** check box on the confirmation dialog box. If this check box is not selected and if the selected tag appears in multiple locations, then it is deleted from the current location only.



**CAUTION:** If you have assigned this tag to any object, then the object-tag association is lost when you click Yes on the confirmation dialog box.

3. Click **Yes** to delete the tag.



**NOTE:** The tag is deleted and any object-tag association is lost. However, you can click No on the confirmation dialog box to prevent this and the tag is not deleted.

### ***Using Drag-and-Drop***

You can drag a public tag from one location and drop it in another location to manipulate the tag hierarchy. When you drag and drop a tag from one location to another, the corresponding tagged objects are not affected. For example, if the tag is associated with five devices, then it remains associated with the same five devices after you drag and drop the tag from one location to another.

When you try to drag a public tag from one location to another, you can either move the tag from the current location to another location or copy the tag. The copy operation is used to make an identical copy of the tag in the new location, whereas the move operation is used to move the tag from the current location to a new location.



**NOTE:** You can move tags only within the public tags hierarchy. If you do not have permissions to create or delete tags, you cannot move tags.

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### ***Using the Quick Info Tool Tip***

The Quick Info tool tip provides quick and immediate statistics about a tag. You can place the cursor over a tag name or a tag icon in the tag hierarchy tree to see a quick summary of its tagged objects.

To view the tool tip for a tag:

1. Select a particular tag in the tag hierarchy tree.
2. Place the cursor over the tag icon or the tag name.

Brief statistics about the tagged objects appear.

### ***Browsing Tagged Objects***

When you browse the tag hierarchy tree and select a tag, the corresponding tagged objects appear in the Tabular View pane. When you select the root node in the tag hierarchy tree, all tagged objects appear in the Tabular View pane without any filtering.

You can click the [X] icon in the Tabular View pane to clear tag filtering. When you clear tag filtering, the root node in the tag hierarchy tree is automatically selected and all tagged objects appear in the Tabular View pane.

### ***Viewing All Tags***

By default, the tag hierarchy tree displays tags relevant to the **Device Management** inventory page only. In this mode, only those tags appear that are either empty or a tag that has at least one object on the inventory page. This is because **Show Relevant Tags** is selected by default on the **Tags** list located at the top of the Tag Hierarchy pane.

To view all public tags:

1. Navigate to the Tags toolbar at the top of the Tag Hierarchy pane.
2. Select the **Show All Tags** option from the Tags list.

All public tags appear in the Tabular View pane on the right.

### ***Adding a Child Tag***

You can use either the Tag Action bar or the shortcut menu to add a child tag to the tag hierarchy tree. To add a child tag by using the Tag Action bar, see [“Using the Tag Action Bar” on page 888](#). To add a child tag by using the shortcut menu, see [“Using the Shortcut Menu” on page 890](#).

### ***Deleting a Tag***

You can use either the Tag Action bar or the shortcut menu to delete a tag from the tag hierarchy tree. To delete a tag by using the Tag Action bar, see [“Using the Tag Action Bar” on page 888](#). To delete a tag by using the shortcut menu, see [“Using the Shortcut Menu” on page 890](#).

### ***Using Notification***

When multiple Junos Space Network Management Platform users view the same tag view on the **Device Management** inventory page, any change a user makes is immediately updated in the other tag views. Changes include creating, updating, and deleting tags in the Tag View pane, and tagging objects in the Tabular View pane.

### ***Using the Tabular View Pane***

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The Tabular View pane displays all managed objects as rows in a table. When you select a particular tag in the tag hierarchy tree, its corresponding tagged objects are displayed in this pane.

In this view, you can tag objects and also search for objects tagged with a particular tag.

Tagging an object by using a hierarchical tag in the Tabular View pane is similar to tagging an object using a nonhierarchical tag on any application workspace manage inventory page. For information about how to tag an object, see [“Tagging an Object” on page 897](#).

To search for specific tagged objects:

1. Navigate to the Device Management page.
2. Select a tag in the search box.

The tag hierarchy tree navigates to the selected tag, and the Tabular View pane displays the objects that are tagged with that particular tag only.

### **Related Documentation**

- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)

## **Sharing a Tag**

User-defined tags are always created as private tags initially. If your tag has public value, you can share it to make it public for all users to tag objects on a workspace inventory page. To share a tag, you must have Tag Administrator privileges.

To share a tag.

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Tags**.  
The **Tags** inventory page appears.
2. Select one or more private tags on the inventory page. The **private** keyword in the **Access Type** column on the Tags page indicates private tags.
3. Select **Make Tag Public** from the Actions menu or the shortcut menu.

The **Share Tag** status box indicates whether you have shared the tag successfully.

You can also share a tag when you add a new tag. (See [“Creating a Tag” on page 904](#)).

4. Click **OK** on the Share Tag status box.

The **Access Type** of the tag changes on the inventory table from **private** to **public**.



**NOTE:** You cannot revert a public tag to a private tag.

When you share a tag, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

#### Related Documentation

- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)
- [Renaming Tags on page 894](#)
- [Deleting Tags on page 895](#)
- [Creating a Tag on page 904](#)

## Renaming Tags

The Modify Tag command enables you to reorganize or recategorize managed objects according to your changing needs.

To rename a tag:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management user interface, select **Administration > Tags**.

The Tags inventory page appears.

2. Select the tag that you want to rename.
3. Select **Modify Tag** from the shortcut menu.

The **Modify Tag** dialog box appears.

4. Type a tag name in the **New Name** field.

A tag name should not start with a space, cannot contain a comma, double quotation marks, and parentheses, or exceed 255 characters. Also, “Untagged” is a reserved term and hence you cannot have a tag with this name.

5. Click **Modify**.

The old tag is renamed and saved in the database. You see the renamed tag on the inventory page. The objects that were associated with the old tag are now associated with the modified tag.

You can rename a tag not only from the Tags workspace but also from other workspaces such as the Device Management inventory landing page or the Job Management inventory landing page.



To rename a tag from the Device Management inventory landing page:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. If tags are not displayed, click the **Display Tag View** icon on the toolbar.
3. Select a tag and click **Modify Tag** from the shortcut menu.
4. Type a tag name in the **Tag Name** field.

A tag name should not start with a space, cannot contain a comma, double quotation marks, and parentheses, or exceed 255 characters. Also, "Untagged" is a reserved term and hence you cannot have a tag with this name.

5. Modify the description in the **Description** field.
6. Click **Modify**.

The old tag is renamed and saved in the database. You see the renamed tag on the inventory page. The objects that were associated with the old tag are now associated with the modified tag.

When you modify a tag, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

#### Related Documentation

- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)
- [Sharing a Tag on page 893](#)
- [Deleting Tags on page 895](#)
- [Creating a Tag on page 904](#)
- [Filtering the Inventory by Using Tags on page 900.](#)

## Deleting Tags

Use Delete Tags to remove tags that you no longer need.



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**NOTE:**

- You can delete a public tag only if you have sufficient permissions. Contact your system administrator if this need arises.
- Private tags created by other users are not visible to you and hence you cannot delete them. Even a user with the Tag Administrator role is not permitted to delete private tags of other users.

You can delete your private tags not only from the Tags inventory page but also from any inventory page where deletion of private tags is permitted. Select **Delete Private Tags** from the Actions menu on the respective inventory landing page.

- You cannot delete the top-level **Public**, **Private**, or **Untagged** categories. You can delete the tags only within the **Public** and **Private** categories.
- 

To delete a public or a private tag from the Tags workspace:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Tags**.

The **Tags** page appears.

2. Select one or more tags that you want to delete.
3. Select **Delete Tags** from the shortcut menu.

This option is disabled if you do not have sufficient permissions to delete the selected tags. This situation may arise when you are trying to delete a public tag for which you do not have the necessary permissions. Contact your system administrator for this task.

The **Delete Tags** dialog box appears to confirm that you want to delete the tag.

4. Click **Delete** on the confirmation dialog box.

The tag is removed from the database and no longer appears on the Tags page.

---



**CAUTION:** If you have assigned a tag that you are deleting with any object, no warning message is displayed before the deletion of the tag. When you delete a tag, Junos Space Network Management Platform removes the object-tag association and the tag is no longer associated with any object. The deletion of a tag does not delete any tagged objects.

---

You can delete a tag not only from the Tags workspace but also from other workspaces such as the Device Management inventory landing page or the Job Management page.

To delete a tag from the Device Management inventory landing page:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. If tags are not displayed, click the **Display Tag View** icon on the toolbar.
3. Select a tag and click **Delete Tag** from the shortcut menu.

This option is disabled if you do not have sufficient permissions to delete the selected tags. This situation may arise when you are trying to delete a public tag for which you do not have the necessary permissions. Contact your system administrator for this task.

A confirmation dialog box appears to confirm whether you want to delete the tag.

4. Click **Yes** on the confirmation dialog box.

The tag is removed from the database and no longer appears on the Tags page.



**CAUTION:** If you have assigned the tag that you are deleting to any object, no warning message is displayed before the deletion of the tag. When you delete a tag, Junos Space Network Management Platform removes the object-tag association and the tag is no longer associated with any object. The deletion of the tag does not delete any tagged objects.

