FortiAnalyzer - CLI Reference

VERSION 5.2.3

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FortiAnalyzer 5.2.3 CLI Reference

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Change Log

Date	Change Description
2015-04-10	Initial release.
2015-07-31	Updated to FortiAnalyzer 5.2.3.

Introduction

FortiAnalyzer platforms integrate network logging, analysis, and reporting into a single system, delivering increased knowledge of security events throughout your network. The FortiAnalyzer family minimizes the effort required to monitor and maintain acceptable use policies, as well as identify attack patterns to help you fine-tune your policies. Organizations of any size will benefit from centralized security event logging, forensic research, reporting, content archiving, data mining and malicious file quarantining.

FortiAnalyzer offers enterprise class features to identify threats, while providing the flexibility to evolve along with your ever-changing network. FortiAnalyzer can generate highly customized reports for your business requirements, while aggregating logs in a hierarchical, tiered logging topology.

You can deploy FortiAnalyzer physical or virtual appliances to collect, correlate, and analyze geographically and chronologically diverse security data. Aggregate alerts and log information from Fortinet appliances and third-party devices in a single location, providing a simplified, consolidated view of your security posture. In addition, FortiAnalyzer platforms provide detailed data capture for forensic purposes to comply with policies regarding privacy and disclosure of information security breaches.

Feature support

The following table lists FortiAnalyzer feature support for log devices.

Platform	Logging	FortiView	Event Management	Reports
FortiGate	✔	✔	✔	✔
FortiCarrier	✔	✔	✔	✔
FortiCache	✔		✔	✔
FortiClient	✔			
FortiMail	✔		✔	✔
FortiManager	✔		✔	
FortiSandbox	✔		✔	
FortiWeb	✔		✔	✔
Syslog	✔		✔	

For more information on supported platforms, see the *FortiAnalyzer Release Notes*.

FortiAnalyzer documentation

The following FortiAnalyzer product documentation is available:

- *FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide*
  This document describes how to set up the FortiAnalyzer system and use it with supported Fortinet units.
- *FortiAnalyzer device QuickStart Guides*
  These documents are included with your FortiAnalyzer system package. Use this document to install and begin working with the FortiAnalyzer system and FortiAnalyzer GUI.
- *FortiAnalyzer Online Help*
  You can get online help from the FortiAnalyzer GUI. FortiAnalyzer online help contains detailed procedures for using the FortiAnalyzer GUI to configure and manage FortiGate units.
- *FortiAnalyzer CLI Reference*
  This document describes how to use the FortiAnalyzer Command Line Interface (CLI) and contains references for all FortiAnalyzer CLI commands.
- *FortiAnalyzer Release Notes*
  This document describes new features and enhancements in the FortiAnalyzer system for the release, and lists resolved and known issues. This document also defines supported platforms and firmware versions.
- *FortiAnalyzer VM Install Guide*
  This document describes installing FortiAnalyzer VM in your virtual environment.

What's New in FortiAnalyzer 5.2

FortiAnalyzer version 5.2.3

The table below list commands which have changed in version 5.2.3.

Command	Change
config fmupdate fds-settings	Variable added: User-Agent
config system admin ldap	Variables added: secondary-server tertiary-server
config system locallog setting	Command added.
config system log settings	Variable added: sync-search-timeout
config system snmp community	Command added: hosts6
config system snmp user	Variable added: notify-hosts6
execute log device vdom	Commands added: add delete delete-by-id list
execute reset	Variable added: all-except-ip
execute sql-report	Commands added: del-font import-font list-fonts

FortiAnalyzer version 5.2.2

The table below list commands which have changed in version 5.2.2.

Command	Change
config system admin setting	Variable added: show-checkbox-in-table
config system admin user config dashboard	Variable added: time-period
config system fortiview setting	Variable added: resolve-ip
config system global	Variable added: country-flag
config system locallog ... filter	Variable added: devops
config system log mail-domain	Command added
config system log settings	Variables added: log-file-archive-name download-max-logs
config system mail	Variable added: secure-option
config system report group	Command added
config system report setting	Variables added: hcache-lossless report-priority
config system report settings	Variable added: show-checkbox-in-table
config system sql	Variable added: fct-table-partition-time background-rebuild
diagnose debug application	Variables added: fazmaild sqllogd Variables removed: depmanager dmworker fgfmd securityconsole ptsessionmgr ptmgr srchd

Command	Change
diagnose cdb check	Variable added: reference-integrity
diagnose dminstallog	Command removed.
diagnose fgfm object-list	Command removed.
diagnose sql status	Variables added: sql_hcache_chk rebuild-adom
diagnose sql config	Variable added: auto-cache-delay
diagnose test application	Variable added: fazmaild
execute factory-license	Variable added: tac-report
execute fgfm reclaim-dev-tunnel	Command removed
execute fmupdate cdrom	Command added
execute format	Variable added: disk-ext3
execute sql-local rebuild-adom	Command added
execute sql-report	Variables added: hcache-check list list-schedule view
execute tac report	Command added

FortiAnalyzer version 5.2.1

The table below list commands which have changed in version 5.2.1.

Command	Change
config system report settings	Variable added: max-table-rows
config fmupdate av-ips fgt server-override config servlist	Variable added: ip6

Command	Change
config fmupdate av-ips push-override	Variable added: ip6
config fmupdate av-ips web-proxy	Variable added: ip6
config fmupdate av-ips push-override-to-client config announce-ip	Variable added: ip6
config fmupdate server-access-priorities config private-server	Variable added: ip6
diagnose sniffer packet	Variable added: Timestamp
diagnose sql config top-dev set	Command added.
config system glopal	Variable removed: admintimeout
config system report auto-cache	Variables added: order aggressive-schedule drilldown-status
execute devicelog clear	Command removed.
execute log device logstore	Command added.
diagnose sql rebuild-report-hcache	Command added.
config system global	Variable added: ssl-protocol create-revision
config system global	Variable removed: max-concurrent-users
config system dns	Variables added: ip6-primary ip6-secondary
config system admin setting	Variable added: admin-login-max
diagnose debug application dns	Command added.
config system log fortianalyzer	Command removed.

Command	Change
config system locallog	Variables added: fortianalyzer2 fortianalyzer3
config system sql	Variable removed: auto-table-upgrade
diagnose debug reset	Command added.
config system fortiview setting	Variable added: not-scanned apps
config system admin user	Variable added: set rpc-permit
config system sql	Variables added: device-count-high event-table-partition-time traffic-table-partition-time utm-table-partition-time
diagnose debug application vmtools	Command added.

FortiAnalyzer version 5.2.0

The table below list commands which have changed in version 5.2.0.

Command	Change
set unregister-pop-up	Command removed.
config system admin profile	Variable added: change password
config system admin setting	Variable added: admin-https-redirect
config system admin user	Variable added: change password
set show-log-forwarding	Command added.
config system log settings	Variable added: FSA-custom-field1
config system report est-browse-time	Variables added: compensate-read-time max-read-time

Using the Command Line Interface

This chapter explains how to connect to the Command Line Interface (CLI) and describes the basics of using the CLI. You can use CLI commands to view all system information and to change all system configuration settings.

This chapter describes:

CLI command syntax

This guide uses the following conventions to describe command syntax.

- Angle brackets `< >` indicate variables.
- Vertical bar and curly brackets `{ | }` separate alternative, mutually exclusive required variables.
  For example:

  ```
  set protocol {ftp | sftp}
  ```

  You can enter `set protocol ftp` or `set protocol sftp`.
- Square brackets `[ ]` indicate that a variable is optional.
  For example:

  ```
  show system interface [<name_str>]
  ```

  To show the settings for all interfaces, you can enter `show system interface`. To show the settings for the Port1 interface, you can enter `show system interface port1`.
- A space separates options that can be entered in any combination and must be separated by spaces.
  For example:

  ```
  set allowaccess {https ping ssh snmp telnet http webservice aggregator}
  ```

  You can enter any of the following:

  ```
  set allowaccess ping
  set allowaccess https
  set allowaccess ssh
  set allowaccess https ssh
  set allowaccess aggregator http https ping ssh telnet webservice
  ```

  In most cases to make changes to lists that contain options separated by spaces, you need to retype the whole list including all the options you want to apply and excluding all the options you want to remove.
- Special characters:
  - The \ is supported to escape spaces or as a line continuation character.
  - The single quotation mark ' and the double quotation mark “ are supported, but must be used in pairs.

- If there are spaces in a string, you must precede the spaces with the \ escape character or put the string in a pair of quotation marks.

Connecting to the CLI

You can use a direct console connection or SSH to connect to theFortiAnalyzer CLI. You can also access through the CLI console widget on the GUI. For more information, see the FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide, and your device's QuickStart Guide.

You can use a direct console connection or SSH to connect to the FortiAnalyzer CLI.

Connecting to the FortiAnalyzer console

To connect to the FortiAnalyzer console, you need:

- a computer with an available communications port
- a console cable, provided with your FortiAnalyzer unit, to connect the FortiAnalyzer console port and a communications port on your computer
- terminal emulation software, such as HyperTerminal for Windows.

The following procedure describes how to connect to the FortiAnalyzer CLI using Windows HyperTerminal software. You can use any terminal emulation program.

To connect to the CLI:

1. Connect the FortiAnalyzer console port to the available communications port on your computer.
2. Make sure the FortiAnalyzer unit is powered on.
3. Start HyperTerminal, enter a name for the connection, and select OK.
4. Configure HyperTerminal to connect directly to the communications port on the computer to which you have connected the FortiAnalyzer console port.
5. Select *OK*.
6. Select the following port settings and select *OK*.

COM port	COM1
Bits per second	115200
Data bits	8
Parity	None
Stop bits	1
Flow control	None

7. Press `Enter` to connect to the FortiAnalyzer CLI. A login prompt appears.
8. Type a valid administrator name and press `Enter`.
9. Type the password for this administrator and press `Enter`. A command prompt appears.

You have connected to the FortiAnalyzer CLI, and you can enter CLI commands.

Setting administrative access on an interface

To perform administrative functions through a FortiAnalyzer network interface, you must enable the required types of administrative access on the interface to which your management computer connects. Access to the CLI requires Secure Shell (SSH) access. If you want to use the GUI, you need HTTPS access.

To use the GUI to configure FortiAnalyzer interfaces for SSH access, see the FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide.

To use the CLI to configure SSH access:

1. Connect and log into the CLI using the FortiAnalyzer console port and your terminal emulation software.
2. Use the following command to configure an interface to accept SSH connections:

```
config system interface
   edit <interface_name>
      set allowaccess <access_types>
   end
```

Where `<interface_name>` is the name of the FortiAnalyzer interface to be configured to allow administrative access, and `<access_types>` is a whitespace-separated list of access types to enable.

For example, to configure port1 to accept HTTPS and SSH connections, enter:

```
config system interface
   edit port1
      set allowaccess https ssh
   end
```

Remember to press `Enter` at the end of each line in the command example. Also, type `end` and press `Enter` to commit the changes to the FortiAnalyzer configuration.

3. To confirm that you have configured SSH access correctly, enter the following command to view the access settings for the interface:

```
get system interface <interface_name>
```

The CLI displays the settings, including the management access settings, for the named interface.

Connecting to the FortiAnalyzer CLI using SSH

SSH provides strong secure authentication and secure communications to the FortiAnalyzer CLI from your internal network or the internet. Once the FortiAnalyzer unit is configured to accept SSH connections, you can run an SSH client on your management computer and use this client to connect to the FortiAnalyzer CLI.

To connect to the CLI using SSH:

1. Install and start an SSH client.
2. Connect to a FortiAnalyzer interface that is configured for SSH connections.
3. Type a valid administrator name and press `Enter`.
4. Type the password for this administrator and press `Enter`.
   The FortiAnalyzer model name followed by a `#` is displayed.

   You have connected to the FortiAnalyzer CLI, and you can enter CLI commands.

Connecting to the FortiAnalyzer CLI using the GUI

The GUI also provides a CLI console window.

To connect to the CLI using the GUI:

1. Connect to the GUI and log in.
2. Go to *System Settings* > *Dashboard*.
3. Click inside the CLI Console widget. If the widget is not available, select *Add Widget* to add the widget to the dashboard.

CLI objects

The FortiAnalyzer CLI is based on configurable objects. The top-level object are the basic components of FortiAnalyzer functionality.

system	Configuration options related to the overall operation of the FortiAnalyzer unit, such as interfaces, virtual domains, and administrators.
fmupdate	Configures settings related to FortiGuard service updates and the unit's built-in FDS.

This object contains more specific lower level objects. For example, the system object contains objects for administrators, DNS, interfaces and so on.

CLI command branches

The FortiAnalyzer CLI consists of the following command branches:

config branch	execute branch
get branch	diagnose branch
show branch	

Examples showing how to enter command sequences within each branch are provided in the following sections.

config branch

The `config` commands configure objects of FortiAnalyzer functionality. Top-level objects are not configurable, they are containers for more specific lower level objects. For example, the system object contains administrators, DNS addresses, interfaces, routes, and so on. When these objects have multiple sub-objects, such as administrators or routes, they are organized in the form of a table. You can add, delete, or edit the entries in the table. Table entries each consist of variables that you can set to particular values. Simpler objects, such as system DNS, are a single set of variables.

To configure an object, you use the `config` command to navigate to the object's command "shell". For example, to configure administrators, you enter the command

```
config system admin user
```

The command prompt changes to show that you are in the admin shell.

```
(user)#
```

This is a table shell. You can use any of the following commands:

edit	Add an entry to the FortiAnalyzer configuration or edit an existing entry. For example in the `config system admin` shell: • Type `edit admin` and press `Enter` to edit the settings for the default admin administrator account. • Type `edit newadmin` and press `Enter` to create a new administrator account with the name `newadmin` and to edit the default settings for the new administrator account.
delete	Remove an entry from the FortiAnalyzer configuration. For example in the `config system admin` shell, type `delete newadmin` and press `Enter` to delete the administrator account named `newadmin`.
purge	Remove all entries configured in the current shell. For example in the `config user local` shell: • Type `get` to see the list of user names added to the FortiAnalyzer configuration, • Type `purge` and then `y` to confirm that you want to purge all the user names, • Type `get` again to confirm that no user names are displayed.
get	List the configuration. In a table shell, `get` lists the table members. In an edit shell, `get` lists the variables and their values.
show	Show changes to the default configuration as configuration commands.
end	Save the changes you have made in the current shell and leave the shell. Every `config` command must be paired with an `end` command. You will return to the root FortiAnalyzer CLI prompt. The `end` command is also used to save `set` command changes and leave the shell.

If you enter the `get` command, you see a list of the entries in the table of administrators. To add a new administrator, you enter the edit command with a new administrator name:

```
edit admin_1
```

The FortiAnalyzer unit acknowledges the new table entry and changes the command prompt to show that you are now editing the new entry:

```
new entry 'admin_1' added
(admin_1)#
```

From this prompt, you can use any of the following commands:

config	In a few cases, there are subcommands that you access using a second config command while editing a table entry. An example of this is the command to add restrict the user to specific devices or VDOMs.

set	Assign values. For example from the `edit admin` command shell, typing `set password newpass` changes the password of the admin administrator account to `newpass`. When using a set command to make changes to lists that contain options separated by spaces, you need to retype the whole list including all the options you want to apply and excluding all the options you want to remove.
unset	Reset values to defaults. For example from the `edit admin` command shell, typing `unset password` resets the password of the admin administrator account to the default of no password.
get	List the configuration. In a table shell, `get` lists the table members. In an edit shell, `get` lists the variables and their values.
show	Show changes to the default configuration in the form of configuration commands.
next	Save the changes you have made in the current shell and continue working in the shell. For example if you want to add several new admin user accounts enter the `config system admin user` shell. • Type `edit User1` and press `Enter`. • Use the `set` commands to configure the values for the new admin account. • Type `next` to save the configuration for User1 without leaving the `config system admin user` shell. • Continue using the `edit`, `set`, and `next` commands to continue adding admin user accounts. • Type `end` and press `Enter` to save the last configuration and leave the shell.
abort	Exit an edit shell without saving the configuration.
end	Save the changes you have made in the current shell and leave the shell. Every `config` command must be paired with an `end` command. The `end` command is also used to save `set` command changes and leave the shell.

The `config` branch is organized into configuration shells. You can complete and save the configuration within each shell for that shell, or you can leave the shell without saving the configuration. You can only use the configuration commands for the shell that you are working in. To use the configuration commands for another shell you must leave the shell you are working in and enter the other shell.

get branch

Use `get` to display settings. You can use `get` within a `config` shell to display the settings for that shell, or you can use `get` with a full path to display the settings for the specified shell.

To use `get` from the root prompt, you must include a path to a shell.

The root prompt is the FortiAnalyzer host or model name followed by a number sign (#).

Example 1

When you type `get` in the `config system admin user` shell, the list of administrators is displayed.

At the `(user)#` prompt, type:

```
get
```

The screen displays:

```
== [ admin ]
userid: admin
== [ admin2 ]
userid: admin2
== [ admin3 ]
userid: admin3
```

Example 2

When you type `get` in the `admin` user shell, the configuration values for the admin administrator account are displayed.

```
edit admin
```

At the `(admin)#` prompt, type:

```
get
```

The screen displays:

```
   userid : admin
   password : *
   trusthost1 : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   trusthost2 : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   trusthost3 : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   trusthost4 : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   trusthost5 : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   trusthost6 : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   trusthost7 : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   trusthost8 : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   trusthost9 : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
   trusthost10 : 127.0.0.1 255.255.255.255
   ipv6_trusthost1 : ::/0
   ipv6_trusthost2 : ::/0
   ipv6_trusthost3 : ::/0
   ipv6_trusthost4 : ::/0
   ipv6_trusthost5 : ::/0
   ipv6_trusthost6 : ::/0
   ipv6_trusthost7 : ::/0
   ipv6_trusthost8 : ::/0
   ipv6_trusthost9 : ::/0
   ipv6_trusthost10 : ::1/128
   profileid : Super_User
   adom:
      == [ all_adoms ]
      adom-name: all_adoms
   policy-package:
      == [ all_policy_packages ]
      policy-package-name: all_policy_packages
   restrict-access : disable
   restrict-dev-vdom:
   description : (null)
   user_type : local
   ssh-public-key1 :
   ssh-public-key2 :
   ssh-public-key3 :
   meta-data:
```

```
last-name : (null)
first-name : (null)
email-address : (null)
phone-number : (null)
mobile-number : (null)
pager-number : (null)
hidden : 0
dashboard-tabs:
dashboard:
   == [ 6 ]
   moduleid: 6
   == [ 1 ]
   moduleid: 1
   == [ 2 ]
   moduleid: 2
   == [ 3 ]
   moduleid: 3
   == [ 4 ]
   moduleid: 4
   == [ 5 ]
   moduleid: 5
```

Example 3

You want to confirm the IP address and netmask of the port1 interface from the root prompt.

At the (command) # prompt, type:

```
get system interface port1
```

The screen displays:

```
name : port1
status : up
ip : 172.16.81.30 255.255.255.0
allowaccess : ping https ssh snmp telnet http webservice aggregator
serviceaccess :
speed : auto
description : (null)
alias : (null)
ipv6:
   ip6-address: ::/0 ip6-allowaccess:
```

show branch

Use `show` to display the FortiAnalyzer unit configuration. Only changes to the default configuration are displayed. You can use `show` within a `config` shell to display the configuration of that shell, or you can use `show` with a full path to display the configuration of the specified shell.

To display the configuration of all `config` shells, you can use `show` from the root prompt. The root prompt is the FortiAnalyzer host or model name followed by a number sign (#).

Example 1

When you type `show` and press `Enter` within the `port1` interface shell, the changes to the default interface configuration are displayed.

At the `(port1)#` prompt, type:

```
show
```

The screen displays:

```
config system interface
   edit "port1"
      set ip 172.16.81.30 255.255.255.0
      set allowaccess ping https ssh snmp telnet http webservice aggregator
   next
   edit "port2"
      set ip 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
      set allowaccess ping https ssh snmp telnet http webservice aggregator
   next
   edit "port3"
   next
   edit "port4"
   next
end
```

Example 2

You are working in the `port1` interface shell and want to see the `system dns` configuration. At the `(port1)#` prompt, type:

```
show system dns
```

The screen displays:

```
config system dns
   set primary 65.39.139.53
   set secondary 65.39.139.63
end
```

execute branch

Use `execute` to run static commands, to reset the FortiAnalyzer unit to factory defaults, or to back up or restore the FortiAnalyzer configuration. The execute commands are available only from the root prompt.

The root prompt is the FortiAnalyzer host or model name followed by a number sign (#).

Example

At the root prompt, type:

```
execute reboot
The system will be rebooted.
Do you want to continue? (y/n)
```

and press `Enter` to restart the FortiAnalyzer unit.

diagnose branch

Commands in the `diagnose` branch are used for debugging the operation of the FortiAnalyzer unit and to set parameters for displaying different levels of diagnostic information.

Diagnose commands are intended for advanced users only. Contact Fortinet Technical Support before using these commands.

Example command sequences

The command prompt changes for each shell.

To configure the primary and secondary DNS server addresses:

1. Starting at the root prompt, type:
   ```
   config system dns
   ```
   and press `Enter`. The prompt changes to `(dns)#`.
2. At the `(dns)#` prompt, type (question mark) `?`
   The following options are displayed.
   ```
   set
   unset
   get
   show
   abort
   end
   ```
3. Type `set (question mark)?`
   The following options are displayed:
   ```
   primary
   secondary
   ```
4. To set the primary DNS server address to `172.16.100.100`, type:
   ```
   set primary 172.16.100.100
   ```
   and press `Enter`.
5. To set the secondary DNS server address to `207.104.200.1`, type:
   ```
   set secondary 207.104.200.1
   ```
   and press `Enter`.
6. To restore the primary DNS server address to the default address, type `unset primary` and press `Enter`.
7. If you want to leave the `config system dns` shell without saving your changes, type `abort` and press `Enter`.
8. To save your changes and exit the `dns` sub-shell, type `end` and press `Enter`.
9. To confirm your changes have taken effect after leaving the `dns` sub-shell, type `get system dns` and press `Enter`.

CLI basics

Command help

You can press the question mark (?) key to display command help.

- Press the question mark (?) key at the command prompt to display a list of the commands available and a description of each command.

- Type a command followed by a space and press the question mark (?) key to display a list of the options available for that command and a description of each option.
- Type a command followed by an option and press the question mark (?) key to display a list of additional options available for that command option combination and a description of each option.

Command tree

Type `tree` to display the FortiAnalyzer CLI command tree. To capture the full output, connect to your device using a terminal emulation program, such as PuTTY, and capture the output to a log file. For `config` commands, use the `tree` command to view all available variables and sub-commands.

Example

```
#config system interface
(interface)# tree
-- [interface] --*name
               |- status
               |- ip
               |- allowaccess
               |- serviceaccess
               |- speed
               |- description
               |- alias
               +- <ipv6> -- ip6-address
                  +- ip6-allowaccess
```

Command completion

You can use the tab key or the question mark (?) key to complete commands:

- You can press the tab key at any prompt to scroll through the options available for that prompt.
- You can type the first characters of any command and press the tab key or the question mark (?) key to complete the command or to scroll through the options that are available at the current cursor position.
- After completing the first word of a command, you can press the space bar and then the tab key to scroll through the options available at the current cursor position.

Recalling commands

You can recall previously entered commands by using the Up and Down arrow keys to scroll through commands you have entered.

Editing commands

Use the left and right arrow keys to move the cursor back and forth in a recalled command. You can also use the backspace and delete keys and the control keys listed in the following table to edit the command.

Function	Key combination
Beginning of line	Control key + A

Function	Key combination
End of line	Control key + E
Back one character	Control key + B
Forward one character	Control key + F
Delete current character	Control key + D
Previous command	Control key + P
Next command	Control key + N
Abort the command	Control key + C
If used at the root prompt, exit the CLI	Control key + C

Line continuation

To break a long command over multiple lines, use a \ at the end of each line.

Command abbreviation

You can abbreviate commands and command options to the smallest number of unambiguous characters. For example, the command `get system status` can be abbreviated to `g sy st`.

Environment variables

The FortiAnalyzer CLI supports several environment variables.

$USERFROM	The management access type (SSH, Telnet and so on) and the IP address of the logged in administrator.
$USERNAME	The user account name of the logged in administrator.
$SerialNum	The serial number of the FortiAnalyzer unit.

Variable names are case sensitive. In the following example, when entering the variable, you can type (dollar sign) `$` followed by a tab to auto-complete the variable to ensure that you have the exact spelling and case. Continue pressing tab until the variable you want to use is displayed.

```
config system global
   set hostname $SerialNum
end
```

Encrypted password support

After you enter a clear text password using the CLI, the FortiAnalyzer unit encrypts the password and stores it in the configuration file with the prefix ENC. For example:

```
show system admin user user1
config system admin user
   edit "user1"
      set password ENC UAGUDZ1yEaG30620s6afD3Gac1FnOT0BC1
          rVJmMFc9ubLlW4wEvHcqGVq+ZnrgbudK7aryyf1scXcXdnQxskRcU3E9XqOit82PgScwzGzGuJ5a9
          f
      set profileid "Standard_User"
   next
end
```

It is also possible to enter an already encrypted password. For example, type:

```
config system admin
```

then press `Enter`.

Type:

```
edit user1
```

then press `Enter`.

Type:

```
set password ENC UAGUDZ1yEaG30620s6afD3Gac1FnOT0BC1rVJmMF
    c9ubLlW4wEvHcqGVq+ZnrgbudK7aryyf1scXcXdnQxskRcU3E9XqOit82PgScwzGzGuJ5a9f
```

then press `Enter`.

Type:

```
end
```

then press `Enter`.

Entering spaces in strings

When a string value contains a space, do one of the following:

- Enclose the string in quotation marks, for example `"Security Administrator"`.
- Enclose the string in single quotes, for example `'Security Administrator'`.
- Use a backslash (“\”) preceding the space, for example `Security\ Administrator`.

Entering quotation marks in strings

If you want to include a quotation mark, single quote or apostrophe in a string, you must precede the character with a backslash character. To include a backslash, enter two backslashes.

Entering a question mark (?) in a string

If you want to include a question mark (?) in a string, you must precede the question mark with CTRL-V. Entering a question mark without first entering CTRL-V causes the CLI to display possible command completions, terminating the string.

International characters

The CLI supports international characters in strings.

Special characters

The characters <, >, (,), #, ’, and " are not permitted in most CLI fields, but you can use them in passwords. If you use the apostrophe (‘) or quote (") character, you must precede it with a backslash (\) character when entering it in the CLI `set` command.

IP address formats

You can enter an IP address and subnet using either dotted decimal or slash-bit format. For example you can type one of:

```
set ip 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
set ip 192.168.1.1/24
```

The IP address is displayed in the configuration file in dotted decimal format.

Editing the configuration file

You can change the FortiAnalyzer configuration by backing up the configuration file to a FTP, SCP, or SFTP server. Then you can make changes to the file and restore it to the FortiAnalyzer unit.

1. Use the `execute backup all-settings` command to back up the configuration file to a FTP server. For example,
   ```
   execute backup all-settings ftp 10.10.0.1 mybackup.cfg myid mypass
   ```
2. Edit the configuration file using a text editor.

   Related commands are listed together in the configuration file. For instance, all the system commands are grouped together. You can edit the configuration by adding, changing or deleting the CLI commands in the configuration file.

   The first line of the configuration file contains information about the firmware version and FortiAnalyzer model. Do not edit this line. If you change this information the FortiAnalyzer unit will reject the configuration file when you attempt to restore it.
3. Use the `execute restore all-settings` command to copy the edited configuration file back to the FortiAnalyzer unit. For example,
   ```
   execute restore all-settings 10.10.0.1 mybackup.cfg myid mypass
   ```
   The FortiAnalyzer unit receives the configuration file and checks to make sure the firmware version and model information is correct. If it is, the FortiAnalyzer unit loads the configuration file and checks each command for errors. If the FortiAnalyzer unit finds an error, an error message is displayed after the command and the command is rejected. Then the FortiAnalyzer unit restarts and loads the new configuration.

Changing the baud rate

Using `execute console baudrate`, you can change the default console connection baud rate.

To check the current baud rate enter the following CLI command:

```
# execute console baudrate [enter]
current baud rate is: 9600
```

To view baudrate options, enter the CLI command with the question mark (?).

```
# execute console baudrate ?
baudrate 9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 57600 | 115200
```

To change the baudrate, enter the CLI command as listed below.

```
# execute console baudrate 19200
Your console connection will get lost after changing baud rate.
Change your console setting!
Do you want to continue? (y/n)
```

Changing the default baud rate is not available on all models.

Debug log levels

The following table lists available debug log levels on your FortiAnalyzer .

Level	Type	Description
0	Emergency	The system has become unusable.
1	Alert	Immediate action is required.
2	Critical	Functionality is affected.
3	Error	An erroneous condition exists and functionality is probably affected.
4	Warning	Function might be affected.
5	Notice	Notification of normal events.
6	Information	General information about system operations.
7	Debug	Detailed information useful for debugging purposes.
8	Maximum	Maximum log level.

Administrative Domains

Administrative domains (ADOMs) enable the admin administrator to constrain other Fortinet unit administrators' access privileges to a subset of devices in the device list. For FortiGate devices with virtual domains (VDOMs), ADOMs can further restrict access to only data from a specific FortiGate VDOM.

About ADOMs

Enabling ADOMs alters the structure and available functionality of the GUI and CLI according to whether you are logging in as the `admin` administrator, and, if you are not logging in as the `admin` administrator, the administrator account's assigned access profile.

The `admin` administrator can further restrict other administrators' access to specific configuration areas within their ADOM by using access profiles .

Characteristics of the CLI and GUI when ADOMs are enabled

	admin administrator account	Other administrators
Access to config system global	Yes	No
Can create administrator accounts	Yes	No
Can enter all ADOMs	Yes	No

- If ADOMs are enabled and you log in as `admin`, a superset of the typical CLI commands appear, allowing unrestricted access and ADOM configuration.

  `config system global` contains settings used by the FortiAnalyzer unit itself and settings shared by ADOMs, such as the device list, RAID, and administrator accounts. It does not include ADOM-specific settings or data, such as logs and reports. When configuring other administrator accounts, an additional option appears allowing you to restrict other administrators to an ADOM.

- If ADOMs are enabled and you log in as any other administrator, you enter the ADOM assigned to your account. A subset of the typical menus or CLI commands appear, allowing access only to only logs, reports, quarantine files, content archives, IP aliases, and LDAP queries specific to your ADOM. You cannot access Global Configuration, or enter other ADOMs.

  By default, administrator accounts other than the `admin` account are assigned to the `root` ADOM, which includes all devices in the device list. By creating ADOMs that contain a subset of devices in the device list, and assigning them to administrator accounts, you can restrict other administrator accounts to a subset of the FortiAnalyzer unit's total devices or VDOMs.

