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Documentation Notice: This User’s Guide is a supplement to the printed manual that came with your SNMPWEBCARD or network-enabled Tripp Lite device. Refer to the printed manual for instructions on hardware installation and basic configuration, including IP address assignment. If you have misplaced your printed manual, refer to the electronic version available via download at www.tripplite.com/support/manuals/.

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1. Introduction

SNMPWEBCARD is an optional network card that you can install in the accessory slot of a compatible UPS system, PDU* or cooling unit. SNMPWEBCARD connects your Tripp Lite device to your Ethernet network as a manageable device that supports remote monitoring, remote control and remote condition reporting. You can manage the device from PowerAlert Network Management System, an SNMP Network Management Station, a Web browser or telnet. Remote access capability allows you to reboot, control outlets, shed nonessential loads, monitor load levels and more. The SNMPWEBCARD can also send SNMP traps or email messages to the addresses you specify, alerting you automatically to events such as power failures.

* SNMPWEBCARD is preinstalled in Tripp Lite Monitored and Switched PDUs, which can be identified by the presence of “MN” or “NET” in the model name. SNMPWEBCARD is also preinstalled in SRCOOLNET.

1.1 System Requirements

- Tripp Lite UPS system, PDU, or cooling unit with compatible accessory slot or preinstalled SNMPWEBCARD.
- Ethernet network that supports the TCP/IP protocol. Firewall ports 3664 and 3665 must be open.
- One of the following options for remote monitoring and control:
  - PowerAlert Network Management System
  - SNMP-based Network Management Station (such as HP® OpenView®)
  - Web browser that supports frames, forms and Java™ (such as Microsoft® Internet Explorer® 8.0 or later)
  - VT-100 Telnet and/or SSH Client
- For “Terminal Mode” configuration only:
  - Terminal emulation software program (such as TeraTerm Pro by Ayera Technologies)
  - Computer with available DB9 serial port

Warning: Use of this equipment in life support applications where failure of this equipment can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of the life support equipment or to significantly affect its safety or effectiveness is not recommended. Do not use this equipment in the presence of a flammable anesthetic mixture with air, oxygen or nitrous oxide.

2. Installation and Configuration

For instructions on hardware installation and basic configuration, refer to the printed manual that came with your SNMPWEBCARD or Tripp Lite device. For instructions on loading a firmware or device driver upgrade on the SNMPWEBCARD, refer to the PowerAlert software release notes. The manual and release notes can be downloaded from [www.tripplite.com/manuals/](http://www.tripplite.com/manuals/).

2.1 Saving Configuration Changes

While using PowerAlert, most of your configuration changes will take effect immediately so you can try out your configuration before committing to it. The Web and Telnet Menu user interfaces will typically advise you if your configuration requires a restart to take effect.

In general, the configuration is not persisted permanently until you restart PowerAlert (or ‘reboot’ the SNMPWEBCARD). You should restart PowerAlert when your configuration is complete and before testing configurations that simulate or nearly simulate a power outage. For your convenience, most changes will auto-save after about 30 minutes of idle time. Changes to the network settings will not.

Restarting PowerAlert cannot cause equipment powered through your UPS or PDU to experience an outage and has no effect on the general operation of your Tripp Lite device.

2.2 Default UPS System Shutdown Settings

When used with a Tripp Lite UPS, during a power failure, SNMPWEBCARD is pre-configured to shut down the UPS system two minutes after receiving a low battery signal. This allows the UPS system to provide the maximum available runtime to connected equipment. If you want to change the default setting, follow these instructions and refer to Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2:

1. Use a Web browser to open the PowerAlert console window for your SNMPWEBCARD (see 3.1 Opening the Web Console for instructions).
2. Click the Actions menu A and access the Event Actions submenu B.
3. Select Device Shutdown in the Device Shutdown Actions C section.
4. Click the button on the bottom of the screen D to add a new action.

![Figure 2-1: UPS System Shutdown Settings](image-url)
2. Installation and Configuration continued

5. In the Name field, type a name for the new action.

6. Click the Action field to access its submenu. Select the device to shut down in the Select Trigger Device section.

7. Set how long the delay should be before the action will take place.

8. Select the Event(s) that will trigger the action.

9. Click the button on the bottom of the screen.

Note: Whenever changes are made, the button must be pressed to submit the changes before moving off of the page. This also includes deleting fields using the button. After selecting an item and clicking the button press the button to commit the change.

2.3 Other Default Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>Obtain from DHCP</td>
<td>Section 3.8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telnet Access</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Section 3.8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH Access</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Section 3.8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP Access</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Section 3.8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP Access</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Section 3.8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMPv1 Access</td>
<td>Enabled—Read-Only Community—public</td>
<td>Section 3.8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMPv2 Access</td>
<td>Enabled—Read-Write Community—tripplite</td>
<td>Section 3.8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMPv3 Access</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Section 3.8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default users and passwords</td>
<td>localadmin/locadmin</td>
<td>Section 3.8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Section 3.8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Notification</td>
<td>Default email action profile setup to trigger 30 seconds after an alarm. Add email destinations to the address book.</td>
<td>Section 3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP Trap Notification</td>
<td>Default SNMP Trap action profile setup to trigger 30 seconds after an alarm. Add trap destinations to the address book.</td>
<td>Section 3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Logging</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Section 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Logging</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Section 3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 SNMP Configuration

SNMPWEBCARD allows a compatible Tripp Lite device to function as an SNMP-managed device on your network, using the SNMP agent and Management Information Base (MIB). The SNMP agent resides in the SNMPWEBCARD firmware and responds to standard SNMP commands (Get, Get Next and Set). It can also generate SNMP traps (messages). The MIB determines which parameters can be monitored and controlled. Two MIB files—Triplite.mib and RFC1628.mib—must be loaded on each Network Management Station that will monitor the managed device. (The files can be downloaded from www.tripplite.com/support. Consult your Network Management Station software documentation for instructions on how to import MIB files.)

SNMPv3 Definitions

User Name
The identifier of the user profile. SNMP version 3 maps Gets, Sets and Traps to a user profile by matching the user name of the profile to the user name in the data packet being transmitted. A user name can have up to 32 ASCII characters.

Authentication Passphrase
A phrase of 8 to 32 ASCII characters that verifies that the Network Management System (NMS) communicating with this device through SNMPv3 is the NMS it claims to be, that the message has not been changed during transmission, and that the message was communicated in a timely manner, indicating that it was not delayed and that it was not copied and sent again later at an inappropriate time.

Privacy Passphrase
A phrase of 8 to 32 ASCII characters that ensures the privacy of the data (by means of encryption) that a Network Management System (NMS) is sending to this device or receiving from this device through SNMPv3.

Authentication Protocol
The Tripp Lite implementation of SNMPv3 supports only MD5 authentication.

Privacy Protocol
The Tripp Lite implementation of SNMPv3 supports only DES as the protocol for encrypting and decrypting data.

Public Value
A field provided to enter a username/password hint for SNMPv3 Admin users. This SNMPv3 value is part of the SNMPV3 USM User Table.
3. Web Console

The Web console is the primary graphical user interface for the SNMPWEBCARD.

3.1 Opening the Web Console

1. Open a Web browser that supports frames, forms and Java. PowerAlert versions 12.06.0061+ are compatible with Java 1.7. Older versions may require Java 1.6.

2. Type the IP address assigned to the Tripp Lite device into the address field and press the enter key to download the Java applet. (Refer to the printed manual for IP address assignment instructions.)

3. After the applet is downloaded and connected, you should be prompted for a username and password (Figure 3-1). The default administrator username is `localadmin` and the default password is.

4. After you log in, the device status page (Figure 3-3) will load in the browser window.

3.1.1 Alternate to Web Launch

If you have installed the PowerAlert Console Launcher included in the SNMPWEBCARD documentation and firmware distribution, you can launch the Web Console directly without requiring a web browser by double clicking on the PAL-Launcher icon located in the installation directory you selected at installation. You will be asked for the host name or IP address of the SNMPWEBCARD you wish to view.
The header contains the menu buttons, which are the main navigational icons of the console.

After clicking a menu button, the submenu options for the menu will appear below the header.

The Device Summary is always displayed at the top of the screen, while the bottom portion of the screen changes as different options are chosen.

3.2 Web Console Interface

3.3 Device Summary

The Device Summary displays the current Alarm Status, Model Name, Device Type and user-defined location of a device.

Valid Alarm Status values include:
- NORMAL
- INFORMATION
- WARNING
- STATUS
- CRITICAL
- OFFLINE

Model Name is detected automatically and is not editable by the user.

Valid Device Type values include
- UPS
- PDU
- ENVIROSENSE
- AC

Location is user-defined. There is no default value for location.

3.4 Status Menu

3.4.1 Status > Overview

This is the default screen of information and will be the first screen to be displayed. It is a pictorial representation of the state of the system. The values on this screen are not editable.

Note: The graphic symbols used are not intended to be a representation of the actual equipment connected.
3.4 Status Menu continued

3.4.2 Status > Details

The content of this screen will vary based upon the protocol of the device. This screen contains the device variable data. Any editable variables will be displayed at the top of the list. The editable variables have a white value box. This section of variables is sorted by purpose and within each purpose, by variable name.

Customizing the device functionality can be done through Behavior, Personal, and Threshold menus on the left side of the screen. These menus allow settings and threshold information to be changed to meet individual needs. Some options are modified by clicking on a cell and then selecting the appropriate value, and some will require a typed value in the cell. Click [Save] when you have finished making changes.

Device Name

Purpose

- The valid values for Purpose are:
  - Behavior – configuration information that defines device behavior
  - Equipment – information describing the device
  - Personal – configurable identifying information
  - Status – device status information
  - Threshold – a threshold for a device event

Group

- Each device has a group to categorize the variable. Devices in general will not have variables in all groups but will have variables in multiple groups. The following are the valid group values:
  - Battery – the variable is associated with the device’s battery
  - Bypass – the variable is associated with the device’s bypass
  - Contact – the variable is associated with a contact closure sensor input
  - Device
  - Environment
  - Input
  - Load
  - Output
  - System
  - Watchdog

Value

- This is the current value of the variable. Values include Enabled, Disabled and numeric values depending on the device.
3.4 Status Menu continued

3.4.3 Status > Alarms

This submenu provides a listing of all active and/or unacknowledged alarms.

By default, only active alarms will be displayed on this page, as the software will automatically mark the alarm acknowledged upon receipt of the matching clear alarm. To change this, deselect the option to auto acknowledge alarms. Upon de-selection of this option, alarms will remain in this list until they are acknowledged individually by clicking on the 'Ack' column for the alarm, or clicking the [Acknowledge all] button.

Note: An alarm must be inactive in order for it to be acknowledged and disappear from the alarm list.

---

3.5 Device Menu

The device menu is used to enact different commands or configurations for individual devices.

3.5.1 Device > Controls

Controls available on the selected device in the device list appear in the 'Select A Control' section of the page.

Click on a control and, if parameters are necessary to execute the control, the parameters required will appear to right of the selected control. Enter the data in the value field and the click the [Execute] button on the bottom of the page.

Available commands include "Reboot Device," "Initiate Self-Test," "Operating System Restart," "Start Ramp Sequence," "Start Shed Sequence," etc. For a complete list of commands available for your device, refer to the ‘Select A Control’ menu.
3.5 Device Menu continued

3.5.2 Device > Loads

The Loads menu option will only appear if the device supports loads. The description field is an editable value. In order to save any changes made on this page, you must click the [Save] button at the bottom of the page.

You can control the outlets of the managed device by selecting the load and then clicking the appropriate [On], [Off] or [Cycle] button.

The load of connected equipment is displayed in amps, allowing you to see whether additional equipment can be added safely. (Load fluctuates with the power demands of connected equipment. It is prudent to limit the load to approximately 80% of maximum capacity in order to accommodate higher startup power demands and other increased power needs.)

If your device has controllable load banks, additional buttons allow you to control each load bank. (Each load bank consists of one or more outlets.) You can use the “Description” field to label the banks for easy reference. The main control buttons affect all outlets at once.

Note: If the control buttons remain grayed out when a load is selected, this condition indicates the outlet is non-controllable.

3.5.3 Device > Load Groups

The Load Groups menu option will only appear if the device has two (2) or more controllable loads.

To create a load group click the [+] button on the bottom of the screen to add a group row to the table. Then, enter a name and description and click on the Loads cell to expose available loads that can be added to a group. Click on the select loads and then click the [Save] button on the bottom of the screen.

The description is an editable field. Once changes are made to any, or all, descriptions, click the [Save] button to save the changes.

To delete a load group, click on the load group row to delete, click the [-] button and confirm the delete.
3.5 Device Menu continued

3.5.4 Device > Events

The ‘Events’ page displays all of the available events associated with a device.

Event Category
This specifies the severity level for the event. The user may choose to give the event a different severity level. The valid values for category are:

- CRITICAL
- WARNING
- INFORMATION

Enable/Disable Event
This allows the user to no longer consider this event an alarm event. Disabling the event will cause this event to no longer create an alarm and the actions will no longer fire when this event occurs. The default is for all events to be enabled.

3.5.5 Device > Device Discovery

To search for additional devices, click [Execute] at the bottom of the page. This feature can be used when adding a Tripp Lite ENVIROSENSE temperature and humidity probe. Once the probe is connected to the SNMPWEBCARD, press the [Execute] button and the probe will appear as a device in the device list.
3.6 Actions Menu

The Actions menu allows for detailed configuration of event responses, scheduled actions, and the contact information in the address book. At this time, the Web interface does not support scheduled actions. Please refer to the Telnet or SSH menu interface to create scheduled actions (Section 4.2.2.2).

Note: The Actions menu in the Web interface was formerly called the Configuration menu. A few of the screen shots in this manual still depict the content under the former name.

3.6.1 Actions

Action profiles define responses to events and alarm conditions. The action profile allows the response to be defined once and applied to multiple alarm events. An action may be a response to the alarm condition or a response to the condition clearing. Where appropriate, the two actions may be the same.

You can configure action settings for several event types, including “On Battery” and “Battery Low.” (Events vary by device.) You can configure several settings categories that specify actions to be executed when the selected event takes place.

3.6.1.1 Actions > Event Actions > Device Actions

Control Execution Actions

A control action is a device specific action that can be executed when an alarm trigger occurs. An example of a control action could be that when the battery age crosses the user defined threshold, a self test is automatically executed to see if the battery in a UPS is still in good condition. Since these are device specific, the control actions available on devices will vary from device to device.

To add an action, click the [+ ] button to activate a row and enter the appropriate data. To delete an action, click on the action that is to be deleted and then click the [- ] button and confirm the deletion and then the [Save] button to commit the changes.
3. Web Console continued

3.6 Actions Menu continued

3.6.1.1 Actions > Event Actions > Device Actions continued

Device Shutdown Actions
Device shutdown actions allow you to shutdown a device when a user-defined trigger occurs. Triggers include various alarms and even ENVIROSENSE readings. Device shutdown also includes the option to be put on a delay.

To add an action, click the [+] button to activate a row and enter the appropriate data. To delete an action, click on the action that is to be deleted and then click the [-] button and confirm the deletion and then the [Save] button to commit the changes.

Load Actions
A load action is a device specific action that can be executed when an alarm trigger occurs. An example of a load action could be that when the device load goes above the user defined threshold and triggers a ‘Load Level Above Threshold Event,’ a specific load is turned off to reduce the load. The amount of controllable loads available on devices will vary from device to device.

To add an action, click the [+] button to activate a row and enter the appropriate data. To delete an action, click on the action that is to be deleted and then click the [-] button and confirm the deletion and then the [Save] button to commit the changes.
3. Web Console continued

3.6 Actions Menu continued

3.6.1.1 Actions > Event Actions > Device Actions continued

Ramp Actions
A ramp action is a device specific action that can be executed when an alarm trigger occurs. An example of a ramp action could be that when a UPS returns from an on battery event, the event trigger would be ‘On Utility Power,’ to execute the ramp settings set on the controllable loads. Ramp settings are defined on the Device-Loads page. The amount of controllable loads available on devices will vary from device to device.

To add an action, click the [+] button to activate a row and enter the appropriate data. To delete an action, click on the action that is to be deleted and then click the [-] button and confirm the deletion and then the [Save] button to commit the changes.

Shed Actions
A shed action is a device specific action that can be executed when an alarm trigger occurs. An example of a shed action could be that when a UPS goes to battery, the event trigger would be ‘UPS on Battery,’ to execute the shed settings set on the controllable loads. Shed settings are defined on the Device-Loads page. The amount of controllable loads available on devices will vary from device to device.

To add an action, click the [+] button to activate a row and enter the appropriate data. To delete an action, click on the action that is to be deleted and then click the [-] button and confirm the deletion and then the [Save] button to commit the changes.

Figure 3-18: Ramp Actions

Figure 3-19: Shed Actions
3.6 Actions Menu continued

3.6.1.2 Actions > Event Actions > General Actions

Email Actions
An Email action is an action that will send emails to selected people in the address book when user-defined events are detected. It is possible to define multiple email actions so that different people are notified when different alarms are detected or different people are notified if the triggering event lasts longer than expected.

By default, an email action is set up to notify all email contacts in the address book 30 seconds after an event trigger.

The delay setting defines when the first email should be sent, while the count defines the number of emails to be sent. The interval is the delay between the sending of additional emails. If the count is set to 1, the interval time is ignored as only one email will be sent.

To add an action, click the [+] button to activate a row and enter the appropriate data. To delete an action, click on the action that is to be deleted and then click the [-] button and confirm the deletion and then the [Save] button to commit the changes.

SNMP Set OID Actions
An SNMP Set OID action allows for the SNMPWEBCARD to set an SNMP value on another device on the network that will do something or set a value that the other network device will recognize and take some action based upon that SNMP value being set. An example of an application of this action is to have an SNMPWEBCARD in a UPS notify the network PDU that the UPS is power that the PDU is running on battery power. If utilizing a Tripp Lite PDU it is possible to execute the shed setting stored on the PDU to shed (turn off) equipment that is not necessary to extend the runtime of the UPS.

The OID to set on Tripp Lite PDU for shedding is

OID .1.3.6.1.4.1.850.100.1.8.3.3.0 – type integer and a value of 1

The OID to set on Tripp Lite PDU for ramping is

Clear OID .1.3.6.1.4.1.850.100.1.8.3.2.0 – type integer value of 1

To add an action, click the [+] button to activate a row and enter the appropriate data. To delete an action, click on the action that is to be deleted and then click the [-] button and confirm the deletion and then the [Save] button to commit the changes.
3.6 Actions Menu continued

3.6.1.2 Actions > Event Actions > General Actions continued

SNMP Trap Actions
An SNMP Trap action is an action that will send SNMPv1 traps to selected destinations in the address book when selected events are detected. It is possible to define multiple email actions so that different people are notified when different alarms are detected or if the requirement is notify different people if the triggering event last longer then expected.