When you delete a tag, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

#### Related Documentation

- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)
- [Sharing a Tag on page 893](#)
- [Renaming Tags on page 894](#)
- [Creating a Tag on page 904](#)

## Tagging an Object

You can create user-defined tags on an application workspace inventory page to easily categorize and organize managed objects. Subsequently, you can view and use these tags to easily search for multiple objects to view the status or perform a bulk action on them without having to select each object individually.

By default, the tags that you create from any workspace are private tags and these private tags are visible only to you. If you want any other user to use the tag that you created, then you have to create a public tag instead of a private tag or convert the private tag to a public tag.

To tag an object:

1. Navigate to an application workspace manage inventory page. For example, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select the inventory objects that you want to tag.
3. Select **Tag It** from the Actions menu.

The **Apply Tag** dialog box appears.

4. Select or type the tag name in the field.

If you have existing tags, start to type a tag name in the name field. Existing tags appear in the selection box.

You can also type a new tag name in the field. The new tag is automatically created and applied to the selected objects.

5. (Optional) Select the **Make Public** check box to mark the new tag created in the previous step as a public tag. If you do not select this check box, the new tag added is classified as a private tag.



**NOTE:** If you do not have permissions to create a public tag, then the **Make Public** check box is disabled.

---

6. (Optional) Add a comment in the **Add Description here** field.
7. Click **Apply Tag**. This action tags the object and stores the tag in the database.

#### Related Documentation

- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)
- [Untagging Objects on page 899](#)
- [Filtering the Inventory by Using Tags on page 900](#)
- [Creating a Tag on page 904](#)

## Viewing Tags for a Managed Object

The View Tags action from application workspace inventory pages allows you to see all tags that you have assigned to a managed object on your network. You must first tag a managed object to see its tags.

Use tags to label and categorize objects in your network, such as subnets, devices, services, users, customers, and so forth, so you can filter, monitor, or perform batch actions on them without having to select each object individually.

Tags created by you are private and visible only to you unless you have the Tag Administrator share them to the public domain, making them public. Tags created by other users are visible only to them unless the Tag Administrator shares them, then including you can view them.

To view tags on an inventory object:

1. Navigate to a workspace inventory page.
2. Select only one inventory object for which you want to view tags.
3. Select **View Tags** from the Actions menu. You can also right-click an object and select **View Tags**.

The **View Tags** dialog box appears with a tag list displaying all tags applied to the selected object.

4. Click **OK**.

### Related Documentation

- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Untagging Objects on page 899](#)

## Untagging Objects

You can untag or remove a tag from an object on a workspace inventory page. You can select only one object at a time to untag.

To untag an object:

1. Navigate to a workspace inventory page. For example, select **Devices > Device Management**.
2. Select one object on the workspace inventory page at a time.
3. Select **UnTag It** from the Actions menu or right-click an object and select **UnTag It** from the shortcut menu.

The **UnTag The Object** dialog box appears.

4. Select the tags that you want to remove.
5. Click **Untag**.

The Untag dialog box appears, displaying that the object has been successfully untagged.

6. Click **OK**.

In this example, you are returned to the Device Management workspace.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)
- [Creating a Tag on page 904](#)

## Filtering the Inventory by Using Tags

You can use tags to filter objects on a workspace inventory page. Filtering allows you to view only the objects that you want to categorize by tag name.

To filter the inventory by using a tag:

1. On the workspace inventory page, click the magnifying glass in the search field at the top-right of the page. You can also type the first letter of the tag name on the search field.

A list appears with object names at the top and tag names at the bottom. (If you typed a letter in the search field, only the tag names starting with that letter appear.)

2. Click a tag name on the list.

Only the inventory objects with that tag name appear. You see **Filtered By** the tag name at the top-left of the page.

3. Click the red **X** to remove the filtering from the inventory page.

In another aspect of filtering, on some pages, you can preview the tagged objects that you selected. For example, in the Configuration Files workspace, in **Configuration Files > Config Files Management > Backup Config Files**, you can select devices by tags. This form of filtering enables you to verify that you are performing the current operation on the correct objects.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
- [Viewing Tags for a Managed Object on page 899](#)
- [Untagging Objects on page 899](#)
- [Creating a Tag on page 904](#)

## Viewing Tagged Objects

The **View Tagged Objects** page in the **Administration** workspace displays the list of objects that are associated with a tag.



### NOTE:

- Users who are logged in to the Global domain can view public tags and private tags that they created, and tagged objects. However, only users with administration privileges can create or share public tags and view private tags of other users.
- Subdomains do not support tag administration tasks.

To view objects that are associated with a tag, do the following:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Tags**.  
The Tags page appears displaying the existing tags.
2. Select the tag for which you want to view the associated objects, and from the Actions menu, select **View Tagged Objects**. (Alternatively, right-click a tag and select **View Tagged Objects** or click the hyperlink corresponding to the **Tagged Object Count** column.)

The View Tagged Objects page, which is divided into two panes, appears. The left pane displays the category (sorted alphabetically) and the right pane displays information, as shown in [Table 120 on page 901](#), about the tagged objects. By default, the first category is selected.

**Table 120: Tagged Objects**

Field	Description	Supported Action
<b>Name</b>	Name of the tagged object	Sorting and filtering
<b>Domain</b>	Domain to which the tagged object belongs	Sorting and filtering
<b>Description</b>	Description of the tagged object	Sorting

**NOTE:**

- Click the button next to a field to access the menu for sorting, displaying columns, and filtering.
- The total object count for the selected category is displayed at the top of the page. When the object count is high, use the GUI controls at the bottom of the page to manage the number of objects that are displayed or to navigate to a specific page.
- Only the list of objects supported for tagging, as shown in [Table 121 on page 902](#), are displayed on the right pane. When you click a category that has tagged unsupported objects, an error message is displayed.

3. (Optional) Select a category on the left pane of the View Tagged Objects page to view the objects that are associated with the selected category.
4. To return to the Tags page, click **Back** on the upper left of the View Tagged Objects page.

**Table 121: List of Supported Objects**

Category or Workspace	Object Type	Object Details
Device Management	Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name</b>—Hostname of the device</li> <li>• <b>IP Address</b>—IP address of the device</li> </ul>
Device Management	Deployment instances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name</b>—Name of the deployment instance</li> <li>• <b>Description</b>—Description of the deployment instance</li> </ul>
Device Templates	Template definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name</b>—Name of the template definition</li> <li>• <b>Description</b>—Description of the template definition</li> </ul>
Device Templates	Templates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name</b>—Name of the template</li> <li>• <b>Description</b>—Description of the template</li> </ul>
CLI Configlets	Configlets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name</b>—Name of the configlet</li> <li>• <b>Description</b>—Description of the configlet</li> </ul>
CLI Configlets	Configuration View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name</b>—Name of the configuration view</li> <li>• <b>Description</b>—Description of the configuration view</li> </ul>
CLI Configlets	Configuration Filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name</b>—Name of the configuration filter</li> <li>• <b>Description</b>—Device family with which the configuration filter is associated</li> </ul>
CLI Configlets	XPath and Regex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name</b>—Name of the XPath or regular expression</li> <li>• <b>Description</b>—Property type of the XPath or regular expression</li> </ul>
Images and Scripts	Scripts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name</b>—Name of the script</li> <li>• <b>Description</b>—Description of the script</li> </ul>



Table 121: List of Supported Objects (*continued*)

Category or Workspace	Object Type	Object Details
Images and Scripts	Images	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the image</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Description of the image</li> </ul>
Images and Scripts	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the operation</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Description of the operation</li> </ul>
Images and Scripts	Script Bundle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the script bundle</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Description of the script bundle</li> </ul>
Report Management	Report Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the report definition</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Description of the report definition</li> </ul>
Report Management	Generated Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the generated report</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Description of the generated report</li> </ul>
Configuration Files	Config Files Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the configuration file</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Name of the device associated with the configuration file</li> </ul>
Job Management	Job Instance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Jobs</b>—Name of the job</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Owner and state of the job</li> </ul>
Role Based Access Control	User Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Username</b>—Name of the user</li> <li><b>Description</b>—First name and last name of the user</li> </ul>
Role Based Access Control	Roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the role</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Description of the role</li> </ul>
Administration	Fabric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the node</li> <li><b>Description</b>—IP address and status of the node</li> </ul>
Administration	Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the application</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Application version</li> </ul>
Administration	DMI Schemas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Name</b>—Name of the device family</li> <li><b>Description</b>—Device series and OS version</li> </ul>

- Related Documentation**
- [Tagging an Object on page 897](#)
  - [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
  - [Managing Tags on page 886](#)

## Exporting Tags from Junos Space Network Management Platform

You export tags from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to access the details of the tags. You can download the tags in CSV format to your local computer.

To export tags from Junos Space Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Tags**.

The Tags page that appears displays all tags that currently exist in the Junos Space Platform database.

2. Select the check boxes next to the tags that you want to export and click **Export Tags** on the toolbar.

The Export Tags dialog box that appears displays the tags that you selected.

3. Click **Export** and save the CSV files to your local computer.

The Export Tags Job Status dialog box displays the status of the export tags job.

Close the dialog box to return to the Tags page.