The `admin` administrator account cannot be restricted to an ADOM. Other administrators are restricted to their ADOM, and cannot configure ADOMs or Global Configuration.

The maximum number of ADOMs varies by FortiAnalyzer model.

FortiAnalyzer Model	Maximum ADOMs
FAZ-100C	100
FAZ-200D	150
FAZ-300D	175
FAZ-400C	300
FAZ-1000C, and FAZ-1000D	2 000
FAZ-3000D and FAZ-3000E	2 000
FAZ-3500E and FAZ-3900E	4 000
FAZ-4000B	2 000
FAZ-VM32 and FAZ-VM64	10 000

Configuring ADOMs

To use administrative domains, the `admin` administrator must first enable the feature, create ADOMs, and assign existing FortiAnalyzer administrators to ADOMs.

Enabling ADOMs moves non-global configuration items to the `root` ADOM. Back up the FortiAnalyzer unit configuration before enabling ADOMs.

Within the CLI, you can enable ADOMs and set the administrator ADOM. To configure the ADOMs, you must use the GUI.

To enable or disable ADOMs:

Enter the following CLI command:

```
config system global
   set adom-status {enable | disable}
end
```

An administrative domain has two modes: normal and advanced. Normal mode is the default device mode. In normal mode, a FortiGate unit can only be added to a single administrative domain. In advanced mode, you can assign different VDOMs from the same FortiGate to multiple administrative domains.

Enabling the advanced mode option will result in a reduced operation mode and more complicated management scenarios. It is recommended only for advanced users.

To change ADOM device modes:

Enter the following CLI command:

```
config system global
```

```
      set adom-mode {advanced | normal}
   end
```

To assign an administrator to an ADOM:

Enter the following CLI command:

```
   config system admin user
      edit <name>
         set adom <adom_name>
      next
   end
```

where <name> is the administrator user name and <adom_name> is the ADOM name.

system

Use system commands to configure options related to the overall operation of the FortiAnalyzer unit.

FortiAnalyzer CLI commands and variables are case sensitive.

admin

Use the following commands to configure admin related settings.

admin group

Use this command to add, edit, and delete admin user groups.

Syntax

```
config system admin group
   edit <name>
      set <member>
end
```

Variable	Description
<name>	Enter the name of the group you are editing or enter a new name to create an entry. Character limit: 63
<member>	Add group members.

admin ldap

Use this command to add, edit, and delete Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) users.

Syntax

```
config system admin ldap
   edit <name>
      set server <string>
      set secondary-server <string>
      set tertiary-server <string>
      set cnid <string>
      set dn <string>
      set port <integer>
      set type {anonymous | regular | simple}
      set username <string>
      set password <passwd>
      set group <string>
      set filter <string>
```

```
        set attributes <filter>
        set secure {disable | ldaps | starttls}
        set ca-cert <string>
        set connect-timeout <integer>
        set adom <adom-name>
    end
```

Variable	Description
<name>	Enter the name of the LDAP server or enter a new name to create an entry. Character limit: 63
server <string>	Enter the LDAP server domain name or IPv4 address. Enter a new name to create a new entry.
secondary-server <string>	Enter the secondary LDAP server domain name or IPv4 address. Enter a new name to create a new entry.
tertiary-server <string>	Enter the tertiary LDAP server domain name or IPv4 address. Enter a new name to create a new entry.
cnid <string>	Enter the common name identifier. Default: `cn`. Character limit: 20.
dn <string>	Enter the distinguished name.
port <integer>	Enter the port number for LDAP server communication. Default: `389`. Range: 1 to 65535.
type {anonymous | regular | simple}	Set a binding type. The following options are available: • `anonymous`: Bind using anonymous user search • `regular`: Bind using username/password and then search • `simple`: Simple password authentication without search Default: `simple`
username <string>	Enter a username. This variable appears only when `type` is set to `regular`.
password <passwd>	Enter a password for the username above. This variable appears only when `type` is set to `regular`.
group <string>	Enter an authorization group. The authentication user must be a member of this group (full DN) on the server.

filter <string>	Enter content for group searching. For example:
	`(&(objectcategory=group)(member=*))`
	`(&(objectclass=groupofnames)(member=*))`
	`(&(objectclass=groupofuniquenames)(uniquemember=*))`
	`(&(objectclass=posixgroup)(memberuid=*))`

Variable	Description
attributes <filter>	Attributes used for group searching (for multi-attributes, a use comma as a separator). For example: • `member` • `uniquemember` • `member,uniquemember`
secure {disable | ldaps | starttls}	Set the SSL connection type.
ca-cert <string>	CA certificate name. This variable appears only when `secure` is set to `ldaps` or `starttls`.
connect-timeout <integer>	Set the LDAP connection timeout (msec).
adom <adom-name>	Set the ADOM name to link to the LDAP configuration.

Example

This example shows how to add the LDAP user `user1` at the IPv4 address `206.205.204.203`.

```
config system admin ldap
   edit user1
      set server 206.205.204.203
      set dn techdoc
      set type regular
      set username auth1
      set password auth1_pwd
      set group techdoc
   end
```

admin profile

Use this command to configure access profiles. In a newly-created access profile, no access is enabled.

Syntax

```
config system admin profile
   edit <profile_name>
      set description <text>
      set scope {adom | global}
      set system-setting {none | read | read-write}
      set adom-switch {none | read | read-write}
      set device-manager {none | read | read-write}
      set device-op {none | read | read-write}
      set realtime-monitor {none | read | read-write}
      set log-viewer {none | read | read-write}
      set report-viewer {none | read | read-write}
      set event-management {none | read | read-write}
      set change-password {enable | disable}
   end
```

Variable	Description
<profile>	Edit the access profile. Enter a new name to create a new profile. The pre-defined access profiles are *Super_User*, *Standard_User*, *Restricted_User*, and *Package_User*. Character limit: 35
adom-switch {none | read | read-write}	Configure administrative domain (ADOM) permissions for this profile. Select `none` to hide this option from the administrator in the GUI. The following options are available: • `none`: No permission. • `read`: Read permission. • `read-write`: Read-write permission. Controlled functions: ADOM settings in DVM, ADOM settings in All ADOMs page (under System Settings tab) Dependencies: If `system-setting` is `none`, the All ADOMs page is not accessible, `type` must be set to `system`
change-password {enable | disable}	Enable/disable allowing restricted users to change their password. The following options are available: • `disable`: Disable setting. • `enable`: Enable setting.
description <string>	Enter a description for this access profile. Enclose the description in quotes if it contains spaces. Character limit: 1023
device-manager {none | read | read-write}	Enter the level of access to Device Manager settings for this profile. Select `none` to hide this option from the administrator in the GUI. The following options are available: • `none`: No permission. • `read`: Read permission. • `read-write`: Read-write permission. This command corresponds to the Device Manager option in the GUI administrator profile. Controlled functions: Device Manager tab Dependencies: `type` must be set to `system`
device-op {none | read | read-write}	Add the capability to add, delete, and edit devices to this profile. Select `none` to hide this option from the administrator in the GUI. The following options are available: • `none`: No permission. • `read`: Read permission. • `read-write`: Read-write permission. This command corresponds to the Add/Delete Devices/Groups option in the GUI administrator profile. This is a sub-setting of `device-manager`. Controlled functions: Add or delete devices or groups Dependencies: `type` must be set to `system`

Variable	Description
event-management {none | read | read-write}	Set the Event Management permission. Select `none` to hide this option from the administrator in the GUI. The following options are available: • `none`: No permission. • `read`: Read permission. • `read-write`: Read-write permission. This command corresponds to the Event Management option in the GUI administrator profile. Controlled functions: Event Management tab and all its operations Dependencies: `faz-status` must be set to `enable` in system global, `type` must be set to `system`
log-viewer {none | read | read-write}	Set the Log View permission. Select `none` to hide this option from the administrator in the GUI. Enter one of the following settings: • `none`: No permission. • `read`: Read permission. • `read-write`: Read-write permission. This command corresponds to the Log View option in the GUI administrator profile. Controlled functions: Log View and all its operations Dependencies: `faz-status` must be set to `enable` in system global, `type` must be set to `system`
realtime-monitor {none | read | read-write}	Enter the level of access to the Drill Down configuration settings for this profile. Select `none` to hide this option from the administrator in the GUI. Enter one of the following settings: • `none`: No permission. • `read`: Read permission. • `read-write`: Read-write permission. This command corresponds to the Drill Down option in the GUI administrator profile. Controlled functions: Drill Down tab and all its operations Dependencies: `faz-status` must be set to `enable` in system global, `type` must be set to `system`
report-viewer {none | read | read-write}	Set the Reports permission. Select `none` to hide this option from the administrator in the GUI. Enter one of the following settings: • `none`: No permission. • `read`: Read permission. • `read-write`: Read-write permission. This command corresponds to the Reports option in the GUI administrator profile. Controlled functions: Reports tab and all its operations Dependencies: `faz-status` must be set to `enable` in system global, `type` must be set to `system`
scope (Not Applicable)	CLI command is not in use.

Variable	Description
system-setting {none | read | read-write}	Configure System Settings permissions for this profile. Select `none` to hide this option from the administrator in the GUI. Enter one of the following settings: • `none`: No permission. • `read`: Read permission. • `read-write`: Read-write permission. This command corresponds to the System Settings option in the GUI administrator profile. Controlled functions: System Settings tab, All the settings under System setting Dependencies: `type` must be set to `system`

admin radius

Use this command to add, edit, and delete administration RADIUS servers.

Syntax

```
config system admin radius
   edit <server>
      set auth-type {any | chap | mschap2 | pap}
      set nas-ip <ipv4_address>
      set port <integer>
      set secondary-secret <passwd>
      set secondary-server <string>
      set secret <passwd>
      set server <string>
end
```

Variable	Description
<server>	Enter the name of the RADIUS server or enter a new name to create an entry. Character limit: 63
auth-type {any | chap | mschap2 | pap}	Enter the authentication protocol the RADIUS server will use. • `any`: Use any supported authentication protocol. • `mschap2`: Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2(MS-CHAPv2). • `chap`: Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) • `pap`: Password Authentication Protocol (PAP).
nas-ip <ipv4_address>	Enter the network access server (NAS) IPv4 address and called station ID.
port <integer>	Enter the RADIUS server port number. Default: `1812`. Range: 1 to 65535
secondary-secret <passwd>	Enter the password to access the RADIUS secondary-server. Character limit: 64

Variable	Description
secondary-server <string>	Enter the RADIUS secondary-server DNS resolvable domain name or IPv4 address.
secret <passwd>	Enter the password to access the RADIUS server. Character limit: 64
server <string>	Enter the RADIUS server DNS resolvable domain name or IPv4 address.

Example

This example shows how to add the RADIUS server `RAID1` at the IPv4 address `206.205.204.203` and set the shared secret as `R1a2D3i4U5s`.

```
config system admin radius
   edit RAID1
      set server 206.205.204.203
      set secret R1a2D3i4U5s
   end
```

admin setting

Use this command to configure system administration settings, including web administration ports, timeout, and language.

Syntax

```
config system admin setting
   set access-banner {enable | disable}
   set admin-https-redirect {enable | disable}
   set admin-login-max <integer>
   set admin_server_cert <admin_server_certificate>
   set banner-message <string>
   set http_port <integer>
   set https_port <integer>
   set idle_timeout <integer>
   set show-add-multiple {enable | disable}
   set show-checkbox-in-table {enable | disable}
   set show-device-import-export {enable | disable}
   set show-log-forwarding {enable | disable}
   set unreg_dev_opt {add_allow_service | add_no_service}
   set webadmin_language {auto_detect | english | japanese | korean | simplified_
       chinese | traditional_chinese}
end
```

Variable	Description
access-banner {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the access banner. Default: `disable`
admin-https-redirect {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the redirection of HTTP admin traffic to HTTPS.

Variable	Description
admin-login-max <integer>	Set the maximum number of admin users that be logged in at one time. Range: 1 to 256 (users)
admin_server_cert <admin_server_certificate>	Enter the name of an HTTPS server certificate to use for secure connections. FortiAnalyzer has the following certificates pre-loaded: server.crt and Fortinet_Local.
banner-message <string>	Enter a banner message. Character limit: 255
http_port <integer>	Enter the HTTP port number for web administration. Default: `80` Range: 1 to 65535
https_port <integer>	Enter the HTTPS port number for web administration. Default: `443`. Range: 1 to 65535
idle_timeout <integer>	Enter the idle timeout value. Default: `5`. Range: 1 to 480 (minutes)
show-add-multiple {enable | disable}	Enable/disable show the add multiple button in the GUI.
show-checkbox-in-table {enable | disable}	Show checkboxes in tables in the GUI.
show-device-import-export {enable | disable}	Enable/disable import/export of ADOM, device, and group lists.
show-log-forwarding {enable | disable}	Enable/disable show log forwarding tab in analyzer mode.
unreg_dev_opt {add_allow_service | add_no_service}	Select action to take when an unregistered device connects to FortiAnalyzer. The following options are available: • `add_allow_service`: Add unregistered devices and allow service requests. • `add_no_service`: Add unregistered devices and deny service requests. Default: `add_allow_service`
webadmin_language {auto_detect | english | japanese | korean | simplified_chinese | traditional_chinese}	Enter the language to be used for web administration. The following options are available: • `auto_detect`: Automatically detect language. • `english`: English. • `japanese`: Japanese. • `korean`: Korean. • `simplified_chinese`: Simplified Chinese. • `traditional_chinese`: Traditional Chinese. Default: `auto_detect`

Use the show command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system admin setting
```

admin tacacs

Use this command to add, edit, and delete administration TACACS+ servers.

Syntax

```
config system admin tacacs
   edit <name>
      set authen-type {ascii | auto |chap | mschap | pap}
      set authorization {enable | disable}
      set key <passwd>
      set port <integer>
      set secondary-key <passwd>
      set secondary-server <string>
      set server <string>
      set tertiary-key <passwd>
      set tertiary-server <string>
end
```

Variable	Description
<name>	Enter the name of the TACACS+ server or enter a new name to create an entry. Character limit: 63
authen-type {ascii | auto |chap | mschap | pap}	Choose which authentication type to use. The following options are available: • `ascii`: ASCII • `auto`: Uses PAP, MSCHAP, and CHAP (in that order). • `chap`: Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) • `mschap`: Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (MS-CHAP) • `pap`: Password Authentication Protocol (PAP). Default: `auto`
authorization {enable | disable}	Enable/disable TACACS+ authorization. The following options are available: • `disable`: Disable TACACS+ authorization. • `enable`: Enable TACACS+ authorization (service = FortiGate).
key <passwd>	Key to access the server. Character limit: 128
port <integer>	Port number of the TACACS+ server. Range: 1 to 65535
secondary-key <passwd>	Key to access the secondary server. Character limit: 128
secondary-server <string>	Secondary server domain name or IPv4 address.
server <string>	The server domain name or IPv4 address.

Variable	Description
tertiary-key <passwd>	Key to access the tertiary server. Character limit: 128
tertiary-server <string>	Tertiary server domain name or IPv4 address.

Example

This example shows how to add the TACACS+ server `TAC1` at the IPv4 address `206.205.204.203` and set the key as `R1a2D3i4U5s`.

```
config system admin tacacs
   edit TAC1
      set server 206.205.204.203
      set key R1a2D3i4U5s
   end
```

admin user

Use this command to add, edit, and delete administrator accounts.

Use the admin account or an account with System Settings read and write privileges to add new administrator accounts and control their permission levels. Each administrator account must include a minimum of an access profile. The access profile list is ordered alphabetically, capitals first. If custom profiles are defined, it may change the default profile from Restricted_User. You cannot delete the admin administrator account. You cannot delete an administrator account if that user is logged on.

You can create meta-data fields for administrator accounts. These objects must be created using the FortiAnalyzer GUI. The only information you can add to the object is the value of the field (pre-determined text/numbers). For more information, see *System Settings* in the *FortiAnalyzer Administration Guide*.

Syntax

```
config system admin user
   edit <name_str>
      set password <passwd>
      set change-password {enable | disable}
      set trusthost1 <ipv4_mask>
      set trusthost2 <ipv4_mask>
      set trusthost3 <ipv4_mask>
      ...
      set trusthost10 <ipv4_mask>
      set ipv6_trusthost1 <ipv6_mask>
      set ipv6_trusthost2 <ipv6_mask>
      set ipv6_trusthost3 <ipv6_mask>
      ...
      set ipv6_trusthost10 <ipv6_mask>
      set profileid <profile-name>
      set adom <adom_name(s)>
      set web-filter <Web Filter profile name>
      set ips-filter <IPS Sensor name>
      set app-filter <Application Sensor name>
```

```
    set policy-package {<adom name>: <policy package id> <adom policy folder name>/
        <package name> | all_policy_packages}
    set restrict-access {enable | disable}
    set rpc-permit {enable | disable}
    set description <string>
    set user_type {group | ldap | local | pki-auth | radius | tacacs-plus}
    set group <string>
    set ldap-server <string>
    set radius_server <string>
    set tacacs-plus-server <string>
    set ssh-public-key1 <key-type> <key-value>
    set ssh-public-key2 <key-type>, <key-value>
    set ssh-public-key3 <key-type> <key-value>
    set wildcard <enable | disable>
    set radius-accprofile-override <enable | disable>
    set radius-adom-override <enable | disable>
    set radius-group-match <string>
    set password-expire <yyyy-mm-dd>
    set force-password-change {enable | disable}
    set subject <string>
    set ca <string>
    set two-factor-auth {enable | disable}
    set last-name <string>
    set first-name <string>
    set email-address <string>
    set phone-number <string>
    set mobile-number <string>
    set pager-number <string>
end
config meta-data
    edit <fieldname>
        set fieldlength
        set fieldvalue <string>
        set importance
        set status
    end
end
config dashboard-tabs
    edit tabid <integer>
        set name <string>
    end
end
config dashboard
    edit moduleid
        set name <string>
        set column <column_pos>
        set refresh-inverval <integer>
        set status {close | open}
        set tabid <integer>
        set widget-type <string>
        set log-rate-type {device | log}
        set log-rate-topn {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5}
        set log-rate-period {1hour | 2min | 6hours}
        set res-view-type {history | real-time}
        set res-period {10min | day | hour}
        set res-cpu-display {average | each}
        set num-entries <integer>
```

```
            set time-period {1hour | 24hour | 8hour}
        end
    end
    config restrict-dev-vdom
        edit dev-vdom <string>
    end
end
```

Variable	Description
<name_string>	Enter the name of the admin user or enter a new name to create a new user. Character limit: 35
password <passwd>	Enter a password for the administrator account. For improved security, the password should be at least 6 characters long. This variable is available only if `user_type` is `local`. Character limit: 128
change-password {enable | disable}	Enable/disable allowing restricted users to change their password.
trusthost1 <ipv4_mask> trusthost2 <ipv4_mask> … trusthost10 <ipv4_mask>	Optionally, type the trusted host IPv4 address and network mask from which the administrator can log in to the FortiAnalyzer system. You can specify up to ten trusted hosts. Setting trusted hosts for all of your administrators can enhance the security of your system. Defaults: `trusthost1`: `0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0` for all others: `255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255` for none
ipv6_trusthost1 <ipv6_mask> ipv6_trusthost2 <ipv6_mask> … ipv6_trusthost10 <ipv6_mask>	Optionally, type the trusted host IPv6 address from which the administrator can log in to the FortiAnalyzer system. You can specify up to ten trusted hosts. Setting trusted hosts for all of your administrators can enhance the security of your system. Defaults: `ipv6_trusthost1`: `::/0` for all others: `ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff/128` for none
profileid <profile-name>	Enter the name of the access profile to assign to this administrator account. Access profiles control administrator access to FortiAnalyzer features. Default: `Restricted_User`. Character limit: 35
adom <adom_name(s)>	Enter the name(s) of the ADOM(s) the administrator belongs to. Any configuration of ADOMs takes place via the FortiAnalyzer GUI.
web-filter <Web Filter profile name>	Enter the Web Filter profile to associate with the restricted admin profile. Dependencies: admin user must be associated with a restricted admin profile.

Variable	Description
ips-filter <IPS Sensor name>	Enter the IPS Sensor to associate with the restricted admin profile. Dependencies: The admin user must be associated with a restricted admin profile.
app-filter <Application Sensor name>	Enter the Application Sensor to associate with the restricted admin profile. Dependencies: The admin user must be associated with a restricted admin profile.
policy-package {<adom name>: <policy package id> <adom policy folder name>/ <package name> | all_policy_packages}	Policy package access
restrict-access {enable | disable}	Enable/disable restricted access to the development VDOM (`dev-vdom`). Default: `disable`
rpc-permit {enable | disable}	Set the permission level for login via Remote Procedure Call (RPC). The following options are available: • `none`: No permission. • `read-only`: Read-only permission. • `read-write`: Read-write permission.
description <string>	Enter a description for this administrator account. When using spaces, enclose description in quotes. Character limit: 127
user_type {group | ldap | local | pki-auth | radius | tacacs-plus}	Enter `local` if the FortiAnalyzer system verifies the administrator's password. Enter `radius` if a RADIUS server verifies the administrator's password. Enter of the following: • `group`: Group user. • `ldap`: LDAP user. • `local`: Local user. • `pki-auth`: PKI user. • `radius`: RADIUS user. • `tacacs-plus`: TACACS+ user. Default: `local`
set group <string>	Enter the group name.
ldap-server <string>	Enter the LDAP server name if the user type is set to LDAP.
radius_server <string>	Enter the RADIUS server name if the user type is set t o RADIUS.
tacacs-plus-server <string>	Enter the TACACS+ server name if the user type is set to TACACS+.

Variable	Description
ssh-public-key1 <key-type> <key-value> ssh-public-key2 <key-type>, <key-value> ssh-public-key3 <key-type> <key-value>	You can specify the public keys of up to three SSH clients. These clients are authenticated without being asked for the administrator password. You must create the public-private key pair in the SSH client application. `<key type>` is `ssh-dss` for a DSA key, `ssh-rsa` for an RSA key. `<key-value>` is the public key string of the SSH client.
wildcard <enable | disable>	Enable/disable wildcard remote authentication.
radius-accprofile-override <enable | disable>	Allow access profile to be overridden from RADIUS.
radius-adom-override <enable | disable>	Enable/disable the ADOM to be overridden from RADIUS. In order to support vendor specific attributes (VSA), the RADIUS server requires a dictionary to define which VSAs to support. The Fortinet RADIUS vendor ID is `12365`. The `Fortinet-Vdom-Name` attribute is used by this command.
radius-group-match <string>	Only admin that belong to this group are allowed to login.
password-expire <yyyy-mm-dd>	When enforcing the password policy, enter the date that the current password will expire.
force-password-change {enable | disable}	Enable/disable force password change on next login.
subject <string>	PKI user certificate name constraints. This command is available when a PKI administrator account is configured.
ca <string>	PKI user certificate CA (CA name in local). This command is available when a PKI administrator account is configured.
two-factor-auth {enable | disable}	Enable/disable two-factor authentication (certificate + password). This command is available when a PKI administrator account is configured.
last-name <string>	Administrators last name. Character limit: 63
first-name <string>	Administrators first name. Character limit: 63
email-address <string>	Administrators email address.
phone-number <string>	Administrators phone number.
mobile-number <string>	Administrators mobile phone number.
pager-number <string>	Administrators pager number.

Variable	Description
Variables for `config meta-data` **subcommand**: This subcommand can only change the value of an existing field. To create a new metadata field, use the `config metadata` command.	
fieldname	The label/name of the field. Read-only. Default: `50`
fieldlength	The maximum number of characters allowed for this field. Read-only.
fieldvalue <string>	Enter a pre-determined value for the field. This is the only value that can be changed with the `config meta-data` subcommand. Character limit: 255
importance	Indicates whether the field is compulsory (`required`) or optional (`optional`). Read-only. Default: `optional`
status	For display only. Value cannot be changed. Default: `enable`
Variables for `config dashboard-tabs` **subcommand**:	
tabid <integer>	Tab ID.
name <string>	Tab name.
Variables for `config dashboard` **subcommand**:	
moduleid	Widget ID. • `1`: System Information • `2`: System Resources • `3`: License Information • `4`: Unit Operation • `5`: Log Receive Monitor • `6`: Logs/Data Received • `7`: Statistics • `8`: Insert Rate vs Receive Rate • `9`: Log Insert Lag Time • `10`: Alert Message Console • `11`: CLI Console
name <string>	Widget name. Character limit: 63
column <column_pos>	Widget's column ID.
refresh-inverval <integer>	Widget's refresh interval. Default: `300`
status {close | open}	Widget's opened/closed status. Default: `open`

Variable	Description
tabid <integer>	ID of the tab where the widget is displayed. Default: `0`
widget-type <string>	Widget type. The following options are available: • `alert`: Alert Message Console. • `devsummary`: Device Summary. • `jsconsole`: CLI Console. • `licinfo`: License Information. • `logdb-lag`: Log Database Lag Time. • `logdb-perf`: Log Database Performance Monitor. • `logrecv`: Logs/Data Received. • `raid`: Disk Monitor. • `rpteng`: Report Engine. • `statistics`: Statistics. • `sysinfo`: System Information. • `sysop`: Unit Operation. • `sysres`: System resources. • `top-lograte`: Log Receive Monitor.
log-rate-type {device | log}	Log receive monitor widget's statistics breakdown options.
log-rate-topn {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5}	Log receive monitor widgets's number of top items to display.
log-rate-period {1hour | 2min | 6hours}	Log receive monitor widget's data period.
res-view-type {history | real-time}	Widget's data view type. The following options are available: • `history`: History view. • `real-time`: Real-time view.
res-period {10min | day | hour}	Widget's data period. The following options are available: • `10min`: Last 10 minutes. • `day`: Last day. • `hour`: Last hour.
res-cpu-display {average | each}	Widget's CPU display type. The following options are available: • `average`: Average usage of CPU. • `each`: Each usage of CPU.
num-entries <integer>	Number of entries.
time-period {1hour | 24hour | 8hour}	Set the Log Database Monitor widget's data period. One of 1 hour, 8 hours, or 24 hours.
Variable for `config restrict-dev-vdom` **subcommand**:	
dev-vdom <string>	Enter device or VDOM to edit.

Using trusted hosts

Setting trusted hosts for all of your administrators increases the security of your network by further restricting administrative access. In addition to knowing the password, an administrator must connect only through the subnet or subnets you specify. You can even restrict an administrator to a single IPv4 address if you define only one trusted host IPv4 address with a netmask of 255.255.255.255.

When you set trusted hosts for all administrators, the FortiAnalyzer system does not respond to administrative access attempts from any other hosts. This provides the highest security. If you leave even one administrator unrestricted, the unit accepts administrative access attempts on any interface that has administrative access enabled, potentially exposing the unit to attempts to gain unauthorized access.

The trusted hosts you define apply both to the GUI and to the CLI when accessed through SSH. CLI access through the console connector is not affected.

Example

Use the following commands to add a new administrator account named `admin_2` with the password set to `p8ssw0rd` and the `Super_User` access profile. Administrators that log in to this account will have administrator access to the FortiAnalyzer system from any IPv4 address.

```
config system admin user
   edit admin_2
      set description "Backup administrator"
      set password p8ssw0rd
      set profileid Super_User
   end
```

aggregation-client

Use the following commands to configure log aggregation.

Syntax

```
config system aggregation-client
   edit <id>
      set mode {aggregation | both | disable | realtime}
      set agg-password <passwd>
      set server-ip <ipv4_address>
      set agg-archive-types {Web_Archive | Email_Archive | File_Transfer_Archive | IM_
          Archive | MMS_Archive | AV_Quarantine | IPS_Packets}
      set agg-logtypes {none | app-ctrl | attack | content | dlp | emailfilter |
          event | history | traffic | virus | webfilter | netscan}
      set agg-time <integer>
      set fwd-facility {alert | audit | auth | authpriv | clock | cron | daemon | ftp |
          kernel | local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 |
          local7 | lpr | mail | news | ntp | syslog | user | uucp}
      set fwd-log-source-ip {local_ip | original_ip}
      set fwd-min-level {alert | critical | debug | emergency | error | information |
          notification | warning}
      set fwd-remote-server {cef | fortianalyzer | syslog}
      set fwd-reliable {enable | disable}
      set server-device <string>
      set server-name <string>
      set server-port <integer>
```

```
        config device-filter
           edit id
              set action {exclude | include}
              set device <string>
           end
     end
```

Variable	Description
<id>	Enter the log aggregation ID that you want to edit. Enter `edit ?` to view available entries.
mode {aggregation | both | disable | realtime}	Log aggregation mode. The following options are available: • `aggregation`: Aggregate logs to FortiAnalyzer • `both`: Forward and aggregate logs to the FortiAnalyzer • `disable`: Do not forward or aggregate logs • `realtime`: Real time forward logs to the FortiAnalyzer
agg-password <passwd>	Log aggregation access password for server. Command only available when the mode is set to `aggregation` or `both`.
server-ip <ipv4_address>	Remote server IPv4 address. Command only available when the mode is set to `aggregation`, `both`, or `realtime`.
agg-archive-types {Web_ Archive | Email_Archive | File_ Transfer_Archive | IM_ Archive | MMS_Archive | AV_ Quarantine | IPS_Packets}	Archive type. Command only available when the mode is set to `aggregation` or `both`. The following options are available: • `Web_Archive`: Web_Archive • `Secure_Web_Archive`: Secure_Web_Archive • `Email_Archive`: Email_Archive • `File_Transfer_Archive`: File_Transfer_Archive • `IM_Archive`: IM_Archive • `MMS_Archive`: MMS_Archive • `AV_Quarantine`: AV_Quarantine • `IPS_Packets`: IPS_Packets

Variable	Description
agg-logtypes {none | app-ctrl | attack | content | dlp | emailfilter | event | history | traffic | virus | webfilter | netscan}	Log type. Command only available when the mode is set to `aggregation` or `both`. The following options are available: • `none`: none • `app-ctrl`: app-ctrl • `attack`: attack • `content`: content • `dlp`: dlp • `emailfilter`: emailfilter • `event`: event • `history`: history • `traffic`: traffic • `virus`: virus • `webfilter`: webfilter • `netscan`: netscan
agg-time <integer>	Daily at the selected time. Command only available when the mode is set to `aggregation` or `both`.
fwd-facility {alert | audit | auth | authpriv | clock | cron | daemon | ftp | kernel | local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7 | lpr | mail | news | ntp | syslog | user | uucp}	Facility for remote syslog. The command is only available when the mode is set to `realtime` or `both`. The following options are available: • `alert`: Log alert • `audit`: Log audit • `auth`: Security/authorization messages • `authpriv`: Security/authorization messages (private) • `clock`: Clock daemon • `cron`: Clock daemon • `daemon`: System daemons • `ftp`: FTP daemon • `kernel`: Kernel messages • `local0, local1, local2, local3, local4, local5, local 6, local7`: Reserved for local use • `lpr`: Line printer subsystem • `mail`: Mail system • `news`: Network news subsystem • `ntp`: NTP daemon • `syslog`: Messages generated internally by `syslogd` • `user`: Random user level messages • `uucp`: Network news subsystem

Variable	Description
fwd-log-source-ip {local_ip | original_ip}	The logs source IP address. Command only available when the mode is set to `realtime` or `both`. The following options are available: • `local_ip`: Use local IP • `original_ip`: Use original source IP
fwd-min-level {alert | critical | debug | emergency | error | information | notification | warning}	Forward logs more sever than this level. This command only available when the mode is set to `realtime` or `both`. The following options are available: • `emergency`: The unit is unusable. • `alert`: Immediate action is required. • `critical`: Functionality is affected. • `error`: Functionality is probably affected. • `warning`: Functionality might be affected. • `notification`: Information about normal events. • `information`: General information about unit operations. • `debug`: Information used for diagnosis or debugging.
fwd-remote-server {cef | fortianalyzer | syslog}	Forwarding all logs to a CEF (Common Event Format) server, syslog server, or the FortiAnalyzer device. This command only available when the mode is set to `realtime` or `both`. The following options are available: • `cef`: Common Event Format server • `fortianalyzer`: FortiAnalyzer device • `syslog`: Syslog server
fwd-reliable {enable | disable}	Enable/disable reliable logging. `set fwd-remote-server` must be `syslog` to support reliable forwarding. This command only available when the mode is set to `both` or `realtime`.
server-device <id>	Log aggregation server device ID. Example: `set server-device FL-1KC3R11600346` where FL-1KC3R11600346 is the device ID and 1.1.1.1 is the IP address of the FortiAnalyzer device to be registered in the DVM table of another FortiAnalyzer for aggregation client configuration.
server-name <string>	Log aggregation server name.
server-port <integer>	Enter the server listen port. This command is available when the mode is set to `both` or `realtime`. Range: 1 to 65535
Variables for `config device-filter` subcommand:	
id	Enter the device filter ID or enter a number to create a new entry.
action {exclude | include}	Select to exclude or include the specified device.
device <string>	Select All_FortiGates, All_FortiMail, All_FortiWebs, or specify specific devices.

Use the show command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system aggregation-client
```

aggregation-service

Use the following commands to configure log aggregation service.