By default there is an SNMP Trap action set up to notify all SNMP contacts in the address book after 30 seconds.

The delay settings define when the first email should be sent and the number of emails to be sent. If set to 1 the interval time is ignored as it will only send one email, and the interval is the delay between additional emails being sent out.

To add an action, click the [+ ] button to activate a row and enter the appropriate data. To delete an action, click on the action that is to be deleted and then click the [- ] button and confirm the deletion and then the [Save] button to commit the changes.

Figure 3-22: Trap Actions

3.6.2 Actions > Scheduling

To perform actions according to a predefined schedule, select the Actions > Scheduling.

Figure 3-23: Scheduled Actions

To add a scheduled action, click the [+ ] button on the bottom of the screen. You will be prompted to select the Task (action type) and its start and stop times.

Figure 3-24: Action Details
3.6.3 Actions > Address Book

To modify Address Book settings for each type of notification method, locate it in the ‘Contacts’ box on the left side of the page and edit the variable fields.

The “Email” tab shows a table of email contacts. Before your SNMPWEBCARD can send email notifications, you must add at least one email contact.

If you do not know the correct settings, contact your network administrator. To add an email contact, click the [+ ] button on the bottom of the screen to activate the next available row.

The “SNMP” tab shows a table of SNMP contacts. Before your SNMPWEBCARD can send an SNMP trap or SNMP set to an IP address, you must add at least one SNMP contact. To add an email contact, click the [+ ] button on the bottom of the screen to activate the next available row. (The standard port for SNMP set destinations is port 161. The standard port for SNMP trap recipients is port 162.)

Note: If adding an SNMP contact to be used with a SNMP Set Notification, use port 161 or the port number that the remote SNMP device can be accessed on. After adding Email and SNMP contacts, the user must set contacts for trap sending during events.

Note: You also need to configure and enable each event setting through the Configuration>Actions window before notifications can be sent to your contacts.

3.7 Logs

This menu allows for in-depth viewing, configuration and acknowledgement of logs that come across the system. Selecting Rotate Log on any log page will forward that log to any configured recipients and then clear the log in the SNMPWEBCARD.

3.7.1 Logs > Event Logs

This menu allows the user to view the event log entries for the entire system.

Events are listed in order of the time and date they occurred. Information on the type of event that occurred, the device it occurred on, the severity category and a description of the event is also displayed. To view more events, simply continue scrolling down through the log.

Logs can be filtered by using the menus at the bottom of the page. Logs can be filtered and viewed by time frame, type of event, device on which it occurred, severity category and description. In order to apply filters to the event log, click the ‘Apply’ button at the bottom of the page.

Filters can be cleared within a session by clicking the ‘Reset Filters’ button at the bottom of the page. Filters do not persist from session to session.

3.7.2 Logs > Data

This menu allows the user to view the data log entries for the entire system.
3.8 Preferences

This menu is used to alter user-defined preferences for the network, security and overall system settings.

3.8.1 Preferences > Network

![Figure 3-28: Services](image)

This menu is used to define the network preferences for remote service interfaces, SMTP and Internet.

**Services**
This menu is available in the ‘Network Preferences’ box at the left side of the page in the Preferences > Network submenu. Any changes to these settings will require a system restart.

**Automatically Start SNMP**
This indicates if SNMP should automatically be started when the system is initialized.

**SNMP Port**
This is the port to use when starting SNMP during system initialization. This is the same port to use for set and get requests. The default is 161.

**Enable SNMP V1**
This indicates if SNMPv1 should be enabled on startup. The default is that SNMP V1 is enabled.

**Enable SNMP V2c**
This indicates if SNMPV2c should be enabled on startup. The default is that SNMP V2c is enabled.

**Enable SNMP V3**
This indicates if SNMPV3 should be enabled on startup. The default is that SNMPV3 is enabled. **Note:** The SNMP enable flags will not change the default local users created.

**Automatically Start HTTPS**
This indicates if HTTPS should be automatically started as part of system initialization.

**HTTPS Port**
If the application is to be started, then this is the listening port to use. The default is 443.

**Automatically Start HTTP**
This indicates if HTTP should be automatically started as part of system initialization.

**HTTP Port**
If the application is to be started, then this is the listening port to use. The default is 80.

**Automatically Start Telnet Menu**
This indicates if the Telnet Menu application be automatically started as part of system initialization.

**Telnet Menu Port**
This is the listening port to use for the Telnet Menu application. The default is 23.

**Automatically Start Telnet CLI**
This indicates if the Command Line Interface application should be automatically started as part of system initialization.

**Telnet CLI Port**
This is the listening port to use for the Telnet CLI Application. The default is 5214.

**Automatically Start SSH Menu**
This indicates if the SSH Menu application should be automatically started as part of system initialization. The default is Yes.

**SSH Menu Port**
This is the listening port to use when starting the SSH Menu application. The default is 22.

**Automatically Start SSH CLI**
This indicates if the SSH Command Line Interface application should be automatically started as part of system initialization. The default value is Yes.

**SSH CLI Port**
This is the listening port to use when starting the SSH CLI application. The default is 2112.
3. Web Console  continued

3.8 Preferences  continued

3.8.1 Preferences > Network  continued

SMTP
The email settings are used to define a remote email relay server to use to send emails from the system. These settings also indicate what items to include in email notifications.

Server Name
This defines the email relay server address information used for sending out email messages. If this is blank, email messages can still be sent, but will use a direct connection to the recipients' email server. If using direct connection, there must be a valid DNS server defined and the DNS server must have a valid entry that points back to the card and is visible from the contacts destination server.

Port
This defines the port of the email relay server. This only is used if the Server Name is also specified. The default is 25.

Authentication Login Name
This is the login to use if authentication is required by the email relay server. It is not used if direct email is being used.

Authentication Password
If authentication is required by the email relay server, this is the password for the authentication login name. If an Authentication Login Name is specified, then the Authentication Password must also be provided.

Digest MD5 Authentication Supported
This indicates if PowerAlert should authenticate with the email relay server using Digest MD5 Authentication.

CRAM MD5 Authentication Supported
This indicates if PowerAlert should authenticate with the email relay server using CRAM MD5 Authentication.

Login Authentication Supported
This indicates if PowerAlert should authenticate with the email relay server using Login Authentication.

Plain Authentication Supported
This indicates if PowerAlert should authenticate with the email relay server using Plain Authentication.

From Address
This is the address that the email will be sent from. The default is poweralert@tripplite.com.

Subject
This is the information to be used as the “Subject” line in the message. The default is “PowerAlert Notification”.

Include Triggering Event
This is a flag to indicate if information about the triggering event should be included in the email message if it is available. Values are:

• Yes
  Include the data in the email message.

• No
  Do not include the data in the email message.

Include Device
This is a flag to indicate if the device that the event occurred on should be included in the email message if it is available. Values are:

• Yes
  Include the data in the email message.

• No
  Do not include the data in the email message.

Include Host
This is a flag to indicate if the host address for the event that occurred should be included in the email if it is available. Values are:

• Yes
  Include the data in the email message.

• No
  Do not include the data in the email message.

Include Location
This is a flag to indicate if the device location for the event that occurred should be included in the email if it is available. Values are:

• Yes
  Include the data in the email message.

• No
  Do not include the data in the email message.
3.8 Preferences continued

3.8.1 Preferences > Network continued

Internet
This menu can be used to monitor and alter IPv4 and IPv6 settings such as the addresses in use and the settings on system restart.

Changes made in this menu will require a system reboot.

DNS Settings In Use
This list shows the DNS servers currently used by SNMPWEBCARD.

DNS Settings
Enter the IP address of the DNS server that will be providing lookup services for SNMPWEBCARD. If you omit this a default publicly-available DNS server will be provided.

Host
Enter the Host name you wish to identify this card by. The default is generated at manufacturing time and need not be changed.

Domain
Enter your domain name or leave blank.

3.8.3 Preferences > Security

This menu is used to define user-supplied Security preferences for individual logins, authentication methods, Radius servers, SSL and more.

Change Password
This menu allows individual users to change their password for security reasons. The user must enter their username, current password, new password and then confirm the new password.

You must press [Save] in order for the changes to take effect.
3.8 Preferences continued

3.8.3 Preferences > Security continued

Users
This menu allows for the definition and management of various users allowed to access various aspects of the network. There are a total of 12 available user slots.

There are three levels of user access
- Read Only - The user may read the data but make no changes.
- Read/Write - The user may not only read the data but make changes as well.
- None - The user has no access to the data in the facility

There are five pre-defined users on the SNMPWEBCARD:

localadmin
This is the administrator account and has Read/Write access to all program areas. This user cannot be deleted or its facility access permission be modified, but the username and password may be changed from its default settings. The default password is same as the username. This user has SNMPv3 access.

localmanager
This account has default access as Read/Write to all areas except to the security area of the program. The default password is same as the username. This user has SNMPv3 access.

localguest
This account has read-only access to Device Status, Logging and Info areas of the program. The default password is same as the username. This user has SNMPv3 access.

public
This account is not a program user. It is a SNMPv1 Read-Only community

tripplite
This account is not a program user; it is a SNMPv2c Read/Write community. This is the default community string that Tripp Lite’s PowerAlert Network Shutdown Agent uses to discover Tripp Lite SNMP devices on the network.

Users 6-12 are not defined.

User Definition Menu Data
The following is the data that is used to define the local users. Not all data applies to all user types and will be identified accordingly.

SNMP Protocol
The SNMP Protocol is the first attribute to be defined for a user since it will needed to determine what data items will be populated for the user. The valid values are:

- None
  This user does not have any SNMP access.
- SNMP v1
  This user is a SNMPv1 community definition. Only access through SNMP is allowed for this user.
- SNMPv2c
  This user is a SNMPv2c community definition. Only access through SNMP is allowed for this user.
- SNMPV3
  This user has SNMPv3 access as well as access through any of the other view interfaces.

User Name
For users with no SNMP and SNMPv3 access, the username is a string value 8 to 32 characters in length with no spaces.

Community
For SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c users, the community name is a string value 6 to 32 characters in length with no spaces. The only exception to the minimum length rule is the default community name “public.” If the public community is deleted, it can be re-added and will not need to follow the 6 character minimum rule.

Facility permissions
This defines the access permissions for the user. A pop-up box will be presented to choose the facilities. The facilities are ways of grouping permission for related pieces of data. A user may have access to all or only a subset of the data.

- Default: This is used to provide the default access for program access for each user. When adding a new user the default, permissions are set to No Access.

  The individual areas listed below override the default setting for that program area.

  **Security:** This is the security data such as local user, RADIUS hosts definitions and authentication method. By default, security access is given to only the localadmin user.

  **Network Settings:** This is all the network data.

  **System Settings:** This includes all of the system settings. By default, access is given to localadmin and localmanager.

  **System Info:** Provides Read Only access to the about, help, and system IP address
3. Web Console  

3.8 Preferences  

3.8.3 Preferences > Security

Logging: This facility allows access to logs and log rotation actions. Log rotation actions will only be available if the user has at least Read Only access to the Contacts facility.

Device Status: The facility provides access to all device variable information. These would include device status variables, personalization variables and threshold variables. By default, the localadmin and localmanager have ‘Read/Write’ access and localguest has ‘Read Only’ access. Any user that will have any access to any other device data should have at least ‘Read Only’ permissions for this facility.

Device Control: This facility configures whether a user has access to device controls. Since this is a subset of devices, it is required that the user has ‘Read Only’ access to device status to either view or control loads. Configuring this to no access will restrict a user from seeing the controls area of the program.

Device Events: This facility configures whether a user has access to device events. Since this is a subset of devices it is required that the user has ‘Read Only’ access to the device status and contacts facility to properly view or modify events. Configuring this to No Access will restrict a user from seeing events program area.

Device Loads: This facility configures whether a user has access to device loads. Since this is a subset of devices it is required that the user has “Read Only” access to device status to either view or control loads. Configuring this to No Access will restrict a user from seeing loads.

Actions: This facility is the program area that defines what will happen when an event/alarm is detected. Data used for actions is also included in this facility. This includes Email Recipients, SNMP Destinations and HTTP Contacts.

Schedules: To allow a user to add scheduled tasks requires that the user have Read/Write access to the device controls facilities.

Discovery: This facility is the program area that allows execution of a device discovery. This program area is most commonly used for detecting an Envirosense temp/humidity probe that has been connected to the SNMPWEBCARD after initial startup.

Any changes applied to a user or multiple users must be confirmed by pressing the [Save] button at the bottom of the page.

Facility Choice Examples

Administrative Permissions
The permissions for a user with administrator level clearance should have access to all of the data in the system. The only facility permission needed would be Default facility with Read/Write access. These are the permissions given to the “localadmin” user created upon initial startup.

Manager Permissions
The permissions for a user with manager level clearance should have access to all of the data except for the security related data. The permissions set for this should be Default facility with Read/Write access and Security facility with no access. These are the permissions given to the “localmanager” user created upon initial startup.

Guest Permissions
The permissions for a user with guest level permissions should be very limited. This type of user would only have read only access to Status and very basic system level information. The facility settings for this type of user would be:

- Default Facility – No Access
- Info Facility – Read Only
- Logging Facility – Read Only
- Device Status Facility – Read Only

These are the permissions given to the “localguest” user created upon initial startup.

Limited Outlet Access Permissions
A user may be given permission to read limited data and to be given update access to control only a subset of the outlets. The facility settings to give that kind of access would be the following permissions:

- Default Facility – No Access
- Device Status Facility – Read Only
- Device Loads Facility – Read Only

In addition to these facility settings, the user would need to assigned a set of outlet realms to specify the loads the user may control.

Outlet Realms
This is a comma-separated list of integers, or range of integers, indicating which outlet realms this user may access. The access level to the realms indicated is Read/Write. Each load may optionally be assigned to a realm. Whatever loads belong to the realms indicated here, the user may access. In order to correctly access the data, a user should have at least Read Only permission for Device Status and Device Loads to be able to user the realms.

ACL IP Address (Users with SNMP Access Only)
This defines the IP Address (or Addresses when used with the ACL IP Mask) from which this user may access the data via SNMP.
3.8 Preferences continued

3.8.3 Preferences > Security continued

ACL IP Mask (Users with SNMP Access Only)
This defines the Subnet Mask to use with the ACL IP Address to determine if an address is one from which the user is allowed to access the data via SNMP.

192.168.1.1 (single) 255.255.255.255
192.168.1.0 (range) 255.255.255.0
192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0
192.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
* (everyone) 0.0.0.0

Password (N/A for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)
This is the user password for logging in. For SNMPv3 users, this is also the Priv Password.

Auth Password (N/A for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)
For SNMPv3 Users only, this is the Auth Password.

Idle Timeout in Minutes (N/A for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)
This applies to data access other than SNMP which does not use the concept of a logged in session. This is the amount of time that the session can be idle before it will time out and no longer have access to the data. When the value is 0, an idle session will not time out.

Session Expiration Minutes (N/A for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)
This applies to data access other than SNMP which does not use the concept of a logged in session. This is the amount of total time that a session may last whether or not the session is idle or active. When the value is 0, the session will not expire.

AAA Preferences

Authorization Scheme
The authorization scheme defines how user authentication will be done. The authorization can be done with locally defined users only, RADIUS server defined users only or a combination of the two. The valid values are:

- Local Only
  The system only uses locally defined user definitions.

- RADIUS Only
  The system uses RADIUS only for authentication.

- Local Then RADIUS
  The system uses locally defined user definitions first. If the user data is not found, it uses RADIUS for authentication.

- RADIUS Then Local
  The system uses RADIUS for authentication first, if not authorized via the RADIUS server, the locally defined users will be used for authentication.

Accounting Scheme
This defines where the user session accounting data will be recorded. Like the authorization, the data can be recorded locally or on the RADIUS server or a combination of the two. The valid values are:

- Local Only
  Use only the local system to record the session accounting data.

- RADIUS Only
  Uses only the RADIUS servers defined to record the session accounting data.

- Local Then RADIUS
  Try to record the session accounting data locally and if not authorized, then try to record to RADIUS.

- RADIUS Then Local
  Try to record the session accounting data on RADIUS first and if fails, then record locally.

RADIUS Servers

Address
This defines the internet address of the RADIUS server.

Priority
This is a number that defines the priority of this RADIUS server.

Shared Secret
This is the shared secret value to be used with this RADIUS server.

Authentication Port
This defines the port on the server to be used for authentication.

Accounting Port
This defines the port on the server to be used for accounting.
3.8 Preferences continued

3.8.4 Preferences > System

This menu allows you to view and modify preferences throughout the system, including:

Accounting Logging

Application Logging

Data Logging

Event Logging

The Accounting, Data and Event log settings allow you to define the number of records to be stored and persisted across a reboot of the SNMPWEBCARD. Once the maximum number of records is reached, the data is cleared; however, logs can be either emailed or posted to an HTTP or HTTPS server when the log rotates (clears) so that an ongoing history of data can be kept.

The maximum number of entries that can be in the log before it is rotated is 2048. The valid values are integers between 64 and 2048. The default is 2048.

The action to take when the log is rotated can be specifically defined via the menus. The log data may be archived to a single destination using email or HTTP.
3.8 Preferences continued

3.8.4 Preferences > System continued

Remote Syslog

The SNMPWEBCARD supports a date and time configuration via Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) or the on-board Real-Time Clock (RTC). Both the SNTP and RTC time are able to utilize the local time configuration. Refer to Section 4.2.4.2 Time Settings for additional details on local time configuration.

Changes on the Date and Time menus require a restart to take effect. Please use the Preferences > Restart menu if you are not prompted to restart after making changes. Refer to the Telnet or SSH Menu interface if you experience any issues configuring date and time.

Watchdog

The Watchdog settings provide the user with the ability to set up timers that will reboot the card automatically if the Watchdog trigger is reached. This provides a mechanism to maximize the uptime/accessibility of the SNMPWEBCARD. The Watchdog tab allows enabling/disabling of either the Ping probe or NTP probe.

Primary Ping Target: Address/hostname (requires DNS settings to be configured).

Secondary Ping Target: Address/hostname (requires DNS settings to be configured) (optional).

Ping Probe Interval: Time in minutes before retry.

Probe Tries Before Fail: The number of attempts to ping the primary and secondary IP addresses before the SNMPWEBCARD assumes there is a problem and reboots itself.

The SNMPWEBCARD will continue to reboot until it is successfully able to ping the primary or secondary IP address.

Primary NTP Target: Address/hostname (requires DNS settings to be configured).

Secondary NTP Target: Address/hostname (requires DNS settings to be configured) (optional).

NTP Probe Interval: Time in minutes before retry.