- Related Documentation**
- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
  - [Managing Tags on page 886](#)

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## Creating Tags

- [Creating a Tag on page 904](#)

### Creating a Tag

You create tags when you want to label and categorize Junos Space Network Management Platform objects so that you can filter, monitor, or perform batch actions on them without having to select each object individually. All users can create their own private tags from the Administration > Tags inventory landing page. However, users assigned the Tag Administrator role can create public tags.

You can create tags from the Administration workspace as well as from the Device Management or Job Management inventory landing page. By default, the tags that any user creates are private tags, which means that these tags are visible only to the user who creates them. No other user can access the private tags created by other users. However, if you are a user with the Tag Administrator role, you can make these tags public, thereby allowing all users to associate objects with these tags.

To create a tag from the Administration workspace:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Tags**.

The Tags page appears.

2. On the toolbar, click the **Create Tag** icon.

The **Create Tag** dialog box appears.

3. If necessary, select the **Share this Tag** check box.

When you share a tag, all users can use that tag. Only users with the Tag Administrator role can publish tags to the public domain. For users without this role, the **Share this Tag** check box is disabled (grayed out).

4. In the **Tag Name** field, type a tag name.

A tag name should not:

- Exceed 255 characters
- Start with a space
- Contain special characters, such as commas, double quotation marks, and parentheses.



**NOTE:** “Untagged” is a reserved term and hence you cannot create a tag with this name.

5. Click **Create**.

The Create Tag dialog box appears, displaying that the tag is successfully created.

6. Click **OK** on the Create Tag dialog box.

The newly added tag appears on the Tags page. If the tag is shared, it is public; if not, it is private. The **Access Type** column displays whether the tag is public or private.

In addition to creating tags from the Administration workspace, you can create tags from the following inventory landing pages as well:

- Device Management
- Job Management

For example, to create a tag from the Device Management inventory landing page:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, click **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page appears.

2. If the tags are not displayed, click the **Display Tag View** icon on the toolbar located at the top of this page.

On the left side of the page, tags that are relevant to the page and the domain to which you are logged in are displayed.



**NOTE:** Tags from domains other than the domain to which the user is logged in are not displayed.

In Tags View, the tags are categorized as follows:

- **Public**—Lists public tags. Public tags are tags that are visible and available to all users and can be used by any user to tag an object in Junos Space.

You can perform the following actions on public tags:

- Mouse over a tag to view the number of objects that are associated with the specific tag.
- Click a tag to view the devices associated with the selected tag. The number displayed adjacent to the tag shows the number of devices associated with the specific tag. For example, if you have assigned this tag to two devices, then the number displayed is 2. However, this rule has the following exceptions:
  - For hierarchical tags, the count on the parent tag does not include the number of objects associated with its child tags. For example, if a child tag is associated with 10 objects and its parent tag is associated with five objects, then the count displayed for the parent tag is 5 and not 15.
  - You used the same tag on objects other than devices. For example, if you assigned TagC to UserA and DeviceB, then on the Device Management page, the count shown for TagC is 1. However, when you mouse over TagC, the tooltip displays a count of 2 (which includes the object type as well—in this example, the object types that are displayed are **User** and **Device**).

- **Private**—Lists private tags. Private tags are tags that you created and hence are visible only to you. No other user has access to these tags.

Click a tag to view the devices associated with the selected tag. The number displayed adjacent to the tag shows the number of devices that are associated with the specific tag. For example, if you assigned this tag to two devices, then the number displayed is 2.

- **Untagged**—Displays the number of devices that are not tagged

3. (Optional) To view all tags (that is, tags that are relevant and irrelevant to the inventory landing page to which you are currently logged in), select **Show All Tags** on the **Tags** list at the top of the Device Management inventory landing page.

By default, **Show Relevant Tags** is selected and only the tags that are relevant to the current inventory landing page are displayed.

4. To add a tag:

- a. Click the **Add Tag** icon.



.....

**NOTE:** If you use the shortcut menu instead of the Add Tag icon, the new tag that is added is of the same type as that of the parent. For example, right-click **Private** and select **Add Tag** to create a private tag.

.....

- b. In the **Tag Name** field, type a tag name.

A tag name should not:

- Exceed 255 characters
- Start with a space

- Contain special characters such as commas, double quotation marks, and parentheses



**NOTE:** “Untagged” is a reserved term and hence you cannot create a tag with this name.

- If necessary, select the **Make Public** check box to create a public tag. If left unselected, a private tag is created.

When you make a tag public, all users can use that tag. Only the Tag Administrator can publish tags to the public domain.



**NOTE:** This check box is disabled if you chose to create a tag by using the shortcut menu. The new tag that is added is of the same type as that of the parent.

- (Optional) In the **Description** field, add a description of the tag.
- Click **Add Tag**.

The tag is added to the relevant tag category and assigned to the domain to which you are currently logged in. For example, if you created a public tag, the newly added tag is placed in the **Public** category. The count is set to zero (0) because you have not assigned this tag to any object.



**NOTE:** You cannot add any tags to the **Untagged** category.

When you add a tag, an audit log entry is automatically generated.

#### Related Documentation

- [Tags Overview on page 884](#)
- [Managing Tags on page 886](#)
- [Sharing a Tag on page 893](#)
- [Renaming Tags on page 894](#)
- [Deleting Tags on page 895](#)



## CHAPTER 77

# Manage DMI Schemas

- [Managing DMI Schemas Overview on page 910](#)
- [Updating a DMI Schema on page 912](#)
- [Creating a Compressed TAR File for Updating DMI Schema on page 916](#)
- [Setting a Default DMI Schema on page 920](#)
- [Deleting Unused DMI Schemas on page 921](#)
- [Troubleshooting DMI Schema Management on page 922](#)

## Managing DMI Schemas Overview

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To manage multiple DMI schemas (device management interface schemas) for Junos OS-based device families and device types, use the DMI Schemas workspace.

Each device type is described by a unique data model (DM) that contains all the configuration data for the device. The DMI schema lists all the possible fields and attributes for a type of device. The newer schemas describe the new features coming out with recent device releases. It is important that you load into Junos Space Network Management Platform all your device schemas; otherwise, only a default schema is applied when you try to edit a device configuration by using the device configuration edit action in the Devices workspace (see [“Modifying the Configuration on the Device” on page 33](#)). If Junos Space Network Management Platform has exactly the right DMI schema for each of your devices, you can access all configuration options specific to each device.

The DMI Schemas workspace enables you to add or update schemas for all Junos Space devices.

You must set a default DMI schema for each device family. When you create a device template, the template requires a default schema for the device family. Conversely, to access all configuration options for a particular device through the Edit Device Configuration action on the Devices workspace, you must have the DMI schema specific to that device.

The schema management facility enables you to connect with the SVN Repository of Juniper Networks so that you can download new schemas as necessary.



**NOTE:** Ensure that you only download device schemas pertaining to the devices that are currently managed from Junos Space. When more devices are added, you can download the device schemas that are relevant to the newly added devices.

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A schema is delivered as a compressed TAR file (.tgz), which is an archive containing multiple files reflecting the configuration hierarchy for the selected device family, platform, and OS version. You can also create your own compressed TAR file (see [“Creating a Compressed TAR File for Updating DMI Schema” on page 916](#)).

Using the DMI Schemas workspace, you should be able to manage a device in Junos Space Network Management Platform.



For each DMI schema currently installed, the **DMI Schemas** inventory landing page displays the following columns:

- Device Family
- OS Version
- Device Series
- State

You can view the schemas in tabular form, and you can sort the schemas by clicking their column headings.

You can select one or more schemas and perform the following actions on them by using the shortcut menu:

- **View Schema Details**—View the details of the selected schema, such as its name, device series, device family, OS version, and state.
- **View Missing Schemas**—View the missing schemas.
- **Set Default Schema**—Perform this step to return a custom configuration of a DMI schema to its default setting.
- **View/Delete Unused Schemas**—View the unused DMI schemas, and select and delete any schemas that are no longer needed.
- **Tag and untag schemas**—Use the Tags feature to label and categorize the schemas.
- **View Tags**—Select a schema and view all the tags associated with that schema. The View Tags page displays the tags with the following information:
  - **Tag Name**—Name of the tag
  - **Access Type**—Whether the tag is public or private

To add or update a DMI schema, see [“Updating a DMI Schema” on page 912](#).

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Updating a DMI Schema on page 912](#)
- [Setting a Default DMI Schema on page 920](#)
- [Deleting Unused DMI Schemas on page 921](#)
- [Creating a Compressed TAR File for Updating DMI Schema on page 916](#)
- [Troubleshooting DMI Schema Management on page 922](#)
- [Device Discovery Overview on page 137](#)

## Updating a DMI Schema

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To add or update a DMI schema, you must have one or more of the following:

- The compressed tar file (extension **.tgz**) containing the DMI schema on the PC from which you are accessing the Junos Space GUI
- Access (from the Junos Space server) to a Subversion repository containing DMI schemas

There are several ways of acquiring the compressed tar files. You can:

- Create your own file (see [“Creating a Compressed TAR File for Updating DMI Schema” on page 916](#)).
- Download a file from the Subversion repository of Juniper Networks. This topic contains instructions for doing this.
- Obtain a file from the Juniper Networks support staff.