This command is not available on all models.

Syntax

```
config system aggregation-service
   set accept-aggregation {enable | disable}
   set accept-realtime-log {enable | disable}
   set aggregation-disk-quota <integer>
   set password <passwd>
end
```

Variable	Description
accept-aggregation {enable | disable}	Enable/disable accept log aggregation option.
accept-realtime-log {enable | disable}	Enable/disable accept real time logs.
aggregation-disk-quota <integer>	Aggregated device disk quota (MB) on server. `accept-aggregation` must be enabled.
password <passwd>	Log aggregation access password for server. `accept-aggregation` must be enabled. Character limit: 128

Use the show command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system aggregation-service
```

alert-console

Use this command to configure the alert console options. The alert console appears on the dashboard in the GUI.

Syntax

```
config system alert-console
   set period {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7}>
   set severity-level {information | notify | warning | error | critical | alert |
       emergency}
end
```

Variable	Description
period {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7}>	Enter the number of days to keep the alert console information on the dashboard. Default: `7`
severity-level {information | notify | warning | error | critical | alert | emergency}	Enter the severity level to display on the alert console on the dashboard. The following options are available: • `emergency`: The unit is unusable. • `alert`: Immediate action is required. • `critical`: Functionality is affected. • `error`: Functionality is probably affected. • `warning`: Functionality might be affected. • `notification`: Information about normal events. • `information`: General information about unit operations.

Example

This example sets the alert console message display to warning for a duration of three days.

```
config system alert-console
   set period 3
   set severity-level warning
end
```

alert-event

Use `alert-event` commands to configure the FortiAnalyzer unit to monitor logs for log messages with certain severity levels, or information within the logs. If the message appears in the logs, the FortiAnalyzer unit sends an email or SNMP trap to a predefined recipient(s) of the log message encountered. Alert event messages provide immediate notification of issues occurring on the FortiAnalyzer unit.

When configuring an alert email, you must configure at least one DNS server. The FortiGate unit uses the SMTP server name to connect to the mail server and must look up this name on your DNS server.

`alert-event` was removed from the GUI in FortiAnalyzer version 5.0.3. This command has been kept in the CLI for customers who previously configured this function.

Syntax

```
config system alert-event
   edit <name_string>
   config alert-destination
      edit destination_id <integer>
         set type {mail | snmp | syslog}
         set from <email_address>
         set to <email_address>
         set smtp-name <server_name>
         set snmp-name <server_name>
         set syslog-name <server_name>
      end
```

```
        set enable-generic-text {enable | disable}
        set enable-severity-filter {enable | disable}
        set event-time-period {0.5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 72 | 168}
        set generic-text <string>
        set num-events {1 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 100}
        set severity-filter {high | low | medium | medium-high | medium-low}
        set severity-level-comp {>= | = | <=}
        set severity-level-logs {no-check | information | notify | warning |error |
            critical | alert | emergency}
    end
```

Variable	Description
<name_string>	Enter a name for the alert event. Character limit: 63
destination_id <integer>	Enter the table sequence number, beginning at 1.
type {mail | snmp | syslog}	Select the alert event message method of delivery. Default: `mail`
from <email_address>	Enter the email address of the sender of the message. This is available when the `type` is set to `mail`.
to <email_address>	Enter the recipient of the alert message. This is available when the `type` is set to `mail`.
smtp-name <server_name>	Enter the name of the mail server. This is available when the `type` is set to `mail`.
snmp-name <server_name>	Enter the snmp server name. This is available when the `type` is set to `snmp`.
syslog-name <server_name>	Enter the syslog server name or IPv4 address. This is available when the `type` is set to `syslog`.
enable-generic-text {enable | disable}	Enable the text alert option. Default: `disable`
enable-severity-filter {enable | disable}	Enable the severity filter option. Default: `disable`
event-time-period {0.5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 72 | 168}	The period of time in hours during which if the threshold number is exceeded, the event will be reported. The following options are available: • `0.5`: 30 minutes. • `1`: 1 hour. • `3`: 3 hours. • `6`: 6 hours. • `12`: 12 hours. • `24`: 1 day. • `72`: 3 days. • `168`: 1 week.

Variable	Description
generic-text <string>	Enter the text the alert looks for in the log messages. Character limit: 255
num-events {1 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 100}	Set the number of events that must occur in the given interval before it is reported.
severity-filter {high | low | medium | medium-high | medium-low}	Set the alert severity indicator for the alert message the FortiAnalyzer unit sends to the recipient.
severity-level-comp {>= | = | <=}	Set the severity level in relation to the log level. Log messages are monitored based on the log level. For example, alerts may be monitored if the messages are greater than, and equal to (>=) the Warning log level. The following options are available: • >=: Greater than or equal to. • =: Equal to. • <=: Less than or equal to.
severity-level-logs {no-check | information | notify | warning |error | critical | alert | emergency}	Set the log level the FortiAnalyzer looks for when monitoring for alert messages. The following options are available: • no-check: Do not check severity level for this log type. • emergency: The unit is unusable. • alert: Immediate action is required. • critical: Functionality is affected. • error: Functionality is probably affected. • warning: Functionality might be affected. • notification: Information about normal events. • information: General information about unit operations.

Example

In the following example, the alert message is set to send an email to the administrator when 5 warning log messages appear over the span of three hours.

```
config system alert-event
   edit warning
      config alert-destination
         edit 1
            set type mail
            set from fmgr@exmample.com
            set to admin@example.com
            set smtp-name mail.example.com
         end
         set enable-severity-filter enable
         set event-time-period 3
         set severity-level-log warning
         set severity-level-comp =
         set severity-filter medium
   end
```

alertemail

Use this command to configure alert email settings for your FortiAnalyzer unit.

All variables are required if `authentication` is enabled.

Syntax

```
config system alertemail
   set authentication {enable | disable}
   set fromaddress <email-address_string>
   set fromname <string>
   set smtppassword <passwd>
   set smtpport <integer>
   set smtpserver {<ipv4_address>|<fqdn_string>}
   set smtpuser <username>
end
```

Variable	Description
authentication {enable | disable}	Enable/disable alert email authentication. Default: `enable`
fromaddress <email-address_string>	The email address the alertmessage is from. This is a required variable.
fromname <string>	The SMTP name associated with the email address. To enter a name that includes spaces, enclose the whole name in quotes.
smtppassword <passwd>	Set the SMTP server password. Character limit: 39
smtpport <integer>	The SMTP server port. Default: `25`. Range: 1 to 65535
smtpserver {<ipv4_address>|<fqdn_string>}	The SMTP server address. Enter either a DNS resolvable host name or an IPv4 address.
smtpuser <username>	Set the SMTP server username. Character limit: 63

Example

Here is an example of configuring `alertemail`. Enable authentication, the alert is set in Mr. Customer's name and from his email address, the SMTP server port is the default port(25), and the SMTP server is at IPv4 address of 192.168.10.10.

```
config system alertemail
   set authentication enable
   set fromaddress customer@example.com
   set fromname "Mr. Customer"
   set smtpport 25
   set smtpserver 192.168.10.10
end
```

auto-delete

Use this command to automatically delete policies for logs, reports, and archived and quarantined files.

Syntax

```
config system auto-delete
   config dlp-files-auto-deletion
      set status {enable | disable}
      set value <integer>
      set when {days | hours | months | weeks}
   end
   config quarantine-files-auto-deletion
      set status {enable | disable}
      set value <integer>
      set when {days | hours | months | weeks}
   end
   config log-auto-deletion
      set status {enable | disable}
      set value <integer>
      set when {days | hours | months | weeks}
   end
   config report-auto-deletion
      set status {enable | disable}
      set value <integer>
      set when {days | hours | months | weeks}
   end
end
```

Variable	Description
dlp-files-auto-deletion	Automatic deletion policy for DLP archives.
quarantine-files-auto-deletion	Automatic deletion policy for quarantined files.
log-auto-deletion	Automatic deletion policy for device logs.
report-auto-deletion	Automatic deletion policy for reports.
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable automatic deletion.
value <integer>	Set the value integer. Range: 1 to 999
when {days | hours | months | weeks}	Auto-delete data older that <value> days, hours, months, weeks. The following options are available: • `days`: Auto-delete data older than <value> days. • `hours`: Auto-delete data older than <value> hours. • `months`: Auto-delete data older than <value> months. • `weeks`: Auto-delete data older than <value> weeks.

backup all-settings

Use this command to set or check the settings for scheduled backups.

Syntax

```
config system backup all-settings
   set status {enable | disable}
   set server {<ipv4_address>|<fqdn_str>}
   set user <username>
   set directory <string>
   set week_days {monday tuesday wednesday thursday friday saturday sunday}
   set time <hh:mm:ss>
   set protocol {ftp | scp | sftp}
   set passwd <passwd>
   set cert <string>
   set crptpasswd <passwd>
end
```

Variable	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable scheduled backups. Default: `disable`
server {<ipv4_address>|<fqdn_str>}	Enter the IPv4 address or DNS resolvable host name of the backup server.
user <username>	Enter the user account name for the backup server. Character limit: 63
directory <string>	Enter the name of the directory on the backup server in which to save the backup file.
week_days {monday tuesday wednesday thursday friday saturday sunday}	Enter the days of the week on which to perform backups. You may enter multiple days.
time <hh:mm:ss>	Enter the time of day to perform the backup. Time is required in the form <hh:mm:ss>.
protocol {ftp | scp | sftp}	Enter the transfer protocol. Default: `sftp`
passwd <passwd>	Enter the password for the backup server. Character limit: 63
cert <string>	SSH certificate for authentication. Only available if the protocol is set to scp.
crptpasswd <passwd>	Optional password to protect backup content. Character limit: 63

Example

This example shows a whack where backup server is 172.20.120.11 using the admin account with no password, saving to the `/usr/local/backup` directory. Backups are done on Mondays at 1:00pm using ftp.

```
config system backup all-settings
```

```
    set status enable
    set server 172.20.120.11
    set user admin
    set directory /usr/local/backup
    set week_days monday
    set time 13:00:00
    set protocol ftp
end
```

central-management

Use this command to set or check the settings for central management.

Syntax

```
config system central-management
    set type {fortimanager}
    set allow-monitor {enable | disable}
    set authorized-manager-only {enable | disable}
    set serial-number <serial_number_string>
    set fmg <string>
    set enc-alogorithm {default | high | low}
end
```

Variable	Description
type {fortimanager}	Type of management server.
allow-monitor {enable | disable}	Enable/disable remote monitoring of the device.
authorized-manager-only {enable | disable}	Enable/disable restricted to authorize manager only setting.
serial-number <serial_number_string>	Set the device serial number. You can enter up to 5 serial numbers.
fmg <string>	Set the IP address or FQDN of the FortiManager. Character limit: 31
enc-alogorithm {default | high | low}	Set the SSL communication encryption algorithms. The following options are available: • `default`: SSL communication with high and medium encryption algorithms • `high`: SSL communication with high encryption algorithms • `low`: SSL communication with low encryption algorithms

Use the show command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system central-management
```

certificate

Use the following commands to configure certificate related settings.

certificate ca

Use this command to install Certificate Authority (CA) root certificates.

When a CA processes your Certificate Signing Request (CSR), it sends you the CA certificate, the signed local certificate and the Certificate Revocation List (CRL).

The process for obtaining and installing certificates is as follows:

1. Use the `execute certificate local generate` command to generate a CSR.
2. Send the CSR to a CA. he CA sends you the CA certificate, the signed local certificate and the CRL.
3. Use the `system certificate local` command to install the signed local certificate.
4. Use the `system certificate ca` command to install the CA certificate. Depending on your terminal software, you can copy the certificate and paste it into the command.

Syntax

```
config system certificate ca
   edit <ca_name>
      set ca <certificate>
      set comment <string>
   end
```

Variable	Description
<ca_name>	Enter a name for the CA certificate. Character limit: 35
ca <certificate>	Enter or retrieve the CA certificate in PEM format.
comment <string>	Optionally, enter a descriptive comment. Character limit: 127

To view all of the information about the certificate, use the `get` command:

```
get system certificate ca <ca_name>
```

certificate crl

Use this command to configure CRLs.

Syntax

```
config system certificate crl
   edit <name>
      set crl <crl>
      set comment <string>
   end
```

Variable	Description
<name>	Enter a name for the CRL. Character limit: 35
crl <crl>	Enter or retrieve the CRL in PEM format.
comment <string>	Optionally, enter a descriptive comment for this CRL. Character limit: 127

certificate local

Use this command to install local certificates. When a CA processes your CSR, it sends you the CA certificate, the signed local certificate and the CRL.

The process for obtaining and installing certificates is as follows:

1. Use the `execute certificate local generate` command to generate a CSR.
2. Send the CSR to a CA. The CA sends you the CA certificate, the signed local certificate and the CRL.
3. Use the `system certificate local` command to install the signed local certificate.
4. Use the `system certificate ca` command to install the CA certificate. Depending on your terminal software, you can copy the certificate and paste it into the command.

Syntax

```
config system certificate local
   edit <cert_name>
      set password <passwd>
      set comment <string>
      set certificate <certificate_PEM>
      set private-key <prkey>
      set csr <csr_PEM>
   end
```

Variable	Description
<cert_name>	Enter the local certificate name. Character limit: 35
password <passwd>	Enter the local certificate password. Character limit: 67
comment <string>	Enter any relevant information about the certificate. Character length: 127
certificate <certificate_PEM>	Enter the signed local certificate in PEM format.
You should not modify the following variables if you generated the CSR on this unit.	
private-key <prkey>	The private key in PEM format.
csr <csr_PEM>	The CSR in PEM format.

To view all of the information about the certificate, use the `get` command:

```
get system certificate local [cert_name]
```

certificate oftp

Use this command to install OFTP certificates and keys.

Syntax

```
config system certificate oftp
    set certificate <certificate>
    set comment <string>
    set custom {enable | disable}
    set private-key <key>
  end
```

Variable	Description
certificate <certificate>	PEM format certificate.
comment <string>	OFTP certificate comment. Character limit: 127
custom {enable | disable}	Enable/disable custom certificates.
private-key <key>	PEM format private key.

certificate ssh

Use this command to install SSH certificates and keys.

The process for obtaining and installing certificates is as follows:

1. Use the `execute certificate local generate` command to generate a CSR.
2. Send the CSR to a CA. The CA sends you the CA certificate, the signed local certificate and the CRL.
3. Use the `system certificate local` command to install the signed local certificate.
4. Use the `system certificate ca` command to install the CA certificate.
5. Use the `system certificate SSH` command to install the SSH certificate. Depending on your terminal software, you can copy the certificate and paste it into the command.

Syntax

```
config system certificate ssh
  edit <name>
    set comment <comment_text>
    set certificate <certificate>
    set private-key <key>
  end
```

Variable	Description
<name>	Enter the SSH certificate name. Character limit: 63
comment <comment_text>	Enter any relevant information about the certificate. Character limit: 127

Variable	Description
certificate <certificate>	Enter the signed SSH certificate in PEM format.
You should not modify the following variables if you generated the CSR on this unit.	
private-key <key>	The private key in PEM format.

To view all of the information about the certificate, use the `get` command:

```
get system certificate ssh [cert_name]
```

dns

Use these commands to set the DNS server addresses. Several FortiAnalyzer functions, including sending alert email, use DNS. In FortiAnalyzer v5.2.1 or later, you can configure both IPv4 and IPv6 DNS server addresses.

Syntax

```
config system dns
   set primary <ipv4_address>
   set secondary <ipv4_address>
   set ip6-primary <ipv6_address>
   set ip6-secondary <ipv6_address>
end
```

Variable	Description
primary <ipv4_address>	Enter the primary DNS server IPv4 address.
secondary <ipv4_address>	Enter the secondary DNS IPv4 server address.
ip6-primary <ipv6_address>	Enter the primary DNS server IPv6 address.
ip6-secondary <ipv6_address>	Enter the secondary DNS IPv6 server address.

Example

This example shows how to set the primary FortiAnalyzer DNS server IPv4 address to `172.20.120.99` and the secondary FortiAnalyzer DNS server IPv4 address to `192.168.1.199`.

```
config system dns
   set primary 172.20.120.99
   set secondary 192.168.1.199
end
```

fips

Use this command to set the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) status. FIPS mode is an enhanced security option for some FortiAnalyzer models. Installation of FIPS firmware is required only if the unit

was not ordered with this firmware pre-installed.

Syntax

```
config system fips
   set status {enable | disable}
   set entropy-token {enable | disable | dynamic}
   set re-seed-interval <integer>
end
```

Variable	Description	Default
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the FIPS-CC mode of operation.	enable
entropy-token {enable | disable | dynamic}	Configure support for the FortiTRNG entropy token: • `enable`: The token must be present during boot up and reseeding. If the token is not present, the boot up or reseeding is interrupted until the token is inserted. • `disable`: The current entropy implementation is used to seed the Random Number Generator (RNG). • `dynamic`: The token is used to seed or reseed the RNG if it is present. If the token is not present, the boot process is not blocked and the old entropy implementation is used.	disable
re-seed-interval <integer>	The amount of time, in minutes, between RNG reseeding.	1440

fortiview

Use this command to configure FortiView settings.

Syntax

```
config system fortiview setting
   set not-scanned apps {exclude | include}
   set resolve-ip {enable | disable}
end
```

Variable	Description
not-scanned apps {exclude | include}	Include/exclude 'Not.Scanned' applications in FortiView. The following options are available: • `exclude`: Exclude 'Not.Scanned' applications in FortiView. • `include`: Include 'Not.Scanned' applications in FortiView.
resolve-ip {enable | disable}	Enable or disable resolving the IP address to the hostname in FortiView.

global

Use this command to configure global settings that affect miscellaneous FortiAnalyzer features.

Syntax

```
config system global
   set admin-https-pki-required {disable | enable}
   set admin-lockout-duration <integer>
   set admin-lockout-threshold <integer>
   set admin-maintainer {disable | enable}
   set adom-mode {advanced | normal}sh
   set adom-rev-auto-delete {by-days | by-revisions | disable}
   set adom-rev-max-days <integer>
   set adom-rev-max-revisions <integer>
   set adom-status {enable | disable}
   set clt-cert-req {disable | enable}
   set console-output {more | standard}
   set country-flag {disable | enable}
   set create-revision {disable | enable}
   set daylightsavetime {enable | disable}
   set default-disk-quota <integer>
   set faz-status {enable | disable}
   set enc-algorithm {default | high | low}
   set hostname <string>
   set language {english | japanese | simch | trach}
   set ldapconntimeout <integer>
   set lcdpin <integer>
   set lock-preempt {enable | disable}
   set log-checksum {md5 | md5-auth | none}
   set max-running-reports <integer>
   set partial-install {enable | disable}
   set pre-login-banner {disable | enable}
   set pre-login-banner-message <string>
   set remoteauthtimeout <integer>
   set search-all-adoms {enable | disable}
   set ssl-low-encryption {enable | disable}
   set ssl-protocol {tlsv1 | sslv3}
   set swapmem {enable | disable}
   set task-list-size <integer>
   set timezone <integer>
   set vdom-mirror {enable | disable}
   set webservice-proto {tlsv1 | sslv3 | sslv2}
   set workflow-max-sessions <integer>
   set workspace-mode {disabled | normal | workflow}
end
```

Variable	Description
admin-https-pki-required {disable | enable}	Enable/disable HTTPS login page when PKI is enabled. The following options are available: • `disable`: Admin users can login by providing a valid certificate or password. • `enable`: Admin users have to provide a valid certificate when PKI is enabled for HTTPS admin access. When both `set clt-cert-req` and `set admin-https-pki-required` are enabled, only PKI administrators can connect to the FortiAnalyzer GUI.
admin-lockout-duration <integer>	Set the lockout duration (seconds) for FortiAnalyzer administration. Default: `60`
admin-lockout-threshold <integer>	Set the lockout threshold for FortiAnalyzer administration. Range: 1 to 10 Default: `3`
admin-maintainer {disable | enable}	Enable/disable the special user maintainer account.
adom-mode {advanced | normal}	Set the ADOM mode.
adom-rev-auto-delete {by-days | by-revisions | disable}	Auto delete features for old ADOM revisions. The following options are available: • `by-days`: Auto delete ADOM revisions by maximum days. • `by-revisions`: Auto delete ADOM revisions by maximum number of revisions. • `disable`: Disable auto delete function for ADOM revision.
adom-rev-max-days <integer>	The maximum number of days to keep old ADOM revisions.
adom-rev-max-revisions <integer>	The maximum number of ADOM revisions to keep.
adom-status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable administrative domains (ADOMs). Default: disable
clt-cert-req {disable | enable}	Enable/disable requiring a client certificate for GUI login. When both `set clt-cert-req` and `set admin-https-pki-required` are enabled, only PKI administrators can connect to the FortiAnalyzer GUI.
console-output {more | standard}	Select how the output is displayed on the console. Select `more` to pause the output at each full screen until keypress. Select `standard` for continuous output without pauses. Default: `standard`
country-flag {disable | enable}	Enable or disable a country flag icon beside an IP address.

Variable	Description
create-revision {disable | enable}	Enable/disable create revision by default.
daylightsavetime {enable | disable}	Enable/disable daylight saving time. If you enable daylight saving time, the FortiAnalyzer unit automatically adjusts the system time when daylight saving time begins or ends. Default: `enable`
default-disk-quota <integer>	Default disk quota (MB) for registered device. Range: 100 to 100 000 (MB).
faz-status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable FortiAnalyzer features in FortiAnalyzer. This command is not available on the FMG-100C.
enc-algorithm {default | high | low}	Set SSL communication encryption algorithms. Default: `default`
hostname <string>	FortiAnalyzer host name.
language {english | japanese | simch | trach}	GUI language. The following options are available: • `english`: English • `japanese`: Japanese • `simch`: Simplified Chinese • `trach`: Traditional Chinese Default: `English`
ldapconntimeout <integer>	LDAP connection timeout (in milliseconds). Default: `60000`
lcdpin <integer>	Set the 6-digit PIN administrators must enter to use the LCD panel.
lock-preempt {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the ADOM lock override.
log-checksum {md5 | md5-auth | none}	Record log file hash value, timestamp, and authentication code at transmission or rolling. The following options are available: • `md5`: Record log file's MD5 hash value only • `md5-auth`: Record log file's MD5 hash value and authentication code • `none`: Do not record the log file checksum
max-running-reports <integer>	Maximum running reports number. Range: 1 to 10
partial-install {enable | disable}	Enable/disable partial install (install only some objects). Use this command to enable pushing individual objects of the policy package down to all FortiGates in the Policy Package. Once enabled, in the GUI you can right-click an object and choose to install it.

Variable	Description
pre-login-banner {disable | enable}	Enable/disable pre-login banner.
pre-login-banner-message <string>	Set the pre-login banner message.
remoteauthtimeout <integer>	Remote authentication (RADIUS/LDAP) timeout (in seconds). Default: `10`
search-all-adoms {enable | disable}	Enable/disable search all ADOMs for where-used queries.
ssl-low-encryption {enable | disable}	Enable/disable low-grade (40-bit) encryption. Default: `enable`
ssl-protocol {tlsv1 | sslv3}	Set the SSL protocols.
swapmem {enable | disable}	Enable/disable virtual memory.
task-list-size <integer>	Set the maximum number of completed tasks to keep. Default: 2000
timezone <integer>	The time zone for the FortiAnalyzer unit. Default: `(GMT-8)Pacific Time(US & Canada)`
vdom-mirror {enable | disable}	Enable/disable VDOM mirror. Once enabled in the CLI, you can select to enable VDOM Mirror when editing a virtual domain in the System > Virtual Domain device tab in Device Manager. You can then add devices and VDOMs to the list so they may be mirrored. A icon is displayed in the Mirror column of this page to indicate that the VDOM is being mirrored to another device/VDOM. When changes are made to the master device's VDOM database, a copy is applied to the mirror device's VDOM database. A revision is created and then installed to the devices. VDOM mirror is intended to be used by MSSP or enterprise companies who need to provide a backup VDOM for their customers. Default: `disable`
webservice-proto {tlsv1 | sslv3 | sslv2}	Web Service connection. The following options are available: • `tlsv1`: Web Service connection using TLSv1 protocol. • `sslv3`: Web Service connection using SSLv3 protocol. • `sslv2`: Web Service connection using SSLv2 protocol.
workflow-max-sessions <integer>	Maximum number of workflow sessions per ADOM. Default: `500`. Range: 100 to 1000
workspace-mode {disabled | normal | workflow}	Enable/disable Workspace and Workflow (ADOM locking). The following options are available: • `disabled`: Workspace is disabled. • `normal`: Workspace lock mode enabled. • `workspace`: Workspace workflow mode enabled.

Example

The following command turns on daylight saving time, sets the FortiAnalyzer unit name to FMG3k, and chooses the Eastern time zone for US & Canada.

```
config system global
   set daylightsavetime enable
   set hostname FMG3k
   set timezone 12
end
```

Time zones

Integer	Time zone	Integer	Time zone
00	(GMT-12:00) Eniwetak, Kwajalein	40	(GMT+3:00) Nairobi
01	(GMT-11:00) Midway Island, Samoa	41	(GMT+3:30) Tehran
02	(GMT-10:00) Hawaii	42	(GMT+4:00) Abu Dhabi, Muscat
03	(GMT-9:00) Alaska	43	(GMT+4:00) Baku
04	(GMT-8:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)	44	(GMT+4:30) Kabul
05	(GMT-7:00) Arizona	45	(GMT+5:00) Ekaterinburg
06	(GMT-7:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada)	46	(GMT+5:00) Islamabad, Karachi,Tashkent
07	(GMT-6:00) Central America	47	(GMT+5:30) Calcutta, Chennai, Mumbai, New Delhi
08	(GMT-6:00) Central Time (US & Canada)	48	(GMT+5:45) Kathmandu
09	(GMT-6:00) Mexico City	49	(GMT+6:00) Almaty, Novosibirsk
10	(GMT-6:00) Saskatchewan	50	(GMT+6:00) Astana, Dhaka
11	(GMT-5:00) Bogota, Lima, Quito	51	(GMT+6:00) Sri Jayawardenapura
12	(GMT-5:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)	52	(GMT+6:30) Rangoon
13	(GMT-5:00) Indiana (East)	53	(GMT+7:00) Bangkok, Hanoi, Jakarta
14	(GMT-4:00) Atlantic Time (Canada)	54	(GMT+7:00) Krasnoyarsk
15	(GMT-4:00) La Paz	55	(GMT+8:00) Beijing,ChongQing, HongKong,Urumqi
16	(GMT-4:00) Santiago	56	(GMT+8:00) Irkutsk, Ulaanbaatar

Integer	Time zone	Integer	Time zone
17	(GMT-3:30) Newfoundland	57	(GMT+8:00) Kuala Lumpur, Singapore
18	(GMT-3:00) Brasilia	58	(GMT+8:00) Perth
19	(GMT-3:00) Buenos Aires, Georgetown	59	(GMT+8:00) Taipei
20	(GMT-3:00) Nuuk (Greenland)	60	(GMT+9:00) Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Seoul
21	(GMT-2:00) Mid-Atlantic	61	(GMT+9:00) Yakutsk
22	(GMT-1:00) Azores	62	(GMT+9:30) Adelaide
23	(GMT-1:00) Cape Verde Is	63	(GMT+9:30) Darwin
24	(GMT) Casablanca, Monrovia	64	(GMT+10:00) Brisbane
25	(GMT) Greenwich Mean Time:Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London	65	(GMT+10:00) Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney
26	(GMT+1:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna	66	(GMT+10:00) Guam, Port Moresby
27	(GMT+1:00) Belgrade, Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana, Prague	67	(GMT+10:00) Hobart
28	(GMT+1:00) Brussels, Copenhagen, Madrid, Paris	68	(GMT+10:00) Vladivostok
29	(GMT+1:00) Sarajevo, Skopje, Sofija, Vilnius, Warsaw, Zagreb	69	(GMT+11:00) Magadan
30	(GMT+1:00) West Central Africa	70	(GMT+11:00) Solomon Is., New Caledonia
31	(GMT+2:00) Athens, Istanbul, Minsk	71	(GMT+12:00) Auckland, Wellington
32	(GMT+2:00) Bucharest	72	(GMT+12:00) Fiji, Kamchatka, Marshall Is
33	(GMT+2:00) Cairo	73	(GMT+13:00) Nuku'alofa
34	(GMT+2:00) Harare, Pretoria	74	(GMT-4:30) Caracas
35	(GMT+2:00) Helsinki, Riga,Tallinn	75	(GMT+1:00) Namibia
36	(GMT+2:00) Jerusalem	76	(GMT-5:00) Brazil-Acre)
37	(GMT+3:00) Baghdad	77	(GMT-4:00) Brazil-West

Integer	Time zone	Integer	Time zone
38	(GMT+3:00) Kuwait, Riyadh	78	(GMT-3:00) Brazil-East
39	(GMT+3:00) Moscow, St.Petersburg, Volgograd	79	(GMT-2:00) Brazil-DeNoronha

interface

Use this command to edit the configuration of a FortiAnalyzer network interface.

