# Exporting and Importing AdminPoint Settings

This section includes the following topics:


- About exporting and importing AdminPoint settings
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- Preparing the settings import files


## About exporting and importing AdminPoint settings

The CLI utility lets you import or export location, grouping, and SLA settings from AdminPoint. This can be useful if you want to copy specific settings from one Precise installation to another, or if you prefer to add or edit settings without using the AdminPoint user interface.

## Export Settings command

The Export Settings command exports the settings defined in the following AdminPoint dialog boxes to an output file in XML format:

- Location Settings
- Grouping Settings
- SLA Settings

This command uses the following format:

**Windows**
```
infra\bin\psin_cli.bat
-i3-user <user_name>
{-i3-encrypted-password <encrypted_password>
| -i3-clear-password <clear_password>}
-action export-settings
-dialog <settings_dialog_type>
-settingsfile <path_&_name_of_output_file>
```

**UNIX**
```
./infra/bin/psin_cli.sh
-i3-user <user_name>
{-i3-encrypted-password <encrypted_password>
| -i3-clear-password <clear_password>}
-action export-settings
-dialog <settings_dialog_type>
-settingsfile <path_&_name_of_output_file>
```

### Dialog argument

The following table describes the syntax of the `dialog` argument.

**Table 1** Elements of the Dialog argument

| Element | Description |
|---|---|
| dialog settings_dialog_name | The type of dialog to be exported. The possible values are:<br>• locations<br>• grouping<br>• sla |
| settingsfile path_name_of_output_file | The name of the XML file to export the setting dialogs data to. |

## Import Settings command

The Import Settings command imports the settings defined in the following AdminPoint dialog boxes from an input file in XML format:

- Location Settings
- Grouping Settings
- SLA Settings

Before the import process, all definitions are backed up and saved to the folder that contains the import file. See Preparing the settings import files on page 102.

The `import settings` command uses the following format:

**Windows** infra\bin\psin_cli.bat
-i3-user <*user_name*>
{-i3-encrypted-password <*encrypted_password*>
| -i3-clear-password <*clear_password*>}
-action import-settings
-dialog <settings_dialog_type>
-settingsfile <*path_&_name_of_output_file*>

**UNIX** ./infra/bin/psin_cli.sh
-i3-user <*user_name*>
{-i3-encrypted-password <*encrypted_password*>
| -i3-clear-password <*clear_password*>}
-action import-settings
-dialog <settings_dialog_type>
-settingsfile <*path_&_name_of_output_file*>

### Dialog argument

The following table describes the syntax of the `dialog` argument.

**Table 2** Elements of the Import-related arguments

| Element | Description |
|---|---|
| dialog settings_dialog_name | The type of dialog to be exported. The possible values are:<br>• locations<br>• locations-full<br>• grouping<br>• sla |
| settingsfile path_name_of_output_file | The name of an XML file to export the dialog settings data to. |

## Preparing the settings import files

The settings import file assembles the settings that are defined in the following AdminPoint dialog boxes:

- Location Settings
- Grouping Settings
- SLA Settings

Each dialog box requires its own import file. You can create this file either manually or by running the export settings command. See Export Settings command on page 100.

### About the locations/locations-full settings import file

Below are details regarding the various locations settings import file.

#### Locations

Use the locations option when you want to append locations to your previous locations definitions.

#### Locations-full

Use the locations-full setting if the location settings file represents the entire locations definitions that should be defined in the system.

> Using this setting will replace all previous locations definitions.

#### Import file structure

The locations/locations-full settings import file is structured as follows:

```
<locations>
   <location name="<name>" proxy_alias="<Framework node alias>" >
      <ip from="<ip address>" to="<ip address>" />
      1...n
   </location>
   1...n
</locations>
```

The following is an example of a location settings import file:

```
<locations>
    <location name="USA Sales" proxy_alias="win-1">
        <ip from="10.1.1.100" to="10.1.2.100" />
        <ip from="10.3.1.100" to="10.3.1.100" />
    </location>
    <location name="France Support" proxy_alias="*">
        <ip from="80.1.2.150" to="80.1.2.200" />
    </location>
</locations>
```

The following table describes the elements of the location settings import file.