From the **Update Schema** page, Junos Space Network Management Platform is able to identify which schemas you already have installed, and based on the discovered devices, also suggests new schemas. You can, however, pick other available schemas and download them.

To update a DMI schema on Junos Space Network Management Platform:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > DMI Schemas** and click the **Update Schema** icon.

The **Update Schema** page appears.

2. Perform one of the following actions:

- If you already have the compressed tar file (extension **.tgz**) available:
  - a. Select the **Archive (.tgz)** option button.

- b. Click **Browse**.

The **File Upload** dialog box appears.

- c. Select the compressed tar file (extension **.tgz**) and click **Open**.

The **Update Schema** page reappears, displaying the compressed tar file (extension **.tgz**) in the **Archived Schemas File** field.

- d. Click **Upload**.



**NOTE:** Do not move away from the **Update Schema** page while the compressed tar file (extension **.tgz**) is being uploaded to Junos Space Platform. The time taken for the upload process depends on the number of schemas in the file. A progress bar indicates the percentage of the upload that has completed.

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- If you need to download the file from the Subversion repository, and you have not yet configured the connection to the repository:
  - a. In a Web browser, enter the following URL:  
<https://xml.juniper.net/dmi/repository/trunk>  
 You are prompted to enter your login credentials.
  - b. In the **User name** field, enter your username.
  - c. In the **Password** field, enter your password.
  - d. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select the **SVN Repository** option button.
  - e. Click **Configure**.  
 The **SVN Access Configuration** dialog box appears.
  - f. Enter the Subversion URL, username, and password in the appropriate text fields. Reenter the password and click **Test Connection**.  
 A message appears to indicate whether the connection is established successfully or not.
  - g. Click **OK**.  
 The **SVN Access Configuration** dialog box reappears.
  - h. Perform one of the following steps:
    - If the connection failed, click **Cancel**, find the correct credentials, and repeat the preceding steps.



**NOTE:** If you have configured a proxy server and Junos Space is unable to access the Subversion repository by using the proxy server settings, then Junos Space displays an error message. Ensure that the proxy server configuration (from Administration > Proxy Server) is correct, and then proceed to download and install the DMI schemas.

- If the connection is successful, click **Save**.

The **Update Schema** page reappears, displaying the URL of the Subversion repository.

- i. From the **Device Family** drop-down list, select the device families whose schemas you want to update.

- If you need to install the file from the SVN repository, and you have already configured the connection to the repository:
  - a. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select the **SVN Repository** option button.
  - b. Ensure that the repository's URL appears in the **URL** field. If the field is blank, you must configure the connection. See step e.
  - c. Click **Connect**.



**NOTE:** If you have configured a proxy server and Junos Space is unable to access the Subversion repository by using the proxy server settings, then Junos Space displays an error message. Ensure that the proxy server configuration (**Administration > Proxy Server**) is correct, and then proceed to download and install the DMI schemas.

- d. From the **Device Family** drop-down list, select the device families whose schemas you want to update.

The contents of the repository with DMI schema releases or the DMI schemas that you uploaded from your local system appear in table form under **Available Updates** on the **Update Schema** page.

Junos Space Platform detects and marks missing schemas with a **Yes** in the **Missing** column. Missing schemas are the OS versions on devices that Junos Space Platform discovers in your network, but which have not been installed on Junos Space Network Management Platform.

3. (Optional) Click the column headings to sort the data by device family, release, date, available, installed, or missing columns.

Some columns in the table support filtering of data.

4. (Optional) To overwrite a previously existing schema, select the **Enable Schema Overwrite** check box.

By default, the DMI schemas that are previously installed are listed and are disabled. However, when you select this check box, you can select these schemas to be overwritten by the schemas from the repository or from your local system.

5. (Optional) To display only recommended schemas, select the **Show recommended schemas only** check box.
6. (Optional) To schedule a time for installing the DMI schema, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box and specify the date and time.
7. Select the schemas from the list of schemas displayed on the Update Schema page and click **Install**.

**NOTE:**

- If you have chosen to update only schemas for specific device families, then only those schemas belonging to the specific device families are listed.
- You may want to use the information displayed for each schema in the table to select which schemas to install:
  - **Device Family**—Name of the device family to which the DMI schema belongs, such as junos-ex
  - **Release**—Release number of Junos to which the DMI schema is applicable
  - **Date**—DMI schema publishing date, which is usually UNKNOWN for compressed tar files (extension .tgz)
  - **Available**—Whether or not the specific schema is available in the compressed tar file (extension .tgz) or the Subversion repository
  - **Installed**—Whether or not the schema is already installed on the Junos Space server
  - **Missing**—Whether or not the schema is a missing schema. Missing schema versions are the OS versions on devices that Junos Space Network Management Platform discovers in your network, but which have not been installed on Junos Space Network Management Platform.

The Install DMI Schema Information dialog box appears displaying the job ID.

8. Perform one of the following actions on the Install DMI Schema Information dialog box:
  - To verify the status of this job, click the job ID on this dialog box. You can monitor the progress of DMI schema installation on the Job Management page. This page provides information about the approximate time it takes to install the selected DMI schemas.
  - Click OK to return to the DMI Schemas page.

After the DMI schema is installed, the DMI Schemas page displays the newly installed schemas.



**NOTE:** You must set at least one schema as the default schema for each device family in your network. See [“Setting a Default DMI Schema” on page 920](#).



**NOTE:** Updating a schema automatically generates an audit log entry.

- Related Documentation**
- [Managing DMI Schemas Overview on page 910](#)
  - [Troubleshooting DMI Schema Management on page 922](#)
  - [Creating a Compressed TAR File for Updating DMI Schema on page 916](#)
  - [Configuring Proxy Server Settings on page 881](#)

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## Creating a Compressed TAR File for Updating DMI Schema

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This topic contains instructions for creating a compressed tar file (extension **.tgz** or **.tar.gz**) on Linux or Microsoft Windows. You use the compressed tar file to update a DMI schema on Junos Space Network Management Platform (see [“Updating a DMI Schema” on page 912](#)).



**NOTE:** For both Linux and Microsoft Windows, ensure the following:

- The internal directory structure of the compressed tar file complies with the following format; that is, when you extract the compressed tar file, all files must be extracted to a folder structured as follows:  
`dmi/deviceFamily/releases/osVersion/...`
- The compressed tar file has the **.tgz** or **.tar.gz** extension.
- You have the username and password for `xml.juniper.net`, which are your Juniper Networks support credentials.

To create a compressed tar file for updating DMI schema:



**NOTE:** In this topic, we provide examples that contain only HTTPS URLs. However, both HTTP and HTTPS URLs are supported. If the repository (whose URL is being entered) supports both HTTP and HTTPS access, we recommend that you use an HTTPS URL.

- On Linux, perform the following steps:



**NOTE:** The commands in this topic have been tested on CentOS and RedHat (Fedora). On other Linux distributions, use equivalent commands.

1. Install the Subversion (SVN) client on Linux. To install Subversion client on Linux, refer to [Installing Subversion](#) or other relevant documentation.
2. Create a temporary directory.
3. Navigate to the temporary directory created in the preceding step.
4. Check out the files from Subversion by executing the following command:

```
svn --username=userName --password=userPwd co dmiRepositoryURL
```

where *userName* and *userPwd* are the username and password required to access [xml.juniper.net](https://xml.juniper.net), and *dmiRepositoryURL* is the URL of the repository folder that you want to checkout.

Examples of the DMI repository URLs are shown in [Table 122 on page 917](#).

**Table 122: Sample URLs for the Repository**

Type	Example URL
For the whole Junos OS family	<a href="https://xml.juniper.net/dmi/repository/trunk/junos">https://xml.juniper.net/dmi/repository/trunk/junos</a>
For a device family	<a href="https://xml.juniper.net/dmi/repository/trunk/junos-es/">https://xml.juniper.net/dmi/repository/trunk/junos-es/</a>
For a selected OS version	<a href="https://xml.juniper.net/dmi/repository/trunk/junos-ex/releases/11.2R2.4/">https://xml.juniper.net/dmi/repository/trunk/junos-ex/releases/11.2R2.4/</a>

5. Tar the **dmi** directory by executing the following command from within the directory containing the **dmi** directory:

```
tar czvf filename dmi
```

where *filename* is the same of the compressed tar file. You can use any filename as long as the extension of the file is **.tgz** or **.tar.gz**

The compressed tar file is now ready for uploading into Junos Space Network Management Platform.

- On Microsoft Windows, perform the following steps:
  1. Install the Subversion (SVN) client on Microsoft Windows from the following location: <https://tortoisesvn.net/>.



**NOTE:** To install the Subversion client, you can also use any software or tool that is equivalent to TortoiseSVN.

2. Install 7-Zip to generate a compressed tar file on Microsoft Windows by using the following link: <http://www.7-zip.org/>.



**NOTE:** To generate the compressed tar file, you can also use any software or tool that is equivalent to 7-Zip.

3. Create a temporary folder.



**NOTE:** You can use any name for the temporary folder.

4. Create a folder called **dmi** within the previously created temporary folder.
5. Right-click the **dmi** folder and select **SVN Checkout**:  
A dialog box is displayed.
6. In the **URL of repository** field, enter the full URL of the repository. Refer to [Table 122 on page 917](#) for examples of URLs that you can enter.
7. In the **Checkout directory** field, enter the full path of the checkout directory; for example, **C:\test\dmi\junos-es\**.