Syntax

```
config system interface
   edit <port>
      set status {up | down}
      set ip <ipv4_mask>
      set allowaccess {http https ping snmp ssh telnet webservice}
      set serviceaccess {fclupdates fgtupdates webfilter-antispam}
      set speed {1000full 100full 100half 10full 10half auto}
      set description <string>
      set alias <string>
      config <ipv6>
         set ip6-address <ipv6 prefix>
         set ip6-allowaccess {http https ping snmp ssh telnet webservice}
      end
   end
```

Variable	Description
<port>	`<port>` can be set to a port number such as port1, port2, port3, or port4. Different FortiAnalyzer models have different numbers of ports.
status {up | down}	Start or stop the interface. If the interface is stopped it does not accept or send packets. If you stop a physical interface, VLAN interfaces associated with it also stop. Default: `up`
ip <ipv4_mask>	Enter the interface IPv4 address and netmask. The IPv4 address cannot be on the same subnet as any other interface.

Variable	Description
allowaccess {http https ping snmp ssh telnet webservice}	Enter the types of management access permitted on this interface. Separate multiple selected types with spaces. If you want to add or remove an option from the list, retype the list as required. The following options are available: • `http`: HTTP access. • `https`: HTTPS access. • `ping`: PING access. • `snmp`: SNMP access. • `ssh`: SSH access. • `telnet`: TELNET access. • `webservice`: Web service access.
serviceaccess {fclupdates fgtupdates webfilter-antispam}	Enter the types of service access permitted on this interface. Separate multiple selected types with spaces. If you want to add or remove an option from the list, retype the list as required. The following options are available: • `fclupdates`: FortiClient updates access. • `fgtupdates`: FortiGate updates access. • `webfilter-antispam`: Web filtering and antispam access.
speed {1000full 100full 100half 10full 10half auto}	Enter the speed and duplexing the network port uses. Enter `auto` to automatically negotiate the fastest common speed. The following options are available: • `100full`: 100M full-duplex. • `100half`: 100M half-duplex. • `10full`: 10M full-duplex. • `10half`: 10M half-duplex. • `auto`: Auto adjust speed. Default: `auto`
description <string>	Enter a description of the interface. Character limit: 63
alias <string>	Enter an alias for the interface.
<ipv6>	Configure the interface IPv6 settings.
ip6-address <ipv6 prefix>	IPv6 address/prefix of interface.
ip6-allowaccess {http https ping snmp ssh telnet webservice}	Allow management access to the interface. The following options are available: • `http`: HTTP access. • `https`: HTTPS access. • `ping`: PING access. • `snmp`: SNMP access. • `ssh`: SSH access. • `telnet`: TELNET access. • `webservice`: Web service access.

Example

This example shows how to set the FortiAnalyzer port1 interface IPv4 address and network mask to `192.168.100.159 255.255.255.0`, and the management access to `ping`, `https`, and `ssh`.

```
config system interface
   edit port1
      set allowaccess ping https ssh
      set ip 192.168.110.26 255.255.255.0
      set status up
   end
```

locallog

Use the following commands to configure local log settings.

locallog setting

Use this command to configure locallog logging settings.

Syntax

```
config system locallog setting
   set log-interval-dev-no-logging <integer>
   set log-interval-disk-full <integer>
   set log-interval-gbday-exceeded <integer>
end
```

Variable	Description
log-interval-dev-no-logging <integer>	Interval in minute for logging the event of no logs received from a device. Default: `5`.
log-interval-disk-full <integer>	Interval in minute for logging the event of disk full. Default: `5`.
log-interval-gbday-exceeded <integer>	Interval in minute for logging the event of the GB/Day license exceeded. Default: `1440`.

locallog disk setting

Use this command to configure the disk settings for uploading log files, including configuring the severity of log levels.

`status` must be enabled to view `diskfull`, `max-log-file-size` and `upload` variables.

`upload` must be enabled to view/set other `upload*` variables.

Syntax

```
config system locallog disk setting
   set status {enable | disable}
   set severity {alert | critical | debug | emergency | error | information |
       notification | warning}
```

```
    set max-log-file-size <integer>
    set roll-schedule {none | daily | weekly}
    set roll-day <string>
    set roll-time <hh:mm>
    set diskfull {nolog | overwrite}
    set log-disk-full-percentage <integer>
    set upload {disable | enable}
    set uploadip <ipv4_address>
    set server-type {FAZ | FTP | SCP | SFTP}
    set uploadport <integer>
    set uploaduser <string>
    set uploadpass <passwd>
    set uploaddir <string>
    set uploadtype <event>
    set uploadzip {disable | enable}
    set uploadsched {disable | enable}
    set upload-time <hh:mm>
    set upload-delete-files {disable | enable}
end
```

Variable	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable or diable logging to the local disk. Default: `disable`
severity {alert | critical | debug | emergency | error | information | notification | warning}	Select the logging severity level. The FortiAnalyzer unit logs all messages at and above the logging severity level you select. For example, if you select `critical`, the unit logs `critical`, `alert` and `emergency` level messages. The logging levels in descending order are: • `emergency`: The unit is unusable. • `alert`: Immediate action is required. • `critical`: Functionality is affected. • `error`: Functionality is probably affected. • `warning`: Functionality might be affected. • `notification`: Information about normal events. • `information`: General information about unit operations. • `debug`: Information used for diagnosis or debugging. Default: `alert`
max-log-file-size <integer>	Enter the size at which the log is rolled. Default: `100`. Range: 1 to 1024 (MB)
roll-schedule {none | daily | weekly}	Enter the period for the scheduled rolling of a log file. If `roll-schedule` is `none`, the log rolls when `max-log-file-size` is reached. The following options are available: • `none`: Not scheduled. • `daily`: Every day. • `weekly`: Every week. Default: `none`
roll-day <string>	Enter the day for the scheduled rolling of a log file.

Variable	Description
roll-time <hh:mm>	Enter the time for the scheduled rolling of a log file.
diskfull {nolog | overwrite}	Enter action to take when the disk is full: • `nolog`: stop logging • `overwrite`: overwrites oldest log entries Default: `overwrite`
log-disk-full-percentage <integer>	Enter the percentage at which the log disk will be considered full (50-90%).
upload {disable | enable}	Enable to permit uploading of logs. Default: `disable`
uploadip <ipv4_address>	Enter IPv4 address of the destination server. Default: `0.0.0.0`
server-type {FAZ | FTP | SCP | SFTP}	Enter the server type to use to store the logs. The following options are available: • `FAZ`: Upload to FortiAnalyzer. • `FTP`: Upload via FTP. • `SCP`: Upload via SCP. • `SFTP`: Upload via SFTP.
uploadport <integer>	Enter the port to use when communicating with the destination server. Default: `21`. Range: 1 to 65535
uploaduser <string>	Enter the user account on the destination server.
uploadpass <passwd>	Enter the password of the user account on the destination server. Character limit: 127
uploaddir <string>	Enter the destination directory on the remote server.
uploadtype <event>	Enter to upload the event log files. Default: `event`
uploadzip {disable | enable}	Enable to compress uploaded log files. Default: `disable`
uploadsched {disable | enable}	Enable to schedule log uploads. The following options are available: • `disable`: Upload when rolling. • `enable`: Scheduled upload.
upload-time <hh:mm>	Enter to configure when to schedule an upload.
upload-delete-files {disable | enable}	Enable to delete log files after uploading. Default: `enable`

Example

In this example, the logs are uploaded to an upload server and are not deleted after they are uploaded.

```
config system locallog disk setting
```

```
    set status enable
    set severity information
    set max-log-file-size 1000MB
    set roll-schedule daily
    set upload enable
    set uploadip 10.10.10.1
    set uploadport port 443
    set uploaduser myname2
    set uploadpass 12345
    set uploadtype event
    set uploadzip enable
    set uploadsched enable
    set upload-time 06:45
    set upload-delete-file disable
end
```

locallog filter

Use this command to configure filters for local logs. All keywords are visible only when `event` is `enabled`.

Syntax

```
config system locallog [memory | disk | fortianalyzer | fortianalyzer2 |
    fortianalyzer3 | syslogd | syslogd2 | syslogd3] filter
    set devcfg {disable | enable}
    set devops {disable | enable}
    set dm {disable | enable}
    set dvm {disable | enable}
    set epmgr {disable | enable}
    set event {disable | enable}
    set faz {enable | disable|
    set fgd {disable | enable}
    set fgfm {disable | enable}
    set fips {disable | enable}
    set fmgws {disable | enable}
    set fmlmgr {disable | enable}
    set fmwmgr {disable | enable}
    set glbcfg {disable | enable}
    set ha {disable | enable}
    set iolog {disable | enable}
    set logd {disable | enable}
    set lrmgr {disable | enable}
    set objcfg {disable | enable}
    set rev {disable | enable}
    set rtmon {disable | enable}
    set scfw {disable | enable}
    set scply {disable | enable}
    set scrmgr {disable | enable}
    set scvpn {disable | enable}
    set system {disable | enable}
    set webport {disable | enable}
end
```

Variable	Description
devcfg {disable | enable}	Enable to log device configuration messages.

Variable	Description
devops {disable | enable}	Enable managed devices operations messages.
dm {disable | enable}	Enable to log deployment manager messages. Default: `disable`
dvm {disable | enable}	Enable to log device manager messages. Default: `disable`
epmgr {disable | enable}	Enable to log endpoint manager messages. Default: `disable`
event {disable | enable}	Enable to configure log filter messages. Default: `disable`
faz {enable | disable|	Enable to log FortiAnalyzer messages. Default: `disable`
fgd {disable | enable}	Enable to log FortiGuard service messages. Default: `disable`
fgfm {disable | enable}	Enable to log FortiGate/FortiAnalyzer communication protocol messages. Default: `disable`
fips {disable | enable}	Enable to log FIPS messages. Default: `disable`
fmgws {disable | enable}	Enable to log web service messages. Default: `disable`
fmlmgr {disable | enable}	Enable to log FortiMail manager messages. Default: `disable`
fmwmgr {disable | enable}	Enable to log firmware manager messages. Default: `disable`
glbcfg {disable | enable}	Enable to log global database messages. Default: `disable`
ha {disable | enable}	Enable to log high availability activity messages. Default: `disable`
iolog {disable | enable}	Enable input/output log activity messages. Default: `disable`
logd {disable | enable}	Enable logd messages. Default: `disable`
lrmgr {disable | enable}	Enable to log log and report manager messages. Default: `disable`
objcfg {disable | enable}	Enable to log object configuration. Default: `disable`
rev {disable | enable}	Enable to log revision history messages. Default: `disable`
rtmon {disable | enable}	Enable to log real-time monitor messages. Default: `disable`
scfw {disable | enable}	Enable to log firewall objects messages. Default: `disable`
scply {disable | enable}	Enable to log policy console messages. Default: `disable`
scrmgr {disable | enable}	Enable to log script manager messages. Default: `disable`
scvpn {disable | enable}	Enable to log VPN console messages. Default: `disable`

Variable	Description
system {disable | enable}	Enable to log system manager messages. Default: `disable`
webport {disable | enable}	Enable to log web portal messages. Default: `disable`

Example

In this example, the local log filters are log and report manager, and system settings. Events in these areas of the FortiAnalyzer unit will be logged.

```
config system locallog filter
   set event enable
   set lrmgr enable
   set system enable
end
```

locallog fortianalyzer (fortianalyzer2, fortianalyzer3) setting

Use this command to enable or disable, and select the severity threshold of, remote logging to the FortiAnalyzer units. You can configure up to three FortiAnalyzer devices.

The severity threshold required to forward a log message to the FortiAnalyzer unit is separate from event, syslog, and local logging severity thresholds.

Syntax

```
config system locallog {fortianalyzer | fortianalyzer2 | fortianalyzer3} setting
   set severity {emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notification |
       information | debug}
   set status {disable | enable}
end
```

Variable	Description
severity {emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notification | information | debug}	Enter the severity threshold that a log message must meet or exceed to be logged to the unit. The following options are available: • `emergency`: The unit is unusable. • `alert`: Immediate action is required. • `critical`: Functionality is affected. • `error`: Functionality is probably affected. • `warning`: Functionality might be affected. • `notification`: Information about normal events. • `information`: General information about unit operations. • `debug`: Information used for diagnosis or debugging. Default: `alert`
status {disable | enable}	Enable/disable remote logging to the FortiAnalyzer unit. Default: `disable`

Example

You might enable remote logging to the FortiAnalyzer unit configured. Events at the information level and higher, which is everything except debug level events, would be sent to the FortiAnalyzer unit.

```
config system locallog fortianalyzer setting
   set status enable
   set severity information
end
```

locallog memory setting

Use this command to configure memory settings for local logging purposes.

Syntax

```
config system locallog memory setting
   set diskfull {nolog | overwrite}
   set severity {emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notification |
       information | debug}
   set status <disable | enable>
end
```

Variable	Description
diskfull {nolog | overwrite}	Enter the action to take when the disk is full: • `nolog`: Stop logging when disk full • `overwrite`: Overwrites oldest log entries
severity {emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notification | information | debug}	Enter the log severity level to log files. The following options are available: • `emergency`: The unit is unusable. • `alert`: Immediate action is required. • `critical`: Functionality is affected. • `error`: Functionality is probably affected. • `warning`: Functionality might be affected. • `notification`: Information about normal events. • `information`: General information about unit operations. • `debug`: Information used for diagnosis or debugging. Default: `alert`
status <disable | enable>	Enable/disable memory buffer logging. Default: `disable`

Example

This example shows how to enable logging to memory for all events at the notification level and above. At this level of logging, only information and debug events will not be logged.

```
config system locallog memory
   set severity notification
   set status enable
end
```

locallog syslogd (syslogd2, syslogd3) setting

Use this command to configure the settings for logging to a syslog server. You can configure up to three syslog servers; syslogd, syslogd2 and syslogd3.

Syntax

```
config system locallog {syslogd | syslogd2 | syslogd3} setting
   set csv {disable | enable}
   set facility {alert | audit | auth | authpriv | clock | cron | daemon | ftp |
       kernel | local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7 |
       lpr | mail | news | ntp | syslog | user | uucp}
   set severity {emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notification |
       information | debug}
   set status {enable | disable}
   set syslog-name <string>
end
```

Variable	Description
csv {disable | enable}	Enable to produce the log in comma separated value (CSV) format. If you do not enable CSV format the FortiAnalyzer unit produces space separated log files. Default: `disable`
facility {alert | audit | auth | authpriv | clock | cron | daemon | ftp | kernel | local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7 | lpr | mail | news | ntp | syslog | user | uucp}	Enter the facility type. `facility` identifies the source of the log message to syslog. Change `facility` to distinguish log messages from different FortiAnalyzer units so you can determine the source of the log messages. Available facility types are: • `alert`: Log alert. • `audit`: Log audit. • `auth`: Security/authorization messages. • `authpriv`: Security/authorization messages (private). • `clock`: Clock daemon • `cron`: Clock daemon. • `daemon`: System daemons. • `ftp`: File Transfer Protocol (FTP) daemon • `kernel`: Kernel messages. • `local0 to local7`: reserved for local use • `lpr`: Line printer subsystem. • `mail`: Mail system. • `news`: Network news subsystem. • `ntp`: Network Time Protocol (NTP) daemon • `syslog`: Messages generated internally by the syslog daemon. • `user`: Random user-level messages. • `uucp`: Network news subsystem. Default: `local7`

Variable	Description
severity {emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notification | information | debug}	Select the logging severity level. The FortiAnalyzer unit logs all messages at and above the logging severity level you select. For example, if you select `critical`, the unit logs `critical`, `alert`, and `emergency` level messages. The logging levels in descending order are: • `emergency`: The unit is unusable. • `alert`: Immediate action is required. • `critical`: Functionality is affected. • `error`: Functionality is probably affected. • `warning`: Functionality might be affected. • `notification`: Information about normal events. • `information`: General information about unit operations. • `debug`: Information used for diagnosis or debugging.
status {enable | disable}	Enter `enable` to begin logging. The following options are available: • `disable`: Do not log to remote syslog server. • `enable`: Log to remote syslog server.
syslog-name <string>	Enter the remote syslog server name.

Use the show command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system locallog syslogd setting
```

Example

In this example, the logs are uploaded to a syslog server at IPv4 address `10.10.10.8`. The FortiAnalyzer unit is identified as facility `local0`.

```
config system locallog syslogd setting
   set facility local0
   set server 10.10.10.8
   set status enable
   set severity information
end
```

log

Use the following commands to configure log settings:

log alert

Use this command to configure log based alert settings.

Syntax

```
config system log alert
   set max-alert-count <integer>
```

```
end
```

Variable	Description
max-alert-count <integer>	Maximum number of alerts supported. Range: 100 to 1000

log mail-domain

Use this command to enable restrictions on email domains. By default, this option is disabled. The logs for different email domains are stored in the same ADOM.
When this option is enabled through the CLI, FortiAnalyzer identifies the email doamins from the logs. It creates a list of VDOMS in the device manager based on the email domains. The VDOMS are assigned to different ADOMS. When inserting a log to the database, FortiAnalyzer records the log to its corresponding ADOM based on the email domain information in the log. The VDOM field of the log is sent to the email domain name.

Syntax

```
config system log mail-domain
   edit <id>
      set domain <string>
      set code <string>
      set device <id>
end
```

Variable	Description
<id>	Identity of the FortiMail domain.
domain <string>	Domain name of the organization.
code <string>	URL of the organization.
device <id>	Device ID.

Example

```
conf system log mail-domain
   edit 1
      set domain company-name.
      set code name.com
      set device All_FortiMails
   next
   edit 2
      set domain network-cnet
      set code cnet.net
      set device FE00000000000001
   next
   edit 3
      set domain mail.myfortinet.com
      set code myftntmail
      set device FE00000000000002,FE00000000000003
   next
   end
```

log settings

Use this command to configure settings for logs.

Syntax

```
config system log settings
   set download-mac-logs <integer>
   set log-file-archive-name {basic | extended}
   set FCH-custom-field1 <string>
   set FCT-custom-field1 <string>
   set FGT-custom-field1 <string>
   set FML-custom-field1 <string>
   set FWB-custom-field1 <string>
   set FAZ-custom-field1 <string>
   set FSA-custom-field1 <string>
   set sync-search-timeout <integer>
   config rolling-regular
      set days {fri | mon| sat | sun | thu | tue | wed}
      set del-files {disable | enable}
      set directory <string>
      set file-size <integer>
      set gzip-format {disable | enable}
      set hour <integer>
      set ip <ipv4_address>
      set ip2 <ipv4_address>
      set ip3 <ipv4_address>
      set log-format {csv | native | text}
      set min <integer>
      set password <passwd>
      set password2 <passwd>
      set password3 <passwd>
      set server-type {ftp | scp | sftp}
      set upload {disable | enable}
      set upload-hour <integer>
      set upload-mode {backup | mirror}
      set upload-trigger {on-roll | on-schedule}
      set username <string>
      set username2 <string>
      set username3 <string>
      set when {daily | none | weekly}
   end
end
```

Variable	Description
download-max-logs <integer>	Maximum number of logs for each log download attempt.

Variable	Description
log-file-archive-name {basic | extended}	Log file name format for archiving. • `basic`: Basic format for log archive file name, for example: `FGT20C0000000001.tlog.1417797247.log.` • `extended`: Extended format for log archive file name, for example: `FGT20C0000000001.2014-12-05-08:34:58.tlog.1417797247.log.`
FCH-custom-field1 <string>	Enter a name of the custom log field to index. Character limit: 31
FCT-custom-field1 <string>	Enter a name of the custom log field to index. Character limit: 31
FGT-custom-field1 <string>	Enter a name of the custom log field to index. Character limit: 31
FML-custom-field1 <string>	Enter a name of the custom log field to index. Character limit: 31
FWB-custom-field1 <string>	Enter a name of the custom log field to index. Character limit: 31
FAZ-custom-field1 <string>	Enter a name of the custom log field to index. Character limit: 31
FSA-custom-field1 <string>	Enter a name of the custom log field to index. Character limit: 31
sync-search-timeout <integer>	The maximum number of seconds that a log search session can run in synchronous mode.
Variables for `config rolling-regular` subcommand:	
days {fri | mon| sat | sun | thu | tue | wed}	Log files rolling schedule (days of the week). When `when` is set to `weekly`, you can configure `days`, `hour`, and `min` values.
del-files {disable | enable}	Enable/disable log file deletion after uploading.
directory <string>	The upload server directory. Character limit: 127
file-size <integer>	Roll log files when they reach this size (MB). Range: 10 to 500 (MB). Default: 200 (MB)
gzip-format {disable | enable}	Enable/disable compression of uploaded log files.
hour <integer>	Log files rolling schedule (hour).
ip <ipv4_address> ip2 <ipv4_address> ip3 <ipv4_address>	Upload server IPv4 addresses. Configure up to three servers.

Variable	Description
log-format {csv | native | text}	Format of uploaded log files. The following options are available: • `csv`: CSV (comma-separated value) format. • `native`: Native format (text or compact). • `text`: Text format (convert if necessary).
min <integer>	Log files rolling schedule (minutes).
password <passwd> password2 <passwd> password3 <passwd>	Upload server login passwords. Character limit: 128
server-type {ftp | scp | sftp}	Upload server type. The following options are available: • `ftp`: Upload via FTP server. • `scp`: Upload via SCP server. • `sftp`: Upload via SFTP server.
upload {disable | enable}	Enable/disable log file uploads.
upload-hour <integer>	Log files upload schedule (hour).
upload-mode {backup | mirror}	Configure upload mode with multiple servers. Servers are attempted and used one after the other upon failure to connect. The following options are available: • `backup`: Servers are attempted and used one after the other upon failure to connect. • `mirror`: All configured servers are attempted and used.
upload-trigger {on-roll | on-schedule}	Event triggering log files upload: • `on-roll`: Upload log files after they are rolled. • `on-schedule`: Upload log files daily.
username <string> username2 <string> username3 <string>	Upload server login usernames. Character limit: 35
when {daily | none | weekly}	Roll log files periodically. The following options are available: • `daily`: Roll log files daily. • `none`: Do not roll log files periodically. • `weekly`: Roll log files on certain days of week.

mail

Use this command to configure mail servers on your FortiAnalyzer unit.

Syntax

```
config system mail
   edit <id>
      set auth {enable | disable}
      set passwd <passwd>
      set port <integer>
      set secure-option {default | none | smtps | starttls}
      set server <string>
      set user <string>
   end
```

Variable	Description
<id>	Enter the mail service ID of the entry you would like to edit or type a new name to create an entry. Character limit: 63
<server>	Enter the name of the mail server.
auth {enable | disable}	Enable/disable authentication.
passwd <passwd>	Enter the SMTP account password value. Character limit: 63
port <integer>	Enter the SMTP server port. Range: 1 to 65535
secure-option {default | none | smtps | starttls}	Select the communication secure option. One of: • `default`:Try STARTTLS, proceed as plain text communication otherwise. • `none`: Communication will be in plain text format. • `smtps`: Communication will be protected by SMTPS. • `starttls`: Communication will be protected by STARTTLS.
server <string>	Enter the SMTP server name.
user <string>	Enter the SMTP account user name.

ntp

Use this command to configure automatic time setting using a network time protocol (NTP) server.

Syntax

```
config system ntp
   set status {enable | disable}
   set sync_interval <string>
   config ntpserver
      edit <id>
         set ntpv3 {disable | enable}
         set server <string>}
         set authentication {disable | enable}
         set key <passwd>
         set key-id <integer>
```

```
    end
end
```

Variable	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable NTP time setting. Default: `disable`
sync_interval <string>	Enter the time, in minutes, how often the FortiAnalyzer unit synchronizes its time with the NTP server. Range: 1 to 1440 (minutes). Default: `60`
Variables for `config ntpserver` **subcommand**:	
ntpv3 {disable | enable}	Enable/disable NTPv3. Default: `disable`
server <string>}	Enter the IPv4 address or fully qualified domain name of the NTP server.
authentication {disable | enable}	Enable/disable MD5 authentication. Default: `disable`
key <passwd>	The authentication key. String maximum: 63 characters
key-id <integer>	The key ID for authentication. Default: `0`

password-policy

Use this command to configure access password policies.

Syntax

```
config system password-policy
   set status {disable | enable}
   set minimum-length <integer>
   set must-contain <lower-case-letter | non-alphanumeric | number | upper-case-letter>
   set change-4-characters {disable | enable}
   set expire <integer>
end
```

Variable	Description
status {disable | enable}	Enable/disable the password policy. Default: `enable`
minimum-length <integer>	Set the password's minimum length. Range: 8 to 256 (characters). Default: `8`

Variable	Description
must-contain <lower-case-letter | non-alphanumeric | number | upper-case-letter>	Characters that a password must contain. • `lower-case-letter`: the password must contain at least one lower case letter • `non-alphanumeric`: the password must contain at least one non-alphanumeric characters • `number`: the password must contain at least one number • `upper-case-letter`: the password must contain at least one upper case letter.
change-4-characters {disable | enable}	Enable/disable changing at least 4 characters for a new password. Default: `disable`
expire <integer>	Set the number of days after which admin users' password will expire; 0 means never. Default: `0`

report

Use the following command to configure report related settings.

report auto-cache

Use this command to view or configure report auto-cache settings.

Syntax

```
config system report auto-cache
   set aggressive-drilldown {enable | disable}
   set aggressive-schedule {enable | disable}
   set drilldown-interval <integer>
   set drilldown-status {enable | disable}
   set order {latest-first | oldest-first}
   set status {enable | disable}
end
```

Variable	Description
aggressive-drilldown {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the aggressive drill-down `auto-cache`.
aggressive-schedule {enable | disable}	Enable/disable aggressive schedule auto-cache.
drilldown-interval <integer>	The time interval in hours for drill-down `auto-cache`. Range: 1 to 8784 (hours)

Variable	Description
drilldown-status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable drill-down auto-cache. The following options are available: • `disable`: Disable the SQL report auto-cache. • `enable`: Enable the SQL report auto-cache.
order {latest-first | oldest-first}	The order of which SQL log table is processed first. • `latest-first`: The latest SQL log table is processed first. • `oldest-first`: The oldest SQL log table is processed first.
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the SQL report auto-cache. The following options are available: • `disable`: Disable the SQL report auto-cache. • `enable`: Enable the SQL report auto-cache.

report est-browse-time

Use this command to view or configure report settings.

Syntax

```
config system report est-browse-time
   set compensate-read-time <integer>
   set max-num-user <integer>
   set max-read-time <integer>
   set status {enable | disable}
end
```

Variable	Description
compensate-read-time <integer>	Set the compensate read time for last page view. Range: 1 to 3600
max-num-user <integer>	Set the maximum number of users to estimate browse time. Range: 100 to 1 000 000
max-read-time <integer>	Set the read time threshold for each page view. Range: 1 to 3600
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable estimating browse time.

report group

Use these commands to configure report groups.

Syntax

```
config system report group
   edit <group-id>
      set adom <adom-name>
      set case-insensitive {enable | disable}
      set report-like <string>
```

```
        config chart-alternative
           edit <chart-name>
              set chart-replace <string>
           end
        config group-by
           edit <var-name>
              set var-expression <string>
           end
     end
```

Variable	Description
<group-id>	The identification number of the group to be edited or created.
adom <adom-name>	The ADOM that conatins the report group.
case-insensitive {enable | disable}	Enable or diable case sensitivity.
report-like <string>	Report pattern
Variables for `config chart-alternative` **subcommand**:	
<chart-name>	The chart name.
chart-replace <string>	Chart replacement.
Variable for `config group-by` **subcommand**:	
<var-name>	The variable name.
var-expression <string>	Variable expression..

report setting

Use these commands to view or configure report settings.

Syntax

```
config system report setting
   set hcache-lossless {enable | disable}
   set max-table-rows <integer>
   set report-priority {low | normal}
   set week-start {mon | sun}
end
```

Variable	Description
hcache-lossless {enable | disable}	Enable or disable ready-with-loss hcaches.

Variable	Description
max-table-rows <integer>	Set the maximum number of rows that can be generated in a single table. Range: 10 000 to 100 000
report-priority {low | normal}	Set the Priority of the SQL report.
week-start {mon | sun}	Set the day that the week starts on, either Sunday or Monday. The following options are available: • `mon`: Monday. • `sun`: Sunday.

Use the `show` command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system report settings
```

route

Use this command to view or configure static routing table entries on your FortiAnalyzer unit.

Syntax

```
config system route
   edit <seq_int>
      set device <port>
      set dst <dst_ipv4mask>
      set gateway <gateway_ipv4_address>
   end
```

Variable	Description
<seq_int>	Enter an unused routing sequence number to create a new route. Enter an existing route number to edit that route.
device <port>	Enter the port (interface) used for this route.
dst <dst_ipv4mask>	Enter the IPv4 address and mask for the destination network.
gateway <gateway_ipv4_address>	Enter the default gateway IPv4 address for this network.

route6

Use this command to view or configure static IPv6 routing table entries on your FortiAnalyzer unit.

Syntax

```
config system route6
   edit <seq_int>
      set device <string>
```

```
    set dst <ipv6_prefix>
    set gateway <ipv6_address>
  end
```

Variable	Description
<seq_int>	Enter an unused routing sequence number to create a new route. Enter an existing route number to edit that route.
device <string>	Enter the port (interface) used for this route.
dst <ipv6_prefix>	Enter the IPv4 address and mask for the destination network.
gateway <ipv6_address>	Enter the default gateway IPv6 address for this network.