Probe Tries Before Fail: The number of attempts to get time from the primary and secondary NTP addresses before the SNMPWEBCARD assumes there is a problem and reboots itself.
3.8 Preferences continued

3.8.4 Preferences > System continued

Miscellaneous

The Auto Ack setting allows for alarms that clear to be automatically removed from the Status-Alarms page. This is enabled by default. Disabling this feature will require that the alarms be manually acknowledged on the Status-Alarms page. This setting must be enabled if utilizing the PowerAlert Network Shutdown Agent.

3.8.5 Preferences > Restart

The restart menu provides the user with an interface to restart the SNMPWEBCARD.

If there has been a setting that requires a system restart, the message “Changes have been made that require a restart to take effect” will be displayed on this menu. This message can only be cleared with a restart. Changing the settings back to their original values cannot clear this condition.

A user can reset their PowerAlert (and SNMPWEBCARD) configuration back to the factory defaults using this menu.

Press [Execute] at the bottom of the page in order for the restart to take place.

Resets affect the following settings:

Factory Reset Settings
Reset all settings to the original factory defaults except for the SNMPWEBCARD network settings. Resetting those settings would potentially disable desired connections to the system. If necessary, the SNMPWEBCARD network settings can be reset by clearing the Advanced Settings following a factory reset using the serial CLI boot dialog, which is accessible as described in the SNMPWEBCARD Installation Manual.

The changes made for this request are:

- Reset NVRAM to hard-coded defaults, resets everything except
  - IPv4 choice of DHCP or Static
    - IPv4 saved static Address, IPv4 Subnet Mask, IPv4 Gateway
    - IPv6 DHCPv6 Enable / Disable setting
    - IPv6 Static Enable / Disable setting
    - IPv6 saved Static Address & Prefix Length
    - User-configured DNS server.

- Erase the user configuration and system log database
- Reset the Root password back to TrippLite

Reset Users
Reset the default user settings, including clearing any RADIUS settings. The following are cleared by this option:

- Authorization Settings for authorization and accounting both reset to LOCAL ONLY
- Removes all RADIUS Server definitions
- Resets the local users to the 5 default users, localadmin, localmanager, localguest, tripplite, and public
- Reset the Root password back to TrippLite

3.9 RSS Support

Dynamic logs are available via RSS feed when web interfaces are enabled. They are available at http(s)//<ip-address>/logs/<log-type> where <ip-address> is the ip address of the SNMPWEBCARD and <log-type> is one of the following:

datalog.txt
datalog.csv
datalog.xml
eventlog.txt
eventlog.csv
eventlog.xml

The format of the log file is indicated in the last 3 characters of the address.
3. Web Console continued

3.10 Help

Figure 3-45: Help Menu
Most of the monitoring and control features available in the Web console (see Section 3 – Web Console) are also available in the telnet and/or SSH console. Accessing the SNMPWEBCARD through the telnet console is ideal for mobile or resource-limited platforms.

**Configuring Energywise**

If you intend to use the SNMPWEBCARD’s Energywise facility, refer to the Energywise instruction manual for details on how to configure this interface. This manual is included in the documentation package for the SNMPWEBCARD.

**Accessing the Telnet Console**

Open a telnet client and connect to the IP number of the SNMPWEBCARD. At the login prompt, enter a valid user name and password. (A valid user is any user defined locally via RADIUS server. Users defined as SNMP communities with SNMP version V1 or V2 will not be allowed telnet access.) After a successful login, you’ll see the telnet console’s main menu (Figure 4-1).

**The Telnet Console Interface**

The telnet console uses a menu-driven, text-based interface. It has most of the same menus and submenus as the Web console, but they are arranged differently.

Each menu can be thought of as one of four types: navigation, summary, detail, and data collection.

**Navigation Menus**

Navigational Menus allow a user to choose a path down the menu structure. Any data presented on these navigational menus are for information only and will require continuing down into a submenu to make any modifications.

**Summary Menus**

Data items that can have multiple instances will also have a summary menu. For example, the Email Recipients will have a summary menu. The summary will display a row for each member with a subset of the data for that object.

From the summary, a user may enter an ID number from the list to view/modify the detail menu for that item. If insert is allowed for the data, the user will be presented with the option to enter ‘0’ as well. When ‘0’ is chosen, the user is then automatically prompted to enter the individual detail menu items. Once all items have been entered, the user will be prompted to save the information, view the information, or abort the insert.

**Detail Menus**

The detail menus display the information about a collection of related individual data items. An example of a detail menu would be the menu for a single Email Recipient. From the detail menu, a user will be given the option to choose to modify the individual data items. When allowed, deletes will be done from the detail menus.

Some detail menus will immediately update the data as entered and others will collect all the data changes and require the user to explicitly save the data in one operation. Those that require an explicit save will present an ‘A’ option to apply the changes. If a user has pending changes and attempts to leave the menu, an indication that the changes have not been saved will be presented and give the user the option to save or abort the changes.

**Data Collection Menus**

Data collection menus allow a user to enter values for an individual data item. For example, the menu to update an Email Recipient’s email address would be a data collection menu. These menus do not have any submenus.

**Menu Permissions**

The menu descriptions in this documentation will assume that the user has Read/Write permissions to all of the data. Not all users will have this level of authorization.

The data displayed and the options presented to a given user will be dependent upon that user’s permissions. A user will only be presented with data and options to the data that he or she is allowed to access. A more detailed discussion of user permissions can be found in the discussion on Local User definitions later in the document.

*Note:* The menu examples were generated using one specific device model. Because the content of many of the device specific menus will vary based upon the device and protocol, these are simply examples to give an idea of the type of data displayed here and how it is formatted. The contents of these menus should not necessarily be expected to be displayed unless it is explicitly stated that the setting apply for all device types.
4. Telnet/SSH Console

Menus

Main Menu

The main menu is the starting menu when a user accesses the Telnet interface. It contains the entry point for all of the pieces of the system data. All other menus are accessible from the main menu.

To help keep the user informed about active alarms, the current list of active alarms is always displayed as part of the main menu.

4.1 Device Menu

If there is more than one device, the first menu displayed for “Device” is a choice of which device’s data you would like to present. The data on all of descendant menus will refer to the device chosen. If there is only one device, this choice is skipped and all descendant menus will obviously apply to the sole device.

In order to access the device menu structure the user must have at least read permission for the DEVICE STATUS facility. Any additional permissions needed in the submenus of this structure will be indicated for that menu.

Device List Menu

------ Device List -----------------------------------------------

1- Device 1 (SMART750RM1U)
2- Probe (Envirosense)
X/M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu -----------------------------------------------

Device Main Menu

------ Device 1 -----------------------------------------------

Device Name : Device 1
Location : Region :
Vendor : TRIPPLITE Product : SMART750RM1U
Protocol : 3003 Date Installed : 2011-07-31
State : CRITICAL Type : UPS
Port Mode : RS232 Port Name : /com/1
Firmware Version : 2264 (Rev A) Serial Number :
Device ID : 1280 Self Test Date :
Self Test Status : Done and Pass

1- Status
2- Identification
3- Controls
4- Events
5- Loads
6- Preferences and Thresholds
7- Device Alarms
8- Logs
X- Device List Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.1 Device Menu continued

4.1.1 Status

This menu displays the status variables for the device. The values in this menu are not editable. The exact data shown on this menu will be device dependent.

Device Status Menu

--------- Device Status Menu ---------------------------------------------

Device
======
Self Test Date : 2011-12-08
Self Test Status : Bad Battery - Replace

Battery
=======
Battery Charge Remaining : 100 %
Battery Voltage : 27.4 V
Battery Temperature (C) : 33.9 C
Battery Temperature (F) : 93.0 F
Nominal Battery Voltage : 24 V
Battery Age : 0.0 Years
Battery Voltage Condition : OK

Input
=====
Input Frequency : 59.9 Hz
Input Voltage : 0.0 V
Device Mode : Utility System
Nominal Input Voltage : 0 V
Tap State : Normal
Minimum Input Voltage : Voltage : 0.0 V
Maximum Input Voltage : 0.0 V
Nominal Input Frequency : 60 Hz

Output
======
Output Source : Normal
Output Load : 0 %
Load State :

X- Device Main Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4. Telnet/SSH Console  continued

4.1 Device Menu  continued

4.1.2 Identification

This is the section of the device menus that will contain the information about the device. This information will be both user-defined settings such as device name or location and equipment specific information like vendor, product and protocol. There are data items on this menu which will be displayed for all devices and some data displayed based upon the type and protocol for the device. Any data that is modifiable by the user will have a prompt option displayed on the menu.

Device Identification Menu

-------- Identification --------------------------------------------------------
Device Name    : Device 1
Location     :
Region     :
Vendor     : TRIPPLITE
Product     : SMART750RM1U
Protocol     : 3003
Date Installed    : 2011-07-31
State     : CRITICAL
Type     : UPS
Port Mode     : RS232
Port Name     : /com/1
VA Rating     : 750 VA
Firmware Version   : 2264 (Rev A)
Input Line Count   : 1
Load Banks Total   : 3
Load Banks Controllable  : 2
Serial Number    :
Device ID     : 1280

1- Name
2- Location
3- Region
4- Date Installed
5- Serial Number
6- Device ID
X- Device Main Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

The following is the data that should be displayed for all devices.

Device Name
This is the user modifiable device name. The system will give the device a default name. The default for a UPS or PDU is “Device X” where X is the device ID number. The default for an ENVIROSENSE is “Probe.” The default for SRCOOLNET is “AC.”

Location
The user-defined device location. There is no default for location.

Region
The user-defined device region. There is no default for region.

Vendor
This is the manufacturer of the device.

Product
This is the device model.

Protocol
This is the protocol used by the device.

Date Installed
This is the date that the device was installed. For a UPS, this will be used for the battery installed date and is therefore modifiable.

State
This is the current alarm state of the device. The valid values are:

- NORMAL
- INFORMATION
- WARNING
- STATUS
- CRITICAL
- OFFLINE

Type
This is the device type. The valid values are:

- UPS
- PDU
- ENVIROSENSE
- AC
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.1 Device Menu continued

4.1.2 Identification continued

Port Mode
This is the connection mode of this device. The valid values are:
- RS232
- USB
- HID

Port Name
Name of the port this device is on.

4.1.3 Controls

This section of the menu is used to present the controls that are available for the device. When a control is chosen and it does not have any control data associated, the user will be prompted for verification that they really wish to execute the control. Upon verification, the control will be executed. If the control does have control data parameters associated with it, then that data will be presented when the control is chosen.

Note: To access the controls menu, the user must also have at least Read permission for the DEVICE STATUS and DEVICE CONTROLS facilities.

Device Controls Menu

-------- Device Controls --------------------------------------------------------

1 Set Unit ID
2 Reboot SNMP Card
3 Shut Down Device
4 Reboot Device
5 Immediate Device Reboot
6 Initiate Self Test
7 Disable Watchdog
8 Enable Watchdog
X- Device Main Menu
M- Main Menu
4.1 Device Menu continued

4.1.3.1 Control Data

This menu displays the list of data items associated with the control. The options from this menu are to choose the number associated with the data item or to execute ("E") the control. If "E" is chosen, the user will be prompted to verify that they wish to execute the control. If verified, the control is executed. If they choose one of the data items, they will be prompted to enter the new value.

-------- Control Data ----------------------------------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delay before reboot (seconds)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay before restarting UPS (seconds)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16777215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1- Delay before reboot (seconds)
2- Delay before restarting UPS (seconds)
E- Execute
X- Device Control Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Example of choice ‘1’ for above example
Description : Delay before reboot (seconds)
Value : 15
Enter Integer between 1 and 65535
X- Leave value unchanged
M- Return to Main Menu

Example of choice ‘E’ for above example
Do you wish to execute this control?
Y- Yes, continue and perform operation
N- Do Not Make Change
4. Telnet/SSH Console  continued

4.1 Device Menu  continued

4.1.4 Events

Events
To access the events menu, the user must have at least Read access to the DEVICE EVENTS, ACTIONS and CONTACTS facilities in addition to the DEVICE STATUS facility.

Events Summary Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ENABLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Load Level Above Threshold</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>General Fault</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>On Battery</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>Output Source On Bypass</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>Battery Bad</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>Battery Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Temperature High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Battery Capacity Below Warning</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>Output Off</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Self Test Failed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>INFORMATION</td>
<td>Battery Age Above Threshold</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>OFFLINE</td>
<td>Communications Lost</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Loads Not All On</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Load 1 Off</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Load 2 Off</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Select Event
X- Device Main Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Event Details Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Set Name</th>
<th>Load Level Above Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event Clear Name</td>
<td>Load Level Below Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Category</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Enabled</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Logging</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set Action
Clear Action

Default Contact Notification
Default Trap Notification
Email to Admin
Email to Admin

1- Manage Actions
2- Modify Event Category
3- Disable Event
4- Disable Logging for Event
X- Device Events Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
4.1 Device Menu continued

4.1.4 Events

Menu Data
Event Category
This specifies the severity level for the event. The user may choose to give different events different severity levels. The valid values for category are:
- CRITICAL
- WARNING
- INFORMATION

Enable/Disable Event
This allows the user to no longer consider the event an alarm event. Disabling it causes the event to no longer create an alarm, and the assigned actions will no longer fire when this event occurs. The default is for all events to be enabled.

Enable/Disable Logging
The user may enable and disable logging for the event. The default is that all events are logged.

Device Event Actions
This will display all of the actions to occur when this event occurs and subsequently clears. The user will also be allowed to add new actions from this menu.

Device Event Actions Summary Menu

-------- Device Event Actions ------------------------------------------

# Set Action                  Clear Action
--- -------------------------  -------------------------
1 Default Contact Notification Default Contact Notification
2 Default Trap Notification   Default Trap Notification
3 Email to Admin             Email to Admin

#- Modify Event Set/Clear Actions
0- Add new Event Set/Clear Actions
X- Device Events
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Device Event Action Detail Menu

-------- Device Event Action Menu ------------------------------------------

Event : Load Level Above Threshold
Event Clear : Load Level Below Threshold
Event Action : Default Contact Notification
Event Clear Action : Default Contact Notification

1- Choose Set Action
2- Choose Clear Action
3- Choose Action For Both Set and Clear
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete the Event Action
X- Device Event Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.1 Device Menu continued

4.1.4 Events

Menu Data

Event
This is the label of the event to which actions will be assigned. This is a display only value.

Event Clear
This is the clear label of the event to which the actions are being assigned. This is a display only value.

Event Action
This is also called the set action. It is the action to be taken when this event occurs.

Event Clear Action
This is the action to be taken when this event clears.

Options

• Choose Set Action
  This allows the user to choose the set action and then be prompted to choose the clear action.

• Choose Clear Action
  This choice allows the user to choose the clear action and then be prompted to choose the set action.

• Choose Action for Both Set and Clear
  This option allows the user to choose a single action to be used for both the set and the clear actions.

For all of the above choices, if there are no actions that match the action that the user would like to assign, the user will be allowed to create a new action from this menu. For more information on the action menus please refer to that section.
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.1 Device Menu continued

4.1.5 Loads

To access the load menus, the user must have at least Read access to the DEVICE LOADS and DEVICE STATUS facilities. Additionally, a user may be able to update Loads options by accessing outlet realms.

You can control the outlets of a managed device by selecting the load plugged into it and clicking the desired [On], [Off] or [Cycle] control. Each load bank consists of one or more outlets.

You can use the “Description” field to label the banks for easy reference. The main control buttons affect all outlets at once.

Warning! The load controls start or stop the flow of electricity to your device’s outlets. Make sure you know what equipment is connected to each load bank before attempting to use these controls! Check the outlet labels and/or test the load banks by plugging a circuit tester or small light into each outlet and observing the effects of the controls.

4.1.5.1 Load Configuration

Menu Data

Edit Description
Use this menu to enter custom labels for load banks. This can be used to help identify equipment quickly and easily before using the controls to cycle the bank ON or OFF.

Change Realm
Assigning a realm to an individual outlet or group of outlets creates a logical grouping that can be used to assign user access.

Turn Load On/Off
This menu controls the state of the outlet.

Cycle Load
This command can be used to turn the load OFF and back ON in a single command.

Load Group:

Ramp Settings
Action: Turn On After Delay
Delay: 2

Shed Settings
Action: Turn Off After Delay
Delay: 3

1- Edit Description
2- Change Realm
3- Turn Load Off
4- Cycle Load
5- Change Ramp Action
6- Change Ramp Delay
7- Change Shed Action
8- Change Shed Delay
X- Load Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

--- Loads Menu ---
4.1 Device Menu continued

4.1.5.2 Load Groups

The Load Groups menu is not available for all devices. Devices that support loads groups must have 2 or more loads and provide a mechanism for updating multiple loads with a single command. If the device does not support load groups, then this menu will not be available.

Load Groups Summary Menu

---------- Device Load Groups Menu -----------------------------------------------

#| State |          Name          |                   Outlets                 |
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1 | On    | load group one        | 1 3 5 7                          |

#- Load Group
0- New Load Group
X- Device Main Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Load Group Detail Menu

---------- Load Group Detail Menu ---------------------------------------------

Load Group Name : load group one
Description     : odd loads
State           : On
Load            : 1,3,5,7

1- Load Group Name
2- Description
3- Select Loads
4- Turn Group Loads Off
5- Cycle Group Loads
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Load Groups Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data Descriptions

Load Group Name
This is the name of the load group.

Description
This is the description of the load group.

State
This is the state of the load group. The valid values are:
• On – all of the loads in the group are on
• Off – all of the loads in the group are off
• Mixed – some loads in the group are on and some are off

Load
This is a comma-separated list of loads in the group. The loads in the group must be controllable, belong to only one group and must all be from the same device.
4. Device Menu continued

4.1 Ramp/Shed Settings

This menu allows the user to modify the ramp and shed settings for the entire device in one operation. This is to ensure that the user can make all of the changes necessary before a ramp/shed synchronization is started. The menu will prompt the user to make sure that all of the changes have been made before saving. A message will be displayed that indicates if a ramp/shed synchronization is in progress and further updates will not be allowed. Updates of other variables will also be blocked when synchronization is in progress. This will be indicated on the menus impacted.