**NOTE:** The portion of the path to the right of the **dmi** folder must be equivalent to the corresponding portion after **trunk** in the URL of the repository. For example, if the repository URL is <https://xml.juniper.net/dmi/repository/trunk/junos-es/> the checkout directory path is **C:\test\dmi\junos-es\**, and if the repository URL is <https://xml.juniper.net/dmi/repository/trunk/junos-es/releases/10.1R3/>, the checkout directory path is **C:\test\dmi\junos-es\releases\10.1R3\**.

8. In the **Checkout depth** field, enter **Fully recursive**.
9. Ensure that the **Omit externals** check box is cleared.
10. Select **HEAD revision**.
11. Click **OK**, and if you are prompted to, provide credentials.  
The files are checked out from the Subversion repository into the specified folder.
12. Create the tar file from the **dmi** folder using 7-Zip:
  - a. Right-click the **dmi** folder and select **7-Zip**.
  - b. Click **Add to Archive**.
  - c. In the **Archive Format** field, select **tar**.
  - d. Click **OK**
13. Compress the tar file file using 7-Zip:
  - a. Right-click the **dmi.tar** file and select **7-Zip**.
  - b. Click **Add to Archive**.
  - c. In the **Archive Format** field, select **gzip**.
  - d. Click **OK**
14. (Optional) Rename the **\*.tar.gz** file to **\*.tgz**

The compressed tar file is now ready for uploading into Junos Space Network Management Platform.



Table 123 on page 919 displays information about the schemas available for use in Junos Space Network Management Platform.

**Table 123: Schema Name Mapping Information**

Schema Family	Device Family Series	Examples of Supported Hardware in the Device Family
junos	ACX Series/J Series/M Series/MX Series/T Series/PTX Series/EX92xx Series	ACX1000, ACX1100, ACX2000, ACX2100, ACX2200, ACX4000, EX9204, EX9208, EX9214, J2320 (ROUTING), J2350 (ROUTING), J4350 (ROUTING), J6350 (ROUTING), M10, M10I, M120, M20, M320, M40E, M7I, MX10, MX2010, MX2020, MX240, MX480, MX5, MX80-48T, MX960, PTX5000, T1600, T320, T4000, T640, TX-MATRIX, TX-MATRIX-PLUS
junos-es	J Series/SRX Series/LN Series	J2320 (SECURITY), J2350 (SECURITY), J4350 (SECURITY), J6350 (SECURITY), LN2600, SRX100, SRX100-HM, SRX100-LM, SRX100-VDSL-HM, SRX100-VDSL-LM, SRX100-WL-HM, SRX100-WL-LM, SRX100-WL-VDSL-HM, SRX100B, SRX100B-VDSL, SRX100B-WL, SRX100H, SRX100H-VDSL, SRX100H-WL, SRX100H-WL-VDSL, SRX110, SRX110H-VA, SRX110H-VB, SRX100H2, SRX110H2-VA, SRX110H2-VB, SRX1400, SRX210-HM, SRX210-LM, SRX210-POE, SRX210B, SRX210H, SRX210H-P-M, SRX210H-POE, SRX210HE2, SRX210HE2-POE, SRX220, SRX220H2, SRX220H2-POE, SRX240-HM, SRX240-LM, SRX240-POE, SRX240B, SRX240B2, SRX240H, SRX240H-P-M, SRX240H-POE, SRX240H2, SRX240H2-DC, SRX240H2-POE, SRX3400, SRX3600, SRX5600, SRX5800, SRX650
junos-ex	EX Series	EX-XRE, EX2200-12P-2G, EX2200-12T-2G, EX2200-24P-4G, EX2200-24T-4G, EX2200-48P-4G, EX2200-48T-4G, EX3200-24P, EX3200-24T, EX3200-48P, EX3200-48T, EX3300-24T, EX3300-48P, EX4200-24F, EX4200-24P, EX4200-24PX, EX4200-24T, EX4200-48P, EX4200-48PX, EX4200-48T, EX4200-VC, EX4300-24P, EX4300-24PX, EX4300-24T, EX4300-48P, EX4300-48PX, EX4300-48T, EX4300-VC, EX4500-40F, EX4500-40F-VC, EX4550-32F, EX4550-32F-VC, EX4550-32T, EX4550-32T-VC, EX6210, EX8208, EX8216
screenos	NS/SSG	NS204, NS208, NS50, NS500, NS5200, NS5400, NS5GT-TRUST-UNTRUST, NSISG1000, NSISG2000, SSG140, SSG20, SSG20-WLAN, SSG320, SSG320M, SSG350, SSG350M, SSG5-ISDN, SSG5-ISDN-WLAN, SSG5-SB, SSG5-SERIAL, SSG5-SERIAL-WLAN, SSG5-V92, SSG5-V92-WLAN, SSG520, SSG520M, SSG550, SSG550M
media-flow	Junos Content Encore	VXA1000, VXA2000
junos-qfx	QFX Series	QFX3500S, QFX3600
junos-qf	QF	QFX3000, QFX3000-G, QFX3000-M
bxos	BXOS	BX7000
tcaos	TCA Series	B-5510, B-5515, B-6010, B-6015, B-7510, B-7515, C-2010, C-2015, C-2020, C-2025, C-2030, C-2035, TCA6000, TCA6500, TCA6K Series, TCA8000, TCA8500, TCA8K Series

- Related Documentation**
- [Managing DMI Schemas Overview on page 910](#)
  - [Setting a Default DMI Schema on page 920](#)
  - [Updating a DMI Schema on page 912](#)

- [Troubleshooting DMI Schema Management on page 922](#)

## Setting a Default DMI Schema

---

Set a default DMI schema for each device family to enable Junos Space Network Management Platform to apply an appropriate schema to a device family. In a clean installation situation, Junos Space Network Management Platform automatically matches DMI schemas to device families, but in all other situations, you should set a default DMI schema for each device family.

When creating a device template definition, the system uses a default DMI schema for the device family unless you select a schema.

The configuration edit action in the Devices workspace always checks for an exact match between the device and DMI schema. If it does not find a match, it uses the default schema (see [“Modifying the Configuration on the Device” on page 33](#)).

To set a default DMI schema:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > DMI Schemas**.

The **DMI Schemas** page appears, displaying the data in a table with the following columns:

- Device Family
- OS Version
- Device Series
- State—Whether default or not. An empty cell in this column means that the DMI schema in that row is not the default.

2. Select the row that contains the appropriate combination of device family, OS version, and device series, and from the Actions menu select **Set Default Schema**.

The **Set Default DMI Schema** dialog box opens, displaying the DMI schema name, device family, and OS version.

3. Click **Set Default**.

If any other schema is previously used as the default, in tabular view, its cell in the **State** column becomes empty, and the word “default” appears in the State column for the selected schema.

4. (Optional) To remove the default status from a DMI schema, set another schema of the same family as the default.

### Related Documentation

- [Managing DMI Schemas Overview on page 910](#)
- [Updating a DMI Schema on page 912](#)
- [Creating a Compressed TAR File for Updating DMI Schema on page 916](#)

- [Troubleshooting DMI Schema Management on page 922](#)

## Deleting Unused DMI Schemas

From the Administration workspace, you can delete any unused Device Management Interface (DMI) schemas that no longer need to be managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform.

A schema is considered unused if it meets both of the following conditions:

- If the schema is not associated with a device, a template, or a template definition
- If the schema is not set as the default schema for any device family



**NOTE:** You can delete any unused schema from Junos Space Platform if you are a user who is assigned the privileges of a Super Administrator or System Administrator. If you are a User Administrator creating a custom role, you can assign the privileges of a Super Administrator or System Administrator to the new role so that the user has the necessary permissions to delete unused schemas from Junos Space Platform.

To view and delete unused schemas:

1. On the Junos Space Platform user interface, select **Administration > DMI Schemas**.

The DMI Schemas page appears.

2. From the Actions menu, select **View/Delete Unused Schemas**.

The View/Delete Unused Schemas page appears displaying a list of unused schemas.

If there are no unused schemas, then Junos Space Platform displays the message **Unused schemas do not exist in Space** in a dialog box.

3. Select the schemas that you want to delete.
4. Click **Delete** to delete the selected schemas.

The selected DMI schemas are deleted from the MySQL database; in addition, the relevant files on all Junos Space nodes in the fabric are also deleted.



**NOTE:** If you selected schemas and the Delete button is disabled, you do not have the permissions necessary to delete unused schemas. Contact your administrator to obtain the necessary permissions.

5. (Optional) You can perform one of the following actions in the Delete Unused Schema dialog box:

- To verify the status of this job, click the job ID in this dialog box.

On the Job Management page, the Summary column for this job displays the number of schemas that were successfully deleted and the number of schemas that were not deleted from the list of selected DMI schemas.

If the DMI schemas were not deleted, double-click the job to view the reasons for failure.

- Click **OK** to go back to the DMI Schemas page.