Use the show command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system route6
```

snmp

Use the following commands to configure SNMP related settings.

snmp community

Use this command to configure SNMP communities on your FortiAnalyzer unit.

You add SNMP communities so that SNMP managers, typically applications running on computers to monitor SNMP status information, can connect to the FortiAnalyzer unit (the SNMP agent) to view system information and receive SNMP traps. SNMP traps are triggered when system events happen such as when there is a system restart, or when the log disk is almost full.

You can add up to three SNMP communities, and each community can have a different configuration for SNMP queries and traps. Each community can be configured to monitor the FortiAnalyzer unit for a different set of events.

Hosts are the SNMP managers that make up this SNMP community. Host information includes the IPv4 address and interface that connects it to the FortiAnalyzer unit.

For more information on SNMP traps and variables, see the Fortinet Document Library.

Part of configuring an SNMP manager is to list it as a host in a community on the FortiAnalyzer unit that it will be monitoring. Otherwise that SNMP manager will not receive any traps or events from the FortiAnalyzer unit, and will be unable to query the FortiAnalyzer unit as well.

Syntax

```
config system snmp community
  edit <index_number>
    set events <events_list>
    set name <community_name>
    set query-v1-port <integer>
```

```
        set query-v1-status {enable | disable}
        set query-v2c-port <integer>
        set query-v2c-status {enable | disable}
        set status {enable | disable}
        set trap-v1-rport <integer>
        set trap-v1-status {enable | disable}
        set trap-v2c-rport <integer>
        set trap-v2c-status {enable | disable}
        config hosts
           edit <host_number>
              set interface <interface_name>
              set ip <ipv4_address>
           end
        config hosts6
           edit <host_number>
              set interface <interface_name>
              set ip <ipv6_address>
           end
    end
```

Variable	Description
<index_number>	Enter the index number of the community in the SNMP communities table. Enter an unused index number to create a new SNMP community.
events <events_list>	Enable the events for which the FortiAnalyzer unit should send traps to the SNMP managers in this community. The `raid_changed` event is only available for devices which support RAID. • `cpu-high-exclude-nice`: CPU usage exclude NICE threshold. • `cpu_high`: CPU usage too high. • `disk_low`: Disk usage too high. • `ha_switch`: HA switch. • `intf_ip_chg`: Interface IP address changed. • `lic-dev-quota`: High licensed device quota detected. • `lic-gbday`: High licensed log GB/day detected. • `log-alert`: Log base alert message. • `log-data-rate`: High incoming log data rate detected. • `log-rate`: High incoming log rate detected. • `mem_low`: Available memory is low. • `raid_changed`: RAID status changed. • `sys_reboot`: System reboot. Default: All events enabled
name <community_name>	Enter the name of the SNMP community. Names can be used to distinguish between the roles of the hosts in the groups. For example the Logging and Reporting group would be interested in the `disk_low` events, but likely not the other events. The name is included in SNMPv2c trap packets to the SNMP manager, and is also present in query packets from, the SNMP manager.

Variable	Description
query-v1-port <integer>	Enter the SNMPv1 query port number used when SNMP managers query the FortiAnalyzer unit. Default: `161`. Range: 1 to 65535
query-v1-status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable SNMPv1 queries for this SNMP community. Default: `enable`
query-v2c-port <integer>	Enter the SNMP v2c query port number used when SNMP managers query the FortiAnalyzer unit. SNMP v2c queries will include the name of the community.Default: `161`. Range: 1 to 65535
query-v2c-status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable SNMPv2c queries for this SNMP community. Default: `enable`
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable this SNMP community. Default: `enable`
trap-v1-rport <integer>	Enter the SNMPv1 remote port number used for sending traps to the SNMP managers. Default: `162`. Range: 1 to 65535
trap-v1-status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable SNMPv1 traps for this SNMP community. Default: `enable`
trap-v2c-rport <integer>	Enter the SNMPv2c remote port number used for sending traps to the SNMP managers. Default: `162`. Range: 1 to 65535
trap-v2c-status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable SNMPv2c traps for this SNMP community. SNMP v2c traps sent out to SNMP managers include the community name. Default: `enable`
Variables for `config hosts` **subcommand**:	
<host_number>	Enter the index number of the host in the table. Enter an unused index number to create a new host.
interface <interface_name>	Enter the name of the FortiAnalyzer unit that connects to the SNMP manager.
ip <ipv4_address>	Enter the IPv4 address of the SNMP manager. Default: `0.0.0.0`
Variables for `config hosts6` **subcommand**:	
<host_number>	Enter the index number of the host in the table. Enter an unused index number to create a new host.
interface <interface_name>	Enter the name of the FortiAnalyzer unit that connects to the SNMP manager.
ip <ipv6_address>	Enter the IPv4 address of the SNMP manager.

Example

This example shows how to add a new SNMP community named SNMP_Com1. The default configuration can be used in most cases with only a few modifications. In the example below the community is added, given a name, and then because this community is for an SNMP manager that is SNMP v1 compatible, all v2c functionality is disabled. After the community is configured the SNMP manager, or host, is added. The SNMP manager IPv4 address is 192.168.20.34 and it connects to the FortiAnalyzer unit internal interface.

```
config system snmp community
   edit 1
   set name SNMP_Com1
   set query-v2c-status disable
   set trap-v2c-status disable
      config hosts
         edit 1
         set interface internal
         set ip 192.168.10.34
         end
   end
```

snmp sysinfo

Use this command to enable the FortiAnalyzer SNMP agent and to enter basic system information used by the SNMP agent. Enter information about the FortiAnalyzer unit to identify it. When your SNMP manager receives traps from the FortiAnalyzer unit, you will know which unit sent the information. Some SNMP traps indicate high CPU usage, log full, or low memory.

For more information on SNMP traps and variables, see the Fortinet Document Library.

Syntax

```
config system snmp sysinfo
   set contact-info <string>
   set description <description>
   set engine-id <string>
   set location <location>
   set status {enable | disable}
   set trap-high-cpu-threshold <percentage>
   set trap-low-memory-threshold <percentage>
   set trap-cpu-high-exclude-nice-threshold <percentage>
end
```

Variable	Description
contact-info <string>	Add the contact information for the person responsible for this FortiAnalyzer unit. Character limit: 35
description <description>	Add a name or description of the FortiAnalyzer unit. Character limit: 35
engine-id <string>	Local SNMP engine ID string. Character limit: 24
location <location>	Describe the physical location of the FortiAnalyzer unit. Character limit: 35
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the FortiAnalyzer SNMP agent. Default: `disable`

Variable	Description
trap-high-cpu-threshold <percentage>	CPU usage when trap is set. Default: 80
trap-low-memory-threshold <percentage>	Memory usage when trap is set. Default: 80
trap-cpu-high-exclude-nice-threshold <percentage>	CPU high usage excludes nice when the trap is sent.

Example

This example shows how to enable the FortiAnalyzer SNMP agent and add basic SNMP information.

```
config system snmp sysinfo
   set status enable
   set contact-info 'System Admin ext 245'
   set description 'Internal network unit'
   set location 'Server Room A121'
end
```

snmp user

Use this command to configure SNMPv3 users on your FortiAnalyzer unit. To use SNMPv3, you will first need to enable the FortiAnalyzer SNMP agent. For more information, see snmp sysinfo. There should be a corresponding configuration on the SNMP server in order to query to or receive traps from FortiAnalyzer .

For more information on SNMP traps and variables, see the Fortinet Document Library.

Syntax

```
config system snmp user
   edit <name>
      set auth-proto {md5 | sha}
      set auth-pwd <passwd>
      set events <events_list>
      set notify-hosts <ipv4_address>
      set notify-hosts6 <ipv6_address>
      set priv-proto {aes | des}
      set priv-pwd <passwd>
      set queries {enable | disable}
      set query-port <integer>
      set security-level {auth-no-priv | auth-priv | no-auth-no-priv}
   end
end
```

Variable	Description
<name>	Enter a SNMPv3 user name to add, edit, or delete.

Variable	Description
auth-proto {md5 | sha}	Authentication protocol. The security level must be set to `auth-no-priv` or `auth-priv` to use this variable. The following options are available: • `md5`: HMAC-MD5-96 authentication protocol • `sha`: HMAC-SHA-96 authentication protocol
auth-pwd <passwd>	Password for the authentication protocol. The security level must be set to `auth-no-priv` or `auth-priv` to use this variable.
events <events_list>	Enable the events for which the FortiAnalyzer unit should send traps to the SNMPv3 managers in this community. The `raid_changed` event is only available for devices which support RAID. • `cpu-high-exclude-nice`: CPU usage exclude nice threshold. • `cpu_high`: The CPU usage is too high. • `disk_low`: The log disk is getting close to being full. • `ha_switch`: A new unit has become the HA master. • `intf_ip_chg`: An interface IP address has changed. • `lic-dev-quota`: High licensed device quota detected. • `lic-gbday`: High licensed log GB/Day detected. • `log-alert`: Log base alert message. • `log-data-rate`: High incoming log data rate detected. • `log-rate`: High incoming log rate detected. • `mem_low`: The available memory is low. • `raid_changed`: RAID status changed. • `sys_reboot`: The FortiAnalyzer unit has rebooted. Default: All events enabled.
notify-hosts <ipv4_address>	Hosts to send notifications (traps) to.
notify-hosts6 <ipv6_address>	Hosts to send notifications (traps) to.
priv-proto {aes | des}	Privacy (encryption) protocol. The security level must be set to `auth-no-priv` or `auth-priv` to use this variable. The following options are available: • `aes`: CFB128-AES-128 symmetric encryption protocol • `des`: CBC-DES symmetric encryption protocol
priv-pwd <passwd>	Password for the privacy (encryption) protocol. The security level must be set to `auth-no-priv` or `auth-priv` to use this variable.
queries {enable | disable}	Enable/disable queries for this user. Default: `enable`
query-port <integer>	SNMPv3 query port. Default: 161. Range: 1 to 65535

Variable	Description
security-level {auth-no-priv | auth-priv | no-auth-no-priv}	Security level for message authentication and encryption. The following options are available: • `auth-no-priv`: Message with authentication but no privacy (encryption). • `auth-priv`: Message with authentication and privacy (encryption). • `no-auth-no-priv`: Message with no authentication and no privacy (encryption). Default: `no-auth-no-priv`

Use the show command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system snmp user
```

sql

Configure Structured Query Language (SQL) settings.

Syntax

```
config system sql
   set background-rebuild {enable | disable}
   set database-name <string>
   set database-type <postgres>
   set device-count-high {enable | disable}
   set event-table-partition-time <integer>
   set fct-table-partition-time <integer>
   set logtype {none | app-ctrl | attack | content | dlp | emailfilter | event |
       generic | history | traffic | virus | voip | webfilter | netscan}
   set password <passwd>
   set prompt-sql-upgrade {enable | disable}
   set rebuild-event {enable | disable}
   set rebuild-event-start-time <hh:mm> <yyyy/mm/dd>
   set reset {enable | disable}
   set server <string>
   set start-time <hh>:<mm> <yyyy>/<mm>/<dd>
   set status {disable | local | remote}
   set text-search-index {disable | enable}
   set traffic-table-partition-time <integer>
   set utm-table-partition-time <integer>
   set username <string>
   config custom-index
      edit <id>
         set device-type {FortiCache | FortiGate | FortiMail | FortiSandbox | FortiWeb}
         set index-field <Field-Name>
         set log-type <Log-Enter>
      end
   config ts-index-field
      edit <category>
         set <value> <string>
      end
```

```
end
```

Variable	Description
background-rebuild {enable | disable}	Disable or enable rebuilding the SQL database in the background.
database-name <string>	Remote SQL database name. Character limit: 64 Command only available when `status` is set to `remote`.
database-type <postgres>	Database type. Command only available when `status` is set to `local` or `remote`.
device-count-high {enable | disable}	You must set to enable if the count of registered devices is greater than 8000. Caution: Enabling or disabling this command will result in an SQL database rebuild. The time required to rebuild the database is dependent on the size of the database. Please plan a maintenance window to complete the database rebuild. This operation will also result in a device reboot.
event-table-partition-time <integer>	Maximum SQL database table partitioning time range in minutes for event logs. Range: 0 to 525600 (minutes). Enter 0 for unlimited
fct-table-partition-time <integer>	Maximum SQL database table partitioning time range, in minutes, for FortiClient logs: 0 to 525600 (minutes), or 0 for unlimited.
logtype {none | app-ctrl | attack | content | dlp | emailfilter | event | generic | history | traffic | virus | voip | webfilter | netscan}	Log type. Command only available when `status` is set to `local` or `remote`.
password <passwd>	The password that the Fortinet unit will use to authenticate with the remote database. Command only available when `status` is set to `remote`.
prompt-sql-upgrade {enable | disable}	Prompt to convert log database into SQL database at start time on GUI.
rebuild-event {enable | disable}	Enable/disable a rebuild event during SQL database rebuilding. The following options are available: • `disable`: Do not rebuild event during SQL database rebuilding. • `enable`: Rebuild event during SQL database rebuilding.
rebuild-event-start-time <hh:mm> <yyyy/mm/dd>	The rebuild event starting date and time.
reset {enable | disable}	This command is hidden. The following options are available: • `disable`: Do not resend logs to database. • `enable`: Resend logs to database.
server <string>	Set the database ip or hostname.

Variable	Description
start-time <hh>:<mm> <yyyy>/<mm>/<dd>	Start date and time <hh:mm yyyy/mm/dd>. Command only available when `status` is set to `local` or `remote`.
status {disable | local | remote}	SQL database status. The following options are available: • `disable`: Disable SQL database. • `local`: Enable local database. • `remote`: Enable remote database.
text-search-index {disable | enable}	Disable or enable the text search index. The following options are available: • `disable`: Do not create text search index. • `enable`: Create text search index.
traffic-table-partition-time <integer>	Maximum SQL database table partitioning time range for traffic logs. Range: 0 to 525 600 (minutes). Enter 0 for unlimited
utm-table-partition-time <integer>	Maximum SQL database table partitioning time range in minutes for UTM logs. Range: 0 to 525600 (minutes). Enter 0 for unlimited
username <string>	The user name that the Fortinet unit will use to authenticate with the remote database. Character limit: 64 Command only available when `status` is set to `remote`.
Variables for `config custom-index` **subcommand**:	
device-type {FortiCache | FortiGate | FortiMail | FortiSandbox | FortiWeb}	Set the device type. The following options are available: • `FortiCache`: Set device type to FortiCache • `FortiGate`: Set device type to FortiGate. • `FortiMail`: Set device type to FortiMail. • `FortiSandbox`: Set device type to FortiSandbox • `FortiWeb`: Set device type to FortiWeb.
index-field <Field-Name>	Enter a valid field name. Select one of the available field names. The available options for `index-field` is dependent on the `device-type` entry.
log-type <Log-Enter>	Enter the log type. The available options for `log-type` is dependent on the `device-type` entry. Enter one of the available log types. • FortiCache: `N/A` • FortiGate: `app-ctrl`, `content`, `dlp`, `emailfilter`, `event`, `netscan`, `traffic`, `virus`, `voip`, `webfilter` • FortiMail: `emailfilter`, `event`, `history`, `virus` • FortiSandbox: `N/A` • FortiWeb: `attack`, `event`, `traffic`
Variables for `config ts-index-field` **subcommand**:	

Variable	Description
<category>	Category of the text search index fields. The following is the list of categories and their default fields. The following options are available: • FGT-app-ctrl: user, group, srcip, dstip, dstport, service, app, action, status, hostname • FGT-attack: severity, srcip, proto, user, attackname • FGT-content: from, to, subject, action, srcip, dstip, hostname, status • FGT-dlp: user, srcip, service, action, file • FGT-emailfilter: user, srcip, from, to, subject • FGT-event: subtype, ui, action, msg • FGT-traffic: user, srcip, dstip, service, app, utmaction, utmevent • FGT-virus: service, srcip, file, virus, user • FGT-voip: action, user, src, dst, from, to • FGT-webfilter: user, srcip, status, catdesc • FGT-netscan: user, dstip, vuln, severity, os • FML-emailfilter: client_name, dst_ip, from, to, subject • FML-event: subtype, msg • FML-history: classifier, disposition, from, to, client_name, direction, domain, virus • FML-virus: src, msg, from, to • FWB-attack: http_host, http_url, src, dst, msg, action • FWB-event: ui, action, msg • FWB-traffic: src, dst, service, http_method, msg
<value>	Fields of the text search filter.
<string>	Select one or more field names separated with a comma. The available field names is dependent on the category selected.

Use the show command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system sql
```

syslog

Use this command to configure syslog servers.

Syntax

```
config system syslog
   edit <name>
      set ip <string>
```

```
        set port <integer>
      end
    end
```

Variable	Description
<name>	Syslog server name.
ip <string>	Enter the syslog server IPv4 address or hostname.
port <integer>	Enter the syslog server port. Range: 1 to 65535

Use the show command to display the current configuration if it has been changed from its default value:

```
show system syslog
```

fmupdate

Use `fmupdate` to configure settings related to FortiGuard service updates and the FortiAnalyzer unit's built-in FortiGuard Distribution Server (FDS).

analyzer

analyzer virusreport

Use this command to enable or disable notification of virus detection to Fortinet.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate analyzer virusreport
   set status {enable | disable}
end
```

Variables	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable sending virus detection notification to Fortinet. Default: `enable`

Example

This example enables virus detection notifications to Fortinet.

```
config fmupdate analyzer virusreport
   set status enable
end
```

av-ips

Use the following commands to configure antivirus settings.

av-ips advanced-log

Use this command to enable logging of FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS update packages received by the FortiAnalyzer unit's built-in FDS from the FortiGuard Distribution Network (FDN).

Syntax

```
config fmupdate av-ips advanced-log
   set log-fortigate {enable | disable}
   set log-server {enable | disable}
end
```

Variables	Description
log-fortigate {enable | disable}	Enable/disable logging of FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS service updates of FortiGate devices. Default: `disable`
log-server {enable | disable}	Enable/disable logging of update packages received by the built-in FDS server. Default: `disable`

Example

Enable logging of FortiGuard Antivirus updates to FortiClient installations and update packages downloaded by the built-in FDS from the FDN.

```
config fmupdate av-ips advanced-log
   set log-forticlient enable
   set log-server enable
end
```

av-ips fct server-override

Use this command to override the default IP address and port that the built-in FDS contacts when requesting FortiGuard Antivirus updates for FortiClient from the FDN.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate av-ips fct server-override
   set status {enable | disable
   config servlist
      edit <id>
         set ip <ipv4_address>
         set ip6 <ipv6_address>
         set port <integer>
      end
   end
```

Variables	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the override. Default: `disable`
Keywords and variables for `config servlist` **subcommand**:	
<id>	Override server ID. Range: 1 to 10
ip <ipv4_address>	Enter the IPv4 address of the override server. Default: `0.0.0.0`
ip6 <ipv6_address>	Enter the IPv6 address of the override server.
port <integer>	Enter the port number to use when contacting the FDN. Default: `443`

Example

Configure the FortiAnalyzer unit's built-in FDS to use a specific FDN server and a different port when retrieving FortiGuard Antivirus updates for FortiClient from the FDN.

```
config fmupdate av-ips fct server-override
   set status enable
   config servlist
      edit 1
         set ip 192.168.25.152
         set port 80
      end
   end
```

av-ips fgt server-override

Use this command to override the default IP address and port that the built-in FDS contacts when requesting FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS updates for FortiGate units from the FDN.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate av-ips fgt server-override
   set status {enable | disable}
   config servlist
   edit <id>
      set ip <ipv4_address>
      set ip6 <ipv6_address>
      set port <integer>
   end
end
```

Variables	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the override. Default: `disable`
Keywords and variables for `config servlist` **subcommand**:	
<id>	Override server ID. Range: 1 to 10
ip <ipv4_address>	Enter the IPv4 address of the override server. Default: `0.0.0.0`
ip6 <ipv6_address>	Enter the IPv6 address of the override server.
port <integer>	Enter the port number to use when contacting the FDN. Range: 1 to 65535. Default: `443`

Example

You could configure the FortiAnalyzer unit's built-in FDS to use a specific FDN server and a different port when retrieving FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS updates for FortiGate units from the FDN.

```
config fmupdate av-ips fgt server-override
   set status enable
   config servlist
      edit 1
         set ip 172.27.152.144
         set port 8890
      end
   end
```

av-ips push-override

Use this command to enable or disable push updates, and to override the default IP address and port to which the FDN sends FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS push messages.

This is useful if push notifications must be sent to an IP address and/or port other than the FortiAnalyzer unit, such as the external or virtual IP address of a NAT device that forwards traffic to the FortiAnalyzer unit.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate av-ips push-override
   set ip <ipv4_address>
   set ip6 <ipv6_address>
   set port <recipientport_int>
   set status {enable | disable}
end
```

Variables	Description
ip <ipv4_address>	Enter the external or virtual IPv4 address of the NAT device that will forward push messages to the FortiAnalyzer unit. Default: `0.0.0.0`
ip6 <ipv6_address>	Enter the external or virtual IPv6 address of the NAT device that will forward push messages to the FortiAnalyzer unit.
port <recipientport_int>	Enter the receiving port number on the NAT device. Range: 1 to 65535. Default: `9443`
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the push updates. Default: `disable`

Example

You could enable the FortiAnalyzer unit's built-in FDS to receive push messages.

If there is a NAT device or firewall between the FortiAnalyzer unit and the FDN, you could also notify the FDN to send push messages to the external IP address of the NAT device, instead of the FortiAnalyzer unit's private network IP address.

```
config fmupdate av-ips push-override
   set status enable
   set ip 172.16.124.135
   set port 9000
end
```

You would then configure port forwarding on the NAT device, forwarding push messages received on UDP port 9000 to the FortiAnalyzer unit on UDP port 9443.

av-ips push-override-to-client

Use this command to enable or disable push updates, and to override the default IP address and port to which the FDN sends FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS push messages.

This command is useful if push notifications must be sent to an IP address and/or port other than the FortiAnalyzer unit, such as the external or virtual IP address of a NAT device that forwards traffic to the FortiAnalyzer unit.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate av-ips push-override-to-client
   set status {enable | disable}
   config <announce-ip>
      edit <id>
         set ip <ipv4_address>
         set ip6 <ipv6_address>
         set port <recipientport_int>
      end
   end
```

Variables	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the push updates. Default: `disable`
<announce-ip>	Configure the IP information of the device.
<id>	Edit the announce IP ID.
ip <ipv4_address>	Enter the announce IPv4 address. Default: `0.0.0.0`
ip6 <ipv6_address>	Enter the announce IPv6 address.
port <recipientport_int>	Enter the announce IP port. Range: 1 to 65535. Default: `9443`

av-ips update-schedule

Use this command to configure the built-in FDS to retrieve FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS updates at a specified day and time.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate av-ips update-schedule
   set frequency {every | daily | weekly}
   set status {enable | disable}
   set time <hh:mm>
end
```

Variables	Description
frequency {every | daily | weekly}	Enter to configure the frequency of the updates. The following options are available: • `every`: Time interval. • `daily`: Every day. • `weekly`: Every week. Default: `every`
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable regularly scheduled updates. Default: `enable`

Variables	Description
time <hh:mm>	Enter the time or interval when the update will begin. For example, if you want to schedule an update every day at 6:00 PM, enter `18:00`. The time period format is the 24-hour clock: hh=0-23, mm=0-59. If the minute is `60`, the updates will begin at a random minute within the hour. If the `frequency` is `every`, the time is interpreted as an hour and minute interval, rather than a time of day. Default: `01:60`

Example

You could schedule the built-in FDS to request the latest FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS updates every five hours, at a random minute within the hour.

```
config fmupdate av-ips udpate-schedule
   set status enable
   set frequency every
   set time 05:60
end
```

av-ips web-proxy

Use this command to configure a web proxy if FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS updates must be retrieved through a web proxy.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate av-ips web-proxy
   set ip <ipv4_address>
   set ip <ipv4_address>
   set mode {proxy | tunnel}
   set password <password>
   set port <integer>
   set status {enable | disable}
   set username <username_string>
end
```

Variables	Description
ip <ipv4_address>	Enter the IPv4 address of the web proxy. Default: `0.0.0.0`
ip6 <ipv6_address>	Enter the IPv6 address of the web proxy.
mode {proxy | tunnel}	Enter the web proxy mode. The following options are available: • `proxy`: HTTP proxy. • `tunnel`: HTTP tunnel.
password <password>	If the web proxy requires authentication, enter the password for the user name.
port <integer>	Enter the port number of the web proxy. Range: 1 to 65535. Default: `80`

Variables	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable connections through the web proxy. Default: `disable`
username <username_string>	If the web proxy requires authentication, enter the user name.

Example

You could enable a connection through a non-transparent web proxy on an alternate port.

```
config fmupdate av-ips web-proxy
   set status enable
   set mode proxy
   set ip 10.10.30.1
   set port 8890
   set username avipsupdater
   set password cvhk3rf3u9jvsYU
end
```

device-version

Use this command to configure the correct firmware version of the device or devices connected or that will be connecting to the FortiAnalyzer unit. You should verify what firmware version is currently running on the device before using this command.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate device-version
   set faz <firmware_version>
   set fct <firmware_version>
   set fgt <firmware_version>
   set fml <firmware_version>
   set fsa <firmware_version>
   set fsw <firmware_version>
end
```

Variables	Description
faz <firmware_version>	Enter the FortiAnalyzer firmware version. • `3.0`: Support version 3.0 • `4.0`: Support version 4.0 • `5.0`: Support version 5.0 • `6.0`: Support versions greater than 5.0
fct <firmware_version>	Enter the FortiClient firmware version: `3.0`, `4.0`,`5.0`, or `6.0`.
fgt <firmware_version>	Enter the correct firmware version that is currently running for FortiGate units: `3.0`, `4.0`,`5.0`, or `6.0`.
fml <firmware_version>	Enter the correct firmware version that is currently running for the FortiMail units: `3.0`, `4.0`,`5.0`, or `6.0`.

Variables	Description
fsa <firmware_version>	Enter the correct firmware version that is currently running for the FortiSandbox units. • `1.0`: Support version 1.0 • `2.0`: Support versions greater than 2.0
fsw <firmware_version>	Enter the correct firmware version that is currently running for the FortiSwitch units: `3.0`, `4.0`,`5.0`, or `6.0`.

Example

In the following example, the FortiGate units, including FortiClient agents, are configured with the new firmware version 4.0.

```
config fmupdate device-version
   set fct 4.0
   set fgt 4.0
end
```

disk-quota

Use this command to configure the disk space available for use by the Upgrade Manager.

If the Upgrade Manager disk space is full or if there is insufficient space to save an update package to disk, the package will not download and an alert will be sent to notify you.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate disk-quota
   set value <size_int>
end
```

Use `value` to set the size of the Upgrade Manager disk quota in MBytes. The default size is 10 MBytes. If you set the disk-quota smaller than the size of an update package, the update package will not download and you will get a disk full alert.

fct-services

Use this command to configure the built-in FDS to provide FortiGuard services to FortiClient installations.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate fct-services
   set status {enable | disable}
   set port <port_int>
end
```

Variables	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable built-in FDS service to FortiClient installations. Default: `enable`
port <port_int>	Enter the port number on which the built-in FDS should provide updates to FortiClient installations. Range: 1 to 65535. Default: `80`

Example

You could configure the built-in FDS to accommodate older versions of FortiClient installations by providing service on their required port.

```
config fmupdate fct-services
   set status enable
   set port 80
end
```

fds-setting

Use this command to set FDS settings.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate fds-settings
   set fds-pull-interval <integer>
   set max-av-ips-version <integer>
   set User-Agent <text>
end
```

Variables	Description
fds-pull-interval <integer>	Time interval FortiManager may pull updates from FDS. Range: 1 to 120 (minutes)
max-av-ips-version <integer>	The maximum number of AV/IPS full version downloadable packages. Range: 1 to 1000
User-Agent <text>	Configure the User-Agent string.

multilayer

Use this command for multilayer mode configuration.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate multilayer
   set webspam-rating {disable | enable}
end
```

Variables	Description
webspam-rating {disable | enable}	Enable/disable URL/antispam rating service. Default: `enable`

publicnetwork

Use this command to enable access to the public FDS. If this function is disabled, the service packages, updates, and license upgrades must be imported manually.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate publicnetwork
   set status {disable | enable}
end
```

Variables	Description
status {disable | enable}	Enable/disable the publicnetwork. Default: `enable`

server-access-priorities

Use this command to configure how a FortiGate unit may download antivirus updates and request web filtering services from multiple FortiAnalyzer units and private FDS servers.

By default, the FortiGate unit receives updates from the FortiAnalyzer unit if the FortiGate unit is managed by the FortiAnalyzer unit and the FortiGate unit was configured to receive updates from the FortiAnalyzer unit.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate server-access-priorities
   set access-public {disable | enable}
   set av-ips {disable | enable}
end
```

Variables	Description
access-public {disable | enable}	Disable to prevent FortiAnalyzer default connectivity to public FDS and FortiGuard servers. Default: `enable`
av-ips {disable | enable}	Enable to allow the FortiGate unit to get antivirus updates from other FortiAnalyzer units or private FDS servers. The following options are available: • `disable`: Disable setting. • `enable`: Enable setting. Default: `disable`

config private-server

Use this command to configure multiple FortiAnalyzer units and private servers.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate server-access-priorities
   config private-server
      edit <id>
         set ip <ipv4_address>
         set ip6 <ipv6_address>
         set time_zone <integer>
      end
   end
```

Variables	Description
<id>	Enter a number to identify the FortiAnalyzer unit or private server.
ip <ipv4_address>	Enter the IPv4 address of the FortiAnalyzer unit or private server.
ip6 <ipv6_address>	Enter the IPv6 address of the FortiAnalyzer unit or private server.
time_zone <integer>	Enter the correct time zone of the private server. Using -24 indicates that the server is using the local time zone.