Ramp/Shed Settings Summary Menu

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Ramp</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Shed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ramp</td>
<td>After Delay</td>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain Off</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain Off</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain Off</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain On</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

#- Ramp/Shed Settings
A- Apply Changes
X- Loads
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

The following shows the sequence of automatic data prompts when ‘1’ is entered from the above summary menu and the resulting summary menu when done.

```
>> 1
```

```
-------- Ramp Action Selection -------------------------------------------------
Current Value: Remain Off
1- Remain Off
2- Turn On After Delay
>> 2
-------- Ramp Delay ------------------------------------------------------------
Current Ramp Delay = 0
Enter an integer less than 65536 for Ramp Delay
>> 10
-------- Shed Action Selection -------------------------------------------------
Current Value: Remain On
1- Remain On
2- Turn Off After Delay
>> 2
-------- Shed Delay --------------------------------------------------------------
Current Shed Delay = 0
Enter an integer less than 65536 for Shed Delay
>> 20
-------- Ramp/Shed Settings -------------------------------------------------------
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Ramp</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Shed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ramp</td>
<td>After Delay</td>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turn On</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turn Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain Off</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain Off</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain On</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
4.1 Device Menu continued

4.1.5.3 Ramp/Shed Settings continued

Menu Data

Ramp Action
This is the action to take when a ramp is initiated. The valid values are:
- Remain Off
- Turn On After Delay

Ramp Delay
This is the delay before taking the ramp action.

Shed Action
This is the action to take when a shed is initiated. The valid values are:
- Remain On
- Turn Off After Delay

Shed Delay
This is the delay before taking the shed action.

4.1.6 Preferences and Thresholds

This menu contains the device and protocol specific data that defines the user's preferred behavior settings and thresholds. Since this menu is used to define the user's preferences, the values here should be editable.

Preferences and Thresholds Menu

-------- Preferences and Thresholds --------------------------------------------
Auto Restart On Shutdown : Enabled
Auto Restart On Delayed Wakeup : Enabled
Auto Restart On Low Voltage : Enabled
Auto Restart On Overload : Disabled
Auto Restart On Overtemp : Disabled
14 Day Self-Test : Disabled
Watchdog Status : Disabled
Watchdog Time : Disabled
Low Battery Warning : %
Low Battery Warning : 0.0 Years

1- Auto Restart On Shutdown
2- Auto Restart On Delayed Wakeup
3- Auto Restart On Low Voltage
4- Auto Restart On Overload
5- Auto Restart On Overtemp
6- 14 Day Self-Test
7- Low Battery Warning
8- Battery Age Alarm Threshold
X- Device Main Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.1 Device Menu continued

4.1.7 Device Alarms

This view is similar to the alarm view except the alarms displayed here are for the selected device only. The option to allow or disallow auto acknowledge alarms is not available at the device level. It must be done system wide from the system alarms menu.

4.1.8 Logs

Display the logs that apply to the selected device only. The menus here are similar to the system-wide logging menus but show only the logs for the selected device.

4.2 System Configuration

This section of the menu is used to define system wide configuration data.

System Configuration Menu

-------- Configuration ---------------------------------------------------------
-------- System Configuration --------------------------------------------------
1- Address Book
2- Global Actions
3- Security
4- Date/Time
5- Local Device Discovery
6- Restart PowerAlert
X/M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

4.2.1 Address Book

This section of the menu is used to define various recipients of data from the system. These include email recipients, SNMP trap and set OID recipients and HTTP destinations used for log rotation.

To access to the address book menu, the user must have at least Read access to the CONTACTS facility.

Address Book Menu

-------- Address Book Menu -----------------------------------------------------
1- Email Contacts
2- SNMP Contacts
3- HTTP Contacts
X/M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.2 System Configuration

4.2.1.1 Email Contacts

This section of the menus is used to define the email contacts.

Summary Menu

-------- Email Contacts -------------------------------------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John</td>
<td><a href="mailto:John@mail.com">John@mail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Nancy@mail.com">Nancy@mail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Email Contact
0- Add New Email Contact
X- Contacts Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Email Contact Detail Menu

-------- Email Contact Detail Menu ---------------------------------------------------------

Name  : Nancy
Email  : Nancy@mail.com

1- Name
2- Email
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Email Contacts Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Name
This is the Name of the email recipient.

Email
This is the email address of the recipient in the form mailbox@emailserver. An example of an email address in its proper form would be user1234@yahoo.com.
4.2 System Configuration

4.2.1.2 SNMP Contacts

The destinations defined that can be used to send SNMP traps or perform SNMP set OID operations.

SNMP Contacts Summary Menu

```
# Name Host Address Port Version
1  mycommunity   10.10.10.10 200 SNMPV1
2  snmpv3 destination 10.11.12.13 162 SNMPV3
```

#- Edit Snmp Contact
0- Add New Snmp Contact
X- Address Book
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

SNMP V1/V2 Contact Detail

```
SNMP Version  : SNMPV2c
Name          : snmpv2 destination
Host Address  : 10.10.10.11
Port          : 200
Community     : sss
```

1- SNMP Version
2- Name
3- Host Address
4- Port
5- Community
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Contacts Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

SNMP V3 Contact Detail Menu