**NOTE:** When you delete a DMI schema, Junos Space Platform automatically generates an audit log entry. To view information about deleted DMI schemas from audit logs, go to the Audit Log page (**Audit Logs > Audit Log**) and filter the data in the Task column using the **View/Delete Unused Schemas** keyword. (You can check the status of the job by clicking the hyperlink in the Job ID column corresponding to that job.) For more information about how to use audit logs, see the [“Viewing Audit Logs” on page 690](#) topic.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Managing DMI Schemas Overview on page 910](#)
- [Setting a Default DMI Schema on page 920](#)

---

## Troubleshooting DMI Schema Management

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This topic describes common problems associated with DMI schema management and provides solutions where possible. The following are issues that might be encountered:

- No schemas in the new installation of Junos Space Network Management Platform
- Schema tree not displayed

### No schemas in new installation of Junos Space

When the Junos Space server first comes up, all the schemas for all discovered devices should be preinstalled. Select **Administration > DMI Schemas**. There should be at least one schema per device family, and each device family should have one schema marked as default.

If the **DMI Schemas** page is empty, installation is unsuccessful.

There is no workaround for this problem.

### Schema tree not displayed

Typically, if a schema is defective, its schema tree is not displayed.

To verify that a particular schema is parsed successfully:

1. Click the **+** sign adjacent to **Device Templates**.
2. Select **Definitions**.

3. Click the **Create Template Definition** icon.
4. Select the schema and click **Next**.

The schema tree or hierarchy of configuration options should be displayed on the left. All nodes should be navigable, that is, it should be possible to drill down into the hierarchy to reach all options.

If the topmost node (**Configuration**) cannot be opened to reveal the hierarchy, the schema is corrupted during porting (grep for SchemaMgr ERROR in server.log).



**NOTE:** One defective schema does not affect other DMI schemas, which are still available for use.

The solution to this problem is to replace one or more existing DMI schemas on the Junos Space server.

To replace one or more existing DMI schemas on the Junos Space server, perform one of the following tasks:

- Use a script supplied by Juniper Networks support. This requires restarting JBoss.
- Use your own .tgz file. This does not require restarting JBoss.

For instructions, see [“Creating a Compressed TAR File for Updating DMI Schema” on page 916](#).

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Managing DMI Schemas Overview on page 910](#)
- [Updating a DMI Schema on page 912](#)
- [Creating a Compressed TAR File for Updating DMI Schema on page 916](#)
- [Setting a Default DMI Schema on page 920](#)



## CHAPTER 78

# Generate Key

- [Key-Based Authentication Overview on page 925](#)
- [Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices on page 925](#)

### Key-Based Authentication Overview

---

Junos Space Network Management Platform can discover and manage a device either by presenting credentials (username and password) or by key-based authentication (which uses public-key cryptographic principles). Junos Space Network Management Platform supports RSA keys for key-based authentication. RSA is an asymmetric-key or public-key algorithm using two keys that are mathematically related. Junos Space Network Management Platform includes a default set of public-private key pairs. However, we recommend that you generate your own public/private key pair with a passphrase applied. Generate your keys by following the instructions in [“Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices” on page 119](#). The public key can be uploaded to devices being managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform. The private key is encrypted and stored on the system running Junos Space Network Management Platform. Junos Space Network Management Platform uses username and password credentials to log in to a device for the first time to copy and upload the public key. Any further communication to the devices is done using key-based authentication, without passwords.

It is advisable to protect the private key on the Junos Space system by using a passphrase, which is merely a long password that can include spaces and tabs and is much more difficult to break by brute-force guessing than is one shorter string.

You do not have to use RSA-based authentication on every device in your network; you can use passwords on some systems if you prefer or they require it.

Junos Space Network Management Platform automates the key-creation and uploading process for you. It also tracks and reports the authentication status of each device in the Devices workspace.

#### Related Documentation

- [Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices on page 119](#)

### Generating and Uploading Authentication Keys to Devices

---

Junos Space Network Management Platform can discover and manage a device either by presenting credentials (username and password) or by key-based authentication.

Junos Space Network Management Platform supports RSA keys for key-based authentication. RSA is an asymmetric-key or public-key algorithm using two keys that are mathematically related. Junos Space Network Management Platform includes a default set of public-private key pairs.

- [Generating Authentication Keys on page 926](#)
- [Uploading Authentication Keys to Multiple Managed Devices for the First Time on page 927](#)
- [Upload Authentication Keys on Managed Devices that have Conflicting Keys with Junos Space on page 928](#)

## Generating Authentication Keys

To generate a public/private key pair for authentication during login to network devices:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Administration > Fabric**.  
The Fabric page is displayed.
2. Click the Generate Key icon on the Actions bar.  
The Key Generator pop-up window is displayed.
3. (Optional) In the **Passphrase** field, enter a passphrase to be used to protect the private key, which remains on the system running Junos Space Network Management Platform and is used during device login. The passphrase must have a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 255 characters. It may include spaces and tabs. A long passphrase with space and tab characters is harder to break by brute-force guessing. Although a passphrase is not required, it is recommended because it impedes an attacker who may gain control of your system and try to log in to your managed network devices.
4. (Optional) Schedule the Junos Space Network Management Platform to generate authentication keys at a later time or immediately.
  - To specify a later start date and time for key generation, select the **Schedule at a later time** check box.
  - To initiate key generation as soon as you click **Generate**, clear the **Schedule at a later time** check box (the default).



**NOTE:** The selected time in the scheduler corresponds to the Junos Space server time but uses the local time zone of the client computer.

---

5. Click **Generate**.

The Generate Key Job Information dialog box appears, displaying a job ID link for key generation. Click the link to determine whether the key is generated successfully.



## Uploading Authentication Keys to Multiple Managed Devices for the First Time

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Click the Upload Keys to Devices icon on the Actions bar.

The Upload Keys to Devices pop-up window is displayed.

3. To upload keys to a single device, select the **Add Manually** option button.

The Authentication Details section that appears displays the options related to manually uploading keys to a single device.

- a. Select the **IP Address** or **Hostname** option button.

If you selected the IP Address option, enter the IP address of the device.



**NOTE:** You can enter the IP address in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

If you selected the Hostname option, enter the hostname of the device.

- b. In the **Device Admin** field, enter the appropriate username for that device.
    - c. In the **Password** field, enter the password for that device.
    - d. (Optional) To authorize a different user on the target device, select the **Authorize different user on device** check box and enter the username in the **User on Device** field.

If the username you specify in the **User on Device** field does not exist on the device, a user with this username is created and the key is uploaded for this user. If the **User on Device** field is not specified, then the key is uploaded for the "admin" user on the device.

- e. Click **Next**.
    - f. Click **Finish** to upload keys to the device.

The Job Information dialog box appears.

- g. (Optional) Click the Job ID in the Job Information dialog box to view job details for the upload of keys to the device. The Job Management page appears. View the job details to know whether this job is successful.

4. To upload keys to multiple devices:

- a. Select **Import From CSV**.
  - b. (Optional) To see a sample CSV file as a pattern for setting up your own, CSV file select **View Sample CSV**. A separate window appears, allowing you to open or download a sample CSV file.

The sample CSV contains the format for entering the device name, IP address, device password, and a username on the device. If the username you specify in the

user on device column does not exist on the device, a user with this username is created and the key is uploaded for this user. If the user on device column is not specified, then the key is uploaded for the “user admin” user on the device.

- c. When you have a CSV file listing the managed devices and their data, select **Select a CSV To Upload**. The Select CSV File dialog box appears.
- d. Click **Browse** to navigate to where the CSV file is located on the local file system. Make sure that you select a file that has a .csv extension.
- e. Click **Upload** to upload the authentication keys to the device.

Junos Space Network Management Platform displays the following error if you try to upload non-CSV file formats:

**Please select a valid CSV file with '.csv' extension.**

- f. Click **OK** on the information dialog box that appears. This dialog box displays information about the total number of records that are uploaded and whether this operation is a success.

The green check mark adjacent to the **Select a CSV To Upload** field indicates that the file is successfully uploaded.

- g. Click **Next**.
- h. Click **Finish**.

The Job Information dialog box appears.

- i. (Optional) Click the Job ID in the Job Information dialog box to view job details for the upload of keys to the device. The Job Management page appears. View the job details to know whether this job is successful.

RSA Keys are uploaded automatically to all managed devices (that were discovered through RSA authentication) in Junos Space, if a new key is generated on Junos Space.

## Upload Authentication Keys on Managed Devices that have Conflicting Keys with Junos Space

To upload authentication keys to one or several managed devices manually:

1. On the Junos Space Network Management Platform user interface, select **Devices > Device Management**.

The Device Management page is displayed.

2. Select the devices to which you want to upload authentication keys and click the Upload Keys to Devices icon on the Actions bar.

The Upload Keys to Devices pop-up window is displayed. The IP address of the devices are prepopulated.

3. In the **Device Admin** field, enter the appropriate username for that device.
4. In the **Password** field, enter the password for that device.
5. Confirm the password by reentering it in the **Re-enter Password** field.

6. Select **Next** to provide details for the next device.
7. Select **Upload** to upload the authentication keys to the managed devices.  
The Upload Authentication Key dialog box displays a list of devices with their credentials for your verification.