Example

The following example configures access to public FDS servers and allows FortiGate units to receive antivirus updates from other FortiAnalyzer units and private FDS servers. This example also configures two private servers.

```
config fmupdate server-access-priorities
   set access-public enable
   set av-ips enable
      config private-server
         edit 1
            set ip 172.16.130.252
         next
         edit 2
            set ip 172.31.145.201
         end
      end
```

server-override-status

Syntax

```
config fmupdate server-override-status
   set mode {loose | strict}
end
```

Variables	Description
mode {loose | strict}	Set the server override mode. The following options are available: • `loose`: allow access other servers • `strict`: access override server only). Default: `loose`

service

Use this command to enable or disable the services provided by the built-in FDS.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate service
   set avips {enable | disable}
   set use-cert {BIOS | FortiGuard}
end
```

Variables	Description
avips {enable | disable}	Enable/disable the built-in FDS to provide FortiGuard Antivirus and IPS updates. Default: `disable`
use-cert {BIOS | FortiGuard}	Choose local certificate. The following options are available: • `BIOS`: Use default certificate in BIOS. • `FortiGuard`: Use default certificate as FortiGuard. Default: `BIOS`

Example

```
config fmupdate service
   set avips enable
end
```

support-pre-fgt43

Use this command to allow support for FortiOS v4.2 and older.

Syntax

```
config fmupdate support-pre-fgt43
   set status {enable | disable}
end
```

Variables	Description
status {enable | disable}	Enable/disable support for FortiOS v4.2 and older. Default: `disable`

execute

The execute commands perform immediate operations on the FortiAnalyzer unit. You can:

- Back up and restore the system settings, or reset the unit to factory settings.
- Set the unit date and time.
- Use ping to diagnose network problems.
- View the processes running on the FortiAnalyzer unit.
- Start and stop the FortiAnalyzer unit.
- Reset or shut down the FortiAnalyzer unit.

FortiAnalyzer commands and variables are case sensitive.

add-vm-license

Use this command to add a license to your FortiAnalyzer VM.

This command is only available on FortiAnalyzer VM models.

Syntax

```
execute add-vm-license <vmware license>
```

Variable	Description
<vmware license>	Enter the FortiAnalyzer VMware license string.

backup

Use the following commands to backup all settings or logs on your FortiAnalyzer.

backup all-settings

Backup the FortiAnalyzer unit settings to an FTP, SFTP, or SCP server.

When you back up the unit settings from the vdom_admin account, the backup file contains global settings and the settings for each VDOM. When you back up the unit settings from a regular administrator account, the backup file contains the global settings and only the settings for the VDOM to which the administrator belongs.

Syntax

```
execute backup all-settings ftp <ip> <string> <username> <password> <crptpassword>
```

```
execute backup all-settings sftp <ip> <string> <username> <password> <crptpassword>
execute backup all-settings scp <ip> <string> <username> <ssh-cert> <crptpassword>
```

Variable	Description
<ip>	Enter the FTP/SFTP/SCP server IP address.
<string>	Enter the file name for the backup and if required, enter the path to where the file will be backed up to on the backup server.
<username>	Enter username to use to log on the backup server.
<password>	Enter the password for the username on the backup server.
<ssh-cert>	Enter the SSH certificate used for user authentication. This options is only available when selecting to backup to an SCP server.
<crptpassword>	Enter an encryption key (password) to encrypt data. (optional)

backup logs

Backup device logs to a FTP, SFTP, or SCP server.

Syntax

```
execute backup logs <device name(s)| all> <service> <ipv4_address> <user_name_string>
    <password> <directory>
```

Variable	Description
<device name(s)| all>	Enter the device name(s) separated by commas, or `all` for all devices. Example: FWF40C3911000061
<service>	Select the transfer protocol. The following options are available: • `ftp`: Backup to FTP server. • `scp`: Backup to SCP server. • `sftp`: Backup to SFTP server.
<ipv4_address>	Enter the server IPv4 address
<user_name_string>	Enter the username on the server
<password>	Enter the password, or '-' for none.
<directory>	Enter the directory on the server, or press `<Enter>` for none.

backup logs-only

Backup device logs only to an FTP, SFTP, or SCP server.

Syntax

```
execute backup logs-only <device name(s)> <service> <ipv4_address> <user_name>
    <password> <directory>
```

Variable	Description
<device name(s)>	Enter the device name(s) separated by commas, or `all` for all devices. Example: FWF40C3911000061
<service>	Select the transfer protocol. The following options are available: • `ftp`: Backup to FTP server. • `scp`: Backup to SCP server. • `sftp`: Backup to SFTP server.
<ipv4_address>	Enter the server IPv4 address
<user_name>	Enter the username on the server
<password>	Enter the password, or '-' for none.
<directory>	Enter the directory on the server, or press `<Enter>` for none.

backup logs-rescue

Use this hidden command to backup logs regardless of the DVM database for emergency reasons. This command will scan folders under `/Storage/Logs/` for possible device logs to backup.

Syntax

```
execute backup logs-rescue <device serial number(s)> <service> <ipv4_address> <user_
    name> <password> <directory>
```

Variable	Description
<device serial number(s)>	Enter the device serial number(s) separated by commas, or `all` for all devices. Example: `FWF40C3911000061`
<service>	Select the transfer protocol. The following options are available: • `ftp`: Backup to FTP server. • `scp`: Backup to SCP server. • `sftp`: Backup to SFTP server.
<ipv4_address>	Enter the server IPv4 address
<user_name>	Enter the username on the server
<password>	Enter the password, or '-' for none.
<directory>	Enter the directory on the server, or press `<Enter>` for none.

backup reports

Backup reports to an FTP, SFTP, or SCP server.

Syntax

```
execute backup reports <report schedule name(s)>/<report name pattern> <service> <ipv4_
    address> <user_name> <password> <directory>
```

Variable	Description
<report schedule name(s)>	Enter the report name(s) separated by commas, or `all` for all reports.
<report name pattern>	Backup reports with names containing given pattern. A '?' matches any single character. A '*' matches any string, including the empty string, e.g.: • foo: for exact match • *foo: for report names ending with foo • foo*: for report names starting with foo • *foo*: for report names containing foo substring.
<service>	Select the transfer protocol: • `ftp`: Backup to FTP server. • `scp`: Backup to SCP server. • `sftp`: Backup to SFTP server.
<ipv4_address>	Enter the server IP address
<user_name>	Enter the username on the server
<password>	Enter the password, or '-' for none.
<directory>	Enter the directory on the server, or press `<Enter>` for none.

backup reports-config

Backup the report configuration to a specified server.

Syntax

```
execute backup <reports-config> {<adom_name> | all]} <service> <ipv4_address> <user_
    name> <password> <directory>
```

Variable	Description
{<adom_name> | all]}	Select to backup a specific ADOM or all ADOMs.

Variable	Description
<service>	Select the transfer protocol. The following options are available: • `ftp`: Backup to FTP server. • `scp`: Backup to SCP server. • `sftp`: Backup to SFTP server.
<ipv4_address>	Enter the server IPv4 address
<user_name>	Enter the username on the server
<password>	Enter the password, or '-' for none.
<directory>	Enter the directory on the server, or press `<Enter>` for none.

bootimage

Set the image from which the FortiAnalyzer unit will boot the next time it is restarted.

Syntax

```
execute bootimage {primary | secondary}
```

Variable	Description
{primary | secondary}	Select to boot from either the primary or secondary partition.

If you do not specify primary or secondary, the command will report whether it last booted from the primary or secondary boot image.

If your FortiAnalyzer unit does not have a secondary image, the bootimage command will inform you that option is not available.

To reboot your FortiAnalyzer unit, use:

```
execute reboot
```

This command is only available on hardware-based FortiAnalyzer models.

certificate

Use these commands to manage certificates.

certificate ca

Use these commands to list CA certificates, and to import or export CA certificates.

Syntax

To list the CA certificates installed on the FortiAnalyzer unit:

```
execute certificate ca list
```

To export or import CA certificates:

```
execute certificate ca {<export>|<import>} <cert_name> <tftp_ip>
```

Variable	Description
<export>	Export CA certificate to TFTP server.
<import>	Import CA certificate from a TFTP server.
list	Generate a list of CA certificates on the FortiAnalyzer system.
<cert_name>	Enter the name of the certificate.
<tftp_ip>	Enter the IPv4 address of the TFTP server.

certificate local

Use these commands to list, import, export, and generate local certificates.

Syntax

To list the local certificates installed on the FortiAnalyzer unit:

```
execute certificate local list
```

To export or import local certificates:

```
execute certificate local {<export>|<import>} <cert_name> <tftp_ip>
```

To generate local certificates:

```
execute certificate local generate <certificate-name_str> <key_size> <subject>
    <country> <state> <city> <org> <unit> <email>
```

Variable	Description
<export>	Export CA certificate to TFTP server.
<import>	Import CA certificate from a TFTP server.
list	Generate a list of CA certificates on the FortiAnalyzer system.
generate	Generate a certificate request (X.509 certificate).
<cert_name>	Enter the name of the certificate.
<tftp_ip>	Enter the IPv4 address of the TFTP server.

Variable	Description
<certificate-name_str>	Enter a name for the certificate. The name can contain numbers (0-9), uppercase and lowercase letters (A-Z, a-z), and the special characters - and _. Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
<key_size>	Enter 512, 1024, 1536 or 2048 for the size in bits of the encryption key (RSA key).
<subject>	Enter one of the following pieces of information to identify the FortiAnalyzer unit being certified: • the FortiAnalyzer unit IP address • the fully qualified domain name of the FortiAnalyzer unit • an email address that identifies the FortiAnalyzer unit An IP address or domain name is preferable to an email address.
<country>	Enter the country name, country code, or `null` for none.
<state>	Enter the name of the state or province where the FortiAnalyzer unit is located.
<city>	Enter the name of the city, or town, where the person or organization certifying the FortiAnalyzer unit resides.
<org>	Enter the name of the organization that is requesting the certificate for the FortiAnalyzer unit.
<unit>	Enter a name that identifies the department or unit within the organization that is requesting the certificate for the FortiAnalyzer unit.
<email>	Enter a contact e-mail address for the FortiAnalyzer unit.

console

console baudrate

Use this command to get or set the console baudrate.

Syntax

```
execute console baudrate [9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 57600 | 115200]
```

If you do not specify a baudrate, the command returns the current baudrate. Setting the baudrate will disconnect your console session.

Example

Get the baudrate:

```
execute console baudrate
```

The response is displayed:

```
current baud rate is: 9600
```

date

Get or set the FortiAnalyzer system date.

Syntax

```
execute date [<date_str>]
```

where

`date_str` has the form `mm/dd/yyyy`

- `mm` is the month and can be `1` to `12`
- `dd` is the day of the month and can be `1` to `31`
- `yyyy` is the year and can be `2001` to `2037`

If you do not specify a date, the command returns the current system date.

Dates entered will be validated - `mm` and `dd` require one or two digits, and `yyyy` requires four digits. Entering fewer digits will result in an error.

Example

This example sets the date to 29 September 2013:

```
execute date 9/29/2013
```

device

Use this command to change a device's serial number when changing devices due to a hardware issue, or to change a device's password.

Syntax

To replace a device's password:

```
execute device replace pw <name> <pw>
```

To change a device's serial number:

```
execute device replace sn <name> <SN>
```

Variable	Description
Variable	Description
pw	Replace the device password.
sn	Replace the device serial number. Example: FWF40C3911000061
<name>	Enter the name of the device.

Variable	Description
<pw>	Enter the new password for the new device.
<SN>	Enter the new serial number for the new device. Example: `FWF40C3911000062`

factory-license

Use this command to enter a factory license key. This command is hidden.

Syntax

```
execute factory-license <key>
```

Variable	Description
<key>	Enter the factory license key.

fmupdate

Import or export packages using the FTP, SCP, or FTFP servers, and import database files from a CD-ROM

Syntax

```
execute fmupdate {ftp | scp | tftp} import <type> <remote_file> <ip> <port> <remote_
    path> <user> <password>
execute fmupdate {ftp | scp | tftp} export <type> <remote_file> <ip> <port> <remote_
    path> <user> <password>
```

Variables	Description
{ftp | scp | tftp}	Select the file transfer protocol to use: `ftp`, `scp`, or `tftp`.
<type>	Select the type of file to export or import. The following options are available: `av-ips`, `fct-av`, `url`, `spam`, `file-query`, `license-fgt`, `license-fct`, `custom-url`, or `domp`.
<remote_file>	Update manager packet file name on the server or host.
<ip>	Enter the FQDN or the IP address of the server.
<port>	Enter the port to connect to on the remote SCP host. Range: 1 to 65535
<remote_path>	Enter the name of the directory of the file to download from the FTP server or SCP host. If the directory name has spaces, use quotes instead.
<user>	Enter the user name to log into the FTP server or SCP host

Variables	Description
<password>	Enter the password to log into the FTP server or SCP host

fmupdate cdrom

Import database files from a CD-ROM. The CD-ROM must be mounted first.

Syntax

```
execute fmupdate cdrom import <type> <string>
execute fmupdate cdrom list <folder>
execute fmupdate cdrom mount
execute fmupdate cdrom unmount
```

Variables	Description
import	Import database files.
<type>	Set the packet type: `url`, `spam`, or `file-query`.
<string>	The FortiGuard packet file name on the CD TFTP driver.
list	List the packets in a specific folder.
<folder>	The name of the folder to list.
mount	Mount the CD-ROM.
unmount	Unmount the CD-ROM.

format

Format the hard disk on the FortiAnalyzer system. You can select to perform a secure (deep-erase) format which overwrites the hard disk with random data. You can also specify the number of time to erase the disks.

Syntax

```
execute format <disk | disk-ext3 | disk-ext4> <RAID level> deep-erase <erase-times>
```

When you run this command, you will be prompted to confirm the request.

Executing this command will erase all device settings/images, databases, and log data on the FortiAnalyzer system's hard drive. The FortiAnalyzer device's IP address, and routing information will be preserved.

Variable	Description
<disk | disk-ext3 | disk-ext4>	Select to format the hard disk or format the hard disk with ext3 or ext4 file system.
deep-erase	Overwrite the hard disk with random data. Selecting this option will take longer than a standard format.
<erase-times>	Number of times to overwrite the hard disk with random data. Range: 1 to 35. Default: 1
<RAID level>	Enter the RAID level to be set on the device. This option is only available on FortiAnalyzer models that support RAID. Press the Enter key to show available RAID levels.

log

Use the following commands to manage device logs.

log device disk_quota

Set the log device disk quota.

Syntax

```
execute log device disk_quota <device_id> <value>
```

Variable	Description
<device_id>	Enter the log device ID, or select All for all devices. Example: `FWF40C3911000061`
<value>	Enter the disk quota value in MB.

log device logstore

Use this command to view and edit log storage information.

Syntax

```
execute log device logstore clear <device_id>
execute log device logstore list
execute log device logstore move <source_device_id> <destination_device_id>
```

Variable	Description
clear <device_id>	Remove leftover log directory.

Variable	Description
list	List log storage directories.
move <source_device_id> <destination_device_id>	Move HA member logs to the HA cluster log directory.

log device permissions

Use this command to view and set log device permissions.

Syntax

```
execute log device permissions <device_id> <permission> {enable | disable}
```

Variable	Description
<device_id>	Enter the log device ID, or select All for all devices. Example: `FWF40C3911000061`
<permission>	The following options are available: • `all`: All permissions • `logs`: Log permission • `content`: Content permission • `quar`: Quarantine permission • `ips`: IPS permission.
{enable | disable}	Enable/disable permissions.

log device vdom

Use this command to add, delete, or list VDOMs.

Syntax

```
execute log device vdom add <Device Name> <ADOM> <VDOM>
execute log device vdom delete <Device Name> <VDOM>
execute log device vdom delete-by-id <Device Name> <Id>
execute log device vdom list <Device Name>
```

Variable	Description
add <Device Name> <ADOM> <VDOM>	Add a new VDOM to a device with the device name, the ADOM that contains the device, and the name of the new VDOM.
delete <Device Name> <VDOM>	Delete a VDOM from a device.

Variable	Description
delete-by-id <Device Name> <Id>	Delete a VDOM from a device using its ID number.
list <Device Name>	List all the VDOMs on a device.

log dlp-files

Use this command to clear DLP log files on a specific log device.

Syntax

```
execute log dlp-files clear <device_name> <archive type>
```

Variable	Description
<device_name>	Enter the name of the log device. Example: `FWF40C3911000061`
<archive type>	Enter the archive type one of: `all`, `email`, `im`, `ftp`, `ttp`, or `mms`.

log import

Use this command to import log files from another device and replace the device ID on imported logs.

Syntax

```
execute log import <service> <ipv4_address> <user-name> <password> <file-name> <device-
    id>
```

Variable	Description
<service>	Enter the transfer protocol one of: `ftp`, `sftp`, `scp`,or `tftp`.
<ipv4_address>	Enter the server IP address.
<user-name>	Enter the username.
<password>	Enter the password or '-' for no password. The `<password>` field is not required when `<service>` is `tftp`.
<file-name>	The file name (e.g. dir/fgt.alog.log) or directory name (e.g. dir/subdir/).
<device-id>	Replace the device ID on imported logs. Enter a device serial number of one of your log devices. Example: `FG100A2104400006`

log ips-pkt

Use this command to clear IPS packet logs on a specific log device.

Syntax

```
execute log ips-pkt clear <device_name>
```

Variable	Description
<device_name>	Enter the name of the log device.

log quarantine-files

Use this command to clear quarantine log files on a specific log device.

Syntax

```
execute log quarantine-files clear <device_name>
```

Variable	Description
<device_name>	Enter the name of the log device. Example: `FWF40C3911000061`

log-aggregation

Immediately upload the log to the server.

Syntax

```
execute log-aggregation <id>
```

where `<id>` is the client ID, or `all` for all clients.

log-integrity

Query the log file's MD5 checksum and timestamp.

Syntax

```
execute log-integrity <device_name> <string>
```

Variable	Description
<device_name>	Enter the name of the log device. Example: `FWF40C3911000061`
<string>	The log file name

lvm

With Logical Volume Manager (LVM), a FortiAnalyzer VM device can have up to twelve total log disks added to an instance. More space can be added by adding another disk and running the LVM extend command.

This command is only available on FortiAnalyzer VM models.

Syntax

```
execute lvm extend <arg ...>
execute lvm info
execute lvm start
```

Variable	Description
extend	Extend the LVM logical volume.
info	Get system LVM information.
start	Start using LVM.
<arg …>	Argument list (0-11). Example disk00.

ping

Send an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request (ping) to test the network connection between the FortiAnalyzer system and another network device.

Syntax

```
execute ping {<ip> | <hostname>}
```

Variable	Description
<ip>	Enter the IP address of network device to contact.
<hostname>	Enter the DNS resolvable hostname of network device to contact.

ping6

Send an ICMP echo request (ping) to test the network connection between the FortiAnalyzer system and another network device.

Syntax

```
execute ping6 {<ip> | <hostname>}
```

Variable	Description
<ip>	Enter the IPv6 address of network device to contact.
<hostname>	Enter the DNS resolvable hostname of network device to contact.

raid

This command allows you to add and delete RAID disks.

This command is only available on hardware devices.

Syntax

```
execute raid add-disk <disk index>
execute raid delete-disk <disk index>
```

Variable	Description
add-disk <disk index>	Enables you to add a disk and giving it a number.
delete-disk <disk index>	Enables you to delete the selected disk.

reboot

Restart the FortiAnalyzer system. This command will disconnect all sessions on the FortiAnalyzer system.

remove

Use this command to remove reports for a specific device from the FortiAnalyzer system.

Syntax

```
execute remove reports <device-id>
```

reset

Use this command to reset the FortiAnalyzer unit to factory defaults. Use the `all-except-ip` command to reset to factory defaults while maintaining the current IP address and route information. This command will disconnect all sessions and restart the FortiAnalyzer unit.

Syntax

```
execute reset all-settings
execute reset all-except-ip
```

reset-sqllog-transfer

Use this command to reset SQL logs to the database.

Syntax

```
execute reset-sqllog-transfer <enter>
```

restore

Use this command to:

- restore the configuration or database from a file
- change the FortiAnalyzer unit image
- Restore device logs, DLP archives, and reports from specified servers.

This command will disconnect all sessions and restart the FortiAnalyzer unit.

restore all-settings

Restore all settings from an FTP, SFTP, or SCP server.

Syntax

```
execute restore all-settings {ftp | sftp} <ip> <string> <username> <password>
    <crptpasswd> [option1+option2+...]
execute restore all-settings <scp> <ip> <string> <username> <ssh-cert> <crptpasswd>
    [option1+option2+...]
```

Variable	Description
all-settings	Restore all FortiAnalyzer settings from a file on a FTP, SFTP, or SCP server. The new settings replace the existing settings, including administrator accounts and passwords.
{ftp | sftp}	Select to restore from an FTP or SFTP server.
<scp>	Select to restore from an SCP server.
<ip>	Enter the IP address of the server to get the file from.
<string>	Enter the file to get from the server. You can enter a path with the filename, if required.
<username>	Enter the username to log on to the SCP server.
<password>	Enter the password for username on the FTP server.

Variable	Description
<ssh-cert>	Enter the SSH certificate used for user authentication on the SCP server. This option is not available for restore operations from FTP and SFTP servers.
<crptpasswd>	Enter the password to protect backup content. Use `any` for no password. (optional)
[option1+option2+...]	Select whether to keep IP, and routing info on the original unit.

restore image

Use this command to restore an image to the FortiAnalyzer.

Syntax

```
execute restore image ftp <filepath> <ip> <username> <password>
execute restore image tftp <string> <ip>
```

Variable	Description
image	Upload a firmware image from a TFTP server to the FortiAnalyzer unit. The FortiAnalyzer unit reboots, loading the new firmware.
<filepath>	Enter the file path on the FTP server.
<string>	Enter the image file name on the TFTP server.
<ip>	Enter the IP address of the server to get the file from.
<username>	Enter the username to log on to the server. This option is not available for restore operations from FTP servers.
<password>	Enter the password for username on the FTP server. This option is not available for restore operations from TFTP servers.

restore {logs | logs-only}

Use this command to restore logs and DLP archives from a specified server.

Syntax

```
execute restore logs <device name> <service> <ip> <user name> <password> <directory>
execute restore logs-only <device name> <service> <ip> <user name> <password>
    <directory>
```

Variable	Description
logs	Restore device logs and DLP archives from a specified server.

Variable	Description
logs-only	Restore device logs from a specified server.
<device name>	Device name or names, separated by commas, or `all` for all devices. Example: `FWF40C3911000061`
<service>	Select the transfer protocol. The following options are available `FTP`, `SFTP`, or `SCP`.
<ip>	Enter the IP address of the server to get the file from.
<user name>	Enter the username to log on to the SCP server. This option is not available for restore operations from FTP servers.
<password>	Enter the password for username on the FTP server. This option is not available for restore operations from TFTP servers.
<directory>	Enter the directory on the server.

restore reports

Use this command to restore reports from a specified server.

Syntax

```
execute restore reports {<report name> | all | <report name pattern} <service> <ip>
    <user name> <password> <directory>
```

Variable	Description
reports	Restore reports from a specified server.
{<report name> | all | <report name pattern}	Backup specific reports, all reports, or reports with names containing given pattern. A '?' matches any single character. A '*' matches any string, including the empty string, e.g.: • `foo`: for exact match • `*foo`: for report names ending with foo • `foo*`: for report names starting with foo • `*foo*`: for report names containing foo substring.
<service>	Select the transfer protocol. The following options are available `FTP`, `SFTP`, or `SCP`.
<ip>	Enter the IP address of the server to get the file from.
<user name>	Enter the username to log on to the SCP server. This option is not available for restore operations from FTP servers.

Variable	Description
<password>	Enter the password for username on the FTP server. This option is not available for restore operations from TFTP servers.
<directory>	Enter the directory on the server.

restore reports-config

Use this command to restore a report configuration from a specified server.

Syntax

```
execute restore <reports-config> {<adom_name> | all]} <service> <ip> <user name>
    <password> <directory>
```

Variable	Description
{<adom_name> | all]}	Select to backup a specific ADOM or all ADOMs.
<service>	Select the transfer protocol. The following options are available: `ftp`, `sftp`, `scp`.
<ip>	Enter the server IP address
<user name>	Enter the username on the server
<password>	Enter the password, or '-' for none.
<directory>	Enter the directory on the server, or press `<Enter>` for none.

shutdown

Shut down the FortiAnalyzer system. This command will disconnect all sessions.

Syntax

```
execute shutdown
```

sql-local

Use this command to remove the SQL database and logs from the FortiAnalyzer system and to rebuild the database and devices.

When rebuilding the SQL database, new logs will not be available until the rebuild is complete. The time required to rebuild the database is dependent on the size of the database. Please plan a maintenance window to complete the database rebuild. You can use the `diagnose sql status rebuild-db` command to display the SQL log database rebuild status.

sql-local rebuild-adom

Rebuild the log SQL database from log data for particular ADOMs.

Syntax

```
execute sql-local rebuild-adom
```

Variable	Description
<adom>	The ADOM name. Multiple ADOM names can be entered.

sql-local rebuild-db

Use this command to rebuild the entire local SQL database.

Syntax

```
execute sql-local <rebuild-db>
```

sql-local remove-db

Use this command to remove an entire local SQL database.

Syntax

```
execute sql-local remove-db
```

sql-local remove-logtype

Use this command to remove all log entries of the designated log type.

Syntax

```
execute sql-local remove-logtype <log type>
```

Variable	Description
<log type>	Enter the log type from available log types. Example: `app-ctrl`

sql-query-dataset

Use this command to execute a SQL dataset against the FortiAnalyzer system.

Syntax

```
execute sql-query-dataset <adom> <dataset-name> <device/group name> <faz/dev> <start-
    time> <end-time>
```

Variable	Description
<adom>	Enter an ADOM name.
<dataset-name>	Enter the dataset name.
<device/group name>	Enter the name of the device. Example: `FWF40C3911000061`
<faz/dev>	Enter the name of the FortiAnalyzer.
<start-time>	Enter the log start time.
<end-time>	Enter the log end time.

sql-query-generic

Use this command to execute a SQL statement against the FortiAnalyzer system.

Syntax

```
execute sql-query-generic <string>
```

Variable	Description
<string>	Enter the SQL statement to run.

sql-report

Use these commands to import and display language translation files and fonts, and run a SQL report schedule once against the FortiAnalyzer system.

Syntax

```
execute sql-report del-font <font-name>
execute sql-report hcache-check <adom> <schedule-name> <start-time> <end-time>
execute sql-report import-font <service> <ip> <argument 1> <argument 2> <argument 3>
execute sql-report import-lang <name> <service> <ip> <argument 1> <argument 2> <argument
    3>
execute sql-report list <adom> [days-range] [layout-name]
execute sql-report list-fonts
execute sql-report list-lang
execute sql-report list-schedule <adom>
execute sql-report run <adom> <schedule-name> <num-threads>
execute sql-report view <data-type> <adom> <report-name>
```

Variable	Description
<font-name>	The name of a font.
<name>	Enter the new language name to import a new language translation file or select one of the following options: • English • French • Japanese • Korean • Portuguese • Simplified_Chinese • Spanish • Traditional_Chinese
<service>	Enter the transfer protocol: ftp, sftp, scp, or tftp.
<ip>	Server IP address.
<argument 1>	For FTP, SFTP, or SCP, enter a user name. For TFTP, enter a file name.
<argument 2>	For FTP, SFTP, or SCP, enter a password or '-'. For TFTP, press <enter>.
<argument 3>	Enter a filename and press <enter>.
<adom>	Specify the ADOM name.
<data-type>	The data type to view. Must be report-data.
<report-name>	The name of the report to view.
<schedule-name>	The following options are available the available SQL report schedule names.
<num-threads>	The number of threads
<start-time>	The start date and time of the report schedule, in the format: "HH:MM yyyy/mm/dd"
<end-time>	The enddate and time of the report schedule, in the format: "HH:MM yyyy/mm/dd"
[days-range]	The recent n days to list reports, from 1 to 99.
[layout-name]	One of the available SQL report layout names.

ssh

Use this command to establish an SSH session with another system.

Syntax

```
execute ssh <destination> <username>
```

Variable	Description
<destination>	Enter the IP or FQ DNS resolvable hostname of the system you are connecting to.
<username>	Enter the user name to use to log on to the remote system.

To leave the SSH session type `exit`. To confirm you are connected or disconnected from the SSH session, verify that the command prompt has changed.

ssh-known-hosts

Use this command to remove all known SSH hosts.

Syntax

```
execute ssh-known-hosts remove-all
execute ssh-known-hosts remove-host <host/ip>
```

tac

Use this command to run a TAC report.

Syntax

```
execute tac report <file_name>
```

Variable	Description
<file_name>	Optional output file name.

time

Get or set the system time.

Syntax

```
execute time [<time_str>]
```

where

`time_str` has the form `hh:mm:ss`

- `hh` is the hour and can be `00` to `23`
- `mm` is the minutes and can be `00` to `59`
- `ss` is the seconds and can be `00` to `59`

All parts of the time are required. Single digits are allowed for each of `hh`, `mm`, and `ss`. If you do not specify a time, the command returns the current system time.