```
SNMP Version  : SNMPV3
Name          : snmpv3 destination
Host Address  : 10.11.12.13
Port          : 162
User          : someusername
Priv Password : somepassword
Auth Password : somepassword
```

1- SNMP Version
2- Name
3- Host Address
4- Port
5- User
6- Priv Password
7- Auth Password
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Contacts Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.1.2 SNMP Contacts continued

Menu Data
SNMP Version
This defines a valid SNMP Version supported on the SNMP destination. The valid values are SNMPV1, SNMPV2c, and SNMPV3. This setting will determine which of the other values that need to be entered.

SNMPv3 users may only be used as a destination for SET OID actions, only sending SNMPv1 traps are supported at this time.

Name
The name is the character string which contains a unique identifying name for the SNMP destination.

Host Address
This defines the IP Address used to send SNMP Traps or SNMP Set OID requests.

Port
This defines the Host Address Port used to send SNMP Trap or SNMP Set OID requests.

4.2.1.3 HTTP Contacts

HTTP destinations to be used for sending log files when rotating logs.

HTTP Destination Summary

-------- HTTP Contacts Menu ----------------------------------------------------
#  Name
1  http destination
#- Edit HTTP Contact
0- Add New HTTP Contact
X- Address Book
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

HTTP Contact Detail

-------- HTTP Contact Detail Menu --------------------------------------------------
Name : http destination
Protocol : https
Contact URI : someuri.here.com
Authentication Login Name: name
Authentication Password : password
1- Name
2- Protocol
3- Contact URI
4- Authentication Login Name
5- Authentication Password
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Contacts Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Community (SNMPV1 and SNMPV2c only)
For SNMPv1 or SNMPv2 recipients, this must be a valid community for the receiving agent.

SNMPV3 User (SNMPV3 only)
This must specify a valid SNMPV3 User name defined in the VACM tables. This is the user name specified in the Set OID requests.

SNMPV3 PRIV Password (SNMPV3 only)
The PRIV Password of the SNMPV3 user used for sending Set OID requests.

SNMPV3 AUTH Password (SNMPV3 only)
The AUTH password of the SNMPV3 user used for sending Set OID requests.
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.1.3 HTTP Contacts continued

Menu Data

Name
The name is the character string which contains a unique identifying name for the HTTP destination.

Protocol
Choose “http” for non-secured HTTP and “https” for secured HTTP

URI
Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is a character string used to identify the destination on the internet.

Authentication Login Name
This is an optional login name used for authentication. The string must have a length between 8 and 32 characters.

Authentication Password
This is an optional password used for authentication. It must be a string between 8 and 32 characters. If the authentication login is entered then the authentication password should be entered as well.

4.2.2 Global Actions

4.2.2.1 Action Profiles

Action profiles define responses to events and alarm conditions. The action profile allows the response to be defined once and applied to multiple alarm events. An action may be a response to the alarm condition or a response to the condition clearing. Where appropriate, the two actions may be the same.

-------- Action Profiles Menu --------------------------------------------------
1- Email Notification Profiles
2- Device Shutdown Profiles
3- SNMP Set OID Profiles
4- SNMP Trap Notification Profiles
5- Load Control Action Profiles
6- Ramp Action Profiles
7- Shed Action Profiles
8- Control Execution Action Profiles
X/M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Common Action Data

All action profiles, unless otherwise noted, have the data described in this section.

Name
All actions have a unique identifying name.

Delay
All actions have a delay in seconds. This is the amount of time before the action fires after the event occurs. When an action is the response to the action clearing, the delay is ignored and is done immediately.

Interval
This data applies to only Email and SNMP Trap Notifications. The interval allows the notification to be sent multiple times while the alarm condition is present. The interval is the amount of time in seconds before sending the next notification. The valid values are:

• 0 – the notification is sent only once
• Integer greater than or equal to 15 – the notification will be sent after this interval has elapsed and the alarm condition is still present

Count
This data applies to only Email and SNMP Trap Notifications. The count determines the number of times that the notification will be sent. The valid values are:

• 0 – valid only if interval is not 0. This implies that the notification should be sent until the alarm condition is cleared.
• 1 – valid only if interval is 0. The notification is sent only once.
• Integer greater than 1. This is a finite number of times that the notification will be sent while the alarm condition is still present.
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.2.1.1 Email Notification Action Menus

Summary Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DELAY</th>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>COUNT</th>
<th>TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Default Contact Notification</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Email to Admin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Edit Profile
0- Add New Profile
X- Action Profile Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Default Email Notification Action Profile Menu

-------- Email Notification Action Profile Detail Menu --------------------------------------

Name: Default Contact Notification
Delay: 30
Interval: 0
Count: 1
Email Contacts Chosen: All

1- Modify Profile Name
2- Modify Delay
3- Modify Interval
4- Modify Count
5- Manage Email Action Contacts
6- Apply To Device Events
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Email Action Profiles Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Email Action Profile with Single Email Contact Example Menu

-------- Email Action Profile Detail Menu --------------------------------------

Name: Email to Admin
Delay: 0
Interval: 0
Count: 1
Email Contacts Chosen: Admin John Doe

1- Modify Profile Name
2- Modify Delay
3- Modify Interval
4- Modify Count
5- Manage Email Action Contacts
6- Apply To Device Events
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Email Action Profiles Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.2 System Configuration

4.2.2.1 Email Notification Action Menus

Menu Data

Email Contacts Chosen
The email notification action requires the user to define a list of contacts that will receive email notification when an event occurs. When the option is set to ALL, every email contact in the system will receive the notification and any new users added will automatically be included in the list without any further changes to the action. Alternately, the option can be set to only notify a specific list of email contacts defined in the system.

Choosing Email Contact Example Menus

-------- Email Action Contacts Menu -----------------------------------------

Email Contacts Chosen: None

1- Select All Contacts
2- Clear Contact List
3- Assign Contact To List
4- Delete Contact From List
X- Return to Email Action Profile Menu

>> 3

-------- Add Email Action Contact Menu --------------------------------------

Email Contacts Chosen: None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Admin John Doe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admin_jdoe@example.com">admin_jdoe@example.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Assign Contact To List
X- Return to Email Action Contacts Menu

>> 1

-------- Add Email Action Contact Menu --------------------------------------

Email Contacts Chosen: Admin John Doe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Admin John Doe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admin_jdoe@example.com">admin_jdoe@example.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Assign Contact To List
X- Return to Email Action Contacts Menu

>> x

-------- Email Action Contacts Menu -----------------------------------------

Email Contacts Chosen: Admin John Doe

1- Select All Contacts
2- Clear Contact List
3- Assign Contact To List
4- Delete Contact From List
X- Email Action Profile Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.2.1.2 SNMP Trap Notification Menus

Summary Menu
------- SNMP Trap Notification Profiles ------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DELAY</th>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>INTERVAL COUNT</th>
<th>TO ALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Default Trap Notification</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Edit Profile  
0- Add New Profile  
M- Return to Main Menu  
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Detail Menu
------- SNMP Trap Action Profile Detail Menu ------------------------------

Name: Default Trap Notification  
Delay: 30  
Interval: 0  
Count: 1  
SNMP Contacts Chosen: All

1- Modify Profile Name  
2- Modify Delay  
3- Modify Interval  
4- Modify Count  
5- Manage SNMP Trap Contacts  
6- Apply To Device Events  
A- Apply Changes  
D- Delete  
X- Script Execution Action Profiles Menu  
M- Return to Main Menu  
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>> x

Menu Data

SNMP Contacts Chosen  
This is the list of contacts that the SNMP trap will be sent to when the action is fired. The trap may be sent to all SNMP Contacts or to a specific list of SNMP Contacts defined in the system. When the option is set to ALL, any new contacts will automatically be sent the set request without making any further changes to the action.
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.2.1.3 SNMP Set OID Action Menus

SNMP Set OID actions will make an SNMP Set request to a list of SNMP Contact Destinations.

Summary Menu

-------- SNMP Set OID Profiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DELAY</th>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>COUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>shed on alarm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ramp on clear</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Edit Profile
0- Add New Profile
X- Device Action Profile Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Detail Menu

-------- SNMP Set OID Action Profile Detail Menu

Name: shed on alarm
Delay: 0
Interval: 0
Count: 1
SNMP Contacts Chosen: All
Set OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.850.100.1.8.3.3.0
Set OID Data Type: Integer
Set OID Value: 1

1- Modify Profile Name
2- Modify Delay
3- Modify Interval
4- Modify Count
5- Update OID
6- Update Data Type
7- Update Value
8- Manage SNMP Set OID Contacts
9- Apply To Device Events
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Script Execution Action Profiles Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

OID
This is the OID to be used in the SNMP Set request sent for the action.

Data Type
This is the data type used in the SNMP Set request sent for the action.

Value
This is the value used in the SNMP Set request sent for the action.

SNMP Contacts Chosen
This is the list of contacts that the SNMP Set request will be sent to when the action is fired. The set request may be sent to all SNMP Contacts or to a specific list of SNMP Contacts defined in the system. When the option is set to ALL, any new contacts will automatically be sent the set request without making any further changes to the action.
4. Telnet/SSH Console

4.2 System Configuration

4.2.2.1.4 Device Specific Menus

The device specific menus are actions that occur on a specific device. They may be applied to any device event.

Common Data

Device ID
Since all of these actions will occur on a specific device, they require the user to specify the device.

Device Shutdown Action Menus

Summary Menu

------------- Device Shutdown Profiles -----------------------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DELAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Default Device Shutdown</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Edit Profile
0- Add New Profile
X- Device Action Profile Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Detail Menu

------------- Device Shutdown Action Profile Detail Menu --------------------------------

Name: Default Device Shutdown
Delay: 120
Device: 0

1- Modify Profile Name
2- Modify Delay
3- Apply To Device Events
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Email Action Profiles Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Load Control Action Menus

Summary Menu

------------- Device 1 Load Control Action Profile -----------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DELAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>load 1 off</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Edit Profile
0- Add New Profile
X- Device Action Profile Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.2.1.4 Device Specific Menus continued

Detail Menu

-------- Device 1 Load Control Action Profile Detail ----------------------------

Name: load 1 off
Delay: 120
Device: 1
Load Control: Turn Off
Loads Chosen: 1

1- Modify Profile Name
2- Modify Delay
3- Select Load Control
4- Select Loads To Control
5- Apply To Device Events
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- SNMP Trap Action Profiles Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Load Control
This setting dictates what the load will do when the action is fired. The valid options are:

• Turn Off
• Turn On

Load Selection
This is the list of loads that will be controlled by the action. The display will always be a comma separated list of loads. For data entry, the loads may be entered as a comma separated, a range or a comma separated list that contains ranges.

The lists (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7) and (1-3, 5-7) would both be accepted and result in the same selection.

Ramp Action Menus

Summary Menu

-------- Device 1 Ramp Action Profile ------------------------------------------

------------------------------ | DELAY
# | Name                      |
------------------------------ | DELAY
1  | ramp it up               | 0

#- Edit Profile
0- Add New Profile
X- Device Action Profile Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
Detail Menu

-------- Device 1 Ramp Action Profile Detail -----------------------------------

Name: ramp device loads
Delay: 0
Device: 1

1- Modify Profile Name
2- Modify Delay
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Device Ramp Action Profiles Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Shed Action Menus

Summary Menu

Only one device available for this action type. Using device 1.

-------- Device 1 Shed Action Profile ---------------------------------------
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
#   | Name                           | DELAY
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1    shed device loads                  0

#- Edit Profile
0- Add New Profile
X- Device Action Profile Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Detail Menu

-------- Device 1 Shed Action Profile Detail -----------------------------------

Name: shed device loads
Delay: 0
Device: 1

1- Modify Profile Name
2- Modify Delay
3- Apply To Device Events
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Device Shed Action Profiles Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.1.4 Device Specific Menus continued

Control Execution Action Menus

Summary Menu

Only one device available for this action type. Using device 1.

-------- Device 1 Control Execute Action Profile -------------------------------
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
#   | Name                           | DELAY
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
1    exec control action                0
2    exec another control action        0

#- Edit Profile
0- Add New Profile
X- Device Action Profile Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Detail Menu

Control with no control data

-------- Device 1 Control Execute Action Profile Detail ------------------------
Name: exec control action
Delay: 0
Device: 1
Control Executed: Initiate Self Test

1- Modify Profile Name
2- Modify Delay
3- Apply To Device Events
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Device Control Execute Action Profiles Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Control with Control Data

-------- Device 1 Control Execute Action Profile Detail ------------------------
Name: exec another control action
Delay: 0
Device: 1
Control Executed: Reboot Device
Control Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delay before shutdown (seconds)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay before restart (minutes)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1- Modify Profile Name
2- Modify Delay
3- Control Data
4- Apply To Device Events
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Device Control Execute Action Profiles Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.2 System Configuration

4.2.2.1.4 Device Specific Menus

Menu Data

Control
This is the control to be executed by the action.

Control Data
Some controls have additional data. For those controls, the data settings may be changed.

4.2.2.1.5 Applying Actions to Events

Choosing this option begins the process of assigning the action to events. Each event has both a “Set” and a “Clear” action associated with it. The action being updated must be used for the “Set” action or both “Set” and “Clear” actions, as appropriate. Ramp actions are only allowed to be used for the “Clear” action and will not be present this option. The steps necessary to assign the actions to events are as follows:

1. Choose “Set” and “Clear” action pair.
2. Choose events that the use “Set” and “Clear” actions.

Choosing the Set and Clear Actions

Once all of the data for an action profile has been saved, the user will have the option to apply the action to events. The next step presented depends upon the type of action profile being updated. The action profile being updated will at least be the “Set” action, unless the action type is not allowed to be used for the set action. At this time, the only type of action that cannot be used for the set action is Ramp action.

Actions to Using Both Set and Clear

For Email and SNMP Trap notifications, the same action is automatically used for both “Set” and “Clear” responses. The menu will proceed directly to choosing the events to correspond to these actions.

Actions Types Allowed for Set Only

Shed action profiles are only allowed to be used as the “Set” action on events. In the menu, only the option to use the action for “Set” will be given. The following is an example of the menu displayed for this action profile type.

-------- Actions Set/Clear -----------------------------------------------------

Using Action For Alarm Condition

S- Continue to Apply to Device Events
X- None
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Action Types Allowed for Clear Only

Ramp Action profiles are only allowed to be used in conjunction with Shed Action profiles and, therefore, must be a “Clear” action on events. Since the “Set” action must be chosen before the “Clear” action, the Ramp action will not be present in the “Set” menu and cannot be the first action applied to an event.

Action Types Allowed for Both Set and Clear

The action types not already covered are allowed to be used for both the event “Set” and “Clear” actions. Unlike the notification actions, where it is desirable for the “Set” and “Clear” action to be the same, the preference for these actions is that the “Set” and “Clear” actions be of the same type but not the same action. The types covered here are Load Control Actions, Control Execution and SNMP Set OID. The following is an example of the menu presented for these action types.
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.2.1.5 Applying Actions to Events continued

Menu Data

Using Action for Set Action
The action will be used for the “Set” action only. The user will be given the option to choose the “Clear” action before continuing on to select events.

Using Action for Both Set and Clear Action
The action will be used for both “Set” and “Clear” and the user can immediately continue on to choose events.

Choosing Clear Action
This is skipped if action is to be used for both “Set” and “Clear” action, or the user chose not to include a “Clear” action. The action chosen for the “Clear” action must be the same type as the “Set” action. The list of available actions will be presented. If none of the actions match what the user would like to happen on the clear, the user may choose to insert a new action.

Choosing an existing action
The number of the existing action is chosen and the user moves on to select events.

Choosing to create a new action
The user is placed into insert mode and prompted for the settings for the new actions. Once the insert of the new action is completed, it is chosen as the “Clear” action and the user is moved on to select events.

Choosing Events

--------- Apply To Device Events -----------------------------------------------

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set Action</td>
<td>shed device loads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Action</td>
<td>ramp device loads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 1- Apply To All Device Events
 2- Apply To Events On Device 1 (SU1500RTXL2Ua)
 3- Apply To Events On Probe (Envirosense)
 X- None
 M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Apply To All Events
This option will apply the “Set” and “Clear” actions chosen to all of the events on all devices. If the “Set” and “Clear” actions are already assigned but are not paired with the same “Set” and “Clear” action, the user will be prompted to leave those assignments alone or to clear those assignments and assign the chosen actions in their place.

Apply to Events of a Selected Device

--------- Action Events -------------------------------------------------------

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set Action</td>
<td>shed device loads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Action</td>
<td>ramp device loads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events Chosen</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 1- Apply To All Events
 2- Clear Event List
 3- Add Event To List
 4- Delete Event From List
 X- Apply To Device Events
 M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.2.1.5 Applying Actions to Events continued

Menu Data

Apply To All Events
This option will apply the “Set” and “Clear” actions chosen to all of the events on the selected devices. If the “Set” and “Clear” actions are already assigned but are not paired with the same “Set” and “Clear” action, the user will be prompted to leave those assignments alone or to clear those assignments and assign the chosen actions in their place.

Clear Event List
This will clear the “Set” and “Clear” action assignments from all of the events for the selected device only.

Add Event to List
This choice will allow the user to select an event from the list of events for the device selected. Only the events that do not currently have actions assigned will be presented.

-------- Add Event To List -----------------------------------------------------

1- Contact 1 In Alarm
2- Contact 2 In Alarm
3- Contact 3 In Alarm
4- Contact 4 In Alarm
5- Temperature Beyond Limits
6- Humidity Beyond Limits
X- Action Events
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Delete Event From List
Delete a chosen event from the list. The user will be presented with a list of all events that are currently using the “Set” and “Clear” action. Choosing an event will remove the actions from that event only. The following is an example of the delete event menu.

-------- Delete Event From List -----------------------------------------------

1- Temperature Beyond Limits
2- Humidity Beyond Limits
X- Action Events
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Note: To have access to the action profiles menus, the user must have at least Read access to the ACTIONS and DEVICE EVENTS facilities. In addition, to be able to have access to control execution actions, the user must also have at least Read permission to the DEVICE CONTROLS as well. Similarly, to have access to load control, ramp and shed actions, the user must also have access to DEVICE LOAD. To be able to create Email notification, SNMP Trap and SNMP Set OID actions, the user must also have at least Read permission for CONTACTS.
### 4.2 System Configuration

#### 4.2.2.2 Schedules

To have access to the schedules menu, the user must have at least Read access to the SCHEDULES facility. Because controls and loads can be scheduled, the user should have at least read access to the DEVICE CONTROLS and DEVICE LOADS facilities as well.

Once a schedule has been created, it cannot be modified. To change a schedule, the original schedule has to be removed and a new schedule created.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Pending Action</th>
<th>Next Fire Time</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Initiate Self Test</td>
<td>2011-12-08 16:10:00-06:00</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Initiate Self Test</td>
<td>2011-12-07 16:12:00-06:00</td>
<td>Once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Initiate Self Test</td>
<td>2011-12-07 16:13:00-06:00</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Initiate Self Test</td>
<td>2012-01-15 16:15:00-06:00</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Initiate Self Test</td>
<td>2011-12-15 16:17:00-06:00</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Initiate Self Test</td>
<td>2012-02-01 16:18:00-06:00</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Initiate Self Test</td>
<td>2011-12-24 16:19:00-06:00</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Execute Once Schedule**

Pending Action : Initiate Self Test
Device Id : 1
Frequency : Once
Next Fire Time : 2011-12-07 16:12:00-06:00

**Execute Daily Schedule**

Pending Action : Initiate Self Test
Device Id : 1
Frequency : Daily
Interval : Every Day
Next Fire Time : 2011-12-08 16:10:00-06:00
Until : Forever
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.2.2 Schedules continued

Execute Weekly Schedule

--- Schedule Detail Menu -----------------------------------------------

Pending Action : Initiate Self Test
Device Id : 1
Frequency : Weekly
Day Of Week : Sunday, Wednesday, Friday
Interval : Every 2 Weeks
Next Fire Time : 2011-12-07 16:13:00-06:00
Until : 2011-12-31

D- Delete Schedule
X- Schedules Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Execute Monthly Schedule

Day of Month

--- Schedule Detail Menu -----------------------------------------------

Pending Action : Initiate Self Test
Device Id : 1
Frequency : Monthly
On : 15th
Of : Every Month
Next Fire Time : 2011-12-15 16:17:00-06:00
Number Of Repetitions : 5

D- Delete Schedule
X- Schedules Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Relative Day of Month

--- Schedule Detail Menu -----------------------------------------------

Pending Action : Initiate Self Test
Device Id : 1
Frequency : Monthly
On : Third Wednesday
Of : Every 2 Months
Next Fire Time : 2011-12-21 16:52:00-06:00
Until : Forever

D- Delete Schedule
X- Schedules Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.2 System Configuration

4.2.2.2 Schedules

Execute Yearly Schedule

--- Schedule Detail Menu ---

Pending Action : Initiate Self Test
Device Id : 1
Frequency : Yearly
On : 15th
Month : January
Next Fire Time : 2012-01-15 16:15:00-06:00
Number Of Repetitions : 5

D- Delete Schedule
X- Schedules Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

--- Schedule Detail Menu ---

Pending Action : Initiate Self Test
Device Id : 1
Frequency : Yearly
On : Last Saturday
Month : November
Next Fire Time : 2012-11-24 16:19:00-06:00
Until : Forever

D- Delete Schedule
X- Schedules Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.2.2 Schedules continued

Menu Data

Device ID
This field selects the device to which the schedule is to be applied.

Pending Action
This field indicates the action to be fired according to the schedule.

Time
This field sets the time that the scheduled action will be fired. The time and date chosen must be in the future. The default setting is 10 minutes from the current time.

Date/Start Date
For schedules that will only fire once, this is the date that the scheduled control will be executed. For all other schedules, this is the start date for scheduling the control to be executed. The date and time chosen must be in the future. The default setting is the current date.

Interval
The interval is valid only for daily, weekly, and monthly schedules. This is the number of days, weeks, or months between executions of the chosen control. For example, an interval of 2 for a daily schedule means that it will happen every other day. The default for interval is 1.

Day of Week
This is the day of the week that the scheduled control should be executed. It is used for weekly schedules and for monthly/yearly schedules using a relative day selection such as "first Thursday."

Day of Month
This setting is used for monthly and yearly schedules. It specifies the day of the month that the schedule should be executed.

Month
This setting is used for yearly schedules only. This is the month that the yearly scheduled control should be executed.

Relative Days
This setting is used for monthly and yearly schedules. It allows a relative day of a month to be specified. The valid relative day selection are:

- First
- Second
- Third
- Fourth
- Last

It is used in combination with the day of the week to choose a relative day of the month like "last Friday" for a monthly schedule or "third Thursday of July" for a yearly schedule.

Until
For daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly schedules, the user also needs to specify how long the schedule is in effect. The valid choices are:

- Forever – the schedule will execute until it is deleted
- End Date – the schedule will execute until the specified date.
- Number of Repetitions – the schedule will execute for the specified number of times.

Automatic Removal of Schedule
A schedule will be automatically removed when it has fired for the last time. The conditions that will cause the schedule to be removed are:

- One time schedule has been executed.
- The Until End Date has been reached.
- The Until Number of Repetitions has been reached.

Note: To have access to the schedules menus, the user must have at least Read access to the SCHEDULES facility. Because controls and loads can be scheduled, the user should have at least Read access to the DEVICE CONTROLS and DEVICE LOADS facilities as well.
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.3 Security

Security Menu

------- Security Menu ---------------------------------------------

1- Authentication Method
2- Local Users
3- Radius Servers
4- Change Password
X/M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

4.2.3.1 Authentication Method

Authorization Detail Menu

------- Authorization Menu --------------------------------------
Authorization Scheme : Local Only
Accounting Scheme : Local Only

1- Authentication Scheme
2- Accounting Scheme
X- Security Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

> 1

Authentication Scheme Data Entry Menu

------- Authentication Scheme Menu ------------------------------
Authentication Scheme: Local Only

1- Local Only
2- Radius Only
3- Local Then Radius
4- Radius Then Local
X- Authorization Menu
M- Return to Main Menu

Accounting Scheme Data Entry Menu

------- Accounting Scheme Menu ----------------------------------
Accounting Scheme: Local Only

1- Local Only
2- Radius Only
3- Local Then Radius
4- Radius Then Local
X- Authorization Menu
M- Return to Main Menu

Authorization Scheme
The authorization scheme defines how user authentication will be done. The authorization can be done with locally defined users only, RADIUS server defined users only or a combination of the two. The valid values are:

- Local Only
  The system only uses locally defined user definitions.
- RADIUS Only
  The system uses RADIUS only for authentication.
- Local Then RADIUS
  The system uses locally defined user definitions first. If the user data is not found, it uses RADIUS for authentication.
- RADIUS Then Local
  The system uses RADIUS for authentication first. If not authorized via the RADIUS server, the locally defined users will be used for authentication.

Accounting Scheme
This defines where the user session accounting data will be recorded. Like the authorization, the data can be recorded locally or on the RADIUS server or a combination of the two. The valid values are:

- Local Only
  Uses only the local system to record the session accounting data.
- RADIUS Only
  Uses only the RADIUS servers defined to record the session accounting data.
- Local Then RADIUS
  Tries to record the session accounting data locally and if not able to, then tries to record to RADIUS.
- RADIUS Then Local
  Tries to record the session accounting data on RADIUS first and if fails, then records locally.
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.3.2 Local Users

This menu is used to define the local users. Local users include SNMP v3 users and SNMP v1/v2c communities which must be defined locally. RADIUS authentication may not be used for SNMP access. There are a total of 12 users that may be defined with 5 default users being created initially. Available slots will be identified in the user summary table with the name/community of “User Not Defined.”

The following is the data that is used to define the users. Not all data applies to all user types and will be identified accordingly.

---------------------User Detail Menu---------------------

| SNMP Protocol   | SNMPV3          |
| User Name       | localadmin      |
| Facility Permissions | DEFAULT FACILITY = Read Write |
| Outlet Realms   |                 |
| ACL IP Address  | : :             |
| ACL IP Mask     | : :             |
| Password        | : :             |
| Auth Password   | localadmin      |
| Idle Timeout in Minutes | 0 |
| Session Expiration in Min | 0 |

1- Name
2- Outlet Realm Permissions
3- SNMP Protocol
4- ACL IP Address
5- ACL IP Mask
6- Password
7- Auth Password
8- Idle Timeout in Minutes
9- Session Expiration in Minutes
A- Apply Changes
X- Security
M- Return to Main Menu

Menu Data

SNMP Protocol
The SNMP Protocol is the first attribute to be defined for a user since it will need to be used to determine what data items need to be populated for the user. The valid values are:

- None
  This user does not have any SNMP access allowed.

- SNMP v1
  This user is a SNMPv1 community definition. Only access through SNMP is allowed for this user.

- SNMPv2c
  This user is a SNMPv2c community definition. Only access through SNMP is allowed for this user.

- SNMPV3
  This user has SNMPv3 access as well as access through any of the other view interfaces.

Username (SNMPv3 and No SNMP Access Users)
This is the username. It is a string value which is 8 to 32 characters long with no spaces.

Community (SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c Users)
This is the SNMP community name. It is a string value which is 8 to 32 characters long with no spaces.

Permission
This defines the access permissions for the user.

Facilities
The facilities are ways of grouping permission for related pieces of data. A user may have access to all or only a subset of the data. The options for each facility are Read Only, Read/Write and No Access.

Default
The default facility setting defines the data access that a user has for any data that does not have another explicit facility assignment. When adding a new user, the default permissions are set to No Access.

Security
This is the security data such as local user and RADIUS hosts definitions, and authentication method. By default, security access is given to only the localadmin user.

Contacts
This facility allows users to view or add contacts in the address book.

System Settings
This includes all of the system and network settings. By default, access is given to localadmin and localmanager.

Info
This is additional system wide information. Currently this facility covers the IPV4 and IPV6 Address definitions. This facility provides Read Only access.
4. Telnet/SSH Console

4.2 System Configuration

4.2.3.2 Local Users

Logging
This facility allows access to logs and log rotation actions. Log rotation actions will only be available if the user has at least Read Only access to the Contacts facility.

Device Status
The facility provides access to all device variable information. These would include device status variables, personalization variables and threshold variables. By default, the localadmin and localmanager have Read/Write access and localguest has only Read Only access.

Device Controls
This facility configures whether a user has access to device controls. Since this is a subset of devices, it is required that the user has Read Only access to device status to either view or control loads. Configuring this to No Access will restrict a user from seeing the controls area of the program.

Device Events
This facility configures whether a user has access to device events. Since this is a subset of devices it is required that the user has Read Only access to the device status and contacts facility to properly view or modify events. Configuring this to No Access will restrict a user from seeing events program area.

Device Loads
This facility configures whether a user has access to device loads. Since this is a subset of devices it is required that the user has Read Only access to device status to either view or control loads. Configuring this to No Access will restrict a user from seeing loads.

Actions
This facility is the program area that defines what will happen when an event/alarm is detected. For a user to be able to setup any actions requires that the user have Read/Write access to the facilities, device loads, device controls and at least Read Only access to the contacts facility.

Schedules
To allow a user to add scheduled tasks requires that the user have Read/Write access to the device controls facilities.

Discovery
This facility is the program area that allows execution of a device discovery. This program area is most commonly used for detecting an ENVIROSENSE temp/humidity probe that has been connected to the SNMPWEBCARD after initial startup.

Access Levels
- Read Only
  The user may read the data but make no changes.
- Read Write
  The user may not only read the data but make changes as well.
- None
  The user has no access to the data in the facility

Facility Rules and Dependencies

Outlet Realms
Outlet realms are an integer between 1 and 32 used to identify a logical grouping of outlets to be used to limit a user's access to a subset of outlets. In the user definition, it is a comma separated list of realms or range of realms that the user may access. Each load may be assigned a single realm and multiple outlets may use the same realm.

For example, a PDU may be powering devices at a co-hosting facility where Customer One has all of his equipment connected to Circuit 1 of a 3-phase PDU, Customer Two is on Circuit 2, and Customer Three is on Circuit 3. This PDU may have outlets 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19 and 22 on Circuit 1, outlets 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20 and 24 on Circuit 2 and outlets 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, and 23 on Circuit 3. The outlets on Circuit 1 could be assigned to Realm 5. The outlets on Circuit 2 could be assigned to Realm 7 and the outlets on Circuit 3 could be assigned to Realm 9. The user realm mapping would be Realm 5 for Customer One, Realm 7 for Customer Two and Realm 9 for Customer Three. Assigning the realm to the user gives Read/Write access only for the outlets assigned to the users’ realms, meaning they will be able to turn On or Off outlets only in the same realm.

Although the concept of realms may seem similar to outlet groups, it provides no other grouping functionality other than permissions.

The access level to the realms indicated is Read/Write. Each load may optionally be assigned to a realm. Whatever loads belong to the realms indicated here, the user may access. In order to correctly access the data, a user should have at least Read Only permission for Device Status and Device Loads to be able to use the realms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACL IP Address (Users with SNMP Access Only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192.168.1.1 (single)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.168.1.0 (range)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.168.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0 (everyone)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACL IP Mask (Users with SNMP Access Only)
This defines what IP Address (or Addresses when used with the ACL IP Mask) from which this user may access the data via SNMP.

Password (N/A for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)
This is the user password for logging in. For SNMP V3 users, this is the Priv Password.

Auth Password (N/A for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)
For SNMP v3 Users only, this is the Auth Password.

Idle Timeout in Minutes (N/A for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)
This applies to data access other than SNMP which does not use the concept of a logged in session. This is the amount of time that the session can be idle before it will time out and no longer have access to the data. When the value is 0, that means that idle sessions will not time out.

Session Expiration Minutes (N/A for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c)
This applies to data access other than SNMP which does not use the concept of a logged in session. This is the amount of total time that a session may last whether or not the session is idle or active. When the value is 0, the session will not expire.
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.3.2 Local Users continued

Local User Summary Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>NAME / COMMUNITY</th>
<th>SNMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>localadmin</td>
<td>SNMPV3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>localmanager</td>
<td>SNMPV3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>localguest</td>
<td>SNMPV3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>SNMPV1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>triplite</td>
<td>SNMPV2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>mikemike</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>User Not Defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>User Not Defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>User Not Defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>User Not Defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>User Not Defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>User Not Defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- User
X- Security Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Local User Detail Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNMP Protocol : SNMPV3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User Name : localadmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Permissions : DEFAULT FACILITY = Read Write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlet Realms :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL IP Address : ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL IP Mask : ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password : localadmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth Password : localadmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle Timeout in Minutes : 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session Expiration in Min: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1- Name
2- Outlet Permissions
3- SNMP Protocol
4- ACL IP Address
5- ACL IP Mask
6- Password
7- Auth Password
8- Idle Timeout in Minutes
9- Session Expiration in Minutes
A- Apply Changes
X- Security Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>> x

Default Users: Program users must have a minimum username length and password of 8 characters.
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.3.2 Local Users continued

Menu Data

Localadmin
This is the administrator account and has Read/Write access to all program areas. This user cannot be deleted or its facility access permission be modified, but the username and password may be changed from its default settings. The default password is same as the username.

Localmanager
This account has default access as Read/Write to all areas except to the security area of the program. The default password is same as the username.

Localguest
This account has read-only access to Device Status, Logging, and Info areas of the program. The default password is same as the username.

Public
This account is not a program user. It is a SNMPv1 Read-Only community.

Tripplite
This account is not a program user; it is a SNMPv2c Read/Write community. This the default community string that Tripp Lite’s PowerAlert Network Shutdown Agent uses to discover Tripp Lite SNMP devices on the network.

Users 6-12 are not defined.

4.2.3.3 RADIUS Servers

This is the section of the menu used to define the RADIUS Servers. There is a maximum of 2 RADIUS Servers that can be defined. If a slot is available to create another server, the address value will be “Server Not Defined”.

Radius Servers Summary Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>AUTH PORT</th>
<th>ACCT PORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0.0.11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Server Not Defined</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--- Radius Server Detail Menu ---------------------------------------------
Address : 10.0.0.11
Priority : 1
Shared Secret : tripplite
Authentication Port : 1812
Accounting Port : 1813

--- Radius Servers Menu ---------------------------------------------------
# | Address | Priority | AUTH PORT | ACCT PORT |
---|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
1 10.0.0.11 1 1812 1813
2 Server Not Defined

--- Radius Server Detail Menu ---------------------------------------------
Address : 10.0.0.11
Priority : 1
Shared Secret : tripplite
Authentication Port : 1812
Accounting Port : 1813

--- Radius Servers Menu ---------------------------------------------------
# | Address | Priority | AUTH PORT | ACCT PORT |
---|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
1 10.0.0.11 1 1812 1813
2 Server Not Defined

--- Radius Server Detail Menu ---------------------------------------------
Address : 10.0.0.11
Priority : 1
Shared Secret : tripplite
Authentication Port : 1812
Accounting Port : 1813

--- Radius Servers Menu ---------------------------------------------------
# | Address | Priority | AUTH PORT | ACCT PORT |
---|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
1 10.0.0.11 1 1812 1813
2 Server Not Defined

--- Radius Server Detail Menu ---------------------------------------------
Address : 10.0.0.11
Priority : 1
Shared Secret : tripplite
Authentication Port : 1812
Accounting Port : 1813
4.2 System Configuration

4.2.3.3 RADIUS Servers

Menu Data

Address
This defines the internet address of the RADIUS server.

Priority
This is a number that defines the priority of this RADIUS server.

Shared Secret
This is the shared secret value to be used with this RADIUS server.

Authentication Port
This defines the port on the server to be used for authentication.

Accounting Port
This defines the port on the server to be used for accounting.

4.2.3.4 Change Password

This menu is used to allow a user to change his or her user password. The user will be prompted for the old password, then the new password and then finally asked to verify the new password again. The new password will take effect for the next login.

4.2.4 Date/Time

--- Date/Time -----------------------------------------------
Current Date/Time: 2011-08-12 16:27:50-05:00
Time Source: Network Time Protocol
1- Time Source
2- Time Settings
3- NTP Settings
4- RTC Settings
X/M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

4.2.4.1 Time Source Data Entry Menu

This menu will allow the user to switch between using Network Time Protocol (NTP) or Real Time Clock (RTC) for the time. Using NTP, the system will poll an NTP server for the time. Using RTC, the values will be determined from local RTC settings.

--- Time Source -----------------------------------------------
Time Source: Network Time Protocol
R- Switch To RTC
X- None
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.4.2 Time Settings

This menu allows the user to enter specific settings on how time is to be handled by the system.

-------- Time Settings ---------------------------------------------------------

Timezone Offset : 6:00
Using Daylight Saving Time : Yes
Daylight Saving Time Start : Second Sunday of March at 02:00:00
Daylight Saving Time End : First Sunday of November at 02:00:00

1- Timezone Offset
2- Enable/Disable DST
3- DST Start
4- DST End
A- Apply Changes
X- Date/Time
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Time Zone Offset
The time zone offset from UTC. All times are entered as UTC and will be adjusted by the selected offset. Time zone offsets west of UTC are entered as positive numbers, and time zone offsets east of UTC are entered as negative numbers.

Enable/Disable Daylight Saving Time (DST)
Indicate if daylight saving time is used.

DST Start
Start date and time for daylight saving time – defaults to the second Sunday of March at 2am. When changing the DST Start date and time, the user will be prompted for the following:

• Relative Position
  Week in the month that DST should start (First, Second, Third, or Fourth)
• Day Of Week
  Day of the week DST should start (Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday)
• Month
  The month DST should start
• Time
  The local 24-hour clock time that DST should start

DST End
End date and time for daylight saving time – defaults to the first Sunday of November at 2am. When changing the DST End date and time, the user will be prompted for the following:

• Relative Position
  Week in the month that DST should end (First, Second, Third, or Fourth)
• Day Of Week
  Day of the week DST should end (Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday)
• Month
  The month DST should end
• Time
  The local 24-hour clock time that DST should end
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.4.3 SNTP Settings

This menu allows the user to control the various aspects of using NTP for setting the time and date.

--------- SNTP Settings -----------------------------------------------

Update Interval : 360
Primary Address : 0.pool.ntp.org
Primary Port : 125
Secondary Address : 1.pool.ntp.org
Secondary Port : 125

1- Update Interval
2- Primary Address
3- Primary Port
4- Secondary Address
5- Secondary Port
A- Apply Changes
X- Date/Time
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Update Interval
How often, in minutes, the NTP server will be polled for a time update. The value is an integer between 2 and 1440 (1 day).

Primary Address
This is the address for the primary NTP server. The default is 0.pool.ntp.org.

Primary Port
This is the port for the primary NTP server. The default is 125.

Secondary Address
This is the address of the secondary NTP server. The default is 1.pool.ntp.org.

Secondary Port
This is the port of the secondary NTP server. The default is 125.

4.2.4.4 RTC Settings

This menu allows the user to control the various aspects of using RTC for setting the time and date.

--------- RTC Settings -----------------------------------------------

Date : 2011-08-12
Day Of Week : Friday
Time : 16:26:01
1- Date
2- Day Of Week
3- Time
A- Apply Changes
X- Date/Time
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Date
This is the current date. The date must be entered in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

Day of Week
This is the current day of the week (Sunday through Saturday).

Time
This is the current time specified in 24-hour clock value for the current local time.
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.5 Local Device Discovery

This menu is used to tell the system to attempt to discover any new device connections.

To be able to effectively use this menu, the user should have Write access to the SYSTEM SETTINGS facility.

-------- Local Device Discovery -------------------------------------------

Discover Serial Devices : Yes

1- Discover Devices Now
A- Apply Changes
X- System Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Discover Serial Devices
This is a display only data item that indicates that devices on serial ports will be discovered.

Discover Devices Now
Start local device discovery.
4.2 System Configuration continued

4.2.6 Restart PowerAlert

The restart menu provides the end user with an interface to restart the SNMPWEBCARD.

If there has been a setting in the data that requires a system restart, the message “Changes have been made to require a restart to take effect” will be displayed on this menu. This message can only be cleared with a restart. Changing setting back to the original value cannot reset this condition.

*Note:* Not all settings that require a restart to take effect display the indicator message.