**NOTE:** If you do not specify a username in the User Name field, the key is uploaded for the “user admin” user on the device. If the username you specify in the User Name field does not exist on the device, a user with this username is created and the key is uploaded for this user.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Key-Based Authentication Overview on page 119](#)
- [Device Discovery Overview on page 137](#)
- [Discovering Devices on page 139](#)
- [Resolving Key Conflicts on page 123](#)



## PART 13

# Systems of Record and Disaster Recovery

- [Systems of Record and Disaster Recovery on page 933](#)



# Systems of Record and Disaster Recovery

- [Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview on page 933](#)
- [Disaster Recovery Overview on page 934](#)
- [Creating the DR Master Cluster on page 936](#)
- [Creating the DR Slave Cluster on page 939](#)
- [Performing a Reverse Restore Operation on page 944](#)

## Systems of Record in Junos Space Overview

---

Although by default the Junos Space network you are administering is the system of record (SOR)—each device defines its own official state—you may prefer to have the Junos Space Network Management Platform database contain the official state of the network, enabling you to restore that official state if unwanted out-of-band changes are made to a device. This feature enables you to designate Junos Space Network Management Platform as the SOR if you prefer.

- [Systems of Record on page 933](#)
- [Implications on page 934](#)

## Systems of Record

A network managed by Junos Space Network Management Platform contains two repositories of information about the devices in the network: the devices themselves (each device defines and reports its official state) and the Junos Space Network Management Platform database (which contains information that is reported by the device during device discovery). One of these repositories must have precedence over the other as the accepted desirable state. By default, the network itself is the system of record (NSOR).

In NSOR, when a local user commits a change in the configuration of a network device, the commit operation triggers a report via system log to Junos Space Network Management Platform. The values in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database are automatically changed to match the new device values, and the timestamps are synchronized. Thus the devices control the contents of the database.

As of version 12.2, you can designate the Junos Space Network Management Platform database values as having precedence over any values configured locally at a device. In this scenario, Junos Space Network Management Platform (database) is the system of

record (SSOR). It contains the configurations that the Junos Space administrator considers best for the network devices. If an out-of-band commit operation is executed on a network device, Junos Space Network Management Platform receives a system log message, but the values in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database are not automatically changed or synchronized. Instead, the administrator can choose whether or not to overwrite the device's local changes by pushing the accepted configuration to the device from the Junos Space Network Management Platform database.

The choice of pushing the Junos Space Network Management Platform configuration is left to the administrator because the local device changes may, for example, be part of a temporary test that the administrator would not want to interrupt. However, if the tester forgets to reset the configuration at the end of the test, the administrator might then push the SSOR configuration to the device.

## Implications

The basic difference between NSOR and SSOR lies in whether or not the Junos Space Network Management Platform database is automatically synchronized when changes are made to a network device, and which set of values has precedence.

Setting the Junos Space Network Management Platform database as the system of record does not protect your network from local changes. The device notifies Junos Space Network Management Platform via system log when the changes occur, and it does not resynchronize, so you still have the previous configuration and you can reset the remote device quickly if you need to do so. In an NSOR scenario, Junos Space Network Management Platform is also notified via system log. You can still push a more desirable configuration to the device, but this process is less efficient.

In the NSOR scenario, you can disable automatic resynchronization. When autoresynchronization is turned off, the server continues to receive notifications and goes into the out-of-sync state; however, autoresynchronization does not run on the device. You can manually resynchronize a device in such a case.

NSOR with automatic resynchronization disabled is not equivalent to SSOR: manually resynchronizing under NSOR updates the values in the Junos Space Network Management Platform database to reflect those on the device. This never happens under SSOR, where the Junos Space Network Management Platform database values have precedence over the device values, and synchronizing them involves pushing the database values to the device, effectively resetting the device's out-of-band changes.

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding How Junos Space Automatically Resynchronizes Managed Devices on page 29](#)

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## Disaster Recovery Overview

- [Overview on page 935](#)
- [Prerequisites on page 935](#)



## Overview

Junos Space provides a means to recover from disaster, by enabling mirroring of the original Junos Space installation on a cluster of nodes at a geographically remote location. If the main Junos Space site failed due to a disaster such as an earthquake, the other site would take over.

The physical installation is a set of two geographically separate clusters: the DR Master cluster (the main site) and the backup or DR Slave cluster (the remote site). Backups contain:

- Junos Space Network Management Platform and other application databases
- Firewall rules
- SNMP configuration of Junos Space
- Device schema information
- Network monitoring database information
- Real-time performance monitoring information

The disaster recovery (DR) system is entirely driven by back-end scripts. Currently, these scripts must be configured manually.

You perform the following sequence of operations to set a disaster recovery system:

1. Back up the DR Master cluster to the DR Slave cluster. See [“Creating the DR Master Cluster” on page 936](#).
2. If disaster overtakes the original DR Master, stop the DR Slave from pulling the backups from the DR Master. See [“Creating the DR Slave Cluster” on page 939](#).
3. When your original DR Master comes back online, perform a reverse restore operation to convert the DR Master to a DR Slave. See [“Performing a Reverse Restore Operation” on page 944](#).

## Prerequisites

The requirements for recovering your Junos Space installation from a disaster are as follows:

- The DR Master cluster at the primary site (which can be a single node or multiple nodes) and the DR Slave cluster at the remote site (a single node or multiple nodes) must be set up in exactly the same way, with all the same applications, device adapters, same IP family configurations, and so on.
- When a new node is added to the cluster, the backup and restore scripts must be rerun to update the configuration.
- Both clusters should be configured through the graphical user interface (GUI) with SMTP server information (see [“Managing SMTP Servers” on page 877](#)). This configuration enables both the DR Master and the DR Slave clusters to notify you by e-mail if the replications fail.



**NOTE:** We recommend that the e-mail server information is the same on both the DR Master and the DR Slave clusters to avoid the following situation:

If the DR Master is configured with e-mail server 1 and the DR Slave is configured with e-mail server 2, when restoring the database, e-mail server 2 is removed, and only e-mail server 1 remains.

- Both ICMP and SCP must be enabled between the DR Master and DR Slave clusters.
- Backup and restore operations cannot be performed on the same server.
- Backup configuration and restore configuration operations should be performed only on the VIP node of respective clusters. If a VIP switchover occurs, you need to rerun the backup or restore operation (depending on the role) on the new VIP node.

**Related  
Documentation**

- [Creating the DR Master Cluster on page 936](#)
- [Creating the DR Slave Cluster on page 939](#)
- [Performing a Reverse Restore Operation on page 944](#)

---

## Creating the DR Master Cluster

---

To set up the main cluster, the DR Master cluster, run three scripts as described in the following sections:

Backup configuration and Restore configuration should be done only on the VIP node of the Master cluster. If a VIP switchover occurs, you must rerun the backup script on the new VIP node.

The role change from DR Slave to DR Master (backup to restore) and vice versa cannot be made directly. It can be made only after the initial role is stopped.

The scripts used are located at: `/opt/jmp-geo/backup/script/backup.sh – script`



**NOTE:**

- When a new node is added to the cluster, the backup and restore scripts must be rerun to update the configuration.
  - After you run the restore script, the network monitoring node list might contain previous Junos Space servers as well.
-

To set up the main cluster, the DR Master cluster, run three scripts as described in the following sections:

- [Configuring the DR Master Cluster on page 937](#)
- [Starting the Backup Operation for the DR Master Cluster on page 938](#)
- [Stopping the Backup Operation on page 939](#)

## Configuring the DR Master Cluster

Configuring the DR Master cluster enables you to input the following information, which is then stored in the **backup.properties** file:

- E-mail address for notifications
- DR Slave VIP IP address
- DR Slave device management IP addresses
- Number of backup files to be kept
- Time at which the backup should be run
- Number of days per week the backup should run

Run the script as follows. The output shown reflects the sample input.

```
[user1@host script]# ./backup.sh config
```

Please enter contact email address in case of Disaster Recovery Slave failure:

```
user1@example.com
```

Backup configurations...

Creating /etc/ssmtp/ssmtp.conf...

Creating /etc/ssmtp/revaliases...

Please enter DR Slave Cluster management ip(VIP) :

```
10.10.10.10
```

Please enter DR Slave Cluster device management ip(comma separated) :

```
10.10.10.63,10.10.10.65
```

```
checking ip: 10.10.10.63
```

```
checking ip: 10.10.10.65
```

Please enter max backup files to keep(default=3):

Notice: cron job takes format of digits joined by ',', For every instance enter '\*'

Please enter hours of the day to run backup:

```
0
```

Please enter days of the week to run backup, Sun= 0, Sat=6:

6



**NOTE:** You should enter the hours of the day to run a backup operation in a 24-hour format.

## Starting the Backup Operation for the DR Master Cluster

Starting the backup operation for the DR Master cluster causes a recurring job to be put in the cron. It can be viewed using `crontab -l`.

The backups are stored in the same server in `/opt/jmp-geo/backup/data` in TGZ . Verify the status of the backup process in `/opt/jmp-geo/backup/backup.log`. If the DR Slave is not available, you are notified by e-mail to the e-mail ID configured in the [“Configuring the DR Master Cluster” on page 937](#) section.