```
execute time <enter>
current time is: 12:54:22
```

Example

This example sets the system time to 15:31:03:

```
execute time 15:31:03
```

top

Use this command to view the processes running on the FortiAnalyzer system.

Syntax

```
execute top
```

Help menu

Command	Description
Z,B	Global: 'Z' change color mappings; 'B' disable/enable bold
l,t,m	Toggle Summaries: 'l' load average; 't' task/cpu statistics; 'm' memory information
1,I	Toggle SMP view: '1' single/separate states; 'I' Irix/Solaris mode
f,o	Fields/Columns: 'f' add or remove; 'o' change display order
F or O	Select the sort field
<,>	Move sort field: '<' next column left; '>' next column right
R,H	Toggle: 'R' normal/reverse sort; 'H' show threads
c,i,S	Toggle: 'c' command name/line; 'i' idle tasks; 'S' cumulative time
x,y	Toggle highlights: 'x' sort field; 'y' running tasks
z,b	Toggle: 'z' color/mono; 'b' bold/reverse (only if 'x' or 'y')
u	Show specific user only

Command	Description
n or #	Set maximum tasks displayed
k,r	Manipulate tasks: 'k' kill; 'r' renice
d or s	Set update interval
W	Write configuration file
q	Quit

traceroute

Test the connection between the FortiAnalyzer system and another network device, and display information about the network hops between the device and the FortiAnalyzer system.

Syntax

```
execute traceroute <host>
```

Variable	Description
<host>	Enter the IP address or hostname of network device.

traceroute6

Test the connection between the FortiAnalyzer system and another network device, and display information about the network hops between the device and the FortiAnalyzer system.

Syntax

```
execute traceroute6 <host>
```

Variable	Description
<host>	Enter the IPv6 address or hostname of network device.

diagnose

The `diagnose` commands display diagnostic information that help you to troubleshoot problems.

Commands and variables are case sensitive.

auto-delete

Use this command to view and configure auto-deletion settings.

Syntax

```
diagnose auto-delete dlp-files {list | delete-now}
diagnose auto-delete log-files {list | delete-now}
diagnose auto-delete quar-files {list | delete-now}
diagnose auto-delete report-files {list | delete-now}
```

Variable	Description
dlp-files {list | delete-now}	View and configure auto-deletion of DLP files. The following options are available: • `delete-now`: Delete DLP files right now according to system automatic deletion policy. • `list`: List DLP files according to system automatic deletion policy.
log-files {list | delete-now}	View and configure auto-deletion of log files. The following options are available: • `delete-now`: Delete log files right now according to system automatic deletion policy. • `list`: List log files according to system automatic deletion policy.
quar-files {list | delete-now}	View and configure auto-deletion of quarantined files. The following options are available: • `delete-now`: Delete quarantine files right now according to system automatic deletion policy. • `list`: List quarantine files according to system automatic deletion policy.
report-files {list | delete-now}	View and configure auto-deletion of report files. The following options are available: • `list`: List report files according to system automatic deletion policy. • `delete-now`: Delete report files right now according to system automatic deletion policy.

cdb check

Use this command to check the object configuration database integrity, the global policy assignment table, and repair configuration database.

Syntax

```
diagnose cdb check objcfg-integrity
diagnose cdb check policy-assignment
diagnose cdb check reference-integrity
diagnose cdb check update-devinfo <item> <new value> {0 | 1) <model-name>
```

Variable	Description
objcfg-integrity	Check object configuration database integrity.
policy-assignment	Check the global policy assignment table.
reference-integrity	Check the ADOM reference table integrity.
update-devinfo	Update device information by directly changing the database.
<item>	Device info item.
<new value>	Item new value. Default sump summary only.
{0 | 1)	The following options are available: • 0: default only update empty value (0) • 1: always update
<model-name>	Only update on model name. Default: all models

debug

Use the following commands to debug the FortiAnalyzer.

debug application

Use this command to set the debug levels for the FortiAnalyzer applications.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug application alertmail <integer>
diagnose debug application curl <integer>
diagnose debug application dmapi <integer>
disgnose debug application dns <integer>
diagnose debug application fazcfgd <integer>
diagnose debug application fazmaild <integer>
diagnose debug application fazsvcd <integer>
diagnose debug application fgdsvr <integer>
```

```
diagnose debug application fgdupd <integer>
diagnose debug application fnbam <integer>
diagnose debug application fortilogd <integer>
diagnose debug application fortimanagerws <integer>
diagnose debug application gui <integer>
diagnose debug application ipsec <integer>
diagnose debug application localmod <integer>
diagnose debug application log-aggregate <integer>
diagnose debug application logd <integer>
diagnose debug application logfiled <integer>
diagnose debug application lrm <integer>
diagnose debug application ntpd <integer>
diagnose debug application oftpd <integer> <IP/deviceSerial/deviceName>
diagnose debug application snmpd <integer>
diagnose debug application sql_dashboard_rpt <integer>
diagnose debug application sql-integration <integer>
diagnose debug application sqllogd <integer>
diagnose debug application sqlplugind <integer>
diagnose debug application sqlrptcached <integer>
diagnose debug application ssh <integer>
diagnose debug application sshd <integer>
diagnose debug application storaged <integer>
diagnose debug application uploadd <integer>
diagnose debug application vmtools <integer>
```

Variable	Description	Default
alertmail <integer>	Set the debug level of the alert email daemon.	0
curl <integer>	This command is not in use.	
dmapi <integer>	Set the debug level of the `dmapi` daemon.	0
dns <integer>	Set the debug level of DNS daemon.	
fazcfgd <integer>	Set the debug level of the `fazcfgd` daemon.	0
fazmaild <integer>	Set the debug level of the fazmaild daemon.	
fazsvcd <integer>	Set the debug level of the `fazsvcd` daemon.	0
fgdsvr <integer>	Set the debug level of the FortiGuard query daemon.	0
fgdupd <integer>	Set the debug level of the FortiGuard update daemon.	0
fnbam <integer>	Set the debug level of the Fortinet authentication module.	0
fortilogd <integer>	Set the debug level of the fortilogd daemon.	0
fortimanagerws <integer>	Set the debug level of the FortiAnalyzer Web Service.	0
gui <integer>	Set the debug level of the GUI.	0

Variable	Description	Default
ipsec <integer>	Set the debug level of the `IPsec` daemon.	0
localmod <integer>	Set the debug level of the `localmod` daemon.	0
log-aggregate <integer>	Set the debug level of the log aggregate daemon.	0
logd <integer>	Set the debug level of the log daemon.	0
logfiled <integer>	Set the debug level of the `logfilled` daemon.	0
lrm <integer>	Set the debug level of the Log and Report Manager.	0
ntpd <integer>	Set the debug level of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) daemon.	0
oftpd <integer> <IP/deviceSerial/deviceName>	Set the debug level of the `oftpd` daemon.	0
snmpd <integer>	Set the debug level of the SNMP daemon from 0-8.	0
sql_dashboard_rpt <integer>	Set the debug level of the SQL dashboard report daemon.	0
sql-integration <integer>	Set the debug level of SQL applications.	0
sqllogd <integer>	Set the debug level of SQL log daemon..	
sqlplugind <integer>	Set the debug level of the SQL plugin daemon.	0
sqlrptcached <integer>	Set the debug level of the SQL report caching daemon.	0
ssh <integer>	Set the debug level of SSH protocol transactions.	0
sshd <integer>	Set the debug level of the SSH daemon.	
storaged <integer>	Set the debug level of communication with java clients.	0
uploadd <integer>	Set the debug level of the upload daemon.	0
vmtools <integer>	Set the debug level for vmtools.	0

Example

This example shows how to set the debug level to 7 for the upload daemon:

```
diagnose debug application uploadd 7
```

debug cli

Use this command to set the debug level of CLI.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug cli <integer>
```

Variable	Description	Default
<integer>	Set the debug level of the CLI. Range: 0 to 8	3

debug console

Use this command to enable or disable console debugging.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug console {enable | disable}
```

Variable	Description
{enable | disable}	Enable/disable console debugging. The following options are available: • `disable`: Disable console debug output. • `enable`: Enable console debug output.

debug crashlog

Use this command to clear the debug crash log.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug crashlog clear
```

Variable	Description
clear	Clear the crash log.

debug disable

Use this command to disable debugging.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug disable
```

debug enable

Use this command to enable debugging.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug enable
```

debug info

Use this command to show active debug level settings.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug info
```

Variable	Description
info	Show active debug level settings.

debug reset

Use this command to reset the debug level settings.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug reset
```

debug service

Use this command to debug service daemons.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug service cdb <integer>
diagnose debug service cmdb <integer>
diagnose debug service dvmcmd <integer>
diagnose debug service dvmdb <integer>
diagnose debug service fazconf <integer>
diagnose debug service main <integer>
daignose debug service sys <integer>
diagnose debug service task <integer>
```

Variable	Description
<integer>	Debug level.

debug sysinfo

Use this command to show system information.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug sysinfo
```

Variable	Description
sysinfo	Show system information.

debug sysinfo-log

Use this command to generate one system info log file every 2 minutes.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug sysinfo-log {on | off}
```

Variable	Description
sysinfo-log {on | off}	Enable to generate one system info log file every 2 minutes.

debug sysinfo-log-backup

Use this command to backup all sysinfo log files to an FTP server.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug sysinfo-log-backup <ip> <string> <username> <password>
```

Variable	Description
sysinfo-log-backup	Show system information.
<ip>	Enter the FTP server IP address.
<string>	Enter the path/filename to save the log to the FTP server.
<username>	Enter the user name on the FTP server.
<password>	Enter the password associated with the user name.

debug sysinfo-log-list

Use this command to display system info elogs.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug sysinfo
```

Variable	Description
sysinfo	Show system information.

debug timestamp

Use this command to enable or disable debug timestamp.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug timestamp {enable | disable}
```

Variable	Description
{enable | disable}	Enable/disable debug timestamp.

debug vminfo

Use this command to show FortiAnalyzer VM license information.

Syntax

```
diagnose debug vminfo
```

dlp-archives

Use this command to manage the DLP archives.

Syntax

```
diagnose dlp-archives quar-cache list-all-process
diagnose dlp-archives quar-cache kill-process <pid>
diagnose dlp-archives rebuild-quar-db
diagnose dlp-archives remove
diagnose dlp-archives statistics {show | flush}
diagnose dlp-archives status
diagnose dlp-archives upgrade
```

Variable	Description
quar-cache list-all-process	List all processes that are using the quarantine cache.
quar-cache kill-process <pid>	Kill a process that is using the quarantine cache.
rebuild-quar-db	Rebuild Quarantine Cache DB
remove	Remove all upgrading DLP archives.
statistics {show | flush}	Display or flush the quarantined and DLP archived file statistics. The following options are available: • `flush`: Flush quarantined and DLP archived file statistics. • `show`: Display quarantined and DLP archived file statistics.
status	Running status.
upgrade	Upgrade the DLP archives.

dvm

Use the following commands for DVM related settings.

dvm adom

Use this command to list ADOMs.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm adom list
```

Variable	Description
list	List the ADOMs configured on the FortiAnalyzer.

dvm chassis

Use this command to list chassis.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm chassis list
```

Variable	Description
list	List chassis.

dvm check-integrity

Use this command to check the DVM database integrity.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm check-integrity
```

dvm debug

Use this command to enable or disable debug channels.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm debug enable <channel>
diagnose dvm debug disable <channel>
```

Variable	Description
enable <channel>	Select to enable debug channel including: `all`, `dvm_db`, `dvm_dev`, `shelfmgr`, `ipmi`, `lib`, `dvmcmd`, `dvmcore`, `gui`, `monitor`.
disable <channel>	Select to disable debug channel including: `all`, `dvm_db`, `dvm_dev`, `shelfmgr`, `ipmi`, `lib`, `dvmcmd`, `dvmcore`, `gui`, `monitor`.

dvm device

Use this command to list devices or objects referencing a device.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm device dynobj <device> <cli>
diagnose dvm device list <device> <vdom>
diagnose dvm device delete <adom> <device>
```

Variable	Description
dynobj <device> <cli>	List dynamic objects on this device. For `<device>`, enter the name of the displayed in the diagnose dvm device list command. Optionally, use 1 for `<cli>` to display the CLI configuration.
list <device> <vdom>	List devices and VDOMs that are currently managed by the FortiAnalyzer. This command displays the following information: type, OID, SN, HA, IP, name, ADOM, and firmware.
delete <adom> <device>	Delete devices.

dvm device-tree-update

Use this command to enable or disable device tree automatic updates.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm device-tree-update {enable | disable}
```

Variable	Description
{enable | disable}	Enable/disable DVM device tree autoupdates.

dvm extender

Use these commands to list FortiExtender devices and synchronize FortiExtender data via JSON.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm extender list
diagnose dvm extender sync-extender-data <device>
diagnose dvm extender get-extender-modem-ip <device> <id>
```

Variable	Description
list	List FortiExtender devices.
sync-extender-data	Synchronize FortiExtender data by JSON.
get-extender-modem-ip	Get the FortiExtender modem IPv4 address by JSON.
<device>	Enter the device name.
<id>	Enter the FortiExtender ID.

dvm group

Use this command to list groups.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm group list
```

Variable	Description
list	List groups.

dvm lock

Use this command to print the DVM lock states.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm lock
```

dvm proc

Use this command to list DVM processes.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm proc list
```

Variable	Description
list	List DVM process (dvmcmd) information.

dvm task

Use this command to repair or reset the task database.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm task list <adom> <type>
diagnose dvm task repair
diagnose dvm task reset
```

Variable	Description
list <adom> <type>	List the task database. • ADOM filter options: `all`, `global`, `adom` • Type filter options: `all`, `type`
repair	Repair the task database while preserving existing data where possible. The FortiAnalyzer will reboot after the repairs.

Variable	Description
reset	Reset the task database to its factory default state. All existing tasks and the task history will be erased. The FortiAnalyzer will reboot after the reset.

dvm transaction-flag

Use this command to edit or display DVM transaction flags.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm transaction-flag {abort | debug | none}
```

Variable	Description
transaction-flag {abort | debug | none}	DVM transaction flag options: `abort`, `debug`, and `none`

dvm workflow

Use this command to edit or display workflow information.

Syntax

```
diagnose dvm workflow log-list <ADOM_name> <workflow_session_ID>
diagnose dvm workflow session-list <ADOM_name>
```

fmnetwork

Use the following commands for network related settings.

fmnetwork arp

Use this command to manage ARP.

Syntax

```
diagnose fmnetwork arp del <intf-name> <ip>
diagnose fmnetwork arp list
```

Variable	Description
del <intf-name> <ip>	Delete an ARP entry.
list	List ARP entries.

fmnetwork interface

Use this command to view interface information.

Syntax

```
diagnose fmnetwork interface detail <portX>
diagnose fmnetwork interface list <portx>
```

Variable	Description
detail <portX>	View a specific interface's details. This command displays the following information: status, speed, and duplex.
list <portx>	List all interface details, or enter <portx> to display information for a specific interface.

fmnetwork netstat

Use this command to view network statistics.

Syntax

```
diagnose fmnetwork netstat list [-r]
diagnose fmnetwork netstat tcp [-r]
diagnose fmnetwork netstat udp [-r]
```

Variable	Description
list [-r]	List all connections, or use -r to list only resolved IP addresses.
tcp [-r]	List all TCP connections, or use -r to list only resolved IP addresses.
udp [-r]	List all UDP connections, or use -r to list only resolved IP addresses.

fmupdate

Use these commands to diagnose update services.

Syntax

```
diagnose fmupdate add-device <serial> <ip> <firmware> <build>
diagnose fmupdate deldevice {fct | fds | fgd | fgc} <serial> <uid>
diagnose fmupdate dellog
diagnose fmupdate fct-configure
diagnose fmupdate fct-dbcontract
diagnose fmupdate fct-delserverlist
diagnose fmupdate fct-getobject
diagnose fmupdate fct-serverlist
diagnose fmupdate fct-update-status
diagnose fmupdate fct-updatenow
diagnose fmupdate fds-configure
diagnose fmupdate fds-dbcontract
diagnose fmupdate fds-delserverlist
diagnose fmupdate fds-dump-breg
diagnose fmupdate fds-dump-srul
diagnose fmupdate fds-getobject
```

```
diagnose fmupdate fds-serverlist
diagnose fmupdate fds-service-info
diagnose fmupdate fds-update-status
diagnose fmupdate fds-updatenow
diagnose fmupdate fgc-configure
diagnose fmupdate fgc-delserverlist
diagnose fmupdate fgc-serverlist
diagnose fmupdate fgc-update-status
diagnose fmupdate fgt-del-statistics
diagnose fmupdate fgt-del-um-db
diagnose fmupdate fmg-statistic-info
diagnose fmupdate fortitoken {seriallist | add | del} {add | del | required}
diagnose fmupdate getdevice {fct | fds | fgd | fgc} <serial>
diagnose fmupdate service-restart <string>
diagnose fmupdate show-bandwidth <type> <time_period>
diagnose fmupdate show-dev-obj <string>
diagnose fmupdate view-linkd-log <string>
diagnose fmupdate vm-license
```

Variables	Description
add-device <serial> <ip> <firmware> <build>	Add an unregistered device. The build number is optional.
deldevice {fct | fds | fgd | fgc} <serial> <uid>	Delete a device. The UID applies only to FortiClient devices.
dellog	Delete log for FDS/FortiGuard update events.
fct-configure	Dump the FortiClient running configuration.
fct-dbcontract	Dump the FortiClient subscriber contract.
fct-delserverlist	Dump the FortiClient server list file fdni.dat.
fct-getobject	Get the version of all FortiClient objects.
fct-serverlist	Dump the FortiClient server list.
fct-update-status	Display the FortiClient update status.
fct-updatenow	Update the FortiClient AV/IPS immediately.
fds-configure	Dump the FDS running configuration.
fds-dbcontract	Dump the FDS subscriber contract
fds-delserverlist	Delete the FDS server list file fdni.dat.
fds-dump-breg	Dump the FDS beta serial numbers.
fds-dump-srul	Dump the FDS select filtering rules.

Variables	Description
fds-getobject	Get the version of all FortiGate objects.
fds-serverlist	Dump the FDS server list.
fds-service-info	Display FDS service information.
fds-update-status	Display the FDS update status.
fds-updatenow	Update the FortiGate AV/IPS immediately.
fgc-configure	Dump FGC running config.
fgc-delserverlist	Delete FGC server list file fdni.dat.
fgc-serverlist	Dump FGC server list.
fgc-update-status	Display FGC update status.
fgt-del-statistics	Remove all statistics (AV/IPS and web filter / antispam). This command requires a reboot.
fgt-del-um-db	Remove UM and UM-GUI databases.This command requires a reboot.
fmg-statistic-info	Display statistic information for FortiAnalyzer and Java Client.
fortitoken {seriallist | add | del} {add | del | required}	FortiToken related operations.
getdevice {fct | fds | fgd | fgc} <serial>	Get device information.
service-restart <string>	Restart the `linkd` service. The string value includes the type [fct|f-ds|fgd|fgc].
show-bandwidth <type> <time_period>	Display the download bandwidth. The type value includes [fct|fds|fgd|fgc]. The time_period value includes [1h|6h|12h|24|7d|30d>.
show-dev-obj <string>	Display objects version of device. Serial number of the device. (optional)
view-linkd-log <string>	View the `linkd` log file. The string value includes the type [fct|fds|fgd|fgc].
vm-license	Dump the FortiGate VM license.

Example

To view antispam server statistics for the past seven days, enter the following:

```
diagnose fmupdate fgd-asserver_stat 7d
```

The command returns information like this:

```
Server Statistics
```

```
Total Spam Look-ups: 47
Total # Spam: 21(45%)
Total # Non-spam:26(55%)
Estimated bandwidth usage:17MB
```

fortilogd

Use this command to view FortiLog daemon information.

Syntax

```
diagnose fortilogd msgrate
diagnose fortilogd msgrate-device
diagnose fortilogd msgrate-total
diagnose fortilogd msgrate-type
diagnose fortilogd msgstat <flush>
diagnose fortilogd lograte
diagnose fortilogd status
```

Variable	Description
msgrate	Display log message rate.
msgrate-device	Display log message rate devices.
msgrate-total	Display log message rate totals.
msgrate-type	Display log message rate types.
msgstat <flush>	Display or flush log message statuses.
lograte	Display the log rate.
status	Running status.

Example

This is an example of the output of `diagnose fortilogd status`:

```
fortilogd is starting
config socket OK
cmdb socket OK
cmdb register log.device OK
cmdb register log.settings OK
log socket OK
reliable log socket OK
```

hardware

Use this command to view hardware information. This command provides comprehensive system information including: CPU, memory, disk, and RAID information.

Syntax

```
diagnose hardware info
```

log

Use the following command for log related settings.

log device

Use this command to view device log usage.

Syntax

```
diagnose log device
```

pm2

Use these commands to check the integrity of the database.

Syntax

```
diagnose pm2 check-integrity db-category {all | adom | device |global | ips | task |
    ncmdb}
diagnose pm2 print <log-type>
```

Variable	Description
db-category {all | adom | device |global | ips | task | ncmdb}	Check the integrity of the database. Multiple database categories can be selected.
<log-type>	Print the database log messages.

report

Use this command to check the SQL database.

Syntax

```
diagnose report clean
diagnose report status {pending | running}
```

Variable	Description
clean	Cleanup the SQL report queue.
status {pending | running}	Check status information on pending and running reports list.

sniffer

Use this command to perform a packet trace on one or more network interfaces.

Packet capture, also known as sniffing, records some or all of the packets seen by a network interface. By recording packets, you can trace connection states to the exact point at which they fail, which may help you to diagnose some types of problems that are otherwise difficult to detect.

FortiAnalyzer units have a built-in sniffer. Packet capture on FortiAnalyzer units is similar to that of FortiGate units. Packet capture is displayed on the CLI, which you may be able to save to a file for later analysis, depending on your CLI client.

Packet capture output is printed to your CLI display until you stop it by pressing `CTRL + C`, or until it reaches the number of packets that you have specified to capture.

Packet capture can be very resource intensive. To minimize the performance impact on your FortiAnalyzer unit, use packet capture only during periods of minimal traffic, with a serial console CLI connection rather than a Telnet or SSH CLI connection, and be sure to stop the command when you are finished.

Syntax

```
diagnose sniffer packet <interface> <filter> <verbose> <count> <Timestamp_format>
```

Variable	Description
<interface>	Type the name of a network interface whose packets you want to capture, such as `port1`, or type `any` to capture packets on all network interfaces.

<filter>	Type either `none` to capture all packets, or type a filter that specifies which protocols and port numbers that you do or do not want to capture, such as `'tcp port 25'`. Surround the filter string in quotes.
	The filter uses the following syntax:
	`'[[src|dst] host {<host1_fqdn> | <host1_ipv4>}] [and|or] [[src|dst] host {<host2_fqdn> | <host2_ipv4>}] [and|or] [[arp|ip|gre|esp|udp|tcp] port <port1_int>] [and|or] [[arp|ip|gre|esp|udp|tcp] port <port2_int>]'`
	To display only the traffic between two hosts, specify the IP addresses of both hosts. To display only forward or only reply packets, indicate which host is the source, and which is the destination.
	For example, to display UDP port 1812 traffic between 1.example.com and either 2.example.com or 3.example.com, you would enter:
	`'udp and port 1812 and src host 1.example.com and dst \( 2.example.com or 2.example.com \)'`

Variable	Description
<verbose>	Type one of the following numbers indicating the depth of packet headers and payloads to capture: • 1: print header of packets (default) • 2: print header and data from ip of packets • 3: print header and data from ethernet of packets (if available) • 4: print header of packets with interface name • 5: print header and data from ip of packets with interface name • 6: print header and data from ethernet of packets (if available) with intf name For troubleshooting purposes, Fortinet Technical Support may request the most verbose level (3). Default: 1
<count>	Type the number of packets to capture before stopping. If you do not specify a number, the command will continue to capture packets until you press Control + C.
<Timestamp_format>	Type the timestamp format. • a: absolute UTC time, yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss.ms • l: absolute LOCAL time, yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss.ms • otherwise: relative to the start of sniffing, ss.ms

Example

The following example captures the first three packets' worth of traffic, of any port number or protocol and between any source and destination (a filter of `none`), that passes through the network interface named port1. The capture uses a low level of verbosity (indicated by `1`).

Commands that you would type are highlighted in bold; responses from the Fortinet unit are not in bold.

```
FortiAnalyzer# diag sniffer packet port1 none 1 3
interfaces=[port1]
filters=[none]
0.918957 192.168.0.1.36701 -> 192.168.0.2.22: ack 2598697710
0.919024 192.168.0.2.22 -> 192.168.0.1.36701: psh 2598697710 ack 2587945850
0.919061 192.168.0.2.22 -> 192.168.0.1.36701: psh 2598697826 ack 2587945850
```

If you are familiar with the TCP protocol, you may notice that the packets are from the middle of a TCP connection. Because port 22 is used (highlighted above in bold), which is the standard port number for SSH, the packets might be from an SSH session.

Example

The following example captures packets traffic on TCP port 80 (typically HTTP) between two hosts, 192.168.0.1 and 192.168.0.2. The capture uses a low level of verbosity (indicated by `1`). Because the filter does not specify either host as the source or destination in the IP header (`src` or `dst`), the sniffer captures both forward and reply traffic.

A specific number of packets to capture is not specified. As a result, the packet capture continues until the administrator presses CTRL + C. The sniffer then confirms that five packets were seen by that network interface.

Commands that you would type are highlighted in bold; responses from the Fortinet unit are not in bold.

```
FortiAnalyzer# diag sniffer packet port1 'host 192.168.0.2 or host 192.168.0.1 and tcp
    port 80' 1
192.168.0.2.3625 -> 192.168.0.1.80: syn 2057246590
192.168.0.1.80 -> 192.168.0.2.3625: syn 3291168205 ack 2057246591
192.168.0.2.3625 -> 192.168.0.1.80: ack 3291168206
192.168.0.2.3625 -> 192.168.0.1.80: psh 2057246591 ack 3291168206
192.168.0.1.80 -> 192.168.0.2.3625: ack 2057247265
5 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

Example

The following example captures all TCP port 443 (typically HTTPS) traffic occurring through port1, regardless of its source or destination IP address. The capture uses a high level of verbosity (indicated by `3`).

A specific number of packets to capture is not specified. As a result, the packet capture continues until the administrator presses CTRL + C. The sniffer then confirms that five packets were seen by that network interface.

Verbose output can be very long. As a result, output shown below is truncated after only one packet.

Commands that you would type are highlighted in bold; responses from the Fortinet unit are not in bold.

```
FortiAnalyzer # diag sniffer port1 'tcp port 443' 3
interfaces=[port1]
filters=[tcp port 443]
10.651905 192.168.0.1.50242 -> 192.168.0.2.443: syn 761714898
0x0000 0009 0f09 0001 0009 0f89 2914 0800 4500 ..........)...E.
0x0010 003c 73d1 4000 4006 3bc6 d157 fede ac16 .<s.@.@.;..W....
0x0020 0ed8 c442 01bb 2d66 d8d2 0000 0000 a002 ...B..-f........
0x0030 16d0 4f72 0000 0204 05b4 0402 080a 03ab ..Or............
0x0040 86bb 0000 0000 0103 0303 ..........
```

Instead of reading packet capture output directly in your CLI display, you usually should save the output to a plain text file using your CLI client. Saving the output provides several advantages. Packets can arrive more rapidly than you may be able to read them in the buffer of your CLI display, and many protocols transfer data using encodings other than US-ASCII. It is usually preferable to analyze the output by loading it into in a network protocol analyzer application such as Wireshark (http://www.wireshark.org/).

For example, you could use PuTTY or Microsoft HyperTerminal to save the sniffer output. Methods may vary. See the documentation for your CLI client.

Requirements

- terminal emulation software such as PuTTY
- a plain text editor such as Notepad
- a Perl interpreter
- network protocol analyzer software such as Wireshark

To view packet capture output using PuTTY and Wireshark:

1. On your management computer, start PuTTY.
2. Use PuTTY to connect to the Fortinet appliance using either a local serial console, SSH, or Telnet connection.
3. Type the packet capture command, such as:
   ```
   diagnose sniffer packet port1 'tcp port 541' 3 100
   ```
   but do not press `Enter` yet.

4. In the upper left corner of the window, click the PuTTY icon to open its drop-down menu, then select *Change Settings*.

   A dialog appears where you can configure PuTTY to save output to a plain text file.
5. In the *Category* tree on the left, go to *Session* > *Logging.*
6. In *Session logging*, select *Printable output*.
7. In *Log file name*, click the *Browse* button, then choose a directory path and file name such as `C:\Users\MyAccount\packet_capture.txt` to save the packet capture to a plain text file. (You do not need to save it with the `.log` file extension.)
8. Click *Apply*.
9. Press Enter to send the CLI command to the FortiMail unit, beginning packet capture.
10. If you have not specified a number of packets to capture, when you have captured all packets that you want to analyze, press `CTRL + C` to stop the capture.
11. Close the PuTTY window.
12. Open the packet capture file using a plain text editor such as Notepad.
13. Delete the first and last lines, which look like this:

    ```
    =~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~= PuTTY log 2015-07-30.07.25 11:34:40 =~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~=~=
    Fortinet-2000 #
    ```

    These lines are a PuTTY timestamp and a command prompt, which are not part of the packet capture. If you do not delete them, they could interfere with the script in the next step.
14. Convert the plain text file to a format recognizable by your network protocol analyzer application.

    You can convert the plain text file to a format (.pcap) recognizable by Wireshark using the fgt2eth.pl Perl script. To download fgt2eth.pl, see the Fortinet Knowledge Base article Using the FortiOS built-in packet sniffer.

    

    The fgt2eth.pl script is provided as-is, without any implied warranty or technical support, and requires that you first install a Perl module compatible with your operating system.

    To use fgt2eth.pl, open a command prompt, then enter a command such as the following:

    ```
    fgt2eth.pl -in packet_capture.txt -out packet_capture.pcap
    ```

    where:

    - `fgt2eth.pl` is the name of the conversion script; include the path relative to the current directory, which is indicated by the command prompt
    - `packet_capture.txt` is the name of the packet capture's output file; include the directory path relative to your current directory
    - `packet_capture.pcap` is the name of the conversion script's output file; include the directory path relative to your current directory where you want the converted output to be saved
15. Open the converted file in your network protocol analyzer application. For further instructions, see the documentation for that application.

    For additional information on packet capture, see the Fortinet Knowledge Base article Using the FortiOS built-in packet sniffer.

sql

Use this command to diagnose the SQL database.

Syntax

```
diagnose sql config auto-cache-delay [set <integer>]
diagnose sql config debug-filter set <string>
diagnose sql config debug-filter test <string>
diagnose sql config deferred-index-timespan set <string>
diagnose sql config top-dev set [{log-thres | num-max}] <integer>
diagnose sql gui-rpt-shm <list-all>
diagnose sql gui-rpt-shm clear <number>
diagnose sql process list full
diagnose sql process kill <pid>
diagnose sql rebuild-report-hcache <start-time> <end-time>
diagnose sql remove hcache <device-id>
diagnose sql remove query-cache
diagnose sql remove tmp-table
diagnose sql show {db-size | hcache-size | log-filters | log-stfile}
diagnose sql show log-filters
diagnose sql show log-stfile <device-id>
diagnose sql status {rebuild-adom <adom> | rebuild-db | run_sql_rpt | sqlplugind |
    sqlreportd | sql_hcache_chk}
diagnose sql upload <ftp_host_ip> <ftp_directory> <ftp_user_name> <ftp_password>
```

Variable	Description
auto-cache-delay [set <integer>]	Show or set the auto-cache delay, in seconds.
debug-filter set <string>	Set the sqlplugin debug filter.
debug-filter test <string>	Test the sqlplugin debug filter
deferred-index-timespan set <string>	Set the time span for the deferred index.
config top-dev set [{log-thres | num-max}] <integer>	Set the SQL plugin top devices settings. The following options are available: • `log-thres`: Log threshold of top devices. • `num-max`: Maximum number of top devices. Select a number between 0 and 1000.
gui-rpt-shm <list-all>	List all asynchronous GUI report shared memory slot information.
gui-rpt-shm clear <number>	Clear asynchronous GUI report shared memory slot information.
process list full	List running query processes.
process kill <pid>	Kill a running query.

Variable	Description
rebuild-report-hcache <start-time> <end-time>	Rebuild `hcache` for report. Enter the start time/end time in the format `"yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss"`.
remove hcache <device-id>	Remove the hcache tables created for the SQL report.
remove query-cache	Remove the SQL query cache for log search.
remove tmp-table	Remove the SQL database temporary tables.
show {db-size | hcache-size | log-filters | log-stfile}	Show the database, hcache size, log filters, or log status file. The following options are available: • `db-size`: Show database size. • `hcache-size`: Show hcache size. • `log-filters`: Show log view searching filters. • `log-stfile`: Show logstatus file.
show log-filters	Show log view searching filters.
show log-stfile <device-id>	Show the log status file.
status {rebuild-adom <adom> | rebuild-db | run-sql-rpt | sqlplugind | sqlreportd | sql-hcache-chk}	The following options are available: • `rebuild-adom`: Show SQL log database rebuild status of ADOMs.. • `rebuild-db`: Show SQL log database rebuild status. • `run-sql-rpt`: Show run_sql_rpt status. • `sqlplugind`: Show sqlplugind status. • `sqlreportd`: Show sqlreportd status. • `sql-hcache-chk`: Show report hcache check status
upload <ftp_host_ip> <ftp_directory> <ftp_user_name> <ftp_password>	Upload sqlplugind messages / pgsvr logs via FTP.

system

Use the following commands for system related settings.

system admin-session

Use this command to view login session information.

Syntax

```
diagnose system admin-session list
diagnose system admin-session status
diagnose system admin-session kill
```

Variable	Description
list	List login sessions.
status	Show the current session.
kill	Kill a current session.

system disk

Use this command to view disk diagnostic information.

This command is only available on hardware devices.

Syntax

```
diagnose system disk attributes
diagnose system disk disable
diagnose system disk enable
diagnose system disk health
diagnose system disk info
diagnose system disk errors
```

Variable	Description
attributes	Show vendor specific SMART attributes.
disable	Disable SMART support.
enable	Enable SMART support.
health	Show the SMART health status.
info	Show the SMART information.
errors	Show the SMART error logs.

system export

Use this command to export logs.