```
--- Restart ---------------------------------------------
Reset To Factory Settings On Restart : No
Reset To Default Users On Restart : No
1- Reset To Factory Settings On Restart
2- Reset To Default Users On Restart
3- Restart Now
X- System Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>> 3
Are you sure that you want to restart now
Y- Yes, continue and perform operation
N- Do Not Make Change
>> y
Thank you for using PowerAlert. Goodbye.
```

Connection to host lost.

Menu Data

*Reset to Factory Settings on Restart*
Reset all settings to the original factory defaults except for the network settings. Since the SNMPWEBCARD has a functioning network connection with the current configuration, the network settings are not cleared. Resetting network settings would potentially disable desired connections to the system. If necessary, the SNMPWEBCARD network settings can be reset by clearing the Advanced Settings following a factory reset using the serial CLI boot dialog, which is accessible as described in the SNMPWEBCARD Installation Manual.

*Reset Default Users on Restart*
Reset the default user settings including clearing any RADIUS settings as well. The following are cleared by this option:
- Authorization Settings for authorization and accounting both reset to LOCAL ONLY
- Removes all RADIUS Server definitions
- Resets the local users to the 5 default users, localadmin, localmanager, localguest, triplite and public.
- Resets the Root password back to TrippLite

*Restart Now*
Once the request has been accepted, the card will restart after a 10-second delay.
4.3 Network Configuration

The Network Configuration menu is used to configure the network-related items such as the IP Configuration of IPV4 and IPV6 Addresses, Remote Services such as Email Settings and the User Access Information, which defines what user service should be run (HTTP, SSH or Telnet).

All changes to the Network Configuration will be enacted upon the next restart of the web card.

4.3.1 IP Configuration

This menu allows the user to have full control over the IP settings of the SNMPWEBCARD and how it interacts with the network. Both IPV4 and IPV6 addresses are supported.

--- IP Configuration -----------------------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>mypoweralertcard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domain Name</td>
<td>tlsoftwaredev.local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--- IPV4 Address Information -------------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>IPV4 Address</th>
<th>Subnet Mask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eth0</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
<td>10.11.0.111</td>
<td>255.0.0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--- IPV6 Address Information -------------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>IPV6 Address</th>
<th>Prefix Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eth0:1</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
<td>2001:DB8::1:58:4F43:4849:544C</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:3</td>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>FED0::240:9DFF:FE43:3597</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:4</td>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>2001:DB8::1:240:9DFF:FE43:3597</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:5</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:6</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:7</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1- Host Name
2- Domain Name
3- IPV4 Settings
4- IPV6 Settings
5- DNS Settings
X- Network Configuration
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

4.3 Network Configuration continued

4.3.1.1 Host Name
This is a character string up to 63 characters to be used as the host name for the SNMPWEBCARD.

-------- Host Name -------------------------------------------------------------
Current Host Name = poweralert_0b4157b753151
Enter a string between 1 and 63 characters for Host Name
X- Leave value unchanged
M- Return to Main Menu

4.3.1.2 Domain Data Entry Menu
This menu is used for setting the domain name associated with the SNMPWEBCARD.

-------- Domain Name -----------------------------------------------------------
Current Domain Name = tlsoftwaredev.local
Enter a string between 1 and 67 characters for Domain Name
X- Leave value unchanged
M- Return to Main Menu

4.3.1.3 IPV4 Settings
This menu displays current IPV4 settings and allows a user to reconfigure the method, address, subnet mask and gateway of the protocol.

-------- IPV4 Settings ----------------------------------------------------------
Current IPV4 Address Information
================================
Home   : eth0
Method   : STATIC
IPV4 Address  : 10.11.0.111
Subnet Mask  : 255.0.0.0

Settings On Restart
===================
Method   : STATIC
Address   : 10.11.0.111
Subnet Mask  : 255.0.0.0
Gateway   : 10.0.0.1

1- Method
2- Address
3- Subnet Mask
4- Gateway
A- Apply Changes
X- IP Configuration
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Method
The method used to determine the IPV4 Address associated with the SNMPWEBCARD. The valid values are STATIC and DHCP.

The value STATIC means that a user defined fixed IPV4 address will be used by the card. When this option is chosen, the user must also supply the subnet mask and gateway.

The value DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is used to dynamically assign the IPV4 address at initialization. When DHCP option is chosen, the user cannot change the subnet mask or the gateway.

Address
Only applies when method is STATIC. This is the user-defined fixed IPV4 address.

Subnet Mask
Only applies when method is STATIC. This is user-defined subnet mask.

Gateway
Only applies when method is STATIC. This is the user-defined gateway address.
4.3 Network Configuration continued

4.3.1.4 IPV6 Settings

This menu displays current IPV6 settings and allows a user to toggle the dynamic host configuration protocol and method. There can be up to six IPV6 addresses for the card. Only two of these are impacted by this menu. A user may choose to have one IPV6 Address determined through DHCP and one set statically. Any others that appear in the list have been automatically assigned by the card’s software. They are shown here because they are valid IP addresses and can be used to route to the card. These addresses will have a method of AUTO.

--------- IPV6 Settings -----------------------------------------

Current IPV6 Address Information
=================================

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>IPV6 Address</th>
<th>Prefix Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eth0:1</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
<td>2001:DB8::1:58:4F43:4849:544C</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:3</td>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>FE80::240:9DFF:FE43:3597</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:4</td>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>2001:DB8::1:240:9DFF:FE43:3597</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:5</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:6</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth0:7</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Settings On Restart
===================

1- DHCP
2- Static
3- Address
4- Prefix Length
A- Apply Changes
X- IP Configuration
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

DHCP
This setting determines if an IPV6 address should be obtained through DHCP

Static
This setting determines if the user wishes to assign a static IPV6 address.

Address
If “Static” is Yes, then the address must be specified. If No, the address will not be displayed.

Prefix Length
If “Static” is Yes, then the prefix length must be specified. If No, then the prefix length will not be displayed.
4.3 Network Configuration continued

4.3.1.5 DNS Settings

This menu allows the user to define only one DNS server, though there may be up to two DNS servers on the system. If DHCP is used for either the IPV4 or IPV6 address, a DNS server will be defined by DHCP. The user-defined DNS server will always be in the list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>::FFFF:8.8.8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2001:DB8::2:0:0:0:2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Settings On Restart

DNS Address : 8.8.8.8

1- DNS Address
X- IP Configuration
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Note: The user-defined DNS address may be entered in IPV4 or IPV6 format, but will be resolved to an IPV6 address format and will be displayed as such. In the above menu example, the address 8.8.8.8 was entered, but is displayed in its IPV6 format of ::FFFF:8.8.8.8.
4.3 Network Configuration continued

4.3.2 Remote Services

This menu provides access to the configuration of the Remote Services provided by the SNMPWEBCARD including distributing notification emails and logs.

-------- Remote Services -------------------------------------------------------
1- Email Settings
2- Syslog Settings
3- Watchdog Settings
X- Network Configuration
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

4.3.2.1 Email Settings

-------- Email Settings -------------------------------------------------------

Server Name : 
Port : 25
Authentication Login Name : 
Authentication Password : 
Digest MD5 Authentication Supported : Yes
CRAM MD5 Authentication Supported : Yes
Login Authentication Supported : Yes
Plain Authentication Supported : Yes
From Address : poweralert@tripplite.com
Subject : PowerAlert Notification
Include In Message : 
Triggering Event : Yes
Device : Yes
Host : Yes
Location : Yes

1- Server Name
2- Port
3- Authentication Login Name
4- Authentication Password
5- Digest MD5 Authentication Supported
6- CRAM MD5 Authentication Supported
7- Login Authentication Supported
8- Plain Authentication Supported
9- From Address
10- Subject
11- Include Triggering Event
12- Include Device
13- Include Host
14- Include Location
A- Apply Changes
X- Remote Services
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.3 Network Configuration continued

4.3.2.1 Email Settings continued

Menu Data

Server Name
This defines the email server address information used for sending out email messages.

Port
This defines the port on the email server used for sending out email messages.

Authentication Login Name
If authentication is required by the email server, this is the login name to use. This is optional.

Authentication Password
If authentication is required by the email server, this is the password for the authentication login name. If a Authentication Login Name is specified, then the Authentication Password must also be provided.

Digest MD5 Authentication Supported
This indicates if the email server supports Digest MD5 Authentication.

CRAM MD5 Authentication Supported
This indicates if the email server supports CRAM MD5 Authentication.

Login Authentication Supported
This indicates if the email server supports Login Authentication.

Plain Authentication Supported
This indicates if the email server supports Plain Authentication.

From Address
This is the information to be used as the “From” address in the message.

Subject
This is the information to be used as the “Subject” line in the message.

Include Triggering Event
This is a flag to indicate if information about the triggering event should be included in the email message if it is available. Values are:

- Yes
  Include the data in the email message.
- No
  Do not include the data in the email message.

Include Device
This is a flag to indicate if the device that the event occurred on should be included in the email message if it is available. Values are:

- Yes
  Include the data in the email message.
- No
  Do not include the data in the email message.

Include Host
This is a flag to indicate if the host address for the event that occurred should be included in the email if it is available. Values are:

- Yes
  Include the data in the email message.
- No
  Do not include the data in the email message.

Include Location
This is a flag to indicate if the device location for the event that occurred should be included in the email if it is available. Values are:

- Yes
  Include the data in the email message.
- No
  Do not include the data in the email message.
4.3 Network Configuration continued

4.3.2.2 Remote Syslog

These settings are used to define the remote syslog servers to send log entries. There are a maximum of 4 remote syslog servers that can be defined. To enforce this maximum, there are 4 predefined slots for the servers. An available slot will have a blank Host value and default values for Port, Log Level and Facility. Once all of those slots are used, no more may be defined. To add a new server to a slot, the user will select the number for the slot and then will be prompted for all of the values for that server. When a slot is chosen for a defined remote server, the detail menu for that server will be displayed.

-------- Syslog Settings -------------------------------------------------------
# Host Port Log Level Facility
                      1  514 EMERGENCY 0
                      2  514 EMERGENCY 0
                      3  514 EMERGENCY 0
                      4  514 EMERGENCY 0
#- Syslog Server
X- Remote Services
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

-------- Remote Syslog Server --------------------------------------------------
Host                  : remotesysloghost
Port                  : 514
Log Level             : info
Facility              : 23
1- Host
2- Port
3- Remote Syslog Severity Level
4- Facility
A- Apply Changes
C- Clear Syslog Server
X- Remote Syslog Servers
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>> a
4.3 Network Configuration continued

4.3.2.2 Remote Syslog continued

Menu Data

Host
Host Name or IP address for the Remote Syslog server.

Port
This defines the port for the Remote Syslog server. The default is 514.

Log Level
The supported values are:

- Disabled – no logging to this server
- Emergency
- Alert
- Critical
- Error
- Warning
- Notice
- Info
- Debug
- Trace

The values in this list are equivalent to the Severity values as defined in RFC 4524. The two values that do not match our choices are “Disabled,” which is used to turn off logging to the server without removing the definition, and “Trace” which is a more detailed severity level for debug. This will be mapped to the Debug Syslog Severity level. The default log level is “Disabled.”

Facility
The logging facility values are the Syslog facilities as defined in RFC 5424.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical Code</th>
<th>Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>user-level messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>security/authorization messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>messages generated internally by syslogd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>line printer subsystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>network news subsystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>UUCP subsystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>clock daemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>security/authorization messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>FTP daemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>NTP subsystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>log audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>log alert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>clock daemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>local use 0 (local0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>local use 1 (local1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>local use 2 (local2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>local use 3 (local3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>local use 4 (local4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>local use 5 (local5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>local use 6 (local6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>local use 7 (local7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The default logging facility is 23.
4.3 Network Configuration continued

4.3.2.2 Remote Syslog continued

Example of assigning a new Remote Syslog Server