If the device discovery mode is DIC, the script also adds the outbound-SSH of the DR Slave cluster’s device management IP address to the Junos Space managed devices.

Run the script as follows. The output shown reflects the sample input.

```
[user1@host script]# ./backup.sh start
Demoting this cluster from the DR Master Cluster Role ...

update cluster state successful

Stoping backup cron job...

Stopping crond: [ OK ]

Starting crond: [ OK ]

Promoting this cluster to the DR Master Cluster Role ...

update cluster state successful

Adding DR Slave Cluster device management ip to devices ...

save cluster ip successful

save cluster ip successful

queue http://10.0.0.1:8080/api/hornet-q/queues/jms.queue.jmpgeoq4327 creation
successful

update-devices-with-ip 10.10.10.65 successful

delete http://10.0.0.1:8080/api/hornet-q/queues/jms.queue.jmpgeoq4327 successful

Starting backup cron job...

Stopping crond: [ OK ]
```

**Starting crond:**

The DR cron job is started on the DR master.

## Stopping the Backup Operation

Do not transition from DR Master to DR Slave directly. Stop the initial role first. Choose one of the following methods of transitioning:

- Promote a normal cluster to DR Master.
- Demote a normal cluster to DR Slave.
- Disable a DR Master so that it becomes a normal cluster.
- Disable a DR Slave so that it becomes a normal cluster.

Stopping the backup operation removes the cron job and stops the backup operation from being performed.

Run the script as follows. The output shown reflects the sample input.

```
[user1@host script]# ./backup.sh stop
Demoting this cluster from the DR Master Cluster Role ...

update cluster state successful

Stopping backup cron job...

Stopping crond: [ OK ]

Starting crond: [ OK ]

[user1@host script]#
```

### Related Documentation

- [Disaster Recovery Overview on page 934](#)
- [Creating the DR Slave Cluster on page 939](#)
- [Performing a Reverse Restore Operation on page 944](#)

## Creating the DR Slave Cluster

The DR Slave cluster takes over when disaster has overtaken the DR Master cluster. The `/opt/jmp-geo/restore/script/restore.sh` script uses SCP to pull the backups from the DR Master cluster and when required, restore the DR Slave with the information from the DR Master.

The following four operations involved in setting up the DR Slave cluster:

Backup configuration and Restore configuration should be done only on the VIP node of the DR Master cluster or the DR Slave cluster. If a VIP switchover occurs, you must rerun the backup or restore script (depending on the role) on the new VIP node.

**NOTE:**

- When a new node is added to the cluster, the backup and restore scripts must be rerun to update the configuration.
- After you run the restore script, the network monitoring node list might contain previous Junos Space Servers as well.

The role change from Slave to Master (backup to restore) and vice versa cannot be made directly. It can be made only after the initial role is stopped.

The scripts used for this purpose are located at: `/opt/jmp-geo/restore/script/restore.sh – script`.

The following four operations are involved in setting up the DR Slave cluster:

- [Configuring the DR Slave Cluster on page 940](#)
- [Starting to Pull the Backups from the DR Master on page 941](#)
- [Stopping Pulling the Backups from the DR Master on page 942](#)
- [Restoring on page 943](#)

## Configuring the DR Slave Cluster

Configuring the DR Slave cluster records the following information in the `restore.properties` file:

- E-mail address to receive notifications
- DR Master VIP address
- DR Master passwords, if there are multiple nodes
- SCP timeout
- Time at which the backups are to be pulled from the DR Master
- Number of days per week the backups are to be pulled from the DR Master

Run the script as follows. The output shown reflects the sample input.

```
[user1@host script]# ./restore.sh config
```

Please enter contact email address in case DR Master failure:

user1@example.com

Backup configurations...

Creating /etc/ssmtp/ssmtp.conf...

Creating /etc/ssmtp/revaliaes...

Please enter DR Master Cluster management ip(VIP) :

10.10.10.10

Please enter DR Master Cluster VIP node admin passwords(comma separated):

abc123

Please enter scp timeout in seconds:

120

Notice: cron job takes format of digits joined by ',', For every instance enter '\*' Please enter hours of the day to pull backup files:

0

Please enter days of the week to pull backup files, Sun= 0, Sat=6:

0

Testing SCP from DR Master to DR Slave...

## Starting to Pull the Backups from the DR Master

The script shown in this section starts pulling the backups from the DR Master cluster.

It creates a cron job entry, which can be viewed by using **crontab -l**.

If the DR Master is not available, you receive a e-mail notification.

The copied files are located in the **/opt/jmp-geo/restore/data** folder. The restore polling status is located in **/opt/jmp-geo/restore/restore.log**.

At this point, the script blocks all connections to devices because this is a slave cluster (that is, no devices can be discovered).

Run the script as follows. The output shown reflects the sample input.

```
[user1@host script]# ./restore.sh startPoll
```

```
Enabling this cluster to the DR Slave Cluster Role ...
```

```
update cluster state successful
```

```
blocking port 7804 on user1@host....
```

```
reloading firewall...
```

```
Starting jmp-firewall: [ OK ]
```

```
finish reloading
```

```
<response>
```

```
<message>
```

```
</message>
```

```
<status>SUCCESS</status>
```

```
</response>
```

```
Starting restore cron job...
```

```
Stopping crond: [ OK ]
```

```
Starting crond: [ OK ]
```

## Stopping Pulling the Backups from the DR Master

The script in this section stops pulling the backups from the DR Master, and thereby demotes the cluster from the DR Slave cluster role and removes the cron job entry.

Do not transition from DR Master to DR Slave directly. Stop the initial role first. Choose one of the following methods of transitioning:

- Promote a normal cluster to DR Master.
- Demote a normal cluster to DR Slave.
- Disable a DR Master so that it becomes a normal cluster.
- Disable a DR Slave so that it becomes a normal cluster.

Stopping the backup removes the cron job and stops the backup operation being performed.

Run the script as follows. The output shown reflects the sample input.

```
[user1@host script]# ./restore.sh stopPoll
```

```
Stoping restore cron job...
```

```
Stopping crond: [ OK ]
```

```
Starting crond: [ OK ]
```

```
Demoting this cluster from the DR Slave Cluster Role ...
```

```
update cluster state successful
```

```
opening port 7804 on user1@host....
```

```
jmp-firewall is stopped. Skip reloading
```

```
<response>
```

```
<message
```

```
</message>
```

```
<status>SUCCESS</status>
```

```
</response>
```



## Restoring

Running the restore script enables the DR Slave to take over the management role when disaster overtakes the DR Master. The script carries out the following four operations:

1. Stops JBoss and the network monitoring service, inflates the files from the latest backup that was pulled, and brings the whole system back up.
2. Enables all connections to the devices.



**NOTE:** You cannot run the restore script when the DR Master is present and online. This procedure is for disaster recovery scenarios only.

3. If the devices were originally discovered using DIC mode, reconfigures Junos Space-managed devices to point to the DR Slave cluster so that devices connect back to the DR Slave cluster
4. Reconfigures all the devices to point the SNMP trap group to the DR Slave cluster, so that traps and alarms are received by the DR Slave cluster.

Run the script as follows. The output shown reflects the sample input.

```
[user1@host script]# ./restore.sh restore
```

The DR Master is down, restore procedure continues.

The latest backup files is : /opt/jmp-geo/restore/data/825763000.tgz

Do you want to continue (yes/no):

yes

Disaster Recover Procedure: The DR Master Cluster must be down,

turning this DR Slave Cluster to be in service ...

update cluster state successful

opening port 7804 on user1@host....

reloading firewall...

Starting jmp-firewall: [ OK ]

finish reloading

<response>

<message>

</message>

<status>SUCCESS</status>

</response>

Extracting backup files....

Set node into restore state

- Related Documentation**
- [Disaster Recovery Overview on page 934](#)
  - [Creating the DR Master Cluster on page 936](#)
  - [Performing a Reverse Restore Operation on page 944](#)

---

## Performing a Reverse Restore Operation

---

You perform a reverse restore to reestablish a disaster recovery system by creating a new DR Slave at a site geographically separate from the site where your new DR Master is located. For example, if your original DR Master was in Chicago, and your DR Slave was in London, if the London site is overtaken by a further disaster, you would get your original site, Chicago, back online, and then create a DR Slave in Chicago because London would be the new DR Master.

This topic provides instructions for performing a reverse restore.

1. Configure your new DR Master (in the example above, the London site) for backup. See [“Creating the DR Master Cluster” on page 936](#).
2. At the new DR Slave site, reinstall the same version of Junos Space Network Management Platform with the same IP addresses, applications and adapters used originally (in the example above, Chicago). See the Prerequisites section of [“Disaster Recovery Overview” on page 934](#).
3. Configure the new DR Slave site for the restore operation. See [“Creating the DR Slave Cluster” on page 939](#).



**NOTE:** After you run the restore script, the network monitoring node list might contain previous Junos Space servers as well.

---

- Related Documentation**
- [Disaster Recovery Overview on page 934](#)
  - [Creating the DR Master Cluster on page 936](#)
  - [Creating the DR Slave Cluster on page 939](#)

## PART 14

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- [Index on page 947](#)



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