**Table 3** Elements of the location settings import file

| Element | Description |
|---|---|
| Location name | The name of the location. May not exceed 20 characters. |
| IP from | The lowest IP within the range. The address should suit the IP mask 253.255.255.255. |
| IP to | The highest IP within the range. The address should suit the IP mask 253.255.255.255. |
| Location proxy_alias | The alias name of the warehouse system the Location is assigned to. '*' indicates all warehouse systems. |

## About the grouping settings import file

The grouping settings import file is structured as follows:

```
<grouping>
    <group name="<name>" technology="<technology code>" entity="<entity code>" proxy_alias="<Framework node alias>">
        <identifier name="<identifier string>" />
        1...N
    </group>
    1...N
</grouping>
```

The following is an example of a grouping settings import file:

```
<grouping>
    <group name="OA Users" technology="OA" entity="U" proxy_alias="win-1">
        <identifier name="admin" />
        <identifier name="visitor" />
        <identifier name="operations" />
    </group>
</grouping>
```

The following table describes the elements of the grouping settings import file.

**Table 4** Elements of the grouping settings import file

| Element | Description |
|---|---|
| Group name | The name of the group. May not exceed 20 characters. |
| Group technology | The technology code of the group. To find a valid code, see Table 7-5 on page 103. |
| Group entity | The entity code of the corresponding technology. To find a valid code, see Table 7-5 on page 103. |
| Identifier name | The identifier text associated with the group. Full string and % wildcard characters allowed. |
| Group proxy_alias | The alias name of the warehouse system the Group is assigned to. '*' indicates all warehouse systems. |

The following table shows how the different grouping technologies can be mapped to entities.

**Table 5** Mapping grouping technologies to entities

| Technology name | Technology code | Entity name | Entity code |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAP | SP | Transactions | A |
| SAP | SP | Application Servers | P |
| SAP | SP | Servers | S |
| Web | WW | URLs | A |
| Web | WW | Transactions | P_T |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Web | WW | SAP Titles | P_ST |
| Web | WW | PeopleSoft Panels | P_PG |
| Web | WW | Servers | S |
| Web | WW | Instances | I |
| Web | WW | Pages | BT |
| Web | WW | URL File Extentions | UE |
| Web | WW | Domains | SI |

## About the SLA settings import file

The SLA settings import file is structured as follows:

```
<slas>
    <sla name="<sla name>" entity="<entity code>" technology="<technology code>"
    sla-type="<sla type>" activity-type="<activity type>" application="<application name>" red="<breach threshold>"
    yellow="< breach threshold >" proxy_alias="<Framework node alias>">
        <identifier name="<identifier string>" />
        <identifier name="<identifier string>" />
    </sla>
</slas>
```

The following is an example of an SLA settings import file:

```
<slas>
    <sla name="Tuxedo default SLA" entity="A" technology="TU" sla-type="S" activity-type="" application="" red="5000" yellow="2000" proxy_alias="
win-1">
        <identifier name="%PAP" />
        <identifier name="APP%" />
    </sla>
</slas>
```

The following table describes the elements of the SLA settings import file.

**Table 6** Elements of the SLA settings import file

| Element | Description |
|---|---|
| SLA name | The name of the SLA. May not exceed 20 characters. |
| SLA technology | The technology code of the SLA.<br><br>To find a valid code, see Table 7-7 on page 104. |
| SLA entity | The entity code of the corresponding technology. To find a valid code, see Table 7-7 on page 104. |
| SLA Type | Either service time (S) or response time (R).<br><br>To find the corresponding type for each technology, see Table 7-7 on page 104. |
| SLA proxy_alias | The alias name of the warehouse system the SLA is assigned to. '*' indicates all warehouse systems. |

The following table shows how the different SLA technologies can be mapped to entities.

**Table 7** Mapping SLA technologies to entities

| SLA type | Technology name | Technology code | Entity name | Entity code |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service time | Microsoft .NET | DN | Servers | S |
| Service time | J2EE | JE | Servers | A |
| Service time | Oracle | OR | Program | P |
| Service time | Oracle Applications | OA | Forms | A |
| Service time | Other | OT | Tiers | A |
| Service time | SQL Server | SQ | Programs | P |
| Service time | Tuxedo | TU | Services | A |
| Service time | WebSphere MQ | MQ | Reader Applications | GA |
| Service time | Web (server) | WW | URLs | A |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Response time | SAP | SP | Transactions | A |
| Response time | Web (client) | WW | Pages | A1 |