

Exporting and Importing AdminPoint Settings

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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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• locations• grouping• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locations • locations-full • grouping • 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 Extensions	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. 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). 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