Syntax

```
diagnose system export crashlog <server> <user> <password> <directory> <filename>
diagnose system export dminstallog <devid> <server> <user> <password> <directory>
    <filename>
diagnose system export fmwslog {sftp | ftp} <type> <(s)ftp server> <username>
    <password> <directory> <filename>
diagnose system export umlog {sftp | ftp} <type> <(s)ftp server> <username> <password>
    <directory> <filename>
```

```
diagnose system export upgradelog <ftp server> <username> <password> <directory>
    <filename>
```

Variable	Description
crashlog <server> <user> <password> <directory> <file-name>	Export the crash log.
dminstallog <devid> <server> <user> <password> <dir-ectory> <filename>	Export deployment manager install log.
fmwslog {sftp | ftp} <type> <(s) ftp server> <username> <pass-word> <directory> <filename>	Export the FortiAnalyzer Web Service log files to an SFTP or FTP server. The type options are: `SENT`, `RECV`, `TEST`.
umlog {sftp | ftp} <type> <(s) ftp server> <username> <pass-word> <directory> <filename>	Export the update manager and firmware manager log files. The `type` option are: `fdslinkd`, `fctlinkd`, `fgdlinkd`, `usvr`, `update`, `service`, `misc`, `umad`, and `fwmlinkd`.
upgradelog <ftp server> <user-name> <password> <dir-ectory> <filename>	Export the upgrade error log.

system flash

Use this command to diagnose the flash memory.

Syntax

```
diagnose system flash list
```

Variable	Description
list	List flash images. This command displays the following information: image name, version, total size (KB), used (KB), percent used, boot image, and running image.

system fsck

Use this command to check and repair the file system, and to reset the disk mount count.

Syntax

```
diagnose system fsck harddisk
diagnose system fsck reset-mount-count
```

Variable	Description
harddisk	Check and repair the file system, then reboot the system.
reset-mount-count	Reset the mount-count of the disk.

system geoip

Use this command to list geo IPv4 information.

Syntax

```
diagnose system geoip info
diagnose system geoip dump
diagnose system geoip <ipv4_address>
```

Variable	Description
info	Display brief geo IP information.
dump	Display all geo IP information.
<ipv4_address>	Find the IP's country.

system ntp

Use this command to list NTP server information.

Syntax

```
diagnose system ntp status
```

Variable	Description
status	List NTP servers' information.

system print

Use this command to print server information.

Syntax

```
diagnose system print certificate
diagnose system print cpuinfo
diagnose system print df
diagnose system print hosts
diagnose system print interface <interface>
diagnose system print loadavg
diagnose system print netstat
diagnose system print partitions
diagnose system print route
diagnose system print rtcache
diagnose system print slabinfo
diagnose system print sockets
diagnose system print uptime
```

Variable	Description
certificate	Print the IPsec certificate.
cpuinfo	Print the CPU information. This command includes the following: processor, vendor ID, CPU family, model, model name, stepping, CPU MHz, cache size, physical ID, sibling,
df	Print the file system disk space usage. This command displays the following information: file system, 1K-blocks, used, available, percent used, mounted on.
hosts	Print the static table lookup for host names.
interface <interface>	Print the information of the interface. This command displays the following information: status, speed, duplex, supported ports, auto-negotiation, advertised link modes, and advertised auto-negotiation.
loadavg	Print the average load of the system.
netstat	Print the network statistics for active Internet connections (servers and established). This command displays the following information: protocol, local address, foreign address, and state.
partitions	Print the partition information of the system.
route	Print the main route list. This command displays the following information: destination, gateway, gateway mask, flags, metric, reference, use, and interface,
rtcache	Print the contents of the routing cache.
slabinfo	Print the slab allocator statistics.
sockets	Print the currently used socket ports. This command displays the following information: number, protocol, and port.
uptime	Print how long the system has been running.

system process

Use this command to view and kill processes.

Syntax

```
diagnose system process kill -<signal> <pid>
diagnose system process killall <module>
diagnose system process list
```

Variable	Description
kill -<signal> <pid>	Kill a process. For example: -9 or -KILL
killall <module>	Kill all the related processes.
list	List all processes running on the FortiAnalyzer. This command displays the PID, UID, stat, and command.

system raid

Use this command to view RAID information.

This command is only available on hardware devices.

Syntax

```
diagnose system raid alarms
diagnose system raid hwinfo
diagnose system raid status
```

Variable	Description
alarms	Show RAID alarm logs.
hwinfo	Show RAID controller hardware information.
status	Show RAID status. This command displays the following information: RAID level, RAID status, RAID size, and hard disk information.

system route

Use this command to diagnose routes.

Syntax

```
diagnose system route list
```

Variable	Description
list	List all routes. This command displays the following information: destination IP, gateway IP, netmask, flags, metric, reference, use, and interface.

system route6

Use this command to diagnose IPv6 routes.

Syntax

```
diagnose system route6 list
```

Variable	Description
list	List all IPv6 routes. This command displays the following information: destination IP, gateway IP, interface, metric, and priority.

test

Use the following commands to test the FortiAnalyzer.

test application

Use this command to test application daemons. Leave the integer value blank to see the available options for each command.

Syntax

```
diagnose test application fazautormd <integer>
diagnose test application fazcfgd <integer>
diagnose test application fazmaild <integer>
diagnose test application fazsvcg <integer>
diagnose test application fortilogd <integer>
diagnose test application logfiled <integer>
diagnose test application miglogd <integer>
diagnose test application oftpd <integer>
diagnose test application snmpd <integer>
diagnose test application sqllogd <integer>
diagnose test application sqlrptcached <integer>
```

Variable	Description
fazautormd <integer>	Autodelete Daemon Test Usage: • 1: show PID • 2: show statistics • 3: show processing device • 99: restart daemon

Variable	Description
fazcfgd <integer>	Config Daemon Test Usage: • 1: show PID • 2: show statistics • 50: test get app icon • 51: test download app logo files • 52: dvm call stats • 53: dvm call stats clear • 54: check ips/app meta-data update • 55: log disk readahead get • 56: log disk readahead toggle • 99: restart daemon
fazmaild <integer>	Fazmail Daemon test.
fazsvcg <integer>	Service Daemon Test Usage: • 1: show PID • 2: list async search threads • 3: dump async search slot info • 4: show cache builder stats • 5: dump cache builder playlist • 6: dump log search filters • 50: enable or disable cache builder • 60: rawlog idx cache test • 51: enable or disable auto custom index • 99: restart daemon
fortilogd <integer>	Fortilogd Diag Test Usage: • 0: usage information • 1: show fortilogd pid • 2: dump message status • 3: logstat status test • 4: log forwarding status • 5: client devices status • 6: print log received • 10: pdfv2 debug enable/disable • 99: restart fortilogd
logfiled <integer>	Logfile Daemon Test Usage: • 1: show PID • 2: show statistics and state • 90: reset statistics and state • 99: restart daemon

Variable	Description
miglogd <integer>	Miglogd Daemon Test Usage: • 1: show PID • 2: dump memory pool • 99: restart daemon
oftpd <integer>	Oftpd Daemon Test Usage: • 1: show PID • 2: show statistics and state • 3: show connected device name and IP • 4: show detailed session state • 5: show oftp request statistics • 6: show cmdb device cache • 99: restart daemon
snmpd <integer>	SNMP Daemon Test Usage • 1: display daemon pid • 2: display snmp statistics • 3: clear snmp statistics • 4: generate test trap (cpu high) • 5: generate test traps (log alert, rate, data rate) • 6: generate test traps (licensed gb/day, device quota) • 99: restart daemon

Variable	Description
sqllogd <integer>	SqlLog Daemon Test Usage: • 1: show PID • 2: show statistics and state • 3: show worker init state • 4: show worker thread info • 5: show log device scan info, optionally filter by <devid> • 6: worker control setting • 7: show ADOM device list by <adom-name> • 8: show dev to sID bitmap • 41: show worker 1 info • 42: show worker 2 info • 43: show worker 3 info • 44: show worker 4 info • 45: show worker 5 info • 70: show SQL database building progress • 80: show daemon status flags • 82: show IPsec up tunnels • 84: show all unreg logdevs • 90: reset statistics and state • 91: backup all log status files • 99: restart daemon • 200: log based alert tests • 201: utmref cache tests • 221: estimated browsing time stats • 222: estimated browsing time cleanup • 223: estimated browsing time debug on/off
sqlrptcached <integer>	Sqlrptcache Daemon Test Usage: • 1: show PID • 2: show statistics and state • 3: reset statistics and state • 99: restart daemon

test connection

Test the connection to the mail server and syslog server.

Syntax

```
diagnose test connection fortianalyzer <ip>
diagnose test connection mailserver <server-name> <mail-from> <mail-to>
diagnose test connection syslogserver <server-name>
```

Variable	Description
fortianalyzer <ip>	Test the connection to the FortiAnalyzer.
mailserver <server-name> <mail-from> <mail-to>	Test the connection to the mail server.
syslogserver <server-name>	Test the connection to the syslog server.

test sftp

Use this command to test the secure file transfer protocol (SFTP).

Syntax

```
diagnose test sftp auth <sftp server> <username> <password> <directory>
```

Variable	Description
<sftp server>	SFTP server IP address.
<username>	SFTP server username.
<password>	SFTP server password.
<directory>	The directory variable represents the directory on the SFTP server where you want to put the file. The default directory is "/".

upload

Use the following commands for upload related settings:

- upload clear
- upload force-retry
- upload status

upload clear

Use this command to clear the upload request.

Syntax

```
diagnose upload clear all
diagnose upload clear failed
```

Variable	Description
all	Clear all upload requests.
failed	Clear the failed upload requests.

upload force-retry

Use this command to retry the last failed upload request.

Syntax

```
diagnose upload force-retry
```

upload status

Use this command to get the running status on files in the upload queue.

Syntax

```
diagnose upload status
```

vpn

Use this command to flush SAD entries and list tunnel information.

Syntax

```
diagnose vpn tunnel flush-SAD
diagnose vpn tunnel list
```

Variable	Description
flush-SAD	Flush the SAD entries.
list	List tunnel information.

get

The `get` commands display a part of your FortiAnalyzer unit's configuration in the form of a list of settings and their values.

Although not explicitly shown in this section, for all `config` commands there are related get and show commands that display that part of the configuration. `get` and `show` commands use the same syntax as their related `config` command, unless otherwise specified.

Commands and variables are case sensitive.

The get command displays all settings, even if they are still in their default state.

Unlike the `show` command, `get` requires that the object or table whose settings you want to display are specified, unless the command is being used from within an object or table.

For example, at the root prompt, this command would be valid:

```
get system status
```

and this command would not:

```
get
```

system admin

Use these commands to view admin configuration.

Syntax

```
get system admin group <group name>
get system admin ldap <server entry name>
get system admin profile <profile ID>
get system admin radius <server entry name>
get system admin setting
get system admin tacacs <server entry name>
get system admin user <username>
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system admin setting`:

```
access-banner : disable
admin_server_cert : server.crt
allow_register : disable
auto-update : enable
banner-message : (null)
chassis-mgmt : disable
chassis-update-interval: 15
```

```
demo-mode : disable
device_sync_status : enable
http_port : 80
https_port : 443
idle_timeout : 480
install-ifpolicy-only: disable
mgmt-addr : (null)
mgmt-fqdn : (null)
offline_mode : disable
register_passwd : *
show-add-multiple : enable
show-adom-central-nat-policies: disable
show-adom-devman : enable
show-adom-dos-policies: disable
show-adom-dynamic-objects: enable
show-adom-icap-policies: enable
show-adom-implicit-policy: enable
show-adom-ipv6-settings: enable
show-adom-policy-consistency-button: disable
show-adom-rtmlog : disable
show-adom-sniffer-policies: disable
show-adom-taskmon-button: enable
show-adom-terminal-button: disable
show-adom-voip-policies: enable
show-adom-vpnman : enable
show-adom-web-portal: disable
show-device-import-export: enable
show-foc-settings : enable
show-fortimail-settings: disable
show-fsw-settings : enable
show-global-object-settings: enable
show-global-policy-settings: enable
show_automatic_script: disable
show_grouping_script: disable
show_tcl_script : disable
unreg_dev_opt : add_allow_service
webadmin_language : auto_detect
```

system aggregation-client

Use this command to view log aggregation settings.

Syntax

```
get system aggregation-client <id>
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system aggregation-client`:

```
id : 1
mode : realtime
fwd-facility : local7
fwd-log-source-ip : local_ip
fwd-min-level : information
```

```
fwd-remote-server : fortianalyzer
server-ip : 1.1.11.1
```

system aggregation-service

Use this command to view log aggregation service settings.

Syntax

```
get system aggregation-service
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system aggregation-service`:

```
accept-aggregation : enable
aggregation-disk-quota: 1234
password : *
```

system alert-console

Use this command to view the alert console settings.

Syntax

```
get system alert-console
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system alert-console`:

```
period : 7
severity-level : information
```

system alert-event

Use this command to view alert event settings.

Syntax

```
get system alert-event <alert name>
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system alert-event Test`:

```
name : Test
alert-destination:
== 1 ==
enable-generic-text : enable
enable-severity-filter: enable
```

```
event-time-period : 0.5
generic-text : Test
num-events : 1
severity-filter : medium-low
severity-level-comp : =
severity-level-logs : information
```

system alertemail

Use this command to view alertemail settings.

Syntax

```
get system alertemail
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system alertemail`:

```
authentication : enable
fromaddress : (null)
fromname : (null)
smtppassword : *
smtpport : 25
smtpserver : (null)
smtpuser : (null)
```

system auto-delete

Use this command to view automatic deletion policies for logs, reports, archived and quarantined files.

Syntax

```
get system auto-delete
```

system backup

Use the following commands to view backups:

Syntax

```
get system backup all-settings
get system backup status
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system backup status`:

```
All-Settings Backup
Last Backup: Tue Jan 15 16:55:35 2013
Next Backup: N/A
```

system certificate

Use these commands to view certificate configuration.

Syntax

```
get system certificate ca <certificate name>
get system certificate crl <crl name>
get system certificate local <certificate name>
get system certificate oftp <certificate name>
get system certificate ssh <certificate name>
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system certificate CA Fortinet_CA`:

```
name : Fortinet_CA
ca :
   Subject: C = US, ST = California, L = Sunnyvale, O = Fortinet, OU = Certificate
       Authority, CN = support, emailAddress = support@fortinet.com
   Issuer: C = US, ST = California, L = Sunnyvale, O = Fortinet, OU = Certificate
       Authority, CN = support, emailAddress = support@fortinet.com
   Valid from: 2000-04-09 01:25:49 GMT
   Valid to: 2038-01-19 03:14:07 GMT
   Fingerprint:
   Root CA: Yes
   Version: 3
   Serial Num:
      00
   Extensions:
      Name: X509v3 Basic Constraints
      Critical: no
      Content:
      CA:TRUE
comment : Default CA certificate
```

system dns

Use this command to view DNS settings.

Syntax

```
get system dns
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system dns`:

```
primary : 208.91.112.53
secondary : 208.91.112.63
```

system fips

Use this command to view FIPS settings.

Syntax

```
get system fips
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system fips`:

```
fortitrng : enable
re-seed-interval : 1440
```

system global

Use this command to view global system settings.

Syntax

```
get system global
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system global`:

```
admin-https-pki-required: disable
admin-lockout-duration: 60
admin-lockout-threshold: 3
admin-maintainer : enable
admintimeout : 5
adom-mode : advanced
adom-status : enable
auto-register-device: enable
backup-compression : normal
backup-to-subfolders: disable
clt-cert-req : disable
console-output : standard
daylightsavetime : enable
default-disk-quota : 1000
enc-algorithm : low
hostname : FortiAnalyzer-4000B
language : english
ldapconntimeout : 60000
log-checksum : md5-auth
log-mode : analyzer
max-concurrent-users: 20
max-running-reports : 1
pre-login-banner : disable
remoteauthtimeout : 10
ssl-low-encryption : enable
swapmem : enable
```

```
timezone : (GMT-8:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).
webservice-support-sslv3: disable
```

system interface

Use these commands to view interface configuration and status.

Syntax

```
get system interface
get system interface <interface name>
```

Examples

This example shows the output for `get system interface`:

```
name Interface name.
port1 up 172.16.81.60 255.255.255.0 auto
port2 up 192.168.2.99 255.255.255.0 auto
port3 up 192.168.3.99 255.255.255.0 auto
port4 up 192.168.4.99 255.255.255.0 auto
port5 up 192.168.5.99 255.255.255.0 auto
port6 up 192.168.6.99 255.255.255.0 auto
```

This example shows the output for `get system interface port1`:

```
name : port1
status : up
ip : 172.16.81.60 255.255.255.0
allowaccess : ping https ssh telnet http webservice aggregator
serviceaccess :
speed : auto
description : (null)
alias : (null)
ipv6:
ip6-address: ::/0 ip6-allowaccess:
```

system locallog

Use these commands to view local log configuration.

Syntax

```
get system locallog disk filter
get system locallog disk setting
get system locallog fortianalyzer filter
get system locallog fortianalyzer setting
get system locallog memory filter
get system locallog memory setting
get system locallog [syslogd | syslogd2 | syslogd3] filter
get system locallog [syslogd | syslogd2 | syslogd3] setting
```

Examples

This example shows the output for `get system locallog disk filter`:

```
event : enable
dvm : enable
fmgws : disable
iolog : enable
system : enable
```

This example shows the output for `get system locallog disk setting`:

```
status : enable
severity : notification
upload : disable
server-type : FTP
max-log-file-size : 100
roll-schedule : none
diskfull : overwrite
log-disk-full-percentage: 80
```

system log

Use these commands to view log settings:

Syntax

```
get system log alert
get system log fortianalyzer
get system log settings
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system log fortianalyzer`:

```
status : disable
ip : 0.0.0.0
secure_connection : disable
username : admin
passwd : *
auto_install : disable
```

system mail

Use this command to view alert email configuration.

Syntax

```
get system mail <server name>
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system mail Test2`:

```
server : Test2
```

```
auth : enable
passwd : *
port : 25
user : test@fortinet.com
```

system ntp

Use this command to view NTP settings.

Syntax

```
get system ntp
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system ntp`:

```
ntpserver:
== [ 1 ]
id: 1
status : enable
sync_interval : 60
```

system password-policy

Use this command to view the system password policy.

Syntax

```
get system password-policy
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system password-policy`:

```
status : enable
minimum-length : 8
must-contain : upper-case-letter lower-case-letter number non-alphanumeric
change-4-characters : disable
expire : 60
```

system performance

Use this command to view performance statistics on your FortiAnalyzer unit.

Syntax

```
get system performance
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system performance`:

```
CPU:
Used: 2.7%
Used(Excluded NICE): 2.6%
CPU_num: 4.
CPU[0] usage: 5%
CPU[1] usage: 3%
CPU[2] usage: 0%
CPU[3] usage: 3%
Memory:
Total: 5,157,428 KB
Used: 666,916 KB 12.9%
Hard Disk:
Total: 4,804,530,144 KB
Used: 3,260,072 KB 0.1%
Flash Disk:
Total: 38,733 KB
Used: 37,398 KB 96.6%
```

system report

Use this command to view report configuration.

Syntax

```
get system report auto-cache
get system report est-browse-time
get system report setting
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system report auto-cache`:

```
aggressive-drilldown: disable
drilldown-interval : 168
status : enable
```

system route

Use this command to view routing table configuration.

Syntax

```
get system route <seq_num>
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system route 1`:

```
seq_num : 1
device : port1
```

```
dst : 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
gateway : 172.16.81.1
```

system route6

Use this command to view IPv6 routing table configuration.

Syntax

```
get system route6 <entry number>
```

system snmp

Use these commands to view SNMP configuration.

Syntax

```
get system snmp community <community ID>
get system snmp sysinfo
get system snmp user <SNMP user name>
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system snmp sysinfo`:

```
contact_info : (null)
description : (null)
engine-id : (null)
location : (null)
status : disable
trap-cpu-high-exclude-nice-threshold: 80
trap-high-cpu-threshold: 80
trap-low-memory-threshold: 80
```

system sql

Use this command to view SQL settings.

Syntax

```
get system sql
```

system status

Use this command to view the status of your FortiAnalyzer unit.

Syntax

```
get system status
```

Example

This example shows the output for `get system status`:

```
Platform Type : FAZ4000B
Platform Full Name : FortiAnalyzer-4000B
Version : v5.2.0-build0574 140606 (Interim)
Serial Number : FL-4KB3M10600006
BIOS version : 00010016
Hostname : FAZ4000B
Max Number of Admin Domains : 2000
Admin Domain Configuration : Enabled
FIPS Mode : Disabled
Branch Point : 574
Release Version Information : Interim
Current Time : Wed Jun 11 13:49:39 PDT 2014
Daylight Time Saving : Yes
Time Zone : (GMT-8:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).
64-bit Applications : Yes
Disk Usage : Free 9155.59GB, Total 9157.91GB
```

system syslog

Use this command to view syslog information.

Syntax

```
get system syslog <name of syslog server>
```

show

The `show` commands display a part of your Fortinet unit's configuration in the form of commands that are required to achieve that configuration from the firmware's default state.

Although not explicitly shown in this section, for all `config` commands, there are related `show` commands that display that part of the configuration.The `show` commands use the same syntax as their related `config` command.

Commands and variables are case sensitive.

Unlike the `get` command, `show` does not display settings that are assumed to remain in their default state.

The following examples show the difference between the output of the show command branch and the get command branch.

Example show command

```
show system dns
config system dns
   set primary 208.91.112.53
   set secondary 208.91.112.63
end
```

Example get command

```
get system dns
primary : 208.91.112.53
secondary : 208.91.112.63
```

Appendix A - Object Tables

Global object categories

38 "webfilter ftgd-local-cat"	47 "webfilter urlfilter"	51 "webfilter ftgd-local-rating"
52 "vpn certificate ca"	56 "spamfilter bword"	60 "spamfilter dnsbl"
64 "spamfilter mheader"	67 "spamfilter iptrust"	85 "ips custom"
140 "firewall address"	142 "firewall addrgrp"	255 "user adgrp"
145 "user radius"	146 "user ldap"	147 "user local"
148 "user peer"	152 "user group"	167 "firewall service custom"
254 "firewall service predefined"	168 "firewall service group"	170 "firewall schedule onetime"
171 "firewall schedule recurring"	172 "firewall ippool"	173 "firewall vip"
288 "ips sensor"	292 "log custom-field"	293 "user tacacs+"
296 "firewall ldb-monitor"	1028 "application list"	1038 "dlp sensor"
1043 "wanopt peer"	1044 "wanopt auth-group"	1054 "vpn ssl web portal"
1076 "system replacemsg-group"	1097 "firewall mms-profile"	1203 "firewall gtp"
1213 "firewall carrier-endpoint-bwl"	1216 "antivirus notification"	1327 "webfilter content"
1337 "endpoint-control profile"	1338 "firewall schedule group"	1364 "firewall shaper traffic-shaper"
1365 "firewall shaper per-ip-shaper"	1367 "vpn ssl web virtual-desktop-app-list"	1370 "vpn ssl web host-check-soft-ware"
1413 "webfilter profile"	1420 "antivirus profile"	1433 "spamfilter profile"
1472 "antivirus mms-checksum"	1482 "voip profile"	150 "system object-tag"
184 "user fortitoken"	273 "web-proxy forward-server"	335 "dlp filepattern"
343 "icap server"	344 "icap profile"	321 "user fsso"

390 "system sms-server"	397 "spamfilter bwl"	457 "wanopt profile"
384 "firewall service category"	474 "application custom"	475 "user device-category"
476 "user device"	492 "firewall deep-inspection-options"	800 "dynamic interface"
810 "dynamic address"	1004 "vpnmgr vpntable"	1005 "vpnmgr node"
1100 "system meta"	820 "report output"	822 "sql-report chart"
824 "sql-report dataset"	825 "sql-report dashboard"	827 "sql-report layout"
1494 "dynamic vip"	1495 "dynamic ippool"	1504 "dynamic certificate local"
1509 "dynamic vpntunnel"		

Device object ID values

1 "system vdom"	3 "system accprofile"	5 "system admin"
8 "system interface"	16 "system replacemsg mail"	17 "system replacemsg http"
18 "system replacemsg ftp"	19 "system replacemsg nntp"	20 "system replacemsg alertmail"
21 "system replacemsg for-tiguard-wf"	22 "system replacemsg spam"	23 "system replacemsg admin"
24 "system replacemsg auth"	25 "system replacemsg im"	26 "system replacemsg sslvpn"
28 "system snmp community"	38 "webfilter ftgd-local-cat"	1300 "application recognition pre-defined"
47 "webfilter urlfilter"	51 "webfilter ftgd-local-rating"	52 "vpn certificate ca"
53 "vpn certificate local"	54 "vpn certificate crl"	55 "vpn certificate remote"
56 "spamfilter bword"	60 "spamfilter dnsbl"	64 "spamfilter mheader"
67 "spamfilter iptrust"	74 "imp2p aim-user"	75 "imp2p icq-user"
76 "imp2p msn-user"	77 "imp2p yahoo-user"	85 "ips custom"
117 "system session-helper"	118 "system tos-based-priority"	124 "antivirus service"
128 "antivirus quarfilepattern"	130 "system ipv6-tunnel"	314 "system sit-tunnel"

131 "system gre-tunnel"	132 "system arp-table"	135 "system dhcp server"
137 "system dhcp reserved-address"	138 "system zone"	140 "firewall address"
142 "firewall addrgrp"	255 "user adgrp"	145 "user radius"
146 "user ldap"	147 "user local"	148 "user peer"
152 "user group"	155 "vpn ipsec phase1"	156 "vpn ipsec phase2"
157 "vpn ipsec manualkey"	158 "vpn ipsec concentrator"	165 "vpn ipsec forticlient"
167 "firewall service custom"	254 "firewall service predefined"	168 "firewall service group"
170 "firewall schedule onetime"	171 "firewall schedule recurring"	172 "firewall ippool"
173 "firewall vip"	178 "firewall ipmacbinding table"	181 "firewall policy"
189 "firewall dnstranslation"	190 "firewall multicast-policy"	199 "system mac-address-table"
200 "router access-list"	202 "router aspath-list"	204 "router prefix-list"
206 "router key-chain"	208 "router community-list"	210 "router route-map"
225 "router static"	226 "router policy"	253 "system proxy-arp"
284 "system switch-interface"	285 "system session-sync"	288 "ips sensor"
292 "log custom-field"	293 "user tacacs+"	296 "firewall ldb-monitor"
297 "ips decoder"	299 "ips rule"	307 "router auth-path"
317 "system wccp"	318 "firewall interface-policy"	1020 "system replacemsg ec"
1021 "system replacemsg nac-quar"	1022 "system snmp user"	1027 "application name"
1028 "application list"	1038 "dlp sensor"	1041 "user ban"
1043 "wanopt peer"	1044 "wanopt auth-group"	1045 "wanopt ssl-server"
1047 "wanopt storage"	1054 "vpn ssl web portal"	1061 "system wireless ap-status"
1075 "system replacemsg-image"	1076 "system replacemsg-group"	1092 "system replacemsg mms"
1093 "system replacemsg mm1"	1094 "system replacemsg mm3"	1095 "system replacemsg mm4"
1096 "system replacemsg mm7"	1097 "firewall mms-profile"	1203 "firewall gtp"

1213 "firewall carrier-endpoint-bwl"	1216 "antivirus notification"	1326 "system replacemsg traffic-quota"
1327 "webfilter content"	1337 "endpoint-control profile"	1338 "firewall schedule group"
1364 "firewall shaper traffic-shaper"	1365 "firewall shaper per-ip-shaper"	1367 "vpn ssl web virtual-desktop-app-list"
1370 "vpn ssl web host-check-software"	1373 "report dataset"	1375 "report chart"
1382 "report summary"	1387 "firewall sniff-interface-policy"	1396 "wireless-controller vap"
1399 "wireless-controller wtp"	1402 "wireless-controller ap-status"	1412 "system replacemsg web-proxy"
1413 "webfilter profile"	1420 "antivirus profile"	1433 "spamfilter profile"
1440 "firewall profile-protocol-options"	1453 "firewall profile-group"	1461 "system storage"
1462 "report style"	1463 "report layout"	1472 "antivirus mms-checksum"
1482 "voip profile"	1485 "netscan assets"	1487 "firewall central-nat"
1490 "report theme"	150 "system object-tag"	169 "system dhcp6 server"
180 "system port-pair"	182 "system 3g-modem custom"	183 "application rule-settings"
184 "user fortitoken"	212 "webfilter override"	270 "firewall local-in-policy"
273 "web-proxy forward-server"	330 "system ddns"	331 "system replacemsg captive-portal-dflt"
335 "dlp filepattern"	337 "dlp fp-sensitivity"	338 "dlp fp-doc-source"
342 "webfilter ftgd-warning"	343 "icap server"	344 "icap profile"
352 "system monitors"	354 "system sp"	321 "user fsso"
355 "router gwdetect"	386 "system physical-switch"	388 "system virtual-switch"
390 "system sms-server"	394 "system replacemsg utm"	397 "spamfilter bwl"
406 "vpn certificate ocsp-server"	408 "user password-policy"	412 "webfilter search-engine"
428 "firewall identity-based-route"	431 "web-proxy debug-url"	432 "firewall ttl-policy"
434 "firewall isf-acl"	435 "firewall DoS-policy"	437 "firewall sniffer"

438 "wireless-controller wids-profile"	439 "switch-controller vlan"	441 "switch-controller managed-switch"
453 "firewall ip-translation"	457 "wanopt profile"	269 "firewall multicast-address"
384 "firewall service category"	466 "system ips-urlfilter-dns"	467 "system geoip-override"
474 "application custom"	475 "user device-category"	476 "user device"
483 "system server-probe"	473 "system replacemsg device-detection-portal"	492 "firewall deep-inspection-options"

Appendix B - Maximum Values Table

Maximum values table

Feature	FAZ-100C, FAZ-200D	FAZ-300D, FAZ-400C	FAZ-1000C, FAZ-1000D	FAZ-3000D, FAZ-3000D, FAZ-4000B	FAZ-3500E, FAZ-3900E	FAZ-VM-BASE	FAZ-VM-GB1	FAZ-VM-GB5	FAZ-VM-GB25	FAZ-VM-GB100
Administrative Domains (ADOMS)	100, 150	175, 200, 300	2000	2000	4000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Administrators	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
Administrator access profiles	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
SNMP community	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
SNMP managers per community	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
Email servers	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
Syslog servers	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
TACACS+ servers	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
Administrator RADIUS servers	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
Administrator LDAP servers	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
Static routes	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
NTP Servers	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256

Feature	FAZ-100C, FAZ-200D	FAZ-300D, FAZ-400C	FAZ-1000C, FAZ-1000D	FAZ-3000D, FAZ-3000D, FAZ-4000B	FAZ-3500E, FAZ-3900E	FAZ-VM-BASE	FAZ-VM-GB1	FAZ-VM-GB5	FAZ-VM-GB25	FAZ-VM-GB100
Log devices	100, 150	175, 200, 300	2000	2000	4000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Devices per ADOM	100, 150	175, 200, 300	2000	2000	4000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Report output profiles	250	250	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
SQL report templates	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
SQL report charts	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
SQL report datasets	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
SQL database size (GB)	1000	4000, 1000, 2000	1000, 8000	16K, 6K, 24K		200	+200	+1000	+8K	+16K