```plaintext
>> 1
-------- Remote Syslog Server -----------------------------------------------
-------- Host --------------------------------------------------------------
Current Host =
    Enter a string between 1 and 128 characters for Host
>> remotesysloghost
-------- Port ---------------------------------------------------------------
Current Port = 514
    Enter an integer value for Port
>>
    Entering an empty string will clear the value. Do you wish to clear this value?
    Y- Yes, continue and perform operation
    N- Do Not Make Change
>> n
-------- Remote Syslog Severity Level ---------------------------------------
Current Remote Syslog Severity Level = Disabled
    1- Disabled
    2- Emergency
    3- Alert
    4- Critical
    5- Error
    6- Warning
    7- Notice
    8- Info
    9- Debug
   10- Trace
   X- Remote Syslog Servers
>> 8
-------- Facility -----------------------------------------------------------
Current Facility = 23
    Enter an integer between 1 and 23 for Facility
>>
    Entering an empty string will clear the value. Do you wish to clear this value?
    Y- Yes, continue and perform operation
    N- Do Not Make Change
>> n
```
4.3 Network Configuration

4.3.2.3 Watchdog Settings

The values in this menu are optional Watchdog settings that can be defined to verify the availability and accessibility of the network.

------- Watchdog Settings --------

Ping Probe Settings
- Enabled: No
- Interval: 3
- Tries Before Fail: 3
- Primary Address:
- Secondary Address:

NTP Probe Settings
- Active: No
- Interval: 3
- Tries Before Fail: 3
- Primary Address:
- Primary Port: 125
- Secondary Address:
- Secondary Port: 0

Menu Data

Ping Probe Settings
Up to two addresses may be defined to periodically ping to determine the health of the network.

- **Enabled**
  - If yes, the Ping Probe is active.

- **Interval**
  - This setting is used to define how often, in minutes, a ping will be performed.

- **Tries Before Fail**
  - This is the number of times that the ping will be attempted before it is considered to be a failed ping attempt.

- **Primary Address**
  - This is the primary address that will be pinged.

- **Secondary Address**
  - This is the secondary address that will be pinged.

NTP Probe Settings
This defines up to two addresses that can be sent an NTP request to determine the health of the network.

- **Enabled**
  - If yes, the NTP Probe is active.

- **Interval**
  - This setting is used to define how often, in minutes, an NTP request will be sent.

- **Tries Before Fail**
  - This is the number of times that the NTP request fails before considering the test to be a failure.

- **Primary Address**
  - This is the primary address to send the NTP request.

- **Secondary Address**
  - This is the secondary address to send the NTP request.

- **Primary Port**
  - This is the port for the primary address.

- **Secondary Port**
  - This is the port for the secondary address.
4.3 Network Configuration continued

4.3.3 User Interfaces

These menus control how the various available SNMPWEBCARD interfaces are started.

4.3.3.1 Telnet/SSH

This menu provides configuration access to the way the user and system interact with the Telnet/SSH interface.

Menu Data

Automatically Start SSH Menu
This menu asks if when the card is started, should the SSH Menu application be automatically started as well. Valid Values:

- Yes
  Start the application. The default is Yes.

- No
  Do not start the application.

SSH Menu Port
If the application is to be started, then this is the listening port to use. The default is 22.

Automatically Start Telnet Menu
This menu asks if when the card is started, should the Telnet Menu application be automatically started as well. Valid Values:

- Yes
  Start the application. The default value is Yes.

- No
  Do not start the application.

Telnet Menu Port
If the application is to be started, then this is the listening port to use. The default is 23.

Automatically Start SSH CLI
This asks if when the card is started, should the Telnet Menu application be automatically started as well. Valid Values:

- Yes
  Start the application. The default value is Yes.

- No
  Do not start the application.

SSH CLI Port
If the application is to be started, then this is the listening port to use. The default is 2112.

Automatically Start Telnet CLI
This asks if when the card is started, should the Telnet Menu application be automatically started. Valid Values:

- Yes
  Start the application. The default value is Yes.

- No
  Do not start the application.

Telnet CLI Port
If the application is to be started, then this is the listening port to use. The default is 5214.

4.3.3.2 Web Console

Menu Data

Automatically Start HTTPS
This menu asks if when the card is started, the HTTPS Web access should be started as well. Valid Values:

- Yes
  Start the application.

- No
  Do not start the application.

HTTPS Port
If the application is to be started, then this is the listening port to use. The default is 443.

Automatically Start HTTP
This menu asks if when the card is started, the HTTP Web access should be started as well. Valid Values:

- Yes
  Start the application.

- No
  Do not start the application.

HTTP Port
If the application is to be started, then this is the listening port to use. The default is 80.
4.3 Network Configuration

4.3.3.3 SNMP Settings

This menu allows the user to configure SNMP set and get settings.

**Menu Data**

*Automatically Start SNMP*
This menu asks if when the card is started, the SNMP application should be started as well. Valid Values:

- **Yes**
  - Start the application.
- **No**
  - Do not start the application.

**SNMP Port**
If the application is to be started, then this is the port to use for SNMP set and get requests.

**Enable SNMP V1**
This indicates if SNMPv1 should be enabled on card startup.

**Enable SNMP V2c**
This indicates if SNMPV2c should be enabled on card startup.

**Enable SNMP V3**
This indicates if SNMPV3 should be enabled on card startup.

**Note:** The SNMP enable flags will not change the default local users created.

4.3.3.4 FTP

This menu allows the user to configure the FTP client settings.

**Menu Data**

*Automatically Start FTP*
This menu asks if when the card is started, the FTP application should be started as well. Valid Values:

- **Yes**
  - Start the application.
- **No**
  - Do not start the application.

**FTP Port**
If the application is to be started, then this is the port to use for FTP transfers.

4.3.3.5 Remote View Access Port

This menu allows the user to configure the specific port with which they will remotely access and view the SNMPWEBCARD.
4.4 Alarms and Logging

This menu allows for in-depth viewing, configuration and acknowledgement of logs and alarms that come across the system.

Alarms and Logging

-------- Alarms and Logging -------------------------------------------------------------
  1- Alarms
  2- View Logs
  3- Logging Settings
  X/M- Return to Main Menu
  <ENTER> Refresh Menu

4.4.1 Alarms

This menu provides a summary of all alarm conditions, where they have occurred and whether they have been acknowledged.

Alarm Summary

-------- Alarm List -------------------------------------------------------------

Auto Acknowledge Alarms: Off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Alarm Detail</th>
<th>ACT</th>
<th>ACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temperature Beyond Limits</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Humidity Beyond Limits</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output Off</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Battery Age Above Threshold</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temperature Beyond Limits</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Humidity Beyond Limits</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output Off</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Battery Age Above Threshold</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temperature Beyond Limits</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Humidity Beyond Limits</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output Off</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Battery Age Above Threshold</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temperature Beyond Limits</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Humidity Beyond Limits</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output Off</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Battery Age Above Threshold</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#- Alarm Id
A- Acknowledge All Alarms
E- Enable Alarm Auto Acknowledgement
X/M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Auto-Acknowledge Alarms
This is a system-wide setting that will automatically acknowledge every alarm on the system. This will force alarm entries to be removed as soon as the alarm condition clears. This setting should be enabled if using with PowerAlert Network Management System (PAMS) or the PowerAlert Shut-down Agent (PANSA).

Acknowledge All Alarms
This option gives the user the ability to acknowledge all of the active alarms. Any inactive, unacknowledged alarms will be deleted when this is done. The alarms acknowledged will be marked as such and as when the alarm condition clears, it will be removed.
## 4.4 Alarms and Logging

### 4.4.1 Alarm Details

The detail for each alarm can be displayed by choosing its ID. Once it is displayed the user has the option to acknowledge that alarm only.

- **Alarm ID**
  This is a number that uniquely identifies the alarm.

- **Device ID**
  This is the numeric device ID with the alarm condition. This value will be 0 if the alarm does not apply to a specific device but is associated with the system as a whole.

- **Detail**
  This is the text description of the alarm condition.

- **Category**
  This is the severity level category. Alarm categories are:
  - CRITICAL
  - WARNING
  - INFORMATION
  - STATUS
  - OFFLINE

- **Active**
  This indicates if the alarm condition is still present.

- **Time**
  This is the time that the alarm event occurred.

- **Time Cleared**
  This is only displayed for inactive alarms. It is the time that the alarm condition cleared.

- **Acknowledged**
  This indicates if the alarm has already been acknowledged.

### 4.4.2 View Logs

This section of the document allows the user to view the event and data log for the entire system.

To access to the log viewing menus the user must have Read access to the LOGGING facility.

------------- View Logs -------------------------------

1. Data Log
2. Event Log
3. Accounting Log
X. Alarms and Logging
M. Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>>
4.4 Alarms and Logging  

4.4.2.1 Data Log

View the data logs for the system. The data log will log only variables marked in the system to be logged.

--- Data Log ---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Time Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- V- Start Viewing Log
- O- Change Viewing Options
- C- Clear Log
- X- Logs Menu
- M- Return to Main Menu

<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Data Log Viewing Options

--- Log Viewing Options ---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Time Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td></td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1- Display Order
- 2- Filter
- 3- Choose Time Range
- R- Reset To Defaults
- X- Data Log
- M- Return to Main Menu

<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

View Data Log

Choosing this option will begin the data log display using the various viewing options chosen. A maximum of 10 entries will be displayed at a time. Once viewing is started, the user has the option to display the next set of entries or reverse the viewing order to go back. The next option will be offered until there are no more entries to be displayed.

Order

The logs may be displayed in ascending or descending order by time. The default is to view the log in descending order with the newest entries displayed first.

Data Log Filter

The log entries displayed may be limited by applying a filter. Only entries that match the filter criteria will be displayed. The data log can be filtered on device variables. The variables may be all of the variables for all devices (default), all variables on one specific device or up to three specific variables that are either across all devices or applied to a single device.

Data Log Filter Menu Example

--- Data Log Filter ---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1- Device Variable
- C- Clear Filter
- X- Log Viewing Options
- M- Return to Main Menu

<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>> 1
4.4 Alarms and Logging continued

4.4.2.1 Data Log continued

-------- Device Selection Menu ----------------------------------------------

1- Choose from All Device Variables
2- Choose Variables From Device 1 (SU1500RTXL2Ua)
3- Choose Variables From Probe (Envirosense)
X- Data Log Filter
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>> 2

Data Log Filter Device Variable Selection Menu Example

-------- Device Variable ----------------------------------------------------

Filter on a maximum of 3 variables.
Filter On : Only Variables for Device 1

1- Battery Charge Remaining
2- Battery Minutes Remaining
3- Battery Temperature (C)
4- Battery Temperature (F)
5- Battery Voltage
6- Input Voltage
7- Input Voltage 1
8- Input Voltage 12
9- Input Voltage 2
10- Input Voltage 3
11- Output Current
12- Output Current 1
13- Output Current 2
14- Output Current 3
15- Output Load
16- Output Load 1
17- Output Load 2
18- Output Load 3
19- Self Test Date
X- Data Log Filter
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Time Ranges

The valid values are “Display All Entries” or “Choose Time Range.”

Display All Entries
All of the entries in the log will be displayed.

Choose Time Range
The display will be limited to the chosen time range.

Oldest Entry Display Date and Time
No entries in the log that occurred before this date and time will be displayed. The default is the date and time of the first entry recorded in the log.

Oldest Entry Date
The oldest entry date is specified in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

Oldest Entry Time
The oldest entry time is specified in 24-hour clock format of HH:MM[:SS].

Newest Entry Display Date and Time
No entries in the log that occurred after this date and time will be displayed. The default is the current time.

Newest Entry Date
The newest entry date is specified in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

Newest Entry Time
The newest entry time is specified in 24-hour clock format of HH:MM[:SS].

Clear Log
This option will clear all of the entries in the data log.
### 4.4 Alarms and Logging

#### 4.4.2.2 Event Log

This menu allows the user to view the event log entries for the entire system.

--------- Event Log -------------------------------------------------------------
Order : Descending
Category : All
Time Range : Display All Entries
V- Start Viewing Log
O- Change Viewing Options
C- Clear Log
X- Logs Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Start Viewing Log
Choosing this option will begin the data log display. Only 10 entries will be displayed at a time using the various viewing options chosen. Once viewing is started the user has the option to display the next set of entries or reverse the viewing order to go back. The next option will be offered until there are no more entries to be displayed.

--------- Display Event Log -----------------------------------------------------
Display Order: Descending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date: 2011-08-12</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>15:01:00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Self Test Failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>15:00:59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>14:54:41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Battery Age Above Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>14:54:41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Self Test Failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>14:54:33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date: 2011-08-11</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>19:00:01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Battery Age Above Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>13:26:09</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Self Test Failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>13:26:04</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X- Event Log
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

---

**Menu Data**
The event entries are grouped by the date the events occurred. When the date changes a new date heading is printed.

**Event ID**
This is the ID of the event.

**Category**
This is the severity category of the event. The possible values for the event category are:
- NORMAL
- CRITICAL
- WARNING
- INFORMATION
- STATUS
- OFFLINE

**Time**
This is the time that the event occurred.

**Device ID**
For an event that occurs on a specific device, this is the ID of that device.

**Description**
This is a text description of the event that occurred.
4.4 Alarms and Logging  

4.4.2.2 Event Log  

Change Viewing Options

Changing the viewing options will allow the user to decide the order to view the log as well as define filters to limit that logs to be viewed. These options are active only for the single instance of viewing the log and are not persisted.

-------- Log Viewing Options ---------------------------------------------------
  Order     : Descending
  Category   : All
  Time Range : Display All Entries

1- Display Order
2- Category
3- Choose Time Range
R- Reset To Defaults
X- Event Log
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Display Order

This is the order, by date and time, that the events will be displayed. The valid values are Ascending and Descending. The default value is Descending.

Category

The Category field allows the user to limit which event logs display by limiting the severity categories. Multiple categories may be chosen to be displayed.

Example Menus for Choosing Multiple Event Categories

-------- Device Event Category ---------------------------------------------------
  1- NORMAL
  2- CRITICAL
  3- WARNING
  4- INFORMATION
  5- STATUS
  6- OFFLINE
X- Device Event Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

> 2

-------- Device Event Category ---------------------------------------------------
  Current Selected Categories: CRITICAL
  1- NORMAL
  2- WARNING
  3- INFORMATION
  4- STATUS
  5- OFFLINE
C- Clear Selection
X- Device Event Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

> 2

-------- Device Event Category ---------------------------------------------------
  Current Selected Categories: CRITICAL, WARNING
  1- NORMAL
  2- INFORMATION
  3- STATUS
  4- OFFLINE
C- Clear Selection
X- Device Event Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

> 2
4.4 Alarms and Logging continued

4.4.2.2 Event Log continued

-------- Device Event Category -------------------------------------------------
Current Selected Categories: CRITICAL, WARNING, INFORMATION
1- NORMAL
2- STATUS
3- OFFLINE
C- Clear Selection
X- Device Event Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

> 2

-------- Device Event Category -------------------------------------------------
Current Selected Categories: CRITICAL, WARNING, INFORMATION, STATUS
1- NORMAL
2- OFFLINE
C- Clear Selection
X- Device Event Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

> 2

-------- Device Event Category -------------------------------------------------
Current Selected Categories: CRITICAL, WARNING, INFORMATION, STATUS, OFFLINE
Maximum Number Of Categories Selected
C- Clear Selection
X- Device Event Menu
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Time Ranges
The valid values are “Display All Entries” or “Choose Time Range.”

Display All Entries
All of the entries in the log will be displayed. This is the default setting.

Choose Time Range
The display will be limited to the chosen time range.

Oldest Entry Display Date and Time
No entries in the log that occurred before this date and time will be displayed. The default is the date and time of the first entry recorded in the log.

Oldest Entry Date
The oldest entry date is specified in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

Oldest Entry Time
The oldest entry time is specified in 24-hour clock format of HH:MM[:SS].

Newest Entry Display Date and Time
No entries in the log that occurred after this date and time will be displayed. The default is the current time.

Newest Entry Date
The newest entry date is specified in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

Newest Entry Time
The newest entry time is specified in 24-hour clock format of HH:MM[:SS].

Clear Log
This option will clear all of the entries in the event log.
4.4 Alarms and Logging continued

4.4.3 Logging Settings

This section defines the preference settings for the various types of logs. These setting include things like maximum log file sizes, logging severity levels and actions to take when the log is rotated.

-------- Logging Settings -----------------------------------------------------

1- Accounting Log
2- Application Log
3- Data Log
4- Event Log
5- Logging Report Format
X- Alarms and Logging
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>>

4.4.3.1 Accounting Log Settings

-------- Accounting Log -----------------------------------------------------

Maximum Entries : 1024
Actions On Rotate : No Actions Defined

1- Maximum Entries
2- Actions On Rotate
X- Logging Settings
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>>

Menu Data

Maximum Entries
This is the maximum number of entries that can be in the log before it is rotated. Valid values are integers between 64 and 2048. The default value is 2048.

Actions on Rotate
This defines the actions to take when the log is rotated. The accounting log may be archived by sending to a single destination using email or HTTP. The log may be sent to multiple destinations by creating multiple actions.

4.4.3.2 Application Log Settings

-------- Application Log -----------------------------------------------------

Console Log Severity Level : Info

1- Console Log Severity Level
X- Logging Settings
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

>>

Menu Data

Console Log Severity Level
This is the minimum level of severity that is logged. For example, if “Error” level is chosen, then “Error,” “Critical,” “Alert” and “Emergency” logs will be displayed on the console log.

The valid logging levels for the console log are:

- Disabled
- Emergency
- Alert
- Critical
- Error
- Warning
- Notice
- Info (default)
- Debug
- Trace
4.4 Alarms and Logging continued

4.4.3.3 Data Log Settings

The data log settings are used to define the maximum data log size and actions to take when the log is rotated.

--------- Data Log -----------------------------
Maximum Entries : 2048
Actions On Rotate :

Format   Protocol               Delivery Target
--------- --------   ----------------------------------------
log       smtp     Admin John Doe

1- Maximum Entries
2- Actions On Rotate
X/M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Maximum Entries
The maximum number of entries that can be in the log before it is rotated. The valid values are an integer between 64 and 2048. The default value is 2048.

Actions On Rotate
This defines the actions to take when the log is rotated. The log data may be archived by sending to a single destination using email or HTTP. The log may be sent to multiple destinations by creating multiple actions.

--------- Actions On Rotate -----------------------------
#    Format   Protocol               Delivery Target
---   ------   --------   ----------------------------------------
1     log       smtp     Admin John Doe

#- Edit Rotate Action
0- Add New Rotate Action
X- Data Log
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

--------- Rotate Action -----------------------------
Format               : log
Protocol             : smtp
Delivery Target      : Admin John Doe

1- Protocol
2- Delivery Target
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Actions On Rotate
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
4.4 Alarms and Logging

4.4.3.3 Data Log Settings

**Menu Data**

**Protocol**
This defines the protocol to use when sending the data log file. The valid values are:
- smtp – email to destination
- http – use http or https to send to destination

**Destination**
This field is used to select the destination for the data log file. When the protocol is SMTP, the destination will be an email contact. When the protocol is HTTP, the destination will be an HTTP contact.

If no contacts have been created, or the desired destination has not already been created, the user may create a new destination from this menu. The contacts added here are then also available for use on other menus using the contacts, i.e., the email notification actions.

4.4.3.4 Event Log Settings

The event log settings are used to define the maximum event log size and actions to take when the log is rotated.

```
--- Event Log ---

Maximum Entries : 2048
Actions On Rotate :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Delivery Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xml</td>
<td>http</td>
<td>httpupload</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1- Maximum Entries
2- Actions On Rotate
X- Logging Settings
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
```

**Menu Data**

**Maximum Entries**
The maximum number of entries that can be in the log before it is rotated. The valid values are an integer between 64 and 2048. The default value is 2048.

**Actions On Rotate**
This defines the actions to take when the log is rotated. The log data may be archived by sending to a single destination using email or HTTP. The log may be sent to multiple destinations by creating multiple actions.

```
--- Actions On Rotate ---

# | Format | Protocol | Delivery Target |
---|--------|----------|----------------|
1 | xml    | http     | httpupload     |

#- Edit Rotate Action
0- Add New Rotate Action
X- Event Log
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
```

**Rotate Action**

```
Format : xml
Protocol : http
Delivery Target : httpupload

1- Protocol
2- Delivery Target
A- Apply Changes
D- Delete
X- Actions On Rotate
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
```
4.4 Alarms and Logging continued

4.4.3.4 Event Log Settings continued

Menu Data

Protocol
This defines the protocol to use when sending the event log file. The valid values are:

- smtp – email to destination
- http – use http or https to send to destination

Destination
This field is used to select the destination for the data log file. When the protocol is SMTP, the destination will be an email contact. When the protocol is HTTP, the destination will be an HTTP contact.

If no contacts have been created, or the desired destination has not already been created, the user may create a new destination from this menu. The contacts added here are then also available for use on other menus using the contacts, i.e., the email notification actions.

4.4.3.5 Format Settings

---------- Format -------------------------------

Format=xml

1- csv
2- log
3- xml
X- Rotate Action
M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu

Menu Data

Format
This defines the format of the log file to be sent on rotation. The valid values are:

- csv – comma separated values
- log – log text file
- xml – xml format file
## 4. Telnet/SSH Console continued

### 4.5 About

This menu contains information about PowerAlert. The data on this menu is read-only. The data on this menu is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>NetOS 7.5.2t1 flash: 16777216B s dram: 33554432B processor: NS9210B-0-I7S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent Type</td>
<td>NETOS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>00:06:67:22:7D:D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Card Serial Number</td>
<td>9936AYOAC732b00001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Version</td>
<td>12.06.0062.0999.0999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine Version</td>
<td>12.06.0062.0999.0999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver File Status</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X/M- Return to Main Menu
<ENTER> Refresh Menu
5. Command Line Interface

The SNMPWEBCARD 12.06.006X firmware adds support for new features on the command line interface (CLI). Many of the functional controls available in the Web console and Telnet interface are now available on the command line interface. The CLI allows for the use of user-created scripts and easier integration with third party systems.

The CLI can be accessed on the SNMPWEBCARD via the management serial port, via SSH on the default port 2112, and via Telnet on the default port 5214. For security purposes, some features are only enabled on the serial and SSH interfaces. (Refer to section 4.3.2 for more information on starting the CLI from the Telnet or SSH menu.)

This section of the user manual will familiarize you with the way the CLI interprets your input and the meaning of the CLI output.

5.1 Syntax Conventions

The PowerAlert CLI uses its own standard syntax to interpret your input. The syntax defines standard conventions which are used to describe any problems with the input. The next definitions are important for understanding the rest of this document and the CLI error messages.

1. Program - The ‘program’ refers to the software module that will interpret the user input and perform the work.

2. Program Name - The command keyword that is typed to invoke the program.

3. Directive - The entire phrase entered, including the program name and any arguments. The directive is broken down into several parts of grammar, like a sentence.

4. Mode - The mode tells the program what to do with your arguments. A program can usually perform several different operations on the same data. Program modes are: List, Add, Update, Delete, and Test. In some programs, the mode can be inferred without your specification; in other programs, entering the mode will be required.

5. Mode Modifier - If the mode alone can’t describe your request, the program will have a mode modifier list. The mode modifier usually specifies ‘what’ to list and ‘where’ and ‘what’ to add, update, or delete.

6. Identifier - The update and delete modes support entering a numeric identifier to choose what data your new input will affect. The list mode often allows an optional identifier to display more information about a single set of data.

7. Option - The update and delete modes support entering a numeric identifier to choose what data your new input will affect. The list mode often allows an optional identifier to display more information about a single set of data.

8. Parameter - If an option requires a parameter, the parameter will follow the option or be appended to the option (for example when choosing SNMPv3: ‘--v3’).

The directive syntax breaks down along the grammatical boundaries shown below.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Predicate</td>
<td>Direct Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preamble</td>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Mode Modifier</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier</td>
<td>Option List</td>
<td>Indirect Object (List)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

addrbook -u email 4 --name santa --email santa@northpole.org

All pieces of syntax are separated with single spaces. The interface does not support input containing spaces at this time, and the input cannot include a single quote character.
5.2 Manual Pages

Each program has its own man page (short for ‘manual page’) built right into the software. You will not have to remember long lists of directives. The information you need is available any time by typing ‘man’ followed by the program name.

The program synopsis in each program manual page describes the format of the directive and the valid modes and options for the program. The synopsis uses a familiar format to indicate when you should enter your own data and when you should type exactly what you see. The typical synopsis format interpretation is show in the next table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synopsis Format</th>
<th>Interpretation of the Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Angle brackets mean the argument is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>Square brackets mean the argument is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>A list of space-separated parameters can be entered here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;word&gt;</td>
<td>You must enter a value. The value is chosen by you. The ‘word’ loosely describes what the value is supposed to mean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;a</td>
<td>b&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[--word &lt;value&gt;]</td>
<td>The ‘--word’ option is optional, but if used then ‘value’ is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--word &lt;x1...xN&gt;</td>
<td>The ‘--word’ option supports a list of parameters separated by spaces. The values are chosen by you. You do not append a ‘1’ or ‘N’ onto your input. Usually the values in a list are data identifiers, but they are sometimes preceded by a ‘+’ or ‘-’ indicating your choice to add or remove the identifier within the directive’s context.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 Output Conventions

Additions, updates and deletions usually result in simple output messages prefixed with either an error code or a data identifier return code followed by a colon and a short result string. The prefixes are described in the next table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result Prefix</th>
<th>Interpretation of the Result Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X00:</td>
<td>The ‘X’ indicates that program is responding with an error. If available, the error code will follow the ‘X’, and the result string will contain an error message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:</td>
<td>The program is indicating a success message if no ‘X’ is preceding the return value. If the number is non-zero, the return value is the data identifier of the last piece of data used. For example, in add mode, the return value will be the data identifier of the new data. To update this data later, provide the same identifier to the update mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YN:</td>
<td>The program is requesting a Yes or No confirmation before taking action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QQ:</td>
<td>The program is requesting additional input that is not a simple Yes or No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..:</td>
<td>The program has dispatched your request and it should happen in a few moments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 Getting Started with the PowerAlert CLI

Remember, most of your configuration changes will take effect immediately so you can try out your configuration before committing to it. However, the changes are not saved permanently until you ‘reboot’ the SNMPWEBCARD. You should reboot when your configuration is complete and prior to testing configurations that simulate a power outage. Refer to Section 2 for additional information.

When you first log in to the CLI, you can type ‘help’ to invoke the ‘help’ program and see a list of all programs. Each program does only a small amount of the work, and programs can be used in succession to accomplish a task. The next paragraphs describe example goals and which programs can be used together to accomplish them.

Note: Most programs are available only after the system has fully booted.
How Do I …

See the list of available programs?
1. Use the ‘help’ program to display all available programs.

See the manual for any program?
1. Use the ‘man’ program to display the manual for any program. It is invoked by typing ‘man <program name>’ without the angle brackets and the ‘program name’ replaced by the name of the program you are interested in.

See my devices?
1. Use the program ‘devmgr’ to view the list of devices and individual device details.
2. Use the program ‘devselect’ to choose a device to work with.

See my device status?
1. Use the program ‘devstatus’ to view the device status (called ‘variables’).
2. Use the program ‘alarm’ to view the active alarms.

Set the time?
1. Use either ‘hwclock’ to change the Real-Time Clock (RTC) or ‘ntpcfg’ to change the network time settings.
2. Use either ‘hwclock’ to synchronize the system clock or skip ahead and use ‘reboot’ to persist the changes and synchronize automatically on the next restart.

Set up email?
1. Use the program ‘addrbook’ to add your email addresses.
2. Use the program ‘emailcfg’ to configure outgoing email.
3. [Optional] Use the ‘action’ program to create an email action. Do this if you want to add only a few of the email addresses or if you want to make the system delay before emailing.
4. [Optional] Use the ‘actcfg’ program to assign the email action to alarm triggers. By default an email action is already assigned to all alarms, but if you made a new action you will assign it yourself.

Control my power protection device loads?
1. [Optional] Use the program ‘loadcfg’ to configure ramp and shed settings and create load groups.
2. Use the program ‘loadctl’ to control loads and load groups, the main load, and execute ramp or shed sequences.

Add a user or SNMP Community?
1. Use the program ‘user’ to add or modify local user accounts & SNMP communities.
2. Use the program ‘passwd’ to set the password for any new non-SNMP account, which will cause the account to activate.
3. [Optional] Use the ‘snmpcfg’ program to modify SNMP protocol access.

Reset PowerAlert to factory default settings?
1. Use the program ‘freset’ to reset all user data to factory default.
2. Use the ‘reboot’ program to bring the system down and back up with factory default settings.
6. Troubleshooting

If you encounter a problem:

• Confirm that the SNMPWEBCARD is turned on.
• Check all connections and confirm that they are secure.
• Refer to the following list of problems and implement any recommended solutions.
• If the problem persists after trying the recommended steps, contact Tripp Lite Technical Support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Possible Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The IP address of the SNMPWEBCARD is unknown.</td>
<td>If your network’s DHCP server assigned an IP address to the SNMPWEBCARD, contact your network administrator to discover the IP address assigned to the card or view it during terminal session at boot-up. You’ll need to know the MAC address of the SNMPWEBCARD. If your network does not use DHCP, or if you need to assign a static IP address for another reason, follow the instructions for assigning a static IP address via terminal mode configuration. Refer to the printed manual that came with your SNMPWEBCARD or Tripp Lite device for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to perform SNMP get operations.</td>
<td>Check the SNMP settings of the SNMPWEBCARD (See Section 3.8.2). The IP address and community name of the device or application trying to perform the SNMP get operation must be entered in “NMS Access Settings” with “Read Only” or “Read/Write” permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to perform SNMP set operations.</td>
<td>Check the SNMP settings of the SNMPWEBCARD (See Section 3.8.2). The IP address and community name of the device or application trying to perform the SNMP set operation must be entered in “NMS Access Settings” with “Read/Write” permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to receive traps at your management station.</td>
<td>Check the SNMP settings of the SNMPWEBCARD (See Section 3.8.2). Verify that you have added an SNMP trap action profile to send traps to the IP address of the management station of choice. See Section 3.6 for configuring actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to use autodiscovery to find the agent from your management station.</td>
<td>Check the SNMP settings of the SNMPWEBCARD (See Section 3.8.2). The IP address and community name of the management station must be entered in “NMS Access Settings” with “Read/Write” permission. Versions below 12.04.0040 are not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMPWEBCARD email notifications are not working.</td>
<td>Verify that you have added an email action profile to send emails to the appropriate destination entered in the address book. See Section 3.6 for configuring actions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Technical Support

Before contacting Tripp Lite Technical Support, refer to Section 6 – Troubleshooting for possible solutions. If you are still unable to resolve the problem, you can reach Tripp Lite Technical Support here:

www.tripplite.com/support
Email: techsupport@tripplite.com

Tripp Lite has a policy of continuous improvement. Specifications are subject to change without notice.
8. Appendix

Configuring RADIUS Authentication in PowerAlert
PowerAlert 062 supports RADIUS authentication, authorization and accounting. In addition to configuring PowerAlert to use RADIUS, one or more RADIUS servers must be configured to provide the appropriate exchange of information. This document assumes the following:

- The user understands the steps necessary to configure one or more RADIUS hosts in PowerAlert
- The user understands the steps necessary to configure PowerAlert to use RADIUS for authentication and/or accounting either as a sole option or in relationship to local authentication and/or accounting
- Some flavor of RADIUS server has been installed and configured and is accessible by PowerAlert

For the rest of this document, when we reference a specific RADIUS server type, we will be using FreeRadius (www.freeradius.org) as our default. Your specific configuration may vary.

Configuring the Dictionary
This refers to the definition of the attributes that can be exchanged between a RADIUS server and a RADIUS client, in this case PowerAlert. Sample A of this document shows a sample ‘dictionary.tripplite’ configuration for use with a FreeRadius server.

The first thing that needs to be configured is a Vendor ID for TrippLite; the assigned code is 850. This is necessary so that the vendor-specific attributes that PowerAlert will send to the RADIUS server are understood and accepted. Likewise, it allows the server to respond with vendor-specific information. The configuration requires and defines three string attributes.

TrippLite-Authorization
This string contains the authorization definition for a defined user. It is how PowerAlert determines what facilities within PowerAlert may be accessed or modified by a given user.

TrippLite-Outlet-Realms
This string contains the individual outlet realms for which a user is granted access. This is how PowerAlert has implemented user-controlled outlets.

TrippLite-Message
This is a simple string containing a textual message that will be sent from PowerAlert to the RADIUS server during the accounting process. Once the dictionary has been configured, the RADIUS server should now understand how to handle information exchange with PowerAlert.

Configuring the Users
Each user requires a unique configuration. For the sample FreeRadius server, those entries go into a single file called “users.” A sample of the configuration file is given in Sample B.

Sample Administrative User
This entry in the user table defines a sample administrative user for PowerAlert:

| radiusadmin | Cleartext-Password := "radiusadmin" |
| Reply-Message = "Hello, %User-Name"; |
| TrippLite-Authorization = "default=rw"; |
| Session-Timeout = 2400, |
| Idle-Timeout = 1200 |

This entry defines a user with the name of ‘radiusadmin’ and a password of ‘radiusadmin’. It is important to note that PowerAlert will only generate authentication requests with a Cleartext-Password; no other exchange mechanism is supported at this time.

The Reply-Message line simply indicates a textual response sent back if the user authenticates successfully. It is not required by PowerAlert but is a standard component of a response to an authentication request.

The TrippLite-Authorization string is required in all successful authentication responses. Failure to return said string will default the user to no authorization. In this case, as described in the dictionary, this user has default Read-Write access to all of the facilities within PowerAlert.

The Session-Timeout and Idle-Timeout strings are not defined in the dictionary. They are not vendor-specific attributes but are instead part of the standard RADIUS configuration defined by RFC 2865.

For the most part, this is identical to the administrative account above: A user name and password on the first line, a Reply-Message on the second line, and a TrippLite-Authorization string on the third line. We end the entry with slightly shorter Session-Timeout and Idle-Timeout entries. The only major difference between the default manager and the default administrator is that the manager is explicitly denied Write access to the security facility, meaning they can view security resources, such as user accounts and authentication schemes, but not change them.
Sample Guest User

This entry in the user table defines a sample guest user for PowerAlert:

```
radiusguest   Cleartext-Password := "radiusguest"
              Reply-Message = "Hello, %{User-Name}",
              TrippLite-Authorization = "default=ro,security=none",
              TrippLite-Outlet-Realms = "1-10,31",
              Session-Timeout = 600,
              Idle-Timeout = 300
```

Once again, the format remains fairly standard in terms of username, password, Reply-Message and timeout parameters. The shorter idle and session timeout values reflect the limited scope of access. The two major changes are in the TrippLite-Authorization and TrippLite-Outlet-Realm definitions. The guest user has read-only access to all facilities by default and explicitly has no access to the security realm. This gives the guest the ability to monitor PowerAlert but not change any of the configuration.

This is also the only entry with a TrippLite-Outlet-Realm definition. In this case, while the guest can monitor the rest of the system, they have been provided the ability to control individual outlets on devices that support them that fall within the realms of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 31. In this manner, an account can be restricted to only be able to change the state of those specific outlets.

Configuring Client Access

Once the dictionary and user configurations are in place, the RADIUS server must be configured to allow PowerAlert to send requests and receive responses. This is very specific to the particular RADIUS server involved, so check your documentation carefully. For the FreeRadius server, entries would be added to the clients.conf file following the instructions provided with the sample entries.
### Sample A

**Sample 'dictionary.tripplite' FreeRadius Configuration File**

```
# Access is granted to the various facilities within the PowerAlert software
# by means of the TrippLite-Authorization attribute, which is a comma-delimited
# string of facility-code to access-level pairs.
# Facility Codes: default, security, networksettings, systemsettings, systeminfo,
#               logging, devicestatus, devicecontrols, deviceevents,
#               deviceloads, actions, schedules, discovery
# Access Levels: none (or 0), ro (or 1), rw (or 2)
# Example: default=rw,security=none,systemsettings=ro
# - The default access for all non-specified facilitys is read/write
# - The user has no access to the security facility
# - The user has read-only access to the system settings
ATTRIBUTE TrippLite-Authorization 1 string

# Comma-delimited string of outlet security realms from 1 through 32 to which
# an otherwise restricted user has read-write access.
# Example: 1-5,10,15
# - User has read-write access to realms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
# - User has read-write access to realms 10 and 15
ATTRIBUTE TrippLite-Outlet-Realms 2 string

# Simple message, usually sent as part of accounting
ATTRIBUTE TrippLite-Message 3 string
```

END-VENDOR TrippLite
8. Appendix

Sample B

Sample 'users' FreeRadius Configuration File Snippet

The following snippet defines simple sample of an administrative, managerial and guest account for PowerAlert.

# PowerAlert Entries

radiusadmin  Cleartext-Password := "radiusadmin"
            Reply-Message = "Hello, %{User-Name}"
            TrippLite-Authorization = "default=rw",
            Session-Timeout = 2400,
            Idle-Timeout = 1200

radiusmanager  Cleartext-Password := "radiusmanager"
              Reply-Message = "Hello, %{User-Name}"
              TrippLite-Authorization = "default=rw,security=ro",
              Session-Timeout = 1200,
              Idle-Timeout = 600

radiusguest  Cleartext-Password := "radiusguest"
             Reply-Message = "Hello, %{User-Name}"
             TrippLite-Authorization = "default=ro,security=none",
             TrippLite-Outlet-Realms = "1-10,31",
             Session-Timeout = 600,
             Idle-Timeout